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ANNUAL REPORTS, WAR DEPARTMENT
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1927

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF OF THE MILITIA
BUREAU

1927



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON
1927

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF, MILITIA BUREAU

WAR DEPARTMENT, MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington, June 30, 1927.

SIR: This, the Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Chief, Militia Bureau, War Department, covering the operation of the bureau from July 1, 1926, to June 30, 1927, is submitted.

GENERAL REMARKS

The strength of the National Guard on June 30, 1927, was 12,010 officers, 182 warrant officers, and 168,950 enlisted men, an aggregate of 181,142.

In efficiency and other lines of development the National Guard has made most gratifying progress during the fiscal year 1927. In general, training has materially improved and in a logical and progressive manner in conformity with Militia Bureau training directives. The attitude of the State authorities toward the present and future development of the National Guard is most encouraging and its development to the 250,000 man-power objective in reasonable annual increments is limited only by appropriations and War Department policies.

Increased care in the selection of localities to which organizations have been allotted is apparent from the decrease in the number of units disbanded or reorganized. Of those that have been so disbanded or reorganized many were at the instance of the Militia Bureau, so recommended for the purpose of completing existing organizations and effecting a better tactical and geographical grouping of units.

The character and supply of equipment is as satisfactory as available appropriations and the use of war-time stocks will permit. Property and armory inspections disclose a better knowledge and appreciation of the importance of initiating proper measures for the care and preservation of Federal property and the necessity on the part of the States of providing better armory facilities, both for training purposes and storage of equipment. In some States, however, there is yet much to be desired in the way of care of property and in the character of armory and storage facilities provided.

In some cases involving the disbursement of Federal funds there has been a lack of appreciation of the ethics surrounding expenditure of public money. In most of these cases prompt disciplinary action was taken by the State authorities concerned. In this connection it should be noted that, with but very few exceptions, there appears to have been no criminal intent and no individual gain contemplated, the irregularities being mostly due to a misconception of responsibility to the Federal Government and a desire to find a quick method of providing organizations with increased benefits.

There also have been a few instances of fraudulent disposal of Federal property. In all such cases uncovered investigations have been made by the Inspector General's Department and by the Department of Justice and appropriate action taken.

The yearly turnover in the personnel, especially as it affects commissioned officers, although decreasing, continues to be an undesirable factor in the development of the National Guard. This apparently insolvable problem, which undoubtedly has a somewhat detrimental effect upon the development of efficiency, is largely due to the fact that military service is a secondary consideration with those who comprise the personnel of the National Guard and who, of necessity, must give major attention to their civil vocations, which frequently demand such application as to require their separation from the military service or removal from the station of the organization to which they belong. However, as stated in my report for last year, this factor, while not desirable, is not entirely without merit, since it provides partial training for some individuals whose services may be available at a future time.

It is pleasing to note the increasing desire on the part of both officers and enlisted men of the guard to attend the various Army service schools. The records made by those who have pursued such courses during the year have been most gratifying, and it is regretted that present facilities and appropriations do not permit of the attendance of all who apply for the privilege of receiving this important special training.

MILITIA BUREAU PERSONNEL

On June 30, 1927, 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. ✓
- Col. Ernest R. Redmond, Field Artillery Reserve (Massachusetts National Guard).
- Lieut. Col. George B. Comly, Cavalry.
- Lieut. Col. Arthur W. Bradbury, Infantry.
- 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. Raymond M. Cheseldine, Quartermaster Corps 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. Ray L. Avery, Chemical Warfare Service.
- 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. Alvin Colburn, Infantry.
 Maj. Benjamin L. Jacobson, Finance Department.
 Maj. Arthur L. Webb, Finance Department.
 Capt. Charles T. Phillips, Air Corps.
 Capt. Frank Lockhead, Infantry.
 Capt. Arnold W. Ellis, Quartermaster Corps.
 Capt. Charles J. Deahl, jr., Infantry.
 Capt. Henry Harmeling, Judge Advocate General's Department.
 Capt. Harry J. Farner, Infantry.
 Capt. Emmett R. Colpin, Infantry.
 Capt. Geortg H. Harrell, Quartermaster Corps.
 First Lieut. John C. MacArthur, Chemical Warfare Service.
 The following-named officers terminated their connection with the Militia Bureau during the fiscal year:
 Lieut. Col. Leonard W. Prunty, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. William J. Kelley, Infantry Reserve (Vermont National Guard).
 Maj. William A. Turnbull, Judge Advocate General's Department.
 Capt. Ira A. Correll, Cavalry.

USE OF NATIONAL GUARD IN EMERGENCIES

National Guard troops were utilized in 17 States during the fiscal year just closed to render aid in disaster and to assist civil authorities in the maintenance of law and order. Probably the most extensive and outstanding service of this nature fell to the lot of the National Guard of Florida following the disastrous hurricane in that State in September, 1926, and to the National Guard of Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee during the great flood in the Mississippi River Valley during the spring, 1927. In connection with the duty performed following the hurricane and during the flood the citizens and newspapers of the affected territories have been high in their praise of the work of the Guard. As a matter of fact, the conduct of National Guard troops, on whatever service utilized, has been most commendable. For a more detailed statement of this service, see Appendix F.

ADMINISTRATION

The volume of work in the bureau continued heavy throughout practically the entire year, but by concerted effort delays in the dispatch of important cases have been somewhat reduced, and, as a whole, the transaction of official business may be considered satisfactory with the limited personnel available.

The bureau handled during the year a total in and out of 377,452 pieces of letter mail, and during the same period distributed 3,233,247 publications and 4,276,063 blank forms to the National Guard.

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

The authorized civilian personnel of the Militia Bureau consists of 84 people (80 clerks, 3 messengers, and 1 laborer). This strength was maintained throughout the fiscal year just closed, except for the last quarter, when four additional clerk-typists were employed

to assist the personnel section in clearing up an accumulation of work pertaining to the preparation of the National Guard Register as well as a large number of cases involving the recognition of National Guard officers. The latter class of cases increases very materially during the spring and summer encampment period and it is only by the greatest effort that the bureau is able, with the limited number of clerks available for this work, to dispose of these cases sufficiently in advance of the encampment to enable the officers to attend. I am therefore still of the opinion that the bureau should be allowed a slight increase in its present clerical force and am convinced that with a few additional clerks the work of the bureau could be handled more expeditiously and better service to both the Federal Government and the National Guard would be rendered. While inadequate in numerical strength, this force is considered very satisfactory, and, as a whole, all are interested in their work and display a willingness in the performance of assigned tasks that is gratifying to those in authority.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA BUREAU

Since my last annual report some slight changes have been effected in the organization of the bureau. Last year the bureau was organized into seven sections—administrative, personnel, organization, training, supply, regulations, and legal. Effective June 1, 1927, the organization was changed so as to provide for five sections only, each section to be subdivided into divisions as follows:

ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

- (a) Administrative and coordinating division.
- (b) Clerical division.
- (c) Records division.
- (d) Publications division.
- (e) Miscellaneous division.

PERSONNEL AND ORGANIZATION SECTION

- (a) Personnel division.
- (b) Organization division.
- (c) Statistical division.
- (d) Medical division.

TRAINING SECTION

- (a) Training division.
- (b) Service schools division.
- (c) Instructors division.

SUPPLY SECTION

- (a) Equipment division.
- (b) Construction division.
- (c) Finance division.

REGULATIONS SECTION

- (a) Regulations division.
- (b) Publicity division.
- (c) Legal division.
- (d) Historical division.

The above sections function under the Militia Bureau executive officer, who is the immediate advisor and principal assistant to the Chief, Militia Bureau. The changes above set forth have resulted in improved organization and have eliminated much lost effort in handling the work of the bureau.

PERSONNEL OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

OFFICERS AND WARRANT OFFICERS, ACTIVE NATIONAL GUARD (JUNE 30, 1927)

There are 13,441 positions for officers and 189 positions for warrant officers authorized at the present time in the active National Guard, according to the applicable Tables of Organization. Twelve thousand and ten officers and 182 warrant officers are now federally recognized in those vacancies, leaving 1,456 unfilled vacancies for officers and 7 unfilled vacancies for warrant officers. Appendix A contains a detailed table of unfilled vacancies.

The distribution by grades is indicated in the following tables:

TABLE I.—General distribution

Major generals of the line.....	14
Brigadier generals of the line.....	53
Brigadier generals, adjutants general.....	19
State staff corps and departments.....	461
Staffs of divisions.....	371
Staffs of brigades.....	267
Officers belonging to or attached to organizations less than a brigade.....	10, 825
Total.....	12, 010

TABLE II.—State staffs and State detachments

	State adjutants general			Colo-nels	Lieu-tenant colo-nels	Ma-jors	Cap-tains	First lieu-ten-ants	Sec-ond lieu-ten-ants	Total
	Briga-dier gen-erals	Colo-nels	Lieu-tenant colo-nels							
Adjutant General's Department.....	19	14	2	3	10	12	17	¹ 3	1	81
Chemical Warfare Service.....								1		1
Engineers.....								1		1
Finance Department.....							1	3	2	6
Infantry.....								1		1
Inspector General's Department ²				1	10	15	8	2		36
Judge Advocate General's Depart-ment.....				2	11	16	22	¹ 2		53
Medical Department:										
Medical Corps.....				1	8	13	14			36
Dental Corps.....						1				1
Ordnance Department.....				1	12	17	21	9	6	66
Quartermaster Corps.....				3	18	48	59	32	38	198
Total.....	19	14	2	11	69	122	142	54	47	480

¹ 1 officer commissioned in Cavalry.

² 35 officers commissioned in other branches.

TABLE III.—Headquarters of divisions and brigades

	Major gen- erals	Brig- adier gen- erals	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colo- nels	Majors	Cap- tains	First lieu- tenants	Second lieu- tenants	Total
Line.....	14	53	¹ 1	16	52	94	127	20	377
General Staff.....			19	57	1				77
Signal Corps.....				17					17
Adjutant General's Depart- ment.....				18	15	² 17	4		54
Inspector General's Depart- ment ³				16	1				17
Quartermaster Corps.....				17	1	28	14	1	61
Ordnance Department.....				13		1			14
Judge Advocate General's Department.....				16	1	11			28
Finance Department.....				13	2				15
Chaplains.....				1	9	15			25
Medical Department: Medical Corps.....						1			1
Veterinary Corps.....						15	4		19
Total.....	14	53	20	184	82	182	149	21	705

¹ In lieu of brigadier general.² 1 officer commissioned in Infantry.³ Commissioned in other branches.

TABLE IV.—In organizations less than a brigade

	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colo- nels	Majors	Cap- tains	First lieu- tenants	Second lieu- tenants	Total
Air Corps.....			15	55	117	96	283
Cavalry.....	15	15	38	186	213	188	655
Chaplains.....		1	10	126	24		161
Coast Artillery Corps.....	14	24	43	230	213	214	738
Engineers.....	14	13	29	116	141	92	405
Field Artillery.....	46	48	105	658	667	678	2,202
Infantry.....	80	95	335	1,516	1,429	1,420	4,875
Medical Department: Medical Corps.....	15	19	198	495	91		818
Dental Corps.....			16	160	25		201
Veterinary Corps.....			11	99	20	1	131
Medical Administrative Corps.....				73	35	6	114
Ordnance Department.....				7	1	7	15
Quartermaster Corps.....			9	10	59	50	128
Signal Corps.....			1	19	47	32	99
Total.....	184	215	810	3,750	3,082	2,784	10,825
Warrant officers.....							182
Cornet.....							1

RECOGNITIONS AND PROMOTIONS

A total of 4,494 new recognitions were issued during the year ending June 30, 1927, as against 4,178 of the previous fiscal year. There were 96 cases pending at the close of the present year. Of the 4,494 cases of recognition acted upon during the past year, 1,698 were by promotion, as shown by the following table:

TABLE V.—Promotions

General officers.....	2
Colonels.....	15
Lieutenant colonels.....	28
Majors.....	58
Captains.....	169
First lieutenants.....	580
Second lieutenants.....	846

SEPARATION OF OFFICERS

The loss in commissioned personnel during the year, as in the past, has been large. Of the 11,273 officers in the National Guard on June 30, 1926, 1,578 are no longer on the active list, a turnover of approximately 14 per cent. An analysis of the separations by grade is shown in the table given below:

TABLE VI.—*Separation of officers*

Rank	Present strength	Separations	Per cent
General officers.....	86	9	10.4
Colonels.....	229	11	4.8
Lieutenant colonels.....	470	38	8.0
Majors.....	1,014	115	11.3
Captains.....	4,074	454	11.1
First lieutenants.....	3,235	480	14.6
Second lieutenants.....	2,582	471	16.5
Total.....	12,010	1,578	13.1
Warrant officers.....	182	56	30.7

As stated above, this turnover can not be regarded as a total loss because the training the officers received, no matter how rudimentary, can not help but be an asset in case of a national emergency.

The efficiency reports on officers which are required annually, continue to improve and indicate that many reporting officers realize the necessity of a careful study of the officer being reported upon, in order that the report may be of value to higher authority.

The number of classification lists of National Guard officers which are maintained in card form in the Militia Bureau have been increased, and it is believed that these lists will be very helpful in selecting officers for various duties when the need therefore arises.

FEDERAL RECOGNITION (MODIFICATION AND IMPROVEMENTS IN PROCEDURE)

The contention of the Militia Bureau that the examination of candidates for appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps and the Federal recognition in the national Guard should be according to the same standards has been realized. The requirements as to general officers were equalized as published in Army Regulations 140-10, and Militia Bureau Circulars 37-B, 1924, and 27-B, 1926; the requirements as to officers below the grade of general officers are equalized in National Guard Regulations 20, now in the hands of the printer.

The policy governing the examination of candidates for Federal recognition in the grade of general officers of the line as published in Militia Bureau Circular 27-B, dated June 17, 1926, has proved very satisfactory. Under this policy a shorter and more simple method of conducting the written examination, without in any manner lowering the standards, has been provided; also examinations for recognition in the grade of general officers of the line are now being held as required instead of quarterly as was the former practice.

Closely allied to the Federal recognition of National Guard officers is the problem of securing their appointments in the Officers' Reserve

Corps. This subject has received long and careful study by the Militia Bureau and many conferences with other agencies of the War Department. The result of these conferences and study was that on February 4, 1927, the Secretary of War approved the following policies governing the administration of the dual status provisions authorized by law:

(a) Prior to Federal recognition of any National Guard officer who has had Federal service, the Chief, Militia Bureau, will consult The Adjutant General of the Army as to whether or not there are any records on file in the War Department unfavorable to the appointment of the officer in question in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

(b) In the event that the Chief, Militia Bureau, obtains unfavorable reports from The Adjutant General, and the Chief, Militia Bureau, still wishes to extend Federal recognition, all of the papers in the case will be referred by The Adjutant General to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, for preparation of suitable recommendations for decision of the Secretary of War.

(c) Where the Chief, Militia Bureau, reports a change in status of federally recognized National Guard officers who hold appointments in the Officers' Reserve Corps, such officers will be tendered appointment in the same grade and section corresponding to their National Guard commissions.

The provisions of this policy necessitated changes in the procedure of the personnel section. Before this policy was adopted coterminous appointments in the Officers' Reserve Corps for those officers who had had prior Federal service were secured after Federal recognition had been extended and considerable delay was occasioned in looking over the prior service record. This delay has been obviated to a considerable degree, and it is now possible to determine whether there are any circumstances in the candidate's prior service which might stand in the way of a new appointment, and to make any adjustments that may be necessary.

Since approximately 40 per cent of all officers recognized in the National Guard have had prior Federal service there is a distinct advantage in the new policy for the National Guard. The new procedure works a slight delay in the receipt of Federal recognition, from 10 days to 2 weeks being required, but it speeds up the receipt of the Reserve Corps appointment. However, those officers who so desire it, may receive their Reserve Corps appointments within 18 days after Federal recognition has been extended.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS, ANNUAL

All officers of the National Guard are required to be examined physically each year, and a report of this examination is forwarded to the Militia Bureau where it is carefully checked and returned to the examiner for completion or correction where necessary. When officers are found to be physically disqualified notification to that effect is sent to the State adjutant general and this is followed up until final action is taken by the State authorities.

A check is now being made of all annual physical examinations as well as of those for promotion, Federal recognition and flying, and at the end of the calendar year each State adjutant general will be given a list of the names of all officers for whom a physical examination report has not been rendered, and will be requested to have the examination made. This is the first time that it has been possible to make an accurate check of the physical examinations of all of the officers and warrant officers of the National Guard.

STATE STAFFS AND STATE DETACHMENTS

National Guard Regulations 15, the provisions of which went into effect on July 1, 1926, authorized 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 provided for a specific number in each grade from private to colonel according to the enlisted strength of the State. Under this regulation prior authorization from the Chief, Militia Bureau, was necessary before a vacancy could be filled. The States were also prevented from having more officers in a lower grade than the number shown in the table even though vacancies were maintained in higher grades. This regulation was not entirely satisfactory to either the States or to the Militia Bureau, and experience thereunder showed the necessity for a change. This change was effected by the issuance, on June 1, 1927, of Changes No. 1 to National Guard Regulations 15.

Under paragraph 4 of said change, the terminology of these non-tactical organizations were redesignated as "State staff" and "State detachment." These designations are defined as follows:

State staff.—The State staff comprises the commissioned officers of the former State staff corps and departments whose functions correspond to those of the commissioned personnel of the Staff Corps and departments of the Regular Army.

State detachment.—The State detachment comprises the enlisted personnel authorized for such purposes as the needs of a State may warrant and whose functions correspond to those of like Staff Corps and departments in the Regular Army.

The number, by grade, authorized for each State, based on its aggregate strength, is as prescribed in table under paragraph 4 *f*, National Guard Regulations 15, as changed by Changes No. 1.

The most important features of this change are as follows:

(a) Positions for the adjutant general and United States property and disbursing officer are provided for in the aforementioned table.

(b) Appointments to positions on the State staff, based on the aggregate strength of the National Guard of a particular State, may now be made in lower grades provided a vacancy is maintained in a higher grade.

(c) Prior authorization from the Chief, Militia Bureau, before filling an existing vacancy in the State staff, is no longer required, there being no restriction as to branch.

This amended regulation has not been in force sufficiently long to determine its effect, but I am of the opinion that its flexibility will permit the States a wide latitude in meeting their respective needs.

NATIONAL GUARD RESERVE

The following table shows the commissioned strength of the National Guard Reserve as of June 30, for each year beginning with 1923:

TABLE VII.—*Commissioned strength, National Guard Reserve*

	Strength
1923.....	310
1924.....	858
1925.....	1, 109
1926.....	1, 536
1927.....	1, 894

Of the 1,894 officers of the National Guard Reserve on June 30, 1927, 116 were assigned to war-table vacancies and 1,778 were unassigned. The personnel section of the Militia Bureau has recently had prepared, but not yet installed, an organization set-up of war-table vacancies for all units of the National Guard. This set-up when installed will show exactly the number of officers of the National Guard Reserve that are assigned to war-table vacancies in each unit of the National Guard, and the number of vacancies remaining unfilled for which officers would have to be procured from some other source in the event of expansion.

Enlisted personnel.—With respect to the enlisted personnel of the National Guard Reserve, the law, until the passage of the act of Congress approved February 28, 1925, limited the source to direct enlistment.

National Guard Regulations 25, dated July 1, 1925, put into effect the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 28, 1925, which affected the National Guard Reserve. This regulation provided that: (a) Discharges from the active National Guard prior to expiration of term of service, due to disbandment of units, change of residence within the State, or for business or educational reasons, be discontinued and instead of such discharge, transfers to the National Guard Reserve be made unless in exceptional cases circumstances warranted discharge, and (b) the transfer of enlisted men between the active National Guard and the National Guard Reserve, and vice versa, is authorized and is made a function of the State concerned. It is expected that the provisions of the above-mentioned regulations will materially increase the enlisted National Guard Reserve with a desirable class of personnel.

The above-mentioned regulation has been in effect but a short time, therefore its ultimate value can not, as yet, be determined. The following table shows its results thus far:

TABLE VIII.—*Enlisted strength, National Guard Reserve, June-30, 1926, to June 30, 1927*

Date	Number of States having enlisted National Guard Reserve	Assigned	Un-assigned
June 30, 1926	8	662	
January 31, 1927	8	672	
April 30, 1927	14	1,073	
May 31, 1927	14	1,161	
June 30, 1927	16	1,133	1,420

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL IN OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS

On June 30, 1927, there were approximately 7,984 members of the National Guard who held Officers' Reserve Corps appointments and commissions in the Army of the United States, an increase of 1,355 over June 30, 1926.

The following table shows the distribution of these appointments:

TABLE IX.—National Guard personnel in the Officers' Reserve Corps, June 30, 1927

	Major gener- erals	Briga- dier gener- als	Col- onels	Lieu- tenant col- onels	Majors	Cap- tains	First lieu- tenants	Second lieu- tenants	Total
OFFICERS									
General officers.....	13	49							62
Adjutant General's Depart- ment.....			18	23	23	22	4	3	93
Air Corps.....					11	50	82	49	192
Cavalry.....			13	16	37	146	145	97	454
Chaplains.....				2	16	110	16		144
Chemical Warfare Service.....							1		1
Coast Artillery.....			16	17	37	175	146	123	514
Engineers.....			12	7	26	83	73	41	242
Field Artillery.....			39	47	101	506	427	335	1,455
Finance Department.....				12	1	1	2	1	17
Infantry.....			84	146	335	1,162	923	786	3,436
Inspector General's Depart- ment.....			1	2					3
Medical Department:									
Medical Corps.....			16	22	148	270	50		506
Dental Corps.....					14	106	21		141
Veterinary Corps.....					9	74	8		91
Medical Administration Corps.....						43	24	5	72
Ordnance Department.....			1	16	13	19	8	7	64
Quartermaster Corps.....			4	31	44	75	75	52	281
Signal Corps.....				10	1	16	38	17	82
Total.....	13	49	204	351	816	2,858	2,043	1,516	7,850
ENLISTED MEN									
Air Corps.....								1	1
Cavalry.....								15	15
Chemical Warfare Service.....								1	1
Coast Artillery.....							2	8	10
Engineers.....								7	7
Field Artillery.....								8	8
Finance Department.....						1			1
Infantry.....						1	2	75	78
Medical Department:									
Dental Corps.....							1		1
Medical Administrative Corps.....								5	5
Ordnance Department.....								3	3
Quartermaster Corps.....							1	2	3
Signal Corps.....								1	1
Total.....						2	6	126	134
Grand total.....	13	49	204	351	816	2,860	2,049	1,642	7,984

It is expected that this number will increase considerably as it is apparent that most of the States are making every effort to have all their officers commissioned in the Army of the United States.

National Guard officers were appointed in the Officers' Reserve Corps prior to June 6, 1924, for a period of five years, and Army Regulations 140-10 provides that these appointments continue in effect until the expiration of this period "unless sooner terminated." On February 5, 1927, the War Department inaugurated a new policy whereby all five-year appointments held by National Guard officers would be terminated by their acceptance of new appointments coterminous with their Federal recognition status as National Guard officers. This policy was inaugurated in order to comply with requirements of section 38, national defense act, as amended. It requires that these new appointments be accepted in order that the officers concerned retain an Officers' Reserve Corps status. To carry out this policy it was necessary to adjust the status in the cases of approx-

imately 2,600 officers. Due to the shortage of clerical help in the Militia Bureau this task was one which severely handicapped the other work in the bureau, resulting in delay in handling the cases involved. Misunderstanding on the part of some National Guard officers due to misinterpretation of the purpose of the policy resulted, but it is believed that most of these cases were satisfactorily adjusted. It was generally believed that the tendering of new appointments would affect the relative rank of officers in the Officers' Reserve Corps. This, of course, was not so, as the relative rank of all officers in active service is determined in accordance with the provisions of section 127a, national defense act.

Warrant officers and enlisted men of the National Guard are eligible for appointment in the lowest grade in an appropriate branch of the Officers' Reserve Corps either by qualification before an examining board or by reason of being graduates of the Reserve Officers' Training Crops or the citizens' military training camps. A few enlisted men hold appointments in higher grades due to the fact that they were appointed before enlisting in the National Guard. These appointments are for five years. The examination for establishing qualification is conducted under section 75, national defense act, so that the one examination will also qualify for Federal recognition as an officer of the National Guard. This class of officers increased considerably during the year and from all indications the number will still further increase. At the present time there is no limit to the number of these appointments except where there is a suspension of appointments in certain branches. These suspensions are applicable to all candidates for appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps except active National Guard officers. This class of reserve officers also provides officer material for assignment to war-time vacancies for mobilization purposes. For this reason it is believed that there should be no limit to the number appointed except as governed by the number required for war-time vacancies in units in each State.

On January 1, 1927, a new file was started in the Militia Bureau for the purpose of having available at all times, accurate information as to the Officers' Reserve Corps status of all National Guard personnel. Before that time information on this point was vague. There were many members of the National Guard commissioned in the Army of the United States of which the Militia Bureau had no record. This file is not yet completed but it is far advanced and it is expected that its completion will be attained by the end of the calendar year. This work was seriously handicapped due to the lack of clerical help. The work of adjusting the 2,600 cases mentioned before added to this handicap. The data for this file are obtained from letters from The Adjutant General showing the appointments, acceptances, discharges, and changes of status in the Officers' Reserve Corps. Also all oaths executed by new appointees come through the bureau and are recorded on this file. Militia Bureau Form 100 submitted each month by the various National Guard units reports all changes in Officers' Reserve Corps status of National Guard personnel. Besides showing the reserve status of National Guard personnel, this file will be a help in administering the set-up of war-time vacancies in each unit of the National Guard in the case of warrant officers and enlisted men holding Officers' Reserve Corps appointments.

PERSONNEL FOR MOBILIZATION

General.—Army Regulations 130-10 contains the War Department policy as to the procurement of personnel needed for the National Guard on "call" or "draft." National Guard Regulations 95, the preparation of which has been delayed pending approval of certain other pamphlets of National Guard regulations, and which treats on the preparation for mobilization during the period prior to Federal control, has recently been resubmitted to the Secretary of War for approval.

Officers.—Further progress has been made toward providing officers for the expansion of units of the National Guard under mobilization requirements, by the appointment of warrant officers and of enlisted men of the National Guard in the Officers' Reserve Corps, under the provisions of Army Regulations 140-10, and by the assignment of officers of the National Guard Reserve to war table vacancies under the provisions of paragraph 9 c (5), National Guard Regulations 15.

Warrant officers and enlisted men.—The steps that have been taken during the past year to make provision for the procurement of warrant officers and enlisted men for National Guard expansion on mobilization consisted of the completion of the draft of National Guard Regulations 95, referred to above, and a recent recommendation to the Secretary of War for an amendment to Army Regulations 130-10 to provide a procedure therein covering the appointment and Federal recognition of warrant officers of the National Guard, while under "call." Experience under National Guard Regulations 95, which will shortly be published, as well as further experience under existing regulations will be needed to demonstrate whether or not we are successfully meeting the problems involved.

NATIONAL GUARD REGISTER

The work of publishing the National Guard Register has progressed from its first year of issue, 1922, so that each year its publication requires less effort. The records of service as shown for each officer are becoming more accurate due to the fact that continuous corrections as a result of verifications from original sources are gradually eliminating errors. Most of these errors are of a minor nature and generally affect only service that does not count for longevity.

The register for 1927 will be published as of June 30, and the draft, with the exception of the tables and indices and the changes in status of organizations and officers between June 10 and June 30, is now in the hands of the printer. The set-up of this register is practically the same as that of last year. A few additions have been made, one of the most important being the rating of National Guard officers of the Air Corps. Certain parts and lists that appeared in the last register are omitted because the information contained therein is shown in the main body of the register or in the Army List and Directory of the Regular Army.

The lists of National Guard officers holding appointments in the Officers' Reserve Corps have been omitted in the preparation of the register this year as the information pertaining to each individual officer is now shown under his name.

SIMPLIFICATION OF PERSONNEL FORMS

One of the constant problems since the beginning of the reorganization of the National Guard has been the study of forms for personnel reports and records, keeping constantly in mind the need for complete records and at the same time the desirability for a reduction of the amount of paper work required on the part of the National Guard. This study has been continuous and personnel procedure has been simplified from year to year by the discontinuance or improvement of old forms and methods and the adoption of new and more simple forms, designed to give exactly the information necessary and to prevent duplication of work.

During the last year minor changes have been made in several personnel forms, and two forms, Militia Bureau Form 108 (application for Federal recognition) and War Department Adjutant General's Office Form 110 (application for appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps) have been eliminated and combined in Militia Bureau Form 62. This form was issued under date of March 1, 1927, and became effective upon receipt. It was designed to provide throughout the National Guard a more definite, a more uniform, and an improved administrative method of initiating, routing, and handling the papers incidental to Federal recognition in the National Guard and an appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps, and to insure the receipt of the Officers' Reserve Corps appointment by the officer as soon after Federal recognition as is possible. Some changes in the instructions for the use of this form have been made since its publication and the form has been in use for only a short time, therefore, its real value has not been determined.

ORGANIZATION

The following is a brief statement of the major organizational problems of the Militia Bureau and plans for the future development of the National Guard.

Since the announcement in July, 1924, of the War Department policy suspending Federal recognition of new units, and continuing until June, 1926, the development of the National Guard was materially handicapped and virtually at a standstill, its strength being limited to 183,519.

Based on continuing requests by the various States for recognition of new units, early in January, 1926, the approval of the Secretary of War was secured for a partial removal of the restrictions imposed, and for the authorization and immediate organization of 18 new headquarters and 88 new units, with a total increase in strength of 2,211, thus bringing the total aggregate authorized strength to 185,730.

In October, 1926, the Secretary of War approved, in modified form, a plan submitted by the Militia Bureau for the development of the National Guard during the fiscal years 1927 and 1928, authorizing the organization of 3 new headquarters and 38 new units.

This authority had the following results:

(a) Limited the strength, the number of headquarters, units, and State detachments to:

(1) Strength.....	185, 730
(2) Number of headquarters.....	765
(3) Number of units.....	3, 094
(4) Number of State detachments.....	50

(b) Authorized the Chief, Militia Bureau, to—

(1) Equalize, as far as practicable, the strength of the National Guard, allotted to the several States.

(2) Make such conversions and adjustments as might be necessary in the interest of securing complete organizations of first priority, with certain limitations as to ultimate cost.

On November 22, 1926, the Militia Bureau issued authority to the respective States for the immediate organization of these 3 headquarters and 38 units, and reapportioned the strength to all States on the following basis:

That no State would have an authorized strength less than 110 per cent of the aggregate maintenance strength; that those States having a previously authorized strength much in excess of this, were reduced; and that all States in a corps area should have approximately the same authorized strength in proportion to maintenance strength of authorized units. This has resulted in a practically uniform authorized strength throughout the National Guard, being to-day a small fraction over 112 per cent of the maintenance strength of all authorized units.

Under instructions of the Secretary of War of May 4, 1927, the completion of an additional regiment of Cavalry by the absorption of 3 existing troops in the State of New York, consisting of 3 headquarters, 8 units, and an increase in the aggregate strength of 294, was authorized.

On June 9, 1927, the Secretary of War authorized the organization of the Second Battalion and a portion of the regimental headquarters, Two hundred and first West Virginia Infantry, giving an increase of two headquarters and five units, but with no increase in the aggregate strength of the National Guard.

These authorizations bring the aggregate strength, number of headquarters, number of units, and number of State detachments for the National Guard as of June 30, 1927, to—

Strength.....	186, 024
Number of headquarters.....	770
Number of units.....	3, 107
Number of State detachments.....	50

The directive for the preparation of Militia Bureau estimates for the fiscal year 1928 provided for the organization of the Thirty-third Division Air Service within the State of Illinois, consisting of three units, with an additional aggregate strength of 118.

Similarly, the directive for the preparation of Militia Bureau estimates for the fiscal year 1929, contained instructions to include estimates for the organization of the Forty-fourth Division Air Service, within the State of New Jersey, consisting of three units and a further addition in the aggregate strength of 118.

The net result of the above, when the organization of the units mentioned is completed, will bring the aggregate strength, number of

development of the National Guard during the fiscal years 1929 and 1930, as a first increment involving an increase in the aggregate strength of 190,000, and the inclusion of 21 new headquarters and 75 new units, and an increase in the appropriation for the support of the Guard by approximately \$1,000,000. An outline of this plan is shown in the following table:

TABLE XI.—*Essential headquarters and units required for organization during the fiscal year 1929 within an aggregate strength of 190,000 as a first increment in the program for the development of the National Guard*

Organization	Head- quar- ters	Units	Additional strength required			Aggre- gate
			Officers	War- rant officers	En- listed men	
Twenty-eighth Infantry Division.....	1	1	4		50	54
Twenty-ninth Infantry Division.....		5	10		163	173
Thirtieth Infantry Division.....	1	3	13		117	130
Thirty-first Infantry Division.....	1	4	19		227	246
Thirty-second Infantry Division.....	1	3	12		199	211
Thirty-fifth Infantry Division.....		1	2		19	21
Thirty-seventh Infantry Division.....		4	8		76	84
Fortieth Infantry Division.....	5	20	74	1	1,098	1,173
Forty-first Infantry Division.....	4	6	44		289	333
Forty-third Infantry Division.....	4	9	47		501	548
Forty-fourth Infantry Division.....		1	2		23	25
Forty-fifth Infantry Division.....	1	8	27		367	394
Twenty-fourth Cavalry Division.....	1	3	12		199	211
Two hundred and first Infantry ¹	2	5	27		285	312
Antiaircraft.....		2	5		94	99
Two hundred and twenty-second Field Artillery.....		2	6		86	92
Coast Artillery (HD).....		1	2		24	26
Total.....	21	78	314	1	3,817	4,132

¹ Special allotment.

Summary of costs

The total costs, after all headquarters and units have been federally recognized:

Initial equipment.....	\$257,110.36
Annual maintenance.....	689,246.25
Aggregating.....	946,356.61

Assuming that 50 per cent of the units will be federally recognized during the fiscal year 1929, and the remainder during the fiscal year 1930, it is estimated that these costs can be distributed, by fiscal years, as follows:

	Fiscal year 1929	Fiscal year 1930
Initial equipment.....	\$128,555.18	\$128,555.18
Annual maintenance.....	229,748.75	459,497.50
Aggregating.....	358,303.93	588,052.68

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

TABLE XII.—*Showing status of Infantry and Cavalry National Guard divisions (units federally recognized to June 30, 1927)*

INFANTRY DIVISIONS

Authorized number of units, by branch, in each Infantry division: Division headquarters detachment, 1; division special troops, 8; Infantry, 80; Field Artillery, 24; Engineers, 8; Air Service, 3; medical regiment, 12; quartermaster train, 7; total, 143.

Division	Division headquarters detachment	Division special troops	Infantry	Field Artillery	Engineers	Air Service	Medical regiments	Quartermaster trains	Total	Per cent complete
Twenty-sixth	1	4	79	24	8	3	16	7	132	92.3
Twenty-seventh	1	8	78	24	8	3	11	7	140	97.9
Twenty-eighth	1	8	79	24	8	1	10	7	138	96.5
Twenty-ninth	1	4	75	17	8	3	6		114	79.7
Thirtieth	1	4	77	21	8	1	6	2	120	83.9
Thirty-first	1	6	76	20	8	3	1	4	119	83.9
Thirty-second	1	8	78	22		3	5	3	120	83.9
Thirty-third		7	78	23	3		4		115	80.4
Thirty-fourth	1	1	77	23	8	3	2	1	116	81.1
Thirty-fifth	1	3	77	23	8	3	16	7	128	89.5
Thirty-sixth	1	2	79	23	7	3	5	4	124	86.7
Thirty-seventh	1	7	73	23	8		8	7	127	88.8
Thirty-eighth	1	5	77	23	8	3	7	4	128	89.5
Fortieth	1	2	59	22		3	1		88	61.5
Forty-first	1	1	76	19	6	3	2	1	109	76.2
Forty-third		5	78	11	3	3	8		108	75.5
Forty-fourth	1	6	78	20	8		5	1	119	83.9
Forty-fifth	1	8	73	22	7	3	5	5	124	86.7
Total	16	89	1,367	384	114	41	98	60	2,169	84.3

¹ Includes enlisted detachment, division surgeon's office.

CAVALRY DIVISIONS

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

Division	Division headquarters detachment	Division special troops	Cavalry	Machine gun	Field Artillery	Engineers	Medical squadrons	Quartermaster trains	Total	Per cent complete
Twenty-first			37	10		2			49	56.9
Twenty-second	1		43	10					54	62.7
Twenty-third		1	44	10	5	3	2		65	75.5
Twenty-fourth		1	42	1	4				48	55.8
Total	1	2	166	31	9	5	2		216	62.7

Changes in the status of headquarters and units during the fiscal year 1927 are shown under Table XIII, which follows:

TABLE XIII.—Changes in status of headquarters and units during fiscal year 1927

	Losses			Gains				Net change	
	Dis- band- ments, units	Conversions		New recog- nitions		Conversions		Head- quar- ters	Units
		Head- quar- ters	Units	Head- quar- ters	Units	Head- quar- ters	Units		
Combined division headquarters:									
Detachment and division headquarters company	2		2						-4
Division headquarters and headquarters de- tachment				2	6		1	2	7
Division special troops:									
Headquarters and headquarters detach- ment				1	2			1	2
Military police company	1		1						-2
Headquarters company					1		4		5
Ordnance company	1				1		1		1
Motor cycle company					1				1
Infantry:									
Brigade headquarters and brigade head- quarters company			2	3	3			3	1
Brigade Medical Department detachment	2				2				0
Regimental headquarters and regiment headquarters company			1	1			2	1	1
Battalion headquarters and battalion headquarters company	8	1	6	3	9		1	2	-4
Howitzer company	1		1		3		2		3
Service company	1				1		1		1
Rifle company	12		6		15		3		0
Machine-gun company	3		1		7		1		4
Medical Department detachment	1		1		4				2
Field Artillery:									
Light Field Artillery brigade headquarters and headquarters battery (75-mm. AD)			1	1	2			1	1
Light Field Artillery brigade ammunition train (75-mm. AD)			3		1				-2
Regimental headquarters and regimental headquarters battery (75-mm. AD)			1	1	1		1	1	1
Service battery (75-mm. AD)							1		1
Battalion headquarters and headquarters battery and combat train (75-mm. AD)	5	2	3	3	4		3	1	-1
Battery (75-mm. AD)	1		7		4		3		-1
Medical Department detachment (75-mm. AD)			2		4				2
Regimental headquarters and regimental headquarters battery (75-mm. TD)	2	2						-2	-2
Service battery (75-mm. TD)		2					1		-1
Battalion headquarters and battalion headquarters battery (75-mm. TD)	4	4						-4	-4
Battery (75-mm. TD)		13			1				-12
Medical Department detachment (75-mm. TD)		2							-2
Regimental headquarters and regimental headquarters battery (75-mm. portee)						2	2	2	-2
Service battery (75-mm. portee)							2		2
Battalion headquarters and battalion headquarters battery (75-mm. portee)						4	4	4	4
Battery (75-mm. portee)							12		12
Medical Department detachment (75-mm. portee)							2		2
Regimental headquarters battery (155 howitzer)							1		1
Service battery (155 howitzer)					1				1
Battalion headquarters and headquarters battery and combat train (155 how- itzer)				1			3	1	3
Battery (155 howitzer)					1		1		2
Medical Department detachment (155 howitzer)	1								-1
Battalion headquarters and headquarters battery and combat train (75-mm. horse)						2	2	2	2
Battery (75-mm. horse)							5		5
Medical Department detachment (75-mm. horse)							2		2

TABLE XIII.—Changes in status of headquarters and units during fiscal year 1927—Continued

	Losses		Gains				Net change		
	Dis- band- ments, units	Conversions		New recog- nitions		Conversions		Head- quar- ters	Units
		Head- quar- ters	Units	Head- quar- ters	Units	Head- quar- ters	Units		
Cavalry:									
Brigade headquarters and brigade head- quarters troop.....			1	1			1	1	
Regimental headquarters troop.....				1					1
Squadron headquarters detachment.....	2			2					0
Troop.....	4	1		3		1			-1
Medical Department detachment.....	1			6					5
Headquarters detachment machine-gun squadron.....	1			1					0
Medical Department detachment ma- chine-gun squadron.....	1			1					0
Coast Artillery:									
Regimental headquarters (AA).....			1				1		
Searchlight battery (AA).....				1					1
75-mm. gun battery (AA).....						1			1
Machine-gun battery (AA).....	1	3		1					-3
Regimental headquarters and regimental headquarters battery (HD).....			1			2	1	2	
Battalion headquarters and battalion headquarters detachment (HD).....		2	3	1			3	-1	
Battery (HD).....	1			5		1			5
Medical Department detachment (HD).....				1					1
Engineers:									
Headquarters and headquarters and serv- ice company (combat regiment).....			1			1	1	1	
Battalion headquarters (combat regi- ment).....			1		1		2		
Company (combat regiment).....	1	1		6		3			7
Medical Department detachment (com- bat regiment).....				2		1			3
Battalion headquarters (mounted bat- talion).....		1					1		
Company (mounted battalion).....				1		1			2
Air Corps:									
Observation squadron.....				1					1
Photo section.....				3					3
Medical Department detachment.....				7					7
Medical regiment:									
Headquarters and service company.....		1							-1
Headquarters ambulance battalion.....			2				2		
Headquarters hospital battalion.....			2				2		
Collecting company.....	1	2							-3
Ambulance company (AD).....		1		1		1			1
Ambulance company (M).....	1			2					1
Hospital company.....	2			2		1			1
Veterinary company.....	1			1					0
Enlisted detachment, division surgeon's office.....				3					3
Ambulance troop, medical squadron.....							1		1
Quartermaster trains:									
Headquarters and headquarters detach- ment.....				2					2
Motor transport company.....	2			3		1			2
Wagon company.....	1	1							-2
State detachments		1		14					13
Total							29		89

Detailed information relative to units allotted and recognized under the Modified Program of National Guard Development is contained in the following appendices:

Appendix G.—Number of units allotted and number of units recognized by State and branch of service, as of June 30, 1927, under the modified program of National Guard development (exclusive of State detachments).

Appendix H.—Units included in the modified program of National Guard development, as of June 30, 1927, showing total number, number authorized for organization, and number recognized, by assignment and exclusive of State detachments.

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 National Guard.

TRAINING

GENERAL

The major result achieved during the year was a marked improvement in the coordination of training throughout the National Guard. This has been no doubt due largely to the helpful discussions of the various phases of training which the publication of the Notes on National Guard Training has permitted. Prior to the publication of the first Notes on National Guard Training, 1924-1925, there was some misunderstanding as to the exact scope of training contemplated by the term "basic training" in the Militia Bureau Training Directive, 1925-26. This led to considerable confusion, which resulted in some organizations exceeding and others falling short of the desired object of such training. However, the Notes on National Guard Training, 1925-26, clearly defined basic training as applied to the organizations and staffs of the National Guard, and further amplified and stressed those phases of training which were considered the most important during the period prior to M-day. With a complete understanding of basic training as prescribed by the Militia Bureau, the training in all organizations and staffs has become more uniform, and a better state of coordination of training exists to-day than at any previous time.

Better coordination has brought about more suitable and reasonable training objectives controlled by definite and well-understood limitations prescribed by the Militia Bureau. Where in the past organizations were setting objectives that were impossible of attainment within the very limited time afforded for the instruction of the National Guard, the annual field inspection reports for 1926 show that it is the opinion of the majority of the inspecting officers that the objectives set for the year were possible of attainment. This is an excellent condition, because it permits concentration on those subjects which should be stressed during training prior to M-day. It also permits the personnel of organizations and staffs to attain such a state of basic training that they can immediately take up the more advanced training provided for after M-day without unnecessary delay. It is pleasing to note the increase in the number of strictly divisional staff camps being conducted and the eagerness of all concerned to take advantage of every opportunity for holding such camps.

I believe the training of the National Guard was never on so correct a basis as at present, nor that its basic qualification for the great part it must play in any future war so satisfactory. The acceptance and understanding of the principles of training enunciated by the Militia Bureau as applicable to the peculiar conditions affecting the National Guard has been all but complete, and is a source of great satisfaction to me, particularly when I consider my prime duty "the development of the National Guard to a high state of efficiency, ready for immediate induction into the Army of the United States upon the occurrence of an emergency requiring it."

ARMORY TRAINING

During the year there was a noticeable improvement in planning armory training to permit the maximum use of the field training period for the practical application of the principles learned during the indoor season. In past years there has been more or less repetition by reason of the high annual turnover in personnel. However, the improvement in training schedules and methods during the armory period has lessened the effect of the turnover factor to a large extent, as indicated by the higher averages shown in the field inspection reports for 1926. The setting of more reasonable and suitable training objectives for the armory period also has exerted a beneficial effect on training, as indicated by a decrease in the number of "unsatisfactory units" and an increase in those rated "very satisfactory." The number of unsatisfactory units shown by the armory inspection reports for 1927 was 106, while in 1926 a total of 110 was reported. In the case of very satisfactory organizations the number increased from 222 in 1926 to 261 in 1927. For full details of the armory inspections for 1927 see Appendix I.

FIELD TRAINING

There has been a distinct improvement the past year in suitability of the training prescribed for the field period as well as in conducting that training. Conforming to the National Guard Training Directive and the requirements and suggestions contained in the "Notes on National Guard training" the training was generally the application of what was learned in the armory to practical small problems in the field. This purely military training occupied the morning hours, while schools, athletics, sports, and ceremonies occupied the afternoon hours. Recreation was provided in the greater number of the camps, usually in the evenings. A very distinct improvement was the greater attention given by higher commanders to the tactical training of themselves and their staffs by means of terrain exercises, and less attention to camp administration.

While a greater number of officers were given training in 1926 than was the case during the previous year, there was a reduction in the number of enlisted men who attended field training camp. This falling off in the attendance of enlisted personnel caused a reduction in the percentage of the total strength of the National Guard to receive field training from 83 per cent in 1925 to 82 per cent for 1926. This was not a serious condition, however, as the loss in the number trained was partially offset by a reduction in the number of enlisted

men present in camp with less than two months' service. Another favorable improvement having a direct bearing on training was the increase in the number of Reserve Officers' Training Corps and citizens' military training camp graduates who attended National Guard field training camps. Included in the number reported were 1,453 Reserve Officers' Training Corps graduates and the following citizens' military training camp graduates: Basic, 991; red, 694; white, 469; blue, 442; a total of 2,576. For full details of field inspections for 1926, see Appendix J.

INFANTRY TRAINING

A most noticeable improvement in training and training methods in the Infantry was the general trend toward greater uniformity in the nature of the training objectives set for the various organizations. This improvement can no doubt be ascribed to the better understanding of the term "basic training," in its application to the instruction of the National Guard, and to a large extent to the definite limiting by National Guard Training Directives of the nature of the instruction to be given. This definite limiting of the training of the National Guard, more especially as it relates to troop training, has served to keep the instruction within reasonable bounds and it is gradually bringing about the standardization of training objectives and the means for their attainment in all organizations.

With respect to the troop training, it is noted from an examination of the field inspection reports for 1926 that the limiting of such training to the company, troop, and battery is resulting in increased interest in the conduct of tactical problems and exercises for the small units. This is also true of musketry training which is being given more general application than in previous years. This improvement is reflected by the increased number of tactical problems and exercises for the squad, section, platoon, and company, as well as the use of the landscape target and musketry ranges reported for the year 1926. This type of training is highly beneficial for the small Infantry units and offers a wide and diversified field for progressive and continuous instruction of an interesting nature.

Another marked improvement is shown by the greater use that is being made of the communications personnel in the training of the various staffs, especially in the conduct of command post exercises. Inasmuch as staff training is now being conducted more generally in the National Guard than ever before, it is reasonable to assume that the appropriate headquarters companies will continue to benefit by the better and more interesting instruction they can obtain in conjunction with staff training. This is especially true in the operation of the command posts in such exercises and the opportunity for the actual maintenance of communications which they afford.

FIELD ARTILLERY, TRAINING

Satisfactory progress in the training of Field Artillery has been noted though some units are still greatly handicapped by lack of adequate armories and others by the shortage of instructors from the Regular Army. Facilities for training have been greatly aided by the purchase of 600 new horses for this branch. This, the first infusion of new blood since the war, has proved a decided stimulus.

The pooling of animals and matériel at training camps for continuous use by successive organizations is not only economically sound, but in addition, has been of great benefit from the training point of view.

CAVALRY TRAINING

Reports indicate generally satisfactory progress in Cavalry training during both the armory and field periods. Horsemanship, mounted drill and care of animals, marksmanship with pistol and rifle, and training with the saber are generally receiving more attention and an increased efficiency is noted. During the field period distinct advance was made in applying field training and eliminating "drill." The assignment of 400 new horses to the Cavalry divisions has added greatly to the enthusiasm and mounted training therein.

COAST ARTILLERY TRAINING

The training of Coast Artillery units during the past year has been generally satisfactory. All anti-aircraft regiments, except one, conducted target practice using aerial sleeve targets towed by airplane. The tractor-drawn 155-mm. regiments and all harbor defense regiments, except one, conducted firing at moving sea targets.

ENGINEER TRAINING

As has been stated in previous reports, the successful training of Engineer units is somewhat handicapped by the limitations of armory facilities. However, satisfactory progress in the training of these units has resulted during the past year by confining to the field training period only such subjects as can not be covered during the armory period and by devoting the greater part of the latter to theoretical instruction in engineering subjects and practical instruction in Infantry drill. In addition to the advantages resulting from formal disciplinary drill so essential to all soldiers of the combat branches, this arrangement reserves to the field training period the maximum time for practical instruction in field engineering.

AIR CORPS TRAINING

The training of the air units of the National Guard continued satisfactory during the fiscal year, although a majority of the tactical missions of the various squadrons were necessarily performed in obsolescent training type airplanes. During the year Federal recognition was extended to one new Air Corps unit, the Thirty-seventh Division Air Service, Ohio.

An abstract of the training and operations reports of the National Guard observation squadrons shows that a total of 15,706 aircraft hours and 28,766 man hours were flown during the year. The amount of flying time by the National Guard has steadily increased each year. During the fiscal year 1926, 11,954 aircraft hours and 21,585 man hours were flown. The average flying time per pilot in 1927 was 74 hours 47 minutes, while in 1926 it was 66 hours 47 minutes. While the amount of flying time can not be considered an absolute index of the general efficiency of the squadrons it does demonstrate that the 210 National Guard pilots are flying sufficiently to maintain a high degree of individual efficiency.

Few squadrons have their full authorized strength in pilots. The War Department has given favorable consideration to my recommendation to give priority to officers and enlisted men of air units of the National Guard in appointment as flying cadets. The problem of replacement pilots is now squarely up to the States, as any reasonable number of young men with the necessary educational and physical requirements can be sent from the squadrons for training at the Air Corps Primary Flying School.

On recommendation of the Militia Bureau, a provision was included in the Air Corps act of July 2, 1926, permitting National Guard personnel to meet flight requirements on armory drill pay at times other than the period of the particular drill. This has made possible the promulgation of new flying pay regulations which, it is believed, are now operating satisfactorily.

Several National Guard squadrons are somewhat handicapped by the failure of States to provide modern airdrome facilities. Provisions for all permanent installations required, as well as the airdrome itself, are functions of the State, and Federal assistance should not be expected. In this connection, the ideal airdrome and airdrome installations which have been provided by the city of Hartford and State of Connecticut for the Forty-third Division Air Service are worth a sightseeing trip on the part of other State authorities.

It has been very pleasing to note that several National Guard squadrons have rendered valuable assistance to civilian communities during the year. The One hundred and fifth Observation Squadron, Tennessee National Guard, maintained a mail service for communities temporarily cut off from other communication by floods of the Cumberland River, while the One hundred and twentieth Observation Squadron, Colorado National Guard, brought mail and medicines to Colorado towns, which could not be reached for several weeks by surface transportation as a result of unusual snow slides. The One hundred and fifty-fourth Observation Squadron (Army), Arkansas National Guard, rendered valuable assistance to the other agencies engaged in flood relief work on the Mississippi River, flying many hours over flooded areas, where a landing could not be safely made.

CHEMICAL WARFARE TRAINING

The policy of the Militia Bureau in chemical warfare training contemplates the following:

Armory training period.—A course for all medical officers on the medical aspects of chemical warfare.

Field training period.—(a) A minimum of one hour's instruction and drill with the gas mask for all ranks.

(b) A minimum of one hour's instruction in the form of lectures or talks on gas warfare and on general measures and apparatus other than the mask, for protection of groups of men, animals and equipment.

(c) A demonstration of methods of gas projection in connection with a tactical exercise.

Basic chemical warfare training has been given to a majority of organizations during the field periods. The shortage of National Guard officers who are qualified to conduct chemical warfare training has resulted in certain units not receiving instruction. However, an

increased number of students, who will be qualified instructors upon graduation, may be expected to attend the Chemical Warfare School in the future. All medical officers have been urged to pursue a correspondence course in the medical aspect of Chemical Warfare and a considerable number have enrolled.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT TRAINING

The progress in training of the medical department of the National Guard during the current year has been satisfactory. It is a source of regret that more officers are unable to take advantage of the course arranged for them at the Medical Field Service School. During the present fiscal year 7 officers attended the field officers' course at that school and 2 the advanced course; 2 attended the School of Aviation Medicine and 25 noncommissioned officers took the course at Carlisle. For the coming year an attempt will be made to secure 12 officers for the field officers' course, 2 for the advanced course, 6 for the School of Aviation Medicine, and to have 20 noncommissioned officers go to the Medical Field School at Carlisle, Pa.

There has been no change in the number of medical officers detailed as instructors with the National Guard and two of the largest Corps Areas have only one instructor assigned to each. It is, of course, impossible for them to cover the necessary instruction of organizations so widely separated and it is hoped that at least two more instructors can be made available in the very near future.

DIVISION TRAINS AND SPECIAL TROOPS TRAINING

During the past fiscal year a number of motor vehicles and a quantity of equipment suitable for the training of these units was issued, thus allowing a more definite and progressive program of training to be carried out. However, in the case of motor cycle companies the training is still retarded by the lack of motor cycles to complete the equipment. As no motor cycles are available for issue to the National Guard and since the appropriations do not permit of the purchase of these vehicles no immediate relief is in sight.

NATIONAL MATCHES

The national matches were not conducted during the year 1926. From conversations during the past two years with many National Guardsmen, civilians, and others interested in the development of rifle practice throughout the country, an overwhelming majority is shown in favor of holding the national matches annually.

For many years prior to the World War the national matches were not only conducted annually, but sufficient funds were also appropriated to permit the National Guard to hold State competitions in addition each year. This was the greatest possible incentive for the development of trained instructors and marksmen, and resulted in greater use being made of the rifle ranges at the home stations of the various units.

During the period of firing on the home ranges, the best marksmen in each company were selected as the members of the team to represent their units in the State rifle competition, and, in turn, the team to represent the State in the national matches was later

selected from these selected marksmen. Such a process of selection tended to create a healthy interest and greater participation in marksmanship training, and insured the maximum benefit from the instruction given.

Instruction in marksmanship needs more attention now than ever before if we are to remain a race of shooters and if battle success depends upon men armed with the rifle. Pioneer days have passed when we had a nation with many good shots. Our modern youth in our cities and in the populous rural sections knows nothing about high powered rifle shooting.

Recommendations.—I recommend that every effort be made to secure funds for—

1. The national matches to be held annually.
2. State rifle competitions to be held annually.
3. That a limit be placed upon the number of shooters to participate from any service, branch, or State. A service bringing one hundred or so shooters to the national matches has a decided advantage over others by reasons of so many entries in the National Rifle Association and individual matches prior to the national team match.
4. That one full week be devoted during the national matches to the instruction of the personnel of the National Guard teams. This period should be divided into three full days of preparatory training in marksmanship, and three full days of range practice under the team officials supervised by the instructors of the Small Arms Firing School.

During the matches conducted in 1925 the National Guard teams were given only one day of preparatory training and three days of range practice. The funds available for the participation of the National Guard in the national matches are not sufficient to permit the attendance of these teams for a longer period than three weeks as in the past.

RANGE FIRING

The limiting of all range firing to course A for the rifle, course B for the machine gun, and the dismounted course for the pistol has resulted in a material reduction in the time formerly needed for this training during the field training period and a corresponding gain in the time devoted to other instruction. In previous years the firing of the longer courses necessitated an undue speeding up of the range practice during field training in order that it might be completed during the three days allowed. This naturally tended to lower the standard of the training in such organizations and it also served to reduce the number of qualifications that might have been obtained with less rapid and more uniform range practice. From information now available it is seen that the present limitation on the courses to be fired has already eliminated this unsatisfactory condition to a large extent.

It is noted from the reports received in the Militia Bureau that a greater degree of interest is being shown in the importance of the preparatory training prior to range firing. This improvement is reflected by the increased time now being allotted to this phase of marksmanship training in the armory training schedules.

Every effort has been made during the year to encourage greater use of the ranges constructed at home stations. All organizations have been urged to complete the range firing on these ranges prior to the opening of the field training period. During the year a system of reports was inaugurated for the purpose of determining the amount of use being made of these ranges. These reports revealed that in numerous cases little use was being made of them, while in others they were receiving maximum use. In view of the value of these reports to the Militia Bureau, it is proposed to continue them as a means of fostering the greater use of home station ranges as a means of eliminating, as far as possible, range firing at field training camps.

SERVICE SCHOOLS

During the school year 1926-27 which coincides with the fiscal year 1927, 294 officers and 126 enlisted men were sent to courses for National Guard personnel at various Army service schools. This is an increase of six officers and nine enlisted men over the number sent in the fiscal year 1926. The schools, length of courses, and the number of officers and enlisted men attending each is shown in the following table:

TABLE XIV.—Attendance at service schools

Schools	Courses	Length of course	Number attending
Army War College	G-1	4 weeks	8 officers.
	G-2	5 weeks	3 officers.
	G-4	6 weeks	8 officers.
Command and General Staff		3 months	9 officers.
Infantry	Field officers	6 weeks	20 officers.
	Company officers	3 months	89 officers.
	Tank	do	4 officers.
	Communications	4 months	49 enlisted men.
Field Artillery	Field officers	6 weeks	8 officers.
	Battery officers	3 months	38 officers.
	Communications	4 months	26 enlisted men.
Coast Artillery	Field officers	8 weeks	3 officers.
	Battery officers	do	17 officers.
	Specialists	do	10 enlisted men.
Cavalry	Field officers	6 weeks	6 officers.
	Troop officers	3 months	18 officers.
	Specialists	4 months	6 enlisted men.
Engineer	Company officers	3 months	14 officers.
Air Corps	Brooks Field	5 months	22 officers.
	Chanute Field	6 weeks	7 enlisted men.
Medical Corps	Field service	do	9 officers.
	Flight surgeon	do	2 officers.
	Specialist	9 weeks	25 enlisted men.
Signal Corps	Company officers	3 months	8 officers.
Chemical Warfare	do	9 weeks	6 officers.
Ordnance	Maintenance	8 weeks	2 officers.
	do	6 weeks	3 enlisted men.

But nine officers attended the Command and General Staff School, all of whom graduated. It is highly desirable that each division have in its commander or in one of his immediate staff a graduate of this course. So far only half the divisions are so situated.

Twenty-six enlisted men of the National Guard were admitted to the United States Military Academy. It is believed that even more candidates should avail themselves of this method of entering West Point.

For the fiscal year 1927, \$350,000 was appropriated by Congress for the attendance of National Guard personnel at service schools. This amount, after deducting lump sums for the Army War College, Command and General Staff School, Air Corps, and Signal Corps, was divided on the basis of the strength of the different branches of the service.

The appropriation for next year is \$375,000, a generous increase over that of 1927. 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 evident that these courses are enthusiastically sought after by the National Guard.

Unlike the company officers' courses, which were more than 50 per cent oversubscribed, the courses for field officers held at the Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, and Coast Artillery schools were slightly under the quota authorized for 1926.

Although 34 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, 1927, is shown by States and by schools in the following table:

TABLE XV.—National Guard officers attending service schools, 1920 to 1927, by States and schools

States	Number attending	States	Number attending
Alabama	34	Nevada	0
Arizona	12	New Hampshire	8
Arkansas	37	New Jersey	37
California	48	New Mexico	10
Colorado	31	New York	116
Connecticut	40	North Carolina	35
Delaware	8	North Dakota	10
District of Columbia	13	Ohio	72
Florida	19	Oklahoma	48
Georgia	36	Oregon	28
Hawaii	10	Pennsylvania	107
Idaho	13	Porto Rico	10
Illinois	70	Rhode Island	13
Indiana	49	South Carolina	22
Iowa	33	South Dakota	16
Kansas	36	Tennessee	31
Kentucky	22	Texas	84
Louisiana	18	Utah	25
Maine	33	Vermont	17
Maryland	37	Virginia	38
Massachusetts	90	Washington	39
Michigan	43	West Virginia	13
Minnesota	48	Wisconsin	55
Mississippi	14	Wyoming	5
Missouri	45		
Montana	9	Grand total	1,702
Nebraska	15		

By schools

Army War College	111	Aviation Medicine	13
Command and General Staff	53	Air Corps	80
Infantry	695	Signal Corps	43
Field Artillery	288	Tank	17
Coast Artillery	93	Chemical Warfare	10
Cavalry	141	Miscellaneous	7
Engineer	102		
Medical Corps	49	Total	1,702

The cooperation of the faculty bodies of the different service schools is greatly appreciated. Their attitude on the whole has materially assisted in making these courses of great value to the National Guard.

OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF NATIONAL GUARD AFFAIRS

Each corps area and department commander is provided with a staff officer for duty as officer in charge of National Guard affairs. This officer should be the advisor of the commanding general on all matters pertaining to the National Guard within the corps area, and in order to be qualified for this extremely important duty it is my opinion that only officers of above average ability combined with good judgment and tact and those who have had previous experience as instructors of National Guard troops should be detailed for this duty. In order to permit the officer in charge of National Guard affairs to establish actual contact with the National Guard organizations within the corps area, it is extremely desirable that each have

an assistant to take charge of the office during his absence therefrom and to assist him in the performance of his extremely important duties at other times. Inasmuch as the majority of National Guard troops within each corps area are those assigned to Infantry divisions, it is believed that the officer in charge of National Guard affairs should preferably be a senior officer of Infantry. Wherever practicable the assistant should be a field officer of Field Artillery. Since both the officers in charge of National Guard affairs at corps area headquarters and the instructors on duty with the National Guard units must be taken from the total numbers allotted for duty with the National Guard, it becomes an individual problem with each corps area commander to decide whether an assistant on his staff or one additional officer on duty with the troops in the field is the more necessary. At the present time there are assistants to the officer in charge of National Guard affairs at only three corps area headquarters.

As was stated in my report last year, an assistant to the corps area Ordnance officer was authorized in each corps area for duty primarily in connection with the National Guard. These assistants have been provided in eight corps areas and from reports received therefrom their presence has aided both the corps area Ordnance officer and the officer in charge of National Guard affairs in the supervision of National Guard ordnance matters.

REGULAR ARMY PERSONNEL ON DUTY WITH THE NATIONAL GUARD

In order to carry out the provisions of section 100, national defense act, Regular Army officers and noncommissioned officers are assigned to duty with the National Guard as instructors and sergeant-instructors for the purpose of assisting in the training, administration, and inspections thereof. While the numbers of instructors and sergeant-instructors required varies in the different organizations, depending on the state of training and the dispersion of its units, the basis of assignment should be such as to insure an instructor or sergeant-instructor being present at every armory drill of every unit. This requires a minimum average of three instructors and four sergeant-instructors with each Infantry regiment; two instructors and three sergeant-instructors with each Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, Engineer, and Medical regiment; one instructor and one sergeant-instructor with each detached battalion or similar unit and for each Air Corps Observation Squadron. In addition to the above, each division staff should have a division instructor, a Quartermaster Corps instructor, a Signal Corps instructor, and a Tank Company instructor.

In addition to the above requirements for officers and noncommissioned officers on duty with National Guard units, provisions must also be made for the Regular Army officers required for duty in the Office of the Chief, Militia Bureau, and as officers in charge of National Guard affairs at corps area headquarters. The following tables show the numbers of Regular Army officers required for duty with the National Guard and the numbers of Regular Army enlisted men required for duty as sergeant-instructors:

TABLE XVI.—Number of Regular Army officers required for duty as instructors with the National Guard

	Infantry	Cavalry	Field Artillery	Coast Artillery Corps	Engineers	Signal Corps	Air Corps	Quartermaster Corps	Ordnance	Medical Corps	Others ¹	Total
Militia Bureau	6	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	8	29
9 corps areas	9		9									18
1 department (Hawaii)	1											1
17 division headquarters	17					17		17	17			68
82 regiments, Infantry	246											246
4 separate battalions, Infantry	4											4
15 tank companies	15											15
16 regiments, Cavalry		32										32
3 separate squadrons, Cavalry		3										3
6 machine-gun squadrons, Cavalry		6										6
39 regiments Field Artillery (75-mm.)			78									78
8 regiments Field Artillery (155-mm.)			16									16
13 battalions, Field Artillery (155-mm.)			13									13
6 regiments, Coast Artillery Corps (HD) (6 to 12 batteries)				12								12
8 regiments, Coast Artillery Corps (HD) (1 to 5 batteries)					8							8
7 regiments, Coast Artillery Corps (AA)				14								14
1 battalion, Coast Artillery Corps (AA)				1								1
2 regiments, Coast Artillery Corps (155-mm.)				4								4
14 regiments, Engineers					28							28
2 battalions, Engineers					2							2
1 battalion, Engineers, mounted					1							1
1 signal battalion						1						1
16 medical regiments									32			32
18 observation squadrons							18					18
Total	298	44	119	41	32	19	19	18	18	34	8	650

¹ Number in this column includes 1 officer each of Judge Advocate General's Department, Chemical Warfare Service, and Finance Department, and 5 officers of any branch for duty in the Militia Bureau.

TABLE XVII.—Number of Regular Army enlisted men required for duty as sergeant-instructors with the National Guard

	Infantry	Cavalry	Field Artillery	Coast Artillery Corps	Engineers	Signal Corps	Air Corps	Quartermaster Corps	Ordnance	Medical Corps	Total
17 division headquarters	34					17		17	17		85
82 regiments Infantry	328										328
4 separate battalions Infantry	4										4
15 tank companies	15										15
16 regiments Cavalry		48									48
3 separate squadrons Cavalry		3									3
6 machine gun squadrons Cavalry		1									1
39 regiments Field Artillery (75-mm.)			117								117
8 regiments Field Artillery (155-mm.)			24								24
13 battalions Field Artillery (155-mm.)			13								13
6 regiments Coast Artillery Corps (HD) (6 to 12 batteries)				18							18
8 regiments Coast Artillery Corps (HD) (1 to 5 batteries)					8						8
7 regiments Coast Artillery Corps (AA)				21							21
1 battalion Coast Artillery Corps (AA)				1							1
2 regiments Coast Artillery Corps (155-mm.)				6							6
14 regiments Engineers					42						42
2 battalions Engineers					2						2
1 battalion Engineers, mounted					1						1
1 signal battalion						1					1
16 medical regiments									48		48
18 observation squadrons							18				18
Total	381	52	154	54	45	18	18	17	17	48	804

SUPPLY

FEDERAL FUNDS

Appropriations for the support of the National Guard for the fiscal year 1927 amounted to \$30,879,252, in addition to the sum of \$2,334,224.18, which was made available from funds appropriated for the fiscal year 1926 under the provisions of the appropriations act approved February 12, 1925, making funds thereunder available until December 31, 1927, and less the sum of \$1,407,354.05, which was set aside for use during the fiscal year 1928 under a like provision contained in the appropriations act approved April 15, 1926. The net amount available for the fiscal year 1927 was \$31,976,525.18. Detailed information relative to Federal funds is contained in the following appendices:

Appendix K. Statements of amounts expended and obligated under Militia Bureau appropriations, fiscal year 1927 (as of July 31, 1927).

Appendix L. Statement of funds under Militia Bureau appropriations fiscal year 1927 (obligations and net available balance as of July 31, 1927).

Appendix M. Statements of disbursements made by United States property and disbursing officers and the disbursing officer, Militia Bureau, under projects, fiscal year 1927 (as of July 31, 1927).

Appendix M shows that disbursements made by United States property and disbursing officers and by the disbursing officer of the Militia Bureau during the fiscal year 1927, in their own accounts amounted to \$11,083,364.44, or 35 per cent of \$31,495,506.58, the total expended and obligated during the fiscal year 1927.

APPORTIONMENTS, ALLOTMENTS, AND PROJECT SYSTEM

Anticipating the War Department project system prescribed for all bureaus for the fiscal year 1928, the system was made effective in the Militia Bureau in connection with expenditures authorized for the fiscal year 1927. Pursuant to this system the annual appropriation provided by Congress for the support of the National Guard was apportioned and allotted pursuant to an approved program of expenditures published by the Chief of the Militia Bureau. The program consisted of a compilation of the projects set up for the fiscal year. Each project constituted a plan, with estimate of cost for the carrying out of a definite piece of work, such as the procurement of particular classes of supplies, salaries, and expenses for particular types of training, construction of a building or a group of buildings, etc.

The funds apportioned and allotted to States, and the funds allotted to corps area commanders and supply branches in behalf of the several States, were carefully segregated in the fiscal records of the bureau with the result that the records now show the amounts expended and obligated by or in behalf of each State under the several projects contained in the program of expenditures. (See Appendix K.)

CONTRACTS AND PURCHASE

Considerable difficulty was experienced by the several National Guard contracting officers (United States property and disbursing officers) to function under the procedure held to be applicable by the Comptroller General of the United States whereby each procurement amounting to \$500 or more is required to be made by an

agreement reduced to writing and signed at the end thereof by the contracting parties. Upon a request for reconsideration the Comptroller General of the United States has stated that the act of March 4, 1915, making exceptions to section 3744, Revised Statutes, is equally applicable to the Regular Army and the National Guard. Accordingly, the regulations now in effect for the Regular Army have been adapted to regulations prescribed for the National Guard, and this action, which was made effective before the training camp period in the summer of 1927, has for the time being solved the purchasing problems of National Guard contracting officers so that procurements for less than \$25,000 are made by competition but without a formal contract. The Comptroller General of the United States has brought into question the validity of the purchasing procedure in effect in the Regular Army under the provisions of the act of March 4, 1925, and is now giving this matter further consideration. It is believed to be of prime importance to continue the procedure of these regulations in force and effect, and in the event that existing statutes are found to be inadequate suitable legislation will be urgently required for the National Guard. The fact that National Guard contracting officers are not supplied with clerical assistance at Federal expense and have not the opportunity to become thoroughly conversant with the complicated procedure connected with the preparation of formal contracts is so compelling that they should be permitted to make their procurements in a manner common among business men in civil life, subject to the usual audit and examination of their accounts.

PAY FOR ARMORY DRILL

During the fiscal year National Guard Regulations 59 was approved, prescribing the method of preparing armory drill pay rolls, field training pay rolls, and pay rolls and vouchers pertaining to supplemental training and traveling expenses.

Each State was permitted to hold 48 drills during the year, the minimum number prescribed by law. The average cost per drill it is estimated (complete data not being available) will amount to \$220,614, as compared to \$208,927 in 1926 when 49 drills were authorized.

The fiscal problems connected with armory drills continue to be difficult of solution. Members of the National Guard are entitled to pay only for such drills as they attend, and the constant improvement in attendance, due to stabilization incident to better type of personnel, reduced turnover, and improved morale and training efficiency, naturally increases the cost of drills. Another factor of uncertainty is the average strength of the Guard during the fiscal year. An increase of 5 per cent in drill attendance during the year will add approximately \$700,000 to the cost of armory drill pay.

The estimated cost of 48 drills (the minimum number prescribed by the national defense act) for the fiscal year 1927 was \$10,269,489, and funds in this amount were provided. The actual cost as determined by data available since Appendix K was prepared will be approximately \$10,589,489. The deficit of \$320,000 was made by transfer of funds from other appropriations items under the 10 per cent interchangeability provision in the appropriations act for

the fiscal year 1928. The making up of this large deficit would not have been practicable without seriously impairing the activities affected had it not been that the "carry over" from 1927 to 1928 (18 months' appropriations) exceeded the estimated carry over deducted in estimating the amount of funds to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1928.

Owing to the large amount of funds involved in possible fluctuations in armory drill pay and the fact that data as to the amount of such fluctuations are not available until nearly two months after the close of the fiscal year, it is impracticable to withhold from allotments under other items sufficient funds to cover a possible deficit in armory drill pay.

It has been the policy of the War Department to base estimates on the best available data as to cost per drill and to add the cost of one drill as a factor of safety. The factor of safety thus provided is hardly sufficient to cover a fluctuation of 1 per cent in strength and drill attendance. On the other hand, under existing system of prescribing a "limiting figure" covering the total amount required for the eleven items in the Militia Bureau appropriation, it is impossible to make proper provision for the item of armory drill pay without reducing the amounts carried under the remaining 10 items below absolute requirements.

The solution of the problem is being carefully studied and appropriate recommendations will be submitted in due course.

PAY FOR FIELD TRAINING

All field-training payments are required to be made by the United States property and disbursing officer or his authorized agent officer. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in the past in the administration of this provision of the law and regulations, particularly in view of the fact that the authorized agent officers must be bonded before they may be entrusted with Federal funds for this purpose. The United States property and disbursing officer can not, manifestly, make all payments in person at the close of the encampment and no Federal funds can be provided for the payment of the premiums on bonds for agent officers. To meet this problem in a small way National Guard regulations were amended so that when payments are made by the United States property and disbursing officer in person he may, under the provisions of section 98, national defense act, make such payments at any time after the troops have been mustered, preferably as near the close of the encampment as possible; or payments may be made by the disbursing officer in person or his authorized agent after the return of troops to home rendezvous. The payment of troops at home rendezvous presents so many advantages to the organization commander, as well as the troops, that it is hoped that these advantages will result in the designation of agent officers even though such designation involves a small expenditure in connection with the procurement of the bond.

ARMS, UNIFORMS, AND EQUIPMENT

The appropriation of \$5,404,292 as compared to \$3,181,781 for 1926 has permitted an adequate supply of equipment to meet current needs and to make up shortages in certain items caused by insufficient funds in previous years.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE

During the fiscal year 1927 there was issued to the National Guard articles of the uniform in the amount of \$1,319,389. This was the amount of the reimbursable cost and is exclusive of "free issue" items. The cost of reimbursable items in 1926 was \$983,262.69. 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.

The articles of clothing supplied during the year have been sufficient in quantity, and, except both woolen and cotton uniforms, satisfactory in quality. The war-stock uniforms are most unsatisfactory due to inferior quality of material, lack of uniformity on color, and obsolete cut. Failure to provide a satisfactory uniform has had a most unfavorable effect on the contentment and morale of the National Guard. Funds have been available in sufficient amount to meet the requirements of all the States for repair and renovation of the clothing turned in on discharge for reissue, and for repairs to organizational equipment. The amount expended by States for these purposes is shown in Appendix O. As a measure of economy the States have been encouraged to make more use of funds for repairs and the amount expended during the year shows a material increase over 1926.

HORSES FOR MOUNTED UNITS

On July 1, 1926, there were 9,182 Government owned and 1,210 federally accepted State or organization owned or hired horses, a total of 10,392. On June 30, 1927, there were on hand 9,039 Government owned and 1,381 federally accepted horses, a total of 10,420 horses maintained at Federal expense. During the year the Secretary of War fixed the maximum number of 10,420 horses for the entire National Guard to be maintained at Federal expense. The maximum fixed by the Secretary of War is 85 per cent of the total number authorized by regulations. Experience has shown that 85 per cent of the regulation allowance is generally sufficient for armory drill training.

During the year 1,000 new horses were purchased for the National Guard, 122 condemned Regular Army horses suitable for National Guard work were transferred to the National Guard, there was a net increase of 116 federally accepted horses, and 1,212 were disposed of by survey reports. The disposal of 1,212 unserviceable Government-owned horses has greatly improved the animal situation. While there are still on hand many old horses, it is believed that the Federal acceptance of State or organization owned horses will provide replacements for many of the old Government-owned horses during the fiscal year 1928, and that the purchase of not less than 1,000 replacements in 1929 and 1930, supplementing the replacements provided by federally accepted horses, will meet requirements. (See Appendix P, State of horses disposed of by survey, etc.)

MOTOR-VEHICLE EQUIPMENT

There was in the possession of the National Guard on December 3, 1926, the following Quartermaster Corps motor vehicles (Federal) of all types, serviceable and unserviceable: 389 passenger cars, 752 motor cycles, 2,588 cargo and special trucks, and 402 ambulances.

The balance of 482 motor vehicles made available for issue to the guard have been disposed of through issue or rejection as not fit for further use. In addition to the above-mentioned vehicles, 350 G. M. C. chassis were obtained from the Quartermaster General for issue to the motorized units of the guard. Cargo bodies were purchased to complete these chassis, same being mounted by the States.

During the fiscal year just closed a total of 742 motor vehicles and trailers were issued to the units of the National Guard. This number includes the vehicles issued to the One hundred and twenty-eighth (Missouri) and the One hundred and forty-seventh (South Dakota) Field Artillery (portee) regiments, which organizations were converted from horse-drawn to portee during the year.

Each State now has sufficient cargo vehicles in its possession to meet all training requirements; however, there is a serious shortage of passenger vehicles. To meet this latter condition in the motorized units extra removable seats to fit the G. M. C. three-quarter-ton cargo truck have been furnished. A truck fitted with these seats may be used either for cargo or reconnaissance purposes.

During the fiscal year 1927 the sum of \$402,533.81 was expended for maintenance of motor vehicles. In addition "free issue" parts were issued of the value of approximately \$95,000.

A distribution of motor parts and supplies made available from Regular Army replacement stock, for issue to the National Guard without reimbursement has progressed to such a degree as to permit the bureau to decentralize the procurement of such material.

Effective July 1, 1927, funds for the maintenance of Quartermaster Corps motor vehicles will be allotted States, procurement to be made locally by open market purchases. This will eliminate delay in obtaining parts and the overstocking of supplies, and will unquestionably result in a considerable saving of Federal funds, except in the case of tires, casings, and tubes. As to these items it is intended that each State consolidate their requirements and submit requisition covering same direct to the bureau on October 1 and February 1 of each year. These requisitions will be forwarded to the Quartermaster General for supply and will be merged with the requirements of the Regular Army and all purchased on one contract which will result in a material saving to both branches of the service.

The policy of encouraging States to set up central repair shops for the maintenance of vehicles issued to the National Guard was continued during the fiscal year just closed by the issue of surplus hand and machine tools. A considerable saving is made in expenditures for shop work as the labor in these shops is performed by the regular mechanical caretakers authorized for motorized units supplemented in a number of States by State employees.

See Appendix O for statement of funds expended, by States, for training gas and oil and maintenance of motor equipment (Quartermaster Corps).

ORDNANCE EQUIPMENT

Ordnance supplies and equipment issued to the National Guard have reached the status where approximately 80 per cent of them are chargeable. This percentage will increase slightly during the next four years. The items that are issued as a "free issue" are mainly those of a major nature, as pistols, rifles, guns, caissons, and their

accessories. It was found that sufficient funds were available to provide the necessary equipment and supplies necessitating, however, strict economy and supervision by responsible officers and enlisted men of the National Guard.

Since practically all ammunition is now on a reimbursable basis and since the ammunition allowances were cut to the minimum in 1926, the additional savings required to enable the bureau to stay within the available appropriations resulted in requiring the State Adjutants General to make a very careful inventory of all ammunition on hand. Full cooperation on the part of the State Adjutants General resulted from this request. After making a careful survey many States found that considerable ammunition remained on hand from the firings of previous years. In many instances this amount was sufficient to very materially reduce the ammunition to be requisitioned. Consequently a considerable saving in ammunition was possible.

The improvement in the condition of ordnance equipment, as evidenced, in 1926, was even more noticeable in 1927. This is noticed particularly in the routine correspondence which implies a better understanding of the problems and fuller cooperation on the part of the responsible officers.

While the plan of the Militia Bureau has been to provide new ordnance equipment as soon as funds could be made available, and while some headway was made last year, this phase of equipping the National Guard has had special study devoted to it for the past two years with the result that it is felt that a particularly good showing has been made. Two thousand and seventy .22-caliber rifles were provided to fill the original apportionment made by letter of February, 1926, and in addition 1,122 rifles were procured to be apportioned as follows: 137 for issue as one extra to Cavalry organizations and 753 for issue as one extra to rifle companies, the number remaining to supply new organizations and to take care of losses. Twenty-four subcaliber 37-millimeter guns for use with the two 155-millimeter regiments of Coast Artillery were provided. It is believed these guns will augment training considerably and later be a means of conserving ammunition. Brass cleaning rods for the .22-caliber rifles were also provided and what is believed will result in a considerable saving in the upkeep of the rifles is the issue of brass cleaning brushes, which will be made in the latter part of 1927. Provision has been made to supply 120 new model anti-aircraft machine gun tripods to all anti-aircraft batteries at the rate of four per battery. As some of the anti-aircraft organizations are without any type of anti-aircraft tripod, this issue will very materially assist training. Twenty-one Cloke plotting boards will be issued to those Coast Artillery organizations that are assigned to long-range batteries. The modified Cloke boards that are replaced by this distribution will be reissued to organizations that now have the W. and H. Board.

AIR CORPS SUPPLY

The program for the equipment of each National Guard observation squadron with three standard service observation airplanes and five airplanes of an advanced training type has been so retarded by unforeseen development of this year that it can not be completed until the fiscal year 1929.

During 1926 funds were transferred to the Chief of Air Corps for the procurement of 14 standard airplanes for issue to the National Guard and the amount was increased, as funds of this fiscal year became available, to provide for 27 additional service airplanes. It was desired to complete the issue of service equipment, if practicable, in this year and to provide advance training airplanes in the fiscal year 1928.

However, before the delivery of the first 14 service airplanes ordered—the O-2c type—could be completed this type developed certain defects which caused the Chief of Air Corps to recommend that additional airplanes of this type not be procured for the National Guard. No other observation airplane was available for issue or manufacture for the National Guard until January, 1927, when the Chief of Air Corps recommended the procurement of the O-11 airplane for issue to the National Guard as standard service observation equipment. Funds were immediately transferred for the purchase of 35 airplanes of this type. However, it proved impossible to secure deliveries of this equipment for the 1927 field training period. Deliveries are expected to begin the latter part of September, 1927.

The Air Corps at the present time does not have a biplane advanced training airplane, but is conducting a competition among manufacturers to develop a secondary airplane exactly suited to the needs of the National Guard. It will be approximately a year before this development can be completed.

However, this delay, while unfortunate, was unavoidable if the National Guard was to secure an ideal airplane. In addition it appeared that the National Guard could well afford to wait for the development of its special airplane as its squadrons had over 100 JN airplanes of wooden war-time construction but generally in excellent condition. It was expected that this type could be continued in service until it could be replaced by the advanced training plane. A study of crash reports, however, disclosed that a greater percentage of fatalities occur in wooden airplanes than in the more modern metal equipment. The War Department, therefore, announced that on September 1, 1927, all JN airplanes will be salvaged regardless of condition or flying needs. This would leave several National Guard squadrons without any flying equipment and the remaining units with only one plane each. It became necessary, therefore, to secure for the National Guard the only airplane immediately available, and approved for issue by the Air Corps, the PT-1, a primary training type of very rugged construction but of about the same performance as the JN type being discarded. As the PT-1 type is not a surplus, the Air Corps required reimbursement for this equipment. As a result the remaining funds will not permit the purchase of the advanced training type in quantity during this fiscal year. However, the Militia Bureau estimates for 1929 provide for the completion of the program, approved by the Secretary of War, for three standard observation and five advanced training or special service airplanes for each National Guard observation squadron.

At the end of this fiscal year the status of airplanes in the National Guard was:

Service observation airplanes delivered to units.....	14
Service observation airplanes being built for delivery in this calendar year...	35
PT-1 airplanes (delivery began July 1, 1927).....	46
JNS airplanes (all to be salvaged September 1, 1927).....	104

The existing airplane program is very expensive, but the Chief, Militia Bureau, feels that the National Guard air units have demonstrated that they are entitled to modern airplanes powered with the newest and most dependable engines available.

The difficulties incident to the general supply of Air Corps equipment and its repair are being gradually eliminated and still further improvement is expected in the fiscal year 1928 as a result of changes recently made in the system of supply and allocation of funds to the Chief of the Air Corps.

SIGNAL CORPS EQUIPMENT

During the fiscal year 1927 funds have been made available to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army to provide, with the equipment on hand, for the minimum training requirements of radio and reel carts, as follows:

- One SCR 77-B per headquarters company, Infantry regiment.
- One SCR 77-B per headquarters company, Infantry battalion.
- One SCR 77-B per headquarters company, Field Artillery regiment (75-mm. gun).
- One SCR 77-B per headquarters company, Field Artillery battalion (75-mm. gun).
- One SCR 77-B per division Signal company.
- One SCR 109-A per headquarters battery, Field Artillery brigade.
- One SCR 109-A per headquarters battery, Field Artillery regiment (75-mm. gun and 155-mm. howitzer).
- One SCR 109-A per headquarters battery, Coast Artillery regiment (155-mm. gun TD and AA Artillery).
- One SCR 127 per headquarters troop, Cavalry regiment.
- One SCR 130 per headquarters troop, Cavalry brigade.
- One SCR 130 per headquarters company, Infantry brigade.
- One SCR 130 per division Signal company.

One reel cart (type RL 16) for each organization that is authorized by the National Guard tables of equipment to have one or more of these carts.

Appropriations for the fiscal year 1928 provide the necessary funds for the purchase of the radio equipment authorized by the tables of equipment, for all of the observation squadrons (Air Corps) of the National Guard. The radio sets SCR 134 (airplane set) and SCR 136 (ground set) with which the observation squadrons are to be equipped are not now available and will have to be manufactured. Orders are now being placed with the Signal Corps for these sets. It is expected that these sets will be available for use next summer.

Early last winter a survey was made of the battery (dry and storage) situation in the National Guard. Estimates of requirements of dry batteries were obtained and furnished to the Signal Corps. Also all organization commanders were urged to submit requisitions for dry batteries for use at training camps as soon after January 1 as practicable. This appears to have been done in most cases and it is believed that units received their batteries on time this year, and at a considerable saving over local purchase.

At the same time the survey of the battery situation was made, data were collected from which to determine the National Guard requirements of Tungar rectifiers for charging the storage batteries of the radio sets. It is expected that orders will soon be placed with the Signal Corps for the manufacture of these rectifiers. It is the plan

of the Militia Bureau to furnish one Tungar rectifier to each National Guard Armory that is used by a unit equipped with radio.

A careful study has been made of the situation of Signal Corps property in the hands of the National Guard. Steps are being taken to dispose of all of the obsolete and surplus that is now in the hands of the organizations.

Regulations have been prepared and published which provide suitable means for making repairs to unserviceable property.

The Militia 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 the Government will be reduced.

ENGINEER EQUIPMENT

Except for certain technical instruments, such as drawing instruments, pantographs, protractors, levels, transits and telescopic alidades, and highly expensive major items, such as the latest type of searchlight units, the organizations of the National Guard are very well equipped with engineer property. A study is, however, being made to determine the cost of completing the peace-time training requirements of all organizations and to establish a priority on the items to be furnished.

The searchlights now in use by the National Guard are of an obsolete type. Spare parts for these are rapidly becoming exhausted. Searchlight units of the latest type should be issued to antiaircraft regiments as fast as funds become available to cover their cost. Arrangements have been made with the Chief of Engineers during the past year for the supply of 12 of these units. It is expected that they will be ready for delivery about April, 1928.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE SUPPLIES

Chemical warfare supplies totaling approximately \$33,233 were furnished the various States during the year, the greater part of this expenditure was for gas masks. Other supplies furnished for training were lachrymatory grenades and candles, and smoke candles.

EQUIPMENT TABLES

Equipment tables have been prepared for all organizations in the National Guard, for commissioned officers and warrant officers. Tables for the antiaircraft regiment, Coast Artillery Corps; 155-millimeter regiment, tractor drawn, Coast Artillery Corps; regiment and separate battalion, fixed defense, Coast Artillery Corps; Light Field Artillery regiment, 75-millimeter gun, portee; and division train, Cavalry division, have not yet been published.

Equipment tables set forth the various articles of individual and organizational equipment for issue to the National Guard in peace time. Equipment tables are based on tables of organization and tables of basic allowances in War Department circulars.

The tables of equipment show the maintenance and peace strength and the initial equipment authorized for issue to each organization, as

well as where and how each article is worn or transported. All items are arranged alphabetically and show the issue branch to which the items pertain.

By following the tables of equipment an organization commander can ascertain just what equipment his unit should have on hand. It should also appear that any item not carried in the table is not authorized for issue. Surplus items can thus be determined.

Application of the tables will insure uniformity in all units of the guard in respect to all equipment and the manner of carrying and wearing of such equipment.

TABLES OF ALLOWANCES

Sixteen tables of allowances, based on equipment tables, have been prepared covering all units of the National Guard.

Heretofore it has been impossible for the United States property and disbursing officers or any issue branch to ascertain what expendable supplies should be issued to a unit of the National Guard for the operation and maintenance of authorized equipment in the hands of organizations, and the Regular Army allowances were sometimes issued in full.

The tables of allowances cover expendable items and in all cases, where possible, a definite amount has been indicated. For example: Cleaning and preserving materials, for ordnance property is based on 50 per cent of the Regular Army six months' supply and is expected to last one year. Cleaning and preserving material for motor and animal drawn vehicles is based on the amount necessary for one year.

It was intended that the tables of allowances should provide all supplies necessary to enable the guard units to operate and maintain the equipment authorized by the equipment tables and also cover training-camp supplies.

It is believed that by following the tables and instructions thereon the units of the National Guard will not accumulate excess supplies; that unit commanders will be able to find, in one publication, the allowance authorized for issue to the unit. With the tables in operation the number of requisitions submitted should be reduced and the necessity of forwarding requisitions to the Militia Bureau should be practically eliminated, and communications to the Militia Bureau requesting information as to expendable items should cease as the tables and footnote 9 of each table give all necessary information covering expendable items.

CARE OF PROPERTY

Very material progress has been made during the past year in improving conditions relative to the conservation and care of Federal property in the hands of the National Guard, and in determining by audit and physical inventories the property accountability of the several States. The total value of property dropped on reports of survey and inventory and inspection reports was \$3,072,684.37, as compared to \$3,823,367.70 in 1926. (See Appendix Q.)

During the fiscal year 1927 there were 7,613 survey reports received and acted on in the bureau and 6,722 inventory and inspection reports, as compared to approximately 9,000 survey reports and 2,500 inventory and inspection reports in 1926.

The sum of \$75,084.53 and the sum of \$28,953.72 was charged on survey reports to the States and to individuals, respectively, on account of property lost or damaged through neglect. The cash collections on this account during the year amounted to \$38,208.40 from the States and \$56,003.09 from individuals. (See Appendix R.)

The number of certain articles, such as pistols, revolvers, shirts, etc., lost or stolen during the year, was excessive, though less with respect to most items than the previous year. (See Appendix S.) Continued effort will be made to bring about improvement and it is confidently expected that next year's report will show very gratifying results.

CARETAKERS

The amount of funds authorized for animal, matériel, motor mechanics, and target range caretakers, by States, is shown in Appendix T.

FIELD TRAINING CAMPS AND TARGET RANGES

GENERAL PROCEDURE

During the past fiscal year the Militia Bureau handled some 250 estimates for work, involving more than 700 separate items, 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. These estimates covered projects ranging in cost from but a few dollars to many thousands of dollars. Projects involving Federal expenditure of \$1,000 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. 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 in general 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. 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. 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 adjutant generals and the United States property and disbursing officers, the funds being reserved to the credit of the States.

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 United States and had completed its reports upon the camps in each corps area. These reports contain definite recommendations for the future items, listed in order of priority, of the construction program for each camp, which have received the approval of the Secretary of War as a general guide to future construction.

Appendix N contains a list of the camps attended by National Guard troops in the summer of 1926, and whether used by the National Guard exclusively or whether used as a concurrent camp, i. e., attended by National Guard and by one or more of the following: Citizens' military training camp, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, Organized Reserves, or Regular Army; whether owned or leased by the United States or by the States; and camp attendance during the calendar year 1926. Of the 95 camps listed, 13 of them either have been discontinued or are of temporary occupancy. Of the remaining 82, 57 are exclusively National Guard and 25 are concurrent camps; 41 are owned by the United States, 23 are owned by the States, 2 are leased by the United States, 12 are leased by the States, 4 are owned in part by the States and in part by the United States.

Expenditures for new construction and repairs at field training camps during the past fiscal year were as follows:

New construction	\$893,198.31
Repairs and alterations	225,506.02
Total expenses for construction and repairs	1,118,704.33

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 substantial construction. New camps are now in the process of being leased or developed in Mississippi, West Virginia, Delaware, and California. A new camp for the National Guard Cavalry of Texas has been established at Mineral Wells, Tex. The only States now without National Guard camps established or in the process of being established within their borders are New Hampshire, Indiana, Georgia, and Nevada. New Hampshire utilizes two very satisfactory locations which are leased each year for

the period of encampment. Indiana troops attend camp at Camp Knox, Ky. Georgia has been making a survey of the available sites within that State with a view to locating a camp within its border. At present Nevada has no National Guard. Very gratifying progress has been made within the past year toward completing the program of development of the camps already established. In the period of fiscal years 1922 to 1927 there has been expended of Militia Bureau funds the approximate sum of \$3,500,000 for new construction at summer training camps, in addition to an average of approximately \$125,000 per year for repairs and maintenance of existing structures and installations. The present program at the end of the fiscal year is approximately 66 per cent complete, a balance of about \$1,750,000 being required to complete the present program, exclusive of \$250,000 per year required for future repairs and maintenance. The cost of repairs is naturally increasing annually with the increase in the installations to be maintained.

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. 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.

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 a net gain of 38 new ranges added to the list of National Guard target ranges 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. However, most of the camps are provided with suitable target ranges. Of the 539 ranges now in use, 240 are leased by the United States, 93 are owned by the United States, and 206 are owned, leased, or otherwise provided by the States, municipalities, organizations or private parties.

Expenditures for new construction, maintenance and repairs of target ranges used by the National Guard for the past fiscal year were as follows:

Rifle practice and target ranges:

New construction	\$117, 651. 75
Repairs and maintenance	31, 649. 95
Rental of ranges	29, 581. 47
Total	178, 883. 17

REVIEW OF CONTRACTS

The recent adoption of a uniform contract procedure has required the review by this office of construction contracts, bonds, and allied papers before their final approval and disposition.

During the past year this office has handled 250 cases, concerning contract procedure, involving contracts to the aggregate amount of approximately \$600,000.

ESTIMATES FOR FIELD TRAINING

THE CAMP COMMITTEE

Realizing the need for expediting the handling of matters incident to the preparation of policies and the review of estimates for field training camps, a careful study was made, in the Militia Bureau, of the data obtained from the experience of previous years. As a result of this study, an office memorandum was issued creating a Militia Bureau camp committee, consisting of three officers, who were drawn from the three office sections most concerned with summer training camps, i. e., training, supply, and fiscal. The actions and recommendations of the committee were subject to the concurrence of the chief of each of the office sections and final approval by the Chief, Militia Bureau.

The first action of the committee was the preparation of a standard estimate form, which would uniformly present the needs of all the States relative to the costs for the operation of field training camps. In the new form the various items of cost were grouped in logical sequence, under appropriate headings, for ease in preparation, revision, and reference. It was designed to serve not only as an estimate form, but also as a check sheet for the guidance of the officers responsible for the preparation of estimates. The use of the new form during 1926 developed the need for certain changes for its further improvement. These included more detailed instructions, a slight rearrangement of the items in the form, and the preparation of a revision work sheet for use of the committee personnel. The latter shows the result of the revision of the estimate, giving at a glance the amounts requested under each item, the sums authorized, and the reasons for any reductions. It is planned to furnish the States copies of this revision work sheet covering each estimate during the next training year.

Despite the improved instructions, and the inclusions therein of such policies as were to be given uniform application, some States submitted estimates that were up to 75 per cent in excess of the amounts authorized. This caused considerable additional work in revising the estimates and resulted in delay in their final approval, while other States adhered strictly to the instructions and policies with the result that only minor changes were necessary. Despite these delays all camp estimates were reviewed in the Militia Bureau and the necessary training authorities and reservations of funds were issued several months earlier than in any previous year. Further cooperation by the States and strict compliance with instructions and policies would obviate the necessity for changes and reductions, and would insure the receipt of the training authority and reservation of funds even earlier than in 1927.

Each estimate received in the Militia Bureau is first referred to the camp committee, where it is carefully considered in all its phases before final action is taken. In a number of cases hearings have been given State representatives relative to the items included in their respective estimates. It has been the desire of the Militia Bureau that nothing be overlooked which would insure a fair and equitable distribution of available funds so as to afford the maximum benefit in every case from the training authorized. The one controlling factor in the work of the camp committee has been the total sum available for the conduct of all field training.

NATIONAL GUARD REGULATIONS

At the close of the fiscal year 1926 there had been printed 29 of the 51 pamphlets included in the proposed revision of National Guard regulations. There were seven others complete and awaiting final approval.

The program for the past fiscal year called for the completion of the remaining 15 pamphlets. It was found impossible to do this, however, and only eight were printed. Six complete revisions of existing pamphlets were made during the year. Two pamphlets, NGR 61 ("Expenses of Regular Army Officers and Enlisted Men While Traveling on Duty in Connection with the National Guard") and NGR 68 ("Repair of Signal Corps Property"), were withdrawn from the original list. The proposed text of NGR 61 was incorporated in NGR 40 ("Regular Army Personnel on Duty with the National Guard") and that of NGR 68 was placed in NGR 75-12 ("Federal Property—Maintenance and Repair of Signal Corps Property").

In explanation of the change relative to NGR 68 it may be stated that NGR 75, as originally planned, was to contain all regulations governing Federal property. In order to expedite its publication it was decided to publish each section as a complete pamphlet, under the general number of "75." During the year all but four of the sections were completed. There remain NGR 75-6 ("Expendable Property"); NGR 75-7 ("Lost, Damaged, and Destroyed Property"); NGR 75-13 ("Maintenance and Repair of Band Instruments"); NGR 75-14 ("Maintenance and Repair of Air Corps Property").

There are seven pamphlets to be completed in the next fiscal year, viz, NGR 10, 46, 54, 74, 77, 78, and 80. It should be pointed out that, although these were not printed during the past year, four of them had been completed in the Militia Bureau and the other three were in process of compilation.

When these seven are distributed, NGR 1 will be revised to bring the list up to date and a complete index of all pamphlets will be prepared.

OTHER FUNDS

A succinct history of "other funds" was set forth in the last annual report. Steady progress has been made in the return of these other funds, the total sum returned to date being \$404,294.77. The reconstituted successor units have been definitely determined in the case of all States but one and in this latter case early action is expected.

Some complications have arisen in connection with this matter. For instance, certain World War units formed from the pre-World War National Guard, had their designations changed during the progress of the World War. The changed designations in some instances lead to the belief that they were originally Regular Army or National Army units. To further complicate the matter the designation of the company fund may or may not have been changed at the time the designation of the unit was changed. Other similar complications are known to exist. It is obvious that such conditions involve a search among more or less incomplete records with a view of determining the facts.

Under date of January 17, 1927, all States were requested to take action in connection with the following extract from third indorsement from The Adjutant General dated August 27, 1926 (A. G. 123.7 (4-24-26) Misc.-D):

5. When the sums due to units now reconstituted in any State have been fully returned to them as provided in orders of December 16, 1925, and the Secretary of War is furnished with a certificate of the governor of the State that the State legislature has passed an enabling act, as called for in the opinion of the Judge Advocate General, a copy of the law passed, and the certificate of the Chief of the Militia Bureau that all units now reconstituted in that State have received in full the balances of the funds turned in by their World War predecessors, as directed in the letter of December 16, 1925, the Secretary of War will take the necessary action to transfer to the governor of the State concerned the balance of funds turned in by other National Guard units organized in that State for the World War, but which will not be reconstituted.

Action by the Congress along similar lines was taken by the following act approved March 3, 1927:

PUBLIC RESOLUTION No. 64—69TH CONGRESS

[H. J. Res. 272]

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to transfer to the governors of the respective States and Territories and to the commanding general of the District of Columbia such funds as he may now hold in trust for World War units of the National Guard which have not been reconstituted: *Provided,* That in the cases of States and Territories the legislatures thereof first pass acts enabling their respective governors to act as trustees for said funds.

Approved March 3, 1927.

Enabling acts authorizing the respective governors to receive the funds to the credit of units that will not be reconstituted have been received from the following States:

Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

The States of Colorado, Kentucky, and North Carolina report adjournment of their legislatures before the proposed legislation was received, and their legislatures will not meet again for two years. Tennessee reports no action on this matter due to lack of time.

It is anticipated that all complications in connection with these "other funds" can be cleared up by December 31, 1927, after which action can be taken toward the return to the respective governors of the funds to the credit of units that will not be reconstituted.

HISTORIES OF NATIONAL GUARD ORGANIZATIONS

Work in connection with the preparation of outline histories for color and standard bearing organizations of the National Guard has been carried on by the States with encouraging results during the fiscal year just closed.

Since my last annual report outline histories for 34 additional regiments or similar organizations have been received in the bureau and have been forwarded to the historical section, Army War College, for review. This places the total number of histories received up to and including June 30, 1927, at 151, or approximately 63 per cent of the total number (241) of color and standard bearing National Guard organizations now organized, or sufficiently to warrant preparation of such histories.

While to the layman it may seem that the production of only 34 regimental histories over a period of 12 months is not an outstanding accomplishment, yet this result is, in fact, most encouraging when all of the angles to the preparation of outline histories are considered. For example, it often happens that histories must go back and forth between a State and the Militia Bureau a number of times before the papers are ready to submit to the historical section, Army War College, for review. Each time they are returned to the State it is quite probable that additional research among old and sometimes fragmentary records becomes necessary with the result that the original outline history may have to be revised in several respects. All of this consumes much time and quite likely involves a considerable amount of labor. Therefore the production of 34 histories per year is considered a good, rather than a poor, accomplishment. With the ever-increasing understanding on the part of the States as to what is required in the preparation of outline histories, the number produced each year should continue to show an increase over each preceding year until the histories of all units have been compiled.

COATS OF ARMS AND INSIGNIA

Up to and including June 30, 1927, coats of arms have been approved for 108 regiments or similar units, while of this number 106 have had their distinctive insignia approved. This indicates that since my last annual report 28 additional regiments or similar units have had coats of arms approved, while 30 have obtained their approved distinctive insignia.

The approvals of coats of arms and distinctive insignia can not keep pace with the number of histories submitted due to the fact that the outline history of a unit must be officially established in every detail before the processing of its coat of arms and its distinctive insignia can be attempted by the Quartermaster General.

Organizations are taking great pride in their coats of arms and distinctive insignia and each year that goes by enhances that pride. In addition to increasing the esprit de corps of a unit these visible symbols of the history, deeds, and traditions of an organization serve to arouse a feeling of pride among the civilian population, and this, of course, is a distinct advantage to the national defense.

TEXAS CAVALRY MEDAL

The distribution of the Texas Cavalry medal, authorized by an act of the Sixty-eighth Congress, was not active during the past year. From November 10, 1925, when the first medal was issued, to June 30, 1926, there were 339 medals distributed. During the past year this number was increased by 102.

Since all medals are issued upon application of the individual, it is not possible for the Militia Bureau to do more than determine the right of the applicant based upon the data submitted and, if the statements are correct, to issue the medal. Effort has been made to stimulate applications through the adjutant general of Texas, but in the years since the World War many who are entitled to the medal have moved from the State and it is difficult to locate them.

PRESS RELATIONS AND PUBLICITY

Lack of facilities has prevented this activity from showing material progress during the past year. An attempt has been made to provide releases to the press on the more important phases of the National Guard relationship to national defense, and considerable material has been furnished to various State service publications. It is gratifying to note that each year sees many additions to the ranks of these State and organization magazines.

However, the matter prepared in the Militia Bureau for release to service journals has not met the need of the National Guard, which is not for dissemination of news among its members, but rather the education of the civilian population of the country to the important place of the National Guard in the general scheme of national defense.

A publicity division has recently been created in the Militia Bureau which has for its principle objective development of plans to assist State authorities to meet the peculiar situations in their States relative to the relationship between the National Guard and capital and labor, and the effect of this relationship on recruiting. A questionnaire recently sent to State authorities has brought forth many interesting angles to this problem, and increasing effort will be made during the coming year to furnish data whenever asked by the States to assist them to meet their particular situations.

In addition to the preparation of material in this office it is interesting to note the increasing spontaneous publicity which has come to the National Guard from the public press. The heroic work of the National Guard of many States during the recent floods in the Mississippi Valley and the epochal trans-Atlantic flight of Capt. Charles A. Lindbergh, One hundred and tenth Observation Squadron, Missouri National Guard, have brought columns of news into the daily papers, all of which has placed emphasis on the National Guard in its relations to the activities in time of peace and has been of distinct advantage to the service. It has also been noted with pleasure that the proper term "National Guard" is gradually supplanting the term "Militia" in many of the news stories, although most headline writers still cling to the incorrect term. It is hoped that all of those who do not use the term "National Guard" will eventually become indoctrinated until all newspaper and magazine writers are using nothing else in their articles or news items.

LEGISLATION AND LEGAL MATTERS

The only legislation enacted during the past year which concerns the National Guard in general includes certain provisions in section 6 of the Air Corps act of July 2, 1926, which in effect authorizes the payment of flying pay to members of the National Guard not only during a regularly scheduled drill period but also when under orders of competent authority they are required to fly, and a provision in the appropriations act for the fiscal year 1928, authorizing a 10 per cent interchangeability of amounts in items appropriated under the appropriation "Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard."

During the year many opinions on legal questions concerning the National Guard were rendered by the judge advocate in the bureau. The majority of these were for the guidance of the Chief of the Militia Bureau and the Militia Bureau personnel on questions affecting various classes of Federal pay, organization, status of personnel, irregularities in the expenditures of Federal funds, property accountability, legality of regulations, payment of claims, and preparation of letters to other branches of the Government, to States, and to civilians, in which legal questions were involved. In but a few cases was it necessary to call on the Judge Advocate General or the Comptroller General for their legal ruling.

REPORTS OF CORPS AREA COMMANDERS

Corps area commanders, without exception, report progress in the National Guard during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927. It is a source of gratification to all whose responsibilities are fixed with this component of national defence to know that the National Guard has responded to the call for improvement.

In the report of the previous fiscal year there was the tendency to emphasize the present condition of the National Guard. While this is called for in the reports and is reported on in each case, there is the inference that the status of the National Guard compared with what might reasonably be expected of the component is so obviously "generally satisfactory" that the chief concern of those reporting is to stress what should be done in the future.

The commanding general First Corps Area states the case clearly when he says that "the training and administration of the National Guard * * * can be improved by making available more money for travel of instructor personnel * * * (and) for the travel of field and staff officers of all organizations for * * * periodic inspections of the units comprising their organizations." This same point is stressed by the commanding general Second Corps Area, who tersely recommends "increased travel allowances for instructors." The report of the Fifth Corps Area includes the suggestion from the commanding general that "funds be made available for visits * * * by field and staff officers during the armory period," while the commanding general Ninth Corps Area introduces another thought by suggesting that there should be a means "whereby officers of the National Guard from one State may be authorized to attend the summer training camps of another State within the corps area * * * for the purpose of observing the work in other States."

It might appear to the casual reader that some reports do not contain the enthusiastic praise of former years, but closer study will account for this by the fact that such praise was called forth because results previously attained were often surprising to those observing them while now the same results have proved to be the rule and not the exception. Instead of feeling it necessary to comment at length upon some phase of obvious progress we find the commanding general Fourth Corps Area remarking on the generous "civic backing" accorded the National Guard and stating that the "personnel is of a high grade * * * and interested in the development of the National Guard," while the commanding general Sixth Corps Area speaks of the "capable and well-qualified officers in the higher grades, and an * * * improvement in the character and quality of the men being enlisted." Both of these comments explain to a great extent what the commanding general Eighth Corps Area characterizes as the "increasingly closer and more cooperative understanding between the National Guard and corps area headquarters" and in "cordial and mutually helpful relations with Federal agencies" in the Seventh Corps Area, which have resulted in "evident seriousness in training" according to the commanding general Ninth Corps Area.

The commanding general Seventh Corps Area remarks that the "Militia Bureau Training Directive and Notes on National Guard Training have continued to exert strong guiding influences on training in accordance with approved doctrines." One of the points in those documents which has been stressed is the importance of basic training for all elements and the value of schools for special training.

The commanding general First Corps Area comments upon the "larger number of officers * * * who are graduates of service schools which is * * * an improvement"; and the commanding general Second Corps Area states that "attendance at officers' and noncommissioned officers' schools shows improvement," while the commanding general Ninth Corps Area states that "practically 100 per cent of the commissioned personnel of the National Guard * * * during the past year have either attended regularly conducted officers' schools or have been enrolled in the corps area correspondence schools." In the opinion of the commanding general Eighth Corps Area, "armory inspections show that the units in which the commanders have attended the appropriate service school are practically in a different class than those in which the commander has not had this privilege."

The Territory of Hawaii presents problems not found in the corps areas. Due to the mixed racial composition of the National Guard, training problems are extremely difficult, but in spite of this the commanding general of the department reports a gratifying "improvement in all lines of training (and) * * * a satisfactory condition of equipment."

While minor deficiencies are noted in all reports there are none to cause alarm. All corps area commanders indicate that at the present rate of advancement these minor deficiencies can be overcome provided no further retrenchment is found to be necessary. While no great expansion program is suggested there is some laudable desire expressed to complete some of the present tactical organizations allotted. With all agreed that as it now stands the National Guard is "satisfactory" and needs only to continue training in accordance

with approved doctrines, the statement of the commanding general Fifth Corps Area seems to sum up the condition of the National Guard as an active component of the national-defense system and as a potential component of the Army of the United States: “* * * They are well organized with the exception of a few minor units, well equipped with the exception of animals and motor transport, and are ready for immediate response to a call in a minor emergency, or in case of a major emergency to go into camp and train their war strength increments.”

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.—State of National Guard considered “satisfactory.” State of advancement in the last year, “satisfactory.” General excellent condition of equipment * * * indicates improvement has been made in maintenance and care of property. Larger number of officer graduates of service schools is an improvement.

Weak points.—Dispersion of units makes for training difficulties but no change recommended.

Strong points.—Excellent cooperation between instructors and personnel. Completeness of equipment and advanced state of training.

Second Corps Area

General.—Satisfactory. Steady improvement in attendance and in the state of training of units. Improved attendance at officers' and noncommissioned officers' schools.

Weak points.—Shabbiness of uniforms. Intensive recruiting immediately prior to training camps. “Slipshod” methods of some physical examinations of recruits.

Strong points.—Satisfactory organization and functioning of State and division staffs. Other headquarters and headquarters units organized and functioning. Excellent esprit. Energetic, enthusiastic, and well-trained field and staff officers. Good local support from various communities.

Third Corps Area

General.—The National Guard has attained all reasonable expectations of this component of the Army of the United States. Gradual advancement in organization of units, supply and equipment, and training methods.

Weak points.—Too large turnover of personnel. Lack of suitable armories in some localities.

Strong points.—Well-established State training camps. Utilization of certain Regular Army installations for field training.

Fourth Corps Area

General.—State of National Guard “generally satisfactory.” Advancement shows healthy improvement. Training and equipment satisfactory.

Weak points.—Large turnover of personnel. Lack of adequate drill space. Need for larger State appropriations.

Strong points.—Strong civic backing. Personnel, as a rule, of high grade and interested in the development of the National Guard.

Fifth Corps Area

General.—National Guard, “very good”; for immediate service, “good”; improvement in procurement and care of property, and in administration, and training.

Weak points.—No outstanding weak points. Large turnover of personnel each year works a hardship in training.

Strong points.—Two divisions, well organized except for few minor units and well equipped except for motor transportation, ready for any minor emergency or, in a major emergency, to go into camp to receive and train their war increments.

Sixth Corps Area

General.—National Guard "satisfactory." Increase in marksmanship qualifications. Increase in number of officers in groups and corps area schools. Marked improvement in tactical instruction of command and staff.

Weak points.—Shortage of certain units necessary to complete organization of two Infantry divisions. Poor attendance in some units. Some deficiencies in records. Some irregularities in care and use of public property.

Strong points.—Excellent morale; good discipline; good systems of training; good appearance of uniforms and equipment; capable and well qualified officers; improvement in character and quality of personnel.

Seventh Corps Area

General.—State of National Guard "very satisfactory." Morale high; relations with Federal agencies cordial and mutually helpful; improvement in training camps and in all phases of training; mobilization plans in good order.

Weak points.—Some inadequate armories; some neglect of individual equipment and other property; lack of funds to permit travel of higher commanders; too large turnover of personnel; faulty system of records.

Strong points.—Improvement in training of higher commanders and staffs; cooperation between all components; policy of field training of staffs contributes to higher efficiency of the officers.

Eighth Corps Area

General.—State of training satisfactory in all branches; state of equipment is satisfactory in basic and primary auxiliary arms; increasingly closer and more cooperative understanding between National Guard and corps area headquarters; higher standards within the National Guard for commissioned personnel; increasing sense of responsibility for Government property.

Weak points.—Some local politics presents a potential weakness but has had no distinctive effect on training or morale.

Strong points.—Teamwork between States and corps area headquarters and teamwork between units of the same tactical organization split between States.

Ninth Corps Area

General.—National Guard "generally satisfactory." Increased attendance at assemblies; practically 100 per cent commissioned personnel enrolled in regularly conducted schools or in correspondence schools. High morale; improvement in storage and care of property; better care of animals; better care of Air Corps property, and improved records.

Weak points.—Lack of suitable armory facilities in some localities.

Strong points.—High type of personnel; evident seriousness in training; good esprit and morale in all States; satisfactory condition of property and records and the splendid functioning of all units in the field.

Territory of Hawaii

General.—Not entirely satisfactory due to the great number of races which make up the population from which personnel is drawn. Great care in selection of recruits has resulted in considerable improvement in all lines in the last three years. Supply and equipment and its care is satisfactory.

Weak points.—Mixed racial composition makes instruction very difficult.

Strong points.—A steady improvement in training and in care of equipment. Larger attendance at officers' schools.

CONCLUSION

While the foregoing report outlines the major problems of the Militia Bureau and the conditions within the National Guard, I desire to emphasize certain points previously mentioned herein, which are set forth under pertinent headings as follows:

GENERAL EFFICIENCY AND LEADERSHIP

As indicated in this report the National Guard has made most gratifying progress in training and general efficiency. This progress is due in a large measure to the high quality of the leadership, both administrative and tactical, manifested by those now in control of the National Guard, and to the intelligent cooperation which has marked the compliance of this leadership with the instructions and directions of higher authority. Under this leadership the continued and healthy development of the National Guard is assured, provided that adequate support is given by both the State and Federal Governments.

PRIMARY OBJECTIVES

In my opinion at the present time there are two primary objectives which are essential for the proper development of the National Guard and for its well-being and morale. These are the necessity for a moderate increase in the strength of the National Guard involving the organization of a small number of additional units required to complete the essential combat organizations now federally recognized, and the issue of a suitable field service uniform with a blouse of the roll-collar type at the earliest practicable date.

In my report for the fiscal year 1926, as well as in this report, the state of the organization of the National Guard has been set forth in considerable detail. While much has been accomplished by the Militia Bureau, under the authority conferred in the action of the Secretary of War dated October 18, 1926, in securing a more equitable distribution of the authorized strength of the National Guard among the various States, and in effecting by conversions better tactical organizations and groupings, the status of the organization of the National Guard as a whole is far from satisfactory. The constantly increasing demand from the various States for the authority and means to complete the more essential combat units which have been allotted to them and partially organized under the 250,000 man-power or modified program, indicates that the States are fully prepared to carry out their part of the contract, and that there is an urgent need in some States for additional units for their own purposes in certain localities which fortunately fit into the general plan. Furthermore it is difficult, if not impracticable, to make further adjustments through conversions with a view of securing a better tactical grouping and better organization without some increase in the present authorized strength and in the number of headquarters and units to be maintained. The program submitted to you on April 15, 1927, provides for an authorized aggregate strength of 190,000, an increase of approximately 4,000 in the aggregate strength, and the organization of 21

headquarters and 78 units during the fiscal years 1929 and 1930 at an estimated cost of approximately \$358,000 for the fiscal year 1929 and \$588,000 for the fiscal year 1930. Taking into account the time required by the States to arrange for the organization of the units and to obtain funds for armories and other facilities should this program be approved, the Federal recognition of all of the units will extend over the fiscal years 1929 and 1930 and may extend into the fiscal year 1931. The approval of this program would permit of the orderly development of the National Guard, the supplying of necessary units now lacking to complete existing combat organizations, will facilitate adjustments within and between the States, will permit of a better tactical grouping of organizations, and will provide means for the elimination of certain units of low priority whose maintenance is not justified in time of peace. I earnestly recommend that this program be approved and that provision for making same effective be made in the War Department estimates to be submitted to Congress for the fiscal years 1929 and 1930.

As indicated in this and previous reports, I have visited the training camps in more than 40 States and Territories, and while I have found improved standards of general efficiency, I have been most unfavorably impressed with the condition, color, and types of uniforms now in the hands of the National Guard. In my opinion no single measure will have a greater effect in promoting the morale, recruitment, and, in the end, economy, than provisions of a suitable field service uniform with blouse of the roll-collar type. A plan for accomplishing the above objective has been submitted for your approval, and it is believed that it can be put into operation during the fiscal years 1930 and 1931 without increasing the present appropriations for arms, uniforms, and equipment. Until the issue of a suitable uniform is begun it will be impracticable to establish a clothing allowance for the National Guard which action is highly desirable from all points of view.

Until the two primary objectives outlined above are made effective all other minor projects for the betterment of the National Guard should be held in abeyance.

CARE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY AND DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS

As indicated in this report, there has been a marked improvement in the care of public property in the hands of the National Guard and in the disbursement of public funds. Responsible State authorities have in general cooperated most effectively in correcting irregularities and in adopting measures which will insure better care, preservation, and protection of public property in the hands of the National Guard.

PHYSICAL AND PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS OF OFFICERS

As indicated in this report, the adoption of new regulations and their enforcement by the State authorities, corps area commanders, and the Militia Bureau has resulted in a decided improvement in the physical and professional standards of the officers of the National Guard. I think I am fully justified in stating that these standards were never higher.

ARMORY DRILL AND FIELD TRAINING

The redistribution of the authorized aggregate strength of the National Guard among the various States as outlined in this report, together with improved methods of recruitment, has had the effect of stabilizing to a large extent the personnel of the National Guard and has resulted in a decrease in the annual turnover and an increase in attendance at armory and field training. These results while extremely satisfactory have caused a corresponding increase in the costs of armory and field training. As pointed out in this report, it has been difficult in the past to estimate accurately the funds required for armory drill. In my opinion the appropriations for this item should specify the number of drills to be held and the item should be administered separate and distinct from all other items carried in the War Department appropriation bill for the support of the National Guard.

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION

A very beneficial training feature up to the past two years has been the so-called four-day schools. Formerly a few selected officers and noncommissioned officers were given special instruction by Regular Army instructors immediately prior to camp for periods of from 4 to 10 days. This instruction was to prepare at least one officer and one noncommissioned officer in each unit with all of the information possible on the field training of their coming camp with a view to their utilization as instructors during the field training camp. This is especially desirable due to the shortage of Regular Army instructors, when sometimes only one is available for a regiment, and it is necessary in the interest of proper training to have instructors with each unit, which can be materially helped by having National Guard personnel trained to a certain degree for this purpose through these schools of instruction prior to the training-camp periods.

TRAINING OF DIVISION AND BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

There has been a general improvement in training of division and brigade headquarters. In my opinion it is difficult to justify the maintenance costs of the large overhead carried in the organizations of the brigade and division headquarters unless the personnel are trained as such by organizations. In view of the fact that in most of the States brigade and division commanders are charged with the responsibility for the training of the National Guard troops within the State, they should be given opportunities to visit organizations for whose training they are responsible and to supervise and observe the execution of the training programs prepared by them. I recommend that when the estimates for 1930 are prepared the Militia Bureau be authorized to include a project in its estimates for this purpose.

NATIONAL RIFLE MATCHES

As indicated in this report, I recommend that the national matches and State rifle competitions be held annually. If this is done a limitation should be placed upon the number of shooters authorized to participate from each service, branch, or State in order to equalize as far as possible the advantages and disadvantages which have existed in the past by reason of so many entries in the National Rifle Association and the individual matches prior to the national team match. In my opinion it is also desirable that one full week be devoted during the rifle matches to the instruction of the personnel of National Guard teams.

COOPERATION OF THE VARIOUS AGENCIES

The cooperation between the various States, the corps area and department commanders and the various agencies of the War Department with the Militia Bureau in disposing of many difficult problems and their interest and helpfulness in handling routine business of the Bureau have continued on the same satisfactory basis during the fiscal year 1927. While corps area commanders do not command the National Guard within their respective corps areas when not in Federal service, they have important functions and large supervisory powers over the training and supply of the National Guard which have been delegated to them, and they have opportunities for influencing the development of the National Guard within their corps areas and in enforcing a high standard of efficiency in the care of property and the disbursement of funds. I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my keen appreciation of the effective cooperation which has been extended by corps area commanders in general in the administration of the National Guard.

The satisfactory condition of the Militia Bureau administration under General Orders No. 6, War Department, 1926, and the relations of the Militia Bureau with the General Staff, The Adjutant General's office, and the War Department branches, as set forth in my report of 1926, have continued throughout the year. These satisfactory conditions appear to justify the wisdom of adopting the procedure set forth in General Orders No. 6, War Department, 1926.

RESPONSIBILITY

The responsibility placed upon me for "the development of the National Guard to a state of high efficiency, ready for immediate induction * * * etc." is a very heavy one for the National Guard as well as myself particularly in view of the fact that it is receiving less training time and allowances now than prior to the World War. Formerly the National Guard had sufficient funds for an average of around 54 armory drills, whereas the appropriation for 1928 is not sufficient for the minimum of 48 drills prescribed by law. Prior to the war the National Guard had State rifle competitions, camps of rifle instruction, four or more days of schools of instruction preceding camps, sufficient time so that all troops could have 15 days in training camps exclusive of travel, larger ammunition allowances, more visits of Regular Army instructors to units, etc.

It is evidently the intent of Congress, and all War Department plans and policies bear it out, that the National Guard is to be used as first line troops, subject to call at the same time as the Regular Army. With this added and grave responsibility it would seem that the National Guard should be given increased attention and allowances in order that its state of training efficiency might be increased in the interests of national defense instead of a gradual reduction, as above noted, in all of the training activities which are so vital to its development and maintenance. If the National Guard could have even the same training time and activities given to it now that it had prior to the war it would be in a state of higher efficiency. It is earnestly recommended that serious consideration be given to this phase of National Guard development with a view to increasing its training activities rather than a gradual decrease.

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

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APPENDIX A

Commissioned and warrant vacancies in the National Guard June 30, 1927

State	General officers of the line		State staff	Division and brigade staff							All other							Total officers	Warrant officers	Aggregate	
	Major generals	Brigadier generals		Colo-nels	Lieu-tenant colo-nels	Ma-jors	Cap-tains	First lieu-ten-ants	Sec-ond lieu-ten-ants	Chap-lains	Total	Colo-nels	Lieu-tenant colo-nels	Ma-jors	Cap-tains	First lieu-ten-ants	Sec-ond lieu-ten-ants				Chap-lains
FIRST CORPS AREA																					
Connecticut.....			5									1	1	4	13	17		36	41		41
Maine.....			1										2	2	8	2		14	15		15
Massachusetts.....			1	6		2		1		9	2		1	10	19	23		55	65		65
New Hampshire.....			2												6	4		10	12		12
Rhode Island.....												1	1	3	2	2	1	10	10		10
Vermont.....			6		1					1					1			1	8		8
SECOND CORPS AREA																					
Delaware.....			2				1			1				1	3			5	8		8
New Jersey.....													4	10	5	11		30	30		30
New York.....			1	1			6	2		9		1	2	24	55	72		154	164	1	165
Porto Rico.....			2												2			2	4		4
THIRD CORPS AREA																					
District of Columbia.....			3			1				1				2	1			3	7		7
Maryland.....						2			1	3			1	7	12	27		47	50		50
Pennsylvania.....					2	2	2	1		7		1	1	18	40	51	2	113	120		120
Virginia.....						3				3			1	5	5	5		16	19		19
FOURTH CORPS AREA																					
Alabama.....														3	5	11		19	19		19
Florida.....			4			2				2			1		3	11		15	21	1	22
Georgia.....			4	1						1		2	2	4	6	1		15	20		20
Louisiana.....			2												7	6	1	14	16		16
Mississippi.....			1	1		1				2				1	3	2		6	9		9
North Carolina.....			4			2			1	3			1	7	5			22	29		29
South Carolina.....			2			1				1						5		5	8		8
Tennessee.....						1	1			2				2	4	8		14	16		16

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FIFTH CORPS AREA														8	11	17	---	36	38	1	39
Indiana			2											3	11	17	---	36	38	1	39
Kentucky														8	11	17	---	14	14	---	14
Ohio			6	1			1			2				8	15	14	1	38	46	---	46
West Virginia			3											2	4	4	---	10	13	---	13
SIXTH CORPS AREA														7	16	29	1	56	80	---	80
Illinois	1		13	3		2	3	2		10	1		2	7	16	29	1	56	80	---	80
Michigan			3			2				2		1		8	11	22	1	43	48	---	48
Wisconsin		1					2	2		4			1	9	14	22	---	46	51	---	51
SEVENTH CORPS AREA														6	7	18	1	33	33	---	33
Arkansas													1	6	7	18	1	33	33	---	33
Iowa			2			1				1			1	7	5	3	---	16	19	2	21
Kansas														2	3	3	---	8	8	---	8
Minnesota							1			1				7	11	20	3	41	42	1	43
Missouri														4	13	19	1	37	37	---	37
Nebraska			2											2	3	3	1	9	11	---	11
North Dakota			2	1		1				1	3			2		2	---	4	9	---	9
South Dakota			4											1	1	---	---	2	6	---	6
EIGHTH CORPS AREA														2	---	5	1	8	15	---	15
Arizona		1	4			1	1			2				2	---	5	1	8	15	---	15
Colorado					1		1			2				---	5	---	---	5	7	---	7
New Mexico														1	4	4	---	9	9	1	10
Oklahoma							1			1			1	5	3	4	1	14	15	---	15
Texas				1						1	2	2	3	23	23	28	1	80	82	---	82
NINTH CORPS AREA														5	19	28	2	56	61	---	61
California			1			1	2	1		4			2	5	19	28	2	56	61	---	61
Idaho	1		1	1		2	2		1	6		1		5	4	3	---	13	21	---	21
Montana			2	1					1	2				2	1	3	---	6	10	---	10
Nevada																	---			---	
Oregon				1	1	1				3		1		1	2	4	---	8	11	---	11
Utah		1	3		1	1	3	1	1	7		1	1	5	3	6	1	17	28	---	28
Washington						1				1				2	8	8	2	20	21	---	21
Wyoming			2											3	3	7	---	13	15	---	15
HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT														2	---	3	1	15	15	---	15
Territory of Hawaii											2		1	7	1	3	1	15	15	---	15
Total	2	3	90	18	6	29	27	11	7	98	5	11	32	240	380	572	23	1,263	1,456	7	1,463

APPENDIX B

Strength of the active federally recognized National Guard for the years 1919 to 1927, 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			June 30, 1927		
	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men								
Alabama			36	908	77	1,514	152	2,455	158	2,313	175	2	2,508	185	1	2,485	192	2	2,637	208	2	2,755
Arizona			6	206	30	594	30	526	25	470	39	1	717	50	1	749	49	1	773	57	1	848
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	131	2	2,096
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	372	6	4,967
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	144	1	1,648
Connecticut			8	150	140	2,727	149	2,913	203	3,354	267	3	4,114	274	4	3,829	272	4	4,069	295	5	4,032
Delaware					27	464	50	710	47	702	47	1	593	43	1	697	53	1	694	53	1	719
District of Columbia	5	249	10	151	19	313	34	456	31	484	48	1	648	50	1	658	56	1	829	60	1	822
Florida			28	699	61	1,180	94	1,654	95	1,636	135	2	2,109	134	2	2,037	135	2	2,150	144	1	2,116
Georgia			9	199	100	1,922	129	2,391	145	2,255	209	3	3,551	213	3	3,523	214	3	3,315	230	3	3,446
Hawaii	6	244	28	703	42	887	62	1,203	64	1,306	63		1,361	84	1	1,381	84	1	1,457	94	2	1,575
Idaho			7	149	32	337	57	896	51	704	57	1	854	54	1	843	65	1	828	77	2	971
Illinois					171	3,660	355	6,606	433	6,657	508		8,181	558	7	8,240	541	6	8,007	574	9	8,600
Indiana					114	2,046	290	4,632	309	4,693	332		4,528	341	5	4,429	304	4	4,130	346	4	4,305
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	233	2	3,396
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	246	4	3,106
Kentucky			7	142	45	758	110	2,327	162	2,494	173		2,399	209		2,465	196	2	2,363	212	2	2,482
Louisiana					28	413	79	1,440	104	1,506	116	1	1,634	123	2	1,825	128	2	1,789	127	1	2,071
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	144	3	1,979
Maryland			4	325	99	1,826	163	2,415	179	2,346	202	1	2,709	217	4	2,834	211	4	2,630	208	4	2,822
Massachusetts			3	265	374	6,524	483	7,850	565	8,243	619		9,275	637	7	9,169	605	7	9,250	629	10	8,723
Michigan			13	319	128	2,451	227	3,735	267	3,900	284	3	3,995	300	3	3,942	301	4	3,918	314	5	4,132
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	340	5	4,617
Mississippi			5	100	45	780	63	1,352	78	1,414	85		1,376	106	2	1,436	102	2	1,472	116	2	1,535
Missouri	48	1,307	62	1,376	193	3,283	227	3,794	225	4,102	278	4	4,169	267	4	4,305	281	4	4,331	295	5	4,404
Montana					5	64	20	419	31	631	66	1	1,091	67		1,066	67	1	991	70	1	1,039
Nebraska					49	1,050	65	1,203	85	1,425	106	2	1,591	103	2	1,624	100	2	1,488	104	2	1,767
Nevada	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
New Hampshire					1		63	1,082	63	965	63	2	970	66	2	829	66	2	926	67	2	970
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	315	6	4,244
New Mexico					28	474	45	670	46	641	66		889	65	1	996	65	1	951	69	1	1,025
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	1,326	19	19,345
North Carolina			9	138	83	1,562	114	2,213	146	2,771	191		3,143	200	4	3,142	190	3	3,143	215	4	3,349
North Dakota					17	327	46	1,102	57	1,206	60	1	1,312	62	1	1,331	67		1,216	69	1	1,263
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	581	7	7,984
Oklahoma	103	3,033	118	2,552	154	2,587	159	3,785	339	4,365	346		4,805	349	6	4,849	358	5	4,618	388	6	4,736
Oregon	28	1,023	60	1,209	103	2,022	118	2,239	124	2,267	141	2	2,734	158	2	2,912	169	1	3,305	186	3	2,976

Pennsylvania			57	2,061	498	9,803	750	11,864	768	10,944	792	11	11,331	805	13	10,776	757	10	10,262	774	13	10,439
Porto Rico			36	1,454	71	1,353	67	1,465	85	1,808	86	1	1,869	89	1	1,815	89	1	1,690	87	1	1,416
Rhode Island			24	776	50	1,138	75	1,441	90	1,325	90	1	1,304	81	1	1,274	82	1	1,173	112	1	1,448
South Carolina	12	268	23	539	53	1,003	95	1,781	94	1,779	98		1,890	107		1,957	103	1	2,009	115	1	2,020
South Dakota					1		57	904	69	1,074	88	2	1,342	96	2	1,181	91	2	1,171	98	2	1,160
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	197	3	2,537
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	536	9	7,825
Utah	6	317	32	584	43	613	46	710	52	675	71	1	881	67	1	877	73	1	1,151	98	1	1,086
Vermont	5	128	28	524	50	884	72	1,135	69	1,087	71		1,066	75	1	1,074	77	1	1,000	76	1	1,114
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	252	4	3,860
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	200	3	2,468
West Virginia					1		44	1,019	65	1,095	73		1,131	61	1	1,015	68	1	1,094	77	1	1,271
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	306	6	4,765
Wyoming			22	548	24	363	29	440	34	427	46	1	602	45		613	42	1	730	43	1	676
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	12,010	182	168,950
Aggregate		37,210		56,090		113,640		159,658		160,598			177,428		177,525			174,969			181,142	

¹ Units disbanded in 1920.

² Did not accept allotment.

APPENDIX D

Strength in officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of active National Guard, by States and branches, June 30, 1927

State	Division head-quarters		Special troops		Infantry			Field Artillery			Cavalry			Engineers			Coast Artillery			Air Corps		Medical			Trains, Quartermaster Corps		Chaplains		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	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men		
FIRST CORPS AREA																																		
Connecticut	9		12	126	124	2	2,207	59	1	800	14		198						24	1	335	20	93	20	1	247								
Maine	5				65	1	1,140	24	1	308									39	1	519													
Massachusetts	24	43	16	172	261	4	4,423	116	2	1,557	25								78	1	1,095	15	89	21	1	243	15	234	11	21	295	5	4,032	
New Hampshire								15	1	246									45	1	724													
Rhode Island	4		6	69				19		212	14								78	1	642													
Vermont	4				66	1	1,058												42	1				5		102								
Total	46	43	34	367	516	8	8,828	233	5	3,123	53	1	777	42	1	708	223	5	3,315	35	182	48	2	644	15	234	23	55	45	1,323	22	18,266		
SECOND CORPS AREA																																		
Delaware																																		
New Jersey	18	6	17	224	121	2	2,050	45	1	597	41	1	581	29	1	453	46	1	711															
New York	26	39	35	465	639	8	10,736	238	5	3,263	77	1	1,118	30	1	450	147	3	2,244	22	111	21	1	278	2	46	7	14	9	53	1	719		
Porto Rico	1				80	1	1,394																											
Total	44	45	52	689	840	11	14,180	283	6	3,860	118	2	1,699	59	2	903	193	4	2,955	22	111	61	2	919	18	292	33	68	71	1,781	27	25,724		
THIRD CORPS AREA																																		
District of Columbia	3	39	4	60	4		65																											
Maryland	7				114	2	2,048	33	1	414				30	1	477	13																	
Pennsylvania	34	53	26	330	4	4	2,224	225	4	2,340	95	2	1,408	34	1	598	45	1	688	23	92	16	1	254			1	5	4	60	1	822		
Virginia	11		10	137	119	2	2,211	53	1	682																								
Total	45	92	40	627	465	8	8,548	311	6	3,436	95	2	1,408	64	2	1,075	96	2	1,543	38	175	57	2	832	13	244	5	9	18	252	4	3,860		
FOURTH CORPS AREA																																		
Alabama	6	7	24	380	57	1	1,153	40	1	466	18		237	15		233																		
Florida	4				61	1	1,058	52		658																								
Georgia	5		8	139	130	2	2,350	57	1	615	13		211	2		186	9		158	29	113	4		79	3	71	2	10	16	208	2	2,755		
Louisiana	5				56	1	1,257	22		283	27		391			66																		
Mississippi	4				65	1	1,035	14		177																								
North Carolina	3		6	61	58	1	1,123	53	1	737	15		292	22	1	280	29	1	545															
South Carolina	6	1			60	1	1,195	9		144																								
Tennessee	5		2	34	60	1	1,267	52	1	573	25	1	286	6		127																		
Total	38	8	40	614	547	9	10,438	299	4	3,653	98	1	1,417	84	2	1,472	51	1	990	54	230	36		494	19	439	19	67	74	1,352	17	19,829		
FIFTH CORPS AREA																																		
Indiana	14	30	12	117	124	2	2,044	112	2	1,266				31		456																		
Kentucky	7		7	109	67	1	1,002	59	1	644	37																							
Ohio	21	7	22	280	266	3	4,557	109	2	1,319	40		664	28	1	428																		
West Virginia	1				70	1	1,268																											
Total	43	37	41	506	527	7	8,871	280	5	3,229	77		1,132	59	1	884				33	181	67	1	778	26	384	19	44	40	1,216	14	16,042		
SIXTH CORPS AREA																																		
Illinois	10	20	23	342	300	5	5,441	124	2	1,521	17		243	11		216	42	1	592															
Michigan	12	12	17	221	135	2	2,212	86	2	1,107																								
Wisconsin	18	23	6	112	97	2	2,461	92	2	1,230	46	1	631																					
Total	46	55	46	675	532	9	10,114	302	6	3,858	77	1	1,099	11		216	42	1	692	12	88	66	3	738	6	47	7	12	15	306	6	4,765		
SEVENTH CORPS AREA																																		
Arkansas					53	1	1,140																											
Iowa	11	50	3	69	120	1	2,198	36		330	41	1	605																					
Kansas			6	69	75	1	1,100	116	2	1,299	35	1	608																					
Minnesota	5				198	3	3,203	105	2	1,264																								
Missouri			8	160	126	2	2,294	51	1	567				31	1	516	46	1	736	19	113													
Nebraska					60	1	1,221																											
North Dakota	1				61	1	1,241																											
South Dakota	3							54	1	626				33	1	489																		
Total	20	86	17	298	693	10	12,406	362	6	4,086	76	2	1,213	64	2	1,005	81	2	1,480	53	270	36	1	517	18	290	22	74	158	1,516	23	21,809		
EIGHTH CORPS AREA																																		
Arizona	4				44	1	769	4		71																								
Colorado	5		5	64	63	1	1,063	19		204	15		216																					
New Mexico	1				4		75	42		608				12		322																		
Oklahoma	14	62	17	290	130	2	2,102	162	3	1,682				11		201																		
Texas	23		9	135	240	4	4,485	104	2	1,257	67	1	980	26	1	439																		
Total	47	62	31	489	477	8	8,418	293	5	3,289	124	2	1,804	49	1	962				43	176	40	2	543	14	242	22	54	107	1,194	18	16,082		

APPENDIX E

Quarterly strength of the active National Guard, by States, fiscal year 1927

Corps area	State	Division	Sept. 30, 1926			Dec. 31, 1926			Mar. 31, 1927			June 30, 1927			Average		
			Com-mis-sioned officers	War-rant officers	Enlisted men	Com-mis-sioned officers	War-rant officers	Enlisted men	Com-mis-sioned officers	War-rant officers	Enlisted men	Com-mis-sioned officers	War-rant officers	Enlisted men	Com-mis-sioned officers	War-rant officers	Enlisted men
	Connecticut.....	43	284	3	4,060	284	4	4,024	288	4	4,071	295	5	4,032	288	4	4,047
	Maine.....	43	143	2	1,976	141	3	1,852	144	3	1,876	144	3	1,979	143	3	1,921
	Massachusetts.....	26	651	10	8,968	650	10	8,705	641	10	8,618	629	10	8,723	643	10	8,753
	New Hampshire.....		68	2	937	67	2	915	67	2	934	67	2	970	67	2	939
	Rhode Island.....	43	100		1,383	110		1,451	110		1,384	112	1	1,448	108		1,417
	Vermont.....	43	76	1	1,077	83	1	1,084	76	1	1,066	76	1	1,114	78	1	1,085
	Corps area total.....		1,322	18	18,401	1,335	20	18,031	1,326	20	17,949	1,323	22	18,266	1,327	20	18,162
2	Delaware.....	44	55	1	725	53	1	730	55	1	712	53	1	719	54	1	722
	New Jersey.....	44	319	4	4,303	316	6	4,285	317	6	4,261	315	6	4,244	317	5	4,273
	New York.....	27	1,339	19	21,365	1,319	19	19,529	1,312	18	19,133	1,326	19	19,345	1,324	19	19,843
	Porto Rico.....	44															
	Corps area total.....		1,798	25	28,076	1,776	27	26,022	1,769	26	25,482	1,781	27	25,724	1,781	26	26,326
3	District of Columbia.....	29	58	1	741	54	1	759	59	1	728	60	1	822	58	1	763
	Maryland.....	29	223	4	2,786	216	4	2,798	221	4	2,763	208	4	2,822	217	4	2,792
	Pennsylvania.....	28	824	12	10,672	811	14	10,585	801	13	10,361	774	13	10,439	802	13	10,514
	Virginia.....	29	249	4	3,960	249	4	3,748	253	4	3,698	252	4	3,860	251	4	3,817
	Corps area total.....		1,354	21	18,159	1,330	23	17,890	1,334	22	17,550	1,294	22	17,943	1,328	22	17,886
4	Alabama.....	31	202	2	2,469	211	2	2,523	217	2	2,629	208	2	2,755	210	2	2,594
	Florida.....	31	125	2	1,898	133	2	1,868	141	2	1,987	144	1	2,116	136	2	1,967
	Georgia.....	30	228	3	3,484	223	3	3,449	229	3	3,290	230	3	3,446	227	3	3,417
	Louisiana.....	31	130	2	1,900	122	2	1,876	120	1	1,983	127	1	2,071	125	1	1,957
	Mississippi.....	31	106	2	1,658	108	2	1,619	114	2	1,569	116	2	1,535	111	2	1,595
	North Carolina.....	30	215	4	3,369	213	4	3,366	221	4	3,271	215	4	3,349	216	4	3,339
	South Carolina.....	30	100	1	1,825	111	1	1,860	116	1	1,883	115	1	2,020	110	1	1,897
	Tennessee.....	30	182	2	2,362	182	3	2,511	200	3	2,410	197	3	2,537	190	3	2,455
	Corps area total.....		1,288	18	18,965	1,303	19	19,072	1,358	19	19,022	1,352	17	19,829	1,325	18	19,221

Quarterly strength of the active National Guard, by States, fiscal year 1927—Continued

Corps area	State	Division	Sept. 30, 1926			Dec. 31, 1926			Mar. 31, 1927			June 30, 1927			Average		
			Com-mis-sioned officers	War-rant officers	Enlisted men	Com-mis-sioned officers	War-rant officers	Enlisted men	Com-mis-sioned officers	War-rant officers	Enlisted men	Com-mis-sioned officers	War-rant officers	Enlisted men	Com-mis-sioned officers	War-rant officers	Enlisted men
5	Indiana.....	38	336	5	3,645	351		4,438	349	4	4,370	346	4	4,305	346	4	4,189
	Kentucky.....	38	218	2	2,654	207	2	2,561	212	2	2,519	212	2	2,482	212	2	2,554
	Ohio.....	37	564	6	7,907	563	6	7,696	570	5	7,734	581	7	7,984	570	6	7,830
	West Virginia.....	38	82	1	1,409	80	1	1,356	81	1	1,275	77	1	1,271	80	1	1,328
	Corps area total.....		1,200	14	15,615	1,201	14	16,051	1,212	12	15,898	1,216	14	16,042	1,208	13	15,901
6	Illinois.....	33	586	8	8,611	587	9	8,590	573	9	8,545	574	9	8,600	580	9	8,587
	Michigan.....	32	313	4	4,213	308	4	4,126	313	5	4,085	314	5	4,132	312	4	4,139
	Wisconsin.....	32	317	5	4,697	321	5	4,612	319	5	4,541	306	6	4,765	316	5	4,654
	Corps area total.....		1,216	17	17,521	1,216	18	17,328	1,205	19	17,171	1,194	20	17,497	1,208	18	17,380
7	Arkansas.....		133	2	2,251	137	2	2,107	142	2	2,076	131	2	2,096	136	2	2,132
	Iowa.....	34	240	3	3,372	238	3	3,483	253	3	3,407	233	2	3,396	241	3	3,414
	Kansas.....	35	233	4	3,031	232	4	3,052	232	4	3,001	246	4	3,106	236	4	3,048
	Minnesota.....	34	349	5	4,584	342	5	4,525	328	4	4,486	340	5	4,617	340	4	4,553
	Missouri.....	35	297	5	4,619	286	5	4,487	292	5	4,175	295	5	4,404	292	5	4,421
	Nebraska.....	35	106	2	1,775	104	2	1,706	106	2	1,755	104	2	1,767	105	2	1,751
	North Dakota.....	34	68	1	1,193	71	1	1,177	71	1	1,196	69	1	1,263	70	1	1,207
	South Dakota.....	34	96	2	1,182	92	1	1,124	96	2	1,126	98	2	1,160	96	2	1,148
	Corps area total.....		1,522	24	22,007	1,502	23	21,661	1,520	23	21,222	1,516	23	21,809	1,516	23	21,674
8	Arizona.....	45	59	1	933	64	1	906	58	1	879	57	1	848	60	1	891
	Colorado.....	45	138	1	1,576	140	1	1,610	140	1	1,584	144	1	1,648	140	1	1,604
	New Mexico.....	45	68	1	947	67	1	971	73		967	69	1	1,025	69	1	978
	Oklahoma.....	45	386	6	5,119	381	6	4,935	385	6	4,855	388	6	4,736	385	6	4,911
	Texas.....	36	549	8	8,120	552	8	7,966	553	9	7,807	536	9	7,825	547	8	7,929
	Corps area total.....		1,200	17	16,695	1,204	17	16,388	1,209	17	16,092	1,194	18	16,082	1,201	17	16,313

9	California	40	369	6	4,825	371	7	4,865	372	6	4,888	372	6	4,967	371	6	4,886
	Idaho	41	74		880	82	2	954	81	2	921	77	2	971	79	2	932
	Montana	41	56	1	964	66	1	979	74	1	1,040	70	1	1,039	67	1	1,006
	Oregon	41	182	3	2,926	175	3	2,904	182	3	2,895	186	3	2,976	181	3	2,925
	Utah	40	90	1	1,032	96	1	1,032	94	1	1,052	98	1	1,086	95	1	1,073
	Washington	41	173	3	2,343	178	3	2,267	183	3	2,377	200	3	2,468	184	3	2,364
	Wyoming	41	52	1	724	50	1	748	47	1	669	43	1	676	48	1	704
	Corps area total		996	15	13,694	1,018	18	13,749	1,033	17	13,842	1,046	17	14,183	1,025	17	13,890
	Hawaii		87	1	1,455	88	1	1,520	97	2	1,627	94	2	1,575	92	1	1,544
	Total		11,983	168	169,086	11,973	180	167,712	12,063	176	165,855	12,010	182	168,950	12,007	177	167,901
	Aggregate			181,237		179,865		178,094			181,142			180,085			

APPENDIX F

Use of National Guard in emergencies during fiscal year 1927

State	Units	Date out	Date in	Location	Strength		Nature of duty
					Com-mis-sioned	En-listed	
FIRST CORPS AREA							
Maine.....	Batteries C and H, Two hundred and fortieth Coast Artillery.	Sept. 3, 1926	Sept. 11, 1926	Sagadahoc.....	5	78	Forest fire.
		Sept. 11, 1926	Sept. 13, 1926	do.....	3	47	
	Company M, One hundred and third Infantry.	Feb. 13, 1927	Feb. 13, 1927	Bangor.....			Fire.
	Company A, One hundred and third Infantry.	Apr. 16, 1927	Apr. 16, 1927	Biddeford.....			Forest fire.
	Battery A, One hundred and fifty-second Field Artillery.	Mar. 6, 1927	Mar. 6, 1927	Presque Isle.....			Fire.
Rhode Island.....	First Battalion, One hundred and third Field Artillery; One hundred and fifty-second Ambulance Company; Battery I, Two hundred and forty-third Coast Artillery.	Aug. 31, 1926	Sept. 3, 1926	Manville.....	6	110	Strike.
SECOND CORPS AREA							
New Jersey.....	One Hundred and seventy-third Motor Transport Company.	July 10, 1926	July 14, 1926	Dover.....	2	36	Rescue work at naval arsenal explosion.
FOURTH CORPS AREA							
Alabama.....	Headquarters Company, Thirty-first Division..	June 6, 1927	June 6, 1927	Mobile.....			Jail guard to prevent mob menace.
	Headquarters Company, One hundred and sixty-seventh Infantry.	June 4, 1927	June 7, 1927	Montgomery.....			Police aid, fire area.
Florida.....	Headquarters, One hundred and twenty-fourth Infantry.	Sept. 20, 1926	Sept. 30, 1926	Miami.....	4		Hurricane guard duty.
	Service Company, One hundred and twenty-fourth Infantry.	do.....	Sept. 27, 1926	do.....	3	26	Do.
	Headquarters Company, First Battalion, One hundred and twenty-fourth Infantry.	Sept. 19, 1926	Sept. 29, 1926	do.....	2	19	Do.
	Company A, One hundred and twenty-fourth Infantry.	do.....	do.....	Hollywood.....	2	65	Do.
	Company C, One hundred and twenty-fourth Infantry.	Sept. 20, 1926	Sept. 27, 1926	Fort Lauderdale.....	3	40	Do.
	Headquarters, Second Battalion, One hundred and twenty-fourth Infantry.	do.....	do.....	Hollywood.....	1		Do.
	Company F, One hundred and twenty-fourth Infantry.	do.....	Sept. 25, 1926	do.....		9	Do.

Headquarters Company, One hundred and twenty-fourth Infantry.	do	do	Miami	13	Do.
Howitzer Company, One hundred and twenty-fourth Infantry.	do	do	do	15	Do.
Headquarters, First Battalion, One hundred and twenty-fourth Infantry.	Sept. 19, 1926	Sept. 29, 1926	do	1	Do.
Company B, One hundred and twenty-fourth Infantry.	do	do	do	2	50
Company D, One hundred and twenty-fourth Infantry.	do	Sept. 27, 1926	Hollywood	2	43
Headquarters Company, Second Battalion, One hundred and twenty-fourth Infantry.	Sept. 20, 1926	Sept. 25, 1926	do	8	Do.
Headquarters, Third Battalion, One hundred and twenty-fourth Infantry.	do	Sept. 29, 1926	Miami	1	Do.
Headquarters Company, Third Battalion, One hundred and twenty-fourth Infantry.	do	do	do	2	15
Medical Department detachment, One hundred and twenty-fourth Infantry.	do	Sept. 27, 1926	do	3	15
Two hundred and twentieth Motor Transport Company.	do	Sept. 25, 1926	Hollywood	1	17
Headquarters detachment, Two hundred and sixty-fifth Coast Artillery Battalion.	do	do	do	1	5
Headquarters, One hundred and sixteenth Field Artillery.	Sept. 21, 1926	Sept. 28, 1926	Moore Haven	5	Do.
Medical Department detachment, One hundred and sixteenth Field Artillery.	Sept. 19, 1926	do	do	3	16
Headquarters detachment, First Battalion, One hundred and sixteenth Field Artillery.	Sept. 16, 1926	Nov. 7, 1926	do	1	17
Battery E, One hundred and sixteenth Field Artillery.	Oct. 3, 1926	Oct. 17, 1926	do	2	50
Company K, One hundred and twenty-fourth Infantry.	Sept. 20, 1926	Sept. 29, 1926	Miami	1	46
One hundred and forty-sixth Motor Cycle Company.	do	Sept. 25, 1926	Hollywood	2	15
Headquarters Two hundred and sixty-fifth Coast Artillery Battalion.	do	do	do	1	Do.
Battery A, Two hundred and sixty-fifth Coast Artillery Battalion.	do	do	do	2	42
Headquarters Battery, One hundred and sixteenth Field Artillery.	Sept. 21, 1926	Oct. 4, 1926	Moore Haven	2	31
Service Battery, One hundred and sixteenth Field Artillery.	do	Sept. 28, 1926	do	4	44
Headquarters Battery and combat train, Second Battalion, One hundred and sixteenth Field Artillery.	do	Oct. 4, 1926	do	1	20
Battery F, One hundred and sixteenth Field Artillery.	Sept. 19, 1926	Sept. 28, 1926	do	6	27
Detachment of One hundred and sixteenth Field Artillery.	Oct. 5, 1926	Oct. 14, 1926	do	2	Do.
General officer	June 1, 1927	June 3, 1927	Tampa		Quelling mob and protecting jail.

Use of National Guard in emergencies during fiscal year 1927—Continued

State	Units	Date out	Date in	Location	Strength		Nature of duty
					Com-mis-sioned	En-listed	
FIRST CORPS AREA—continued							
Florida-----	Headquarters, Second Battalion; Service Battery; Headquarters Battery and combat train, Second Battalion; Batteries D and E, One hundred and sixteenth Field Artillery. Companies I and K, One hundred and twenty-fourth Infantry.	June 1, 1927	June 5, 1927	Tampa-----	12	137	Quelling mob and protecting jail.
	Chaplain, One hundred and sixteenth Field Artillery.	-----do-----	-----do-----	-----do-----	6	80	Do.
	Headquarters; headquarters First Battalion; Medical Department detachment; headquarters battery and combat train, First Battalion; Batteries A, B, and C, One hundred and sixteenth Field Artillery.	Sept. 20, 1926	Oct. 4, 1926	Moore Haven-----			Hurricane guard duty.
	Headquarters and Company L, One hundred and twenty-fourth Infantry.	May 31, 1927	June 2, 1927	Tampa-----	25	208	Quelling mob and protecting jail.
	Headquarters Company, Third Battalion, One hundred and twenty-fourth Infantry.	June 1, 1927	June 6, 1927	-----do-----	4	44	Do.
	Headquarters, One hundred and fifty-sixth Infantry.	-----do-----	June 3, 1927	-----do-----	2	15	Do.
Louisiana-----	Headquarters Company, One hundred and fifty-sixth Infantry.	Apr. 26, 1927	June 19, 1927	Port Allen, Lafayette-----	8		Flood duty, relief, guard, and rescue work
	Service Company, One hundred and fifty-sixth Infantry.	Apr. 28, 1927	May 28, 1927	Plaquemine-----	2	43	Do.
	Howitzer Company, One hundred and fifty-sixth Infantry.	May 1, 1927	June 5, 1927	West Monroe-----	3	59	Do.
	Medical Department detachment, One hundred and fifty-sixth Infantry.	-----do-----	June 10, 1927	Camp Beauregard-----	3	59	Do.
	Headquarters First Battalion, One hundred and fifty-sixth Infantry.	Apr. 28, 1927	June 5, 1927	Fort Allen-----	5	32	Do.
	Headquarters Company, First Battalion, One hundred and fifty-sixth Infantry.	May 8, 1927	May 28, 1927	Plaquemine-----	1		Do.
	Headquarters Company, Second Battalion, One hundred and fifty-sixth Infantry.	May 5, 1927	June 6, 1927	Baton Rouge-----	2	27	Do.
	Headquarters Third Battalion, One hundred and fifty-sixth Infantry.	Apr. 26, 1927	June 7, 1927	Mansura-----	1	23	Do.
	Headquarters Company, Third Battalion, One hundred and fifty-sixth Infantry.	May 9, 1927	June 17, 1927	New Roads-----	1		Do.
	Company A, One hundred and fifty-sixth Infantry.	Apr. 28, 1927	June 19, 1927	Mansura-----	1		Do.
		May 1, 1927	June 14, 1927	Baton Rouge-----	3	54	Do.

Use of National Guard in emergencies during fiscal year 1927—Continued

State	Units	Date out	Date in	Location	Strength		Nature of duty
					Com-mis-sioned	En-listed	
FOURTH CORP AREA—continued							
Louisiana	Headquarters, Second Squadron, One hundred and eighth Cavalry.	Apr. 27, 1927	May 31, 1927	New Orleans, Monroe, and Alexandria.	1		Flood duty, relief, guard, and rescue work.
	Troop E, One hundred and eighth Cavalry	Apr. 25, 1927	May 28, 1927	Bayou Goula	2	70	Do.
	Troop F, One hundred and eighth Cavalry	Apr. 26, 1927	June 17, 1927	West Monroe	2	45	Do.
	Troop G, One hundred and eighth Cavalry	do	June 7, 1927	New Orleans	2	41	Do.
Mississippi	Company F, One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry.	Nov. 31, 1926	Jan. 14, 1927	Quitman County		25	Levee guard.
	Company E, One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry.	do	do	do	2	50	Do.
	Battery B, One hundred and seventy-eighth Field Artillery.	Nov. 26, 1926	Jan. 5, 1927	Columbus	4	30	Flood relief.
	Company F, One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry.	July 9, 1926	July 15, 1926	Clarksdale	4	30	Guarding prisoner.
	Company M, One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry.	Apr. 17, 1927	Apr. 18, 1927	Gulfport	2	20	Flood relief.
	Battery A, One hundred and seventy-eighth Field Artillery.	Apr. 16, 1927	do	Greenville	3	50	Do.
	Company B, One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry.	Apr. 12, 1927	Apr. 12, 1927	Jackson	3	24	Guarding prisoner.
	Company B, One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry.	Apr. 15, 1927	Apr. 16, 1927	Vicksburg	3	24	Do.
	Company M, One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry.	Apr. 20, 1927	Apr. 22, 1927	Gulfport	2	20	Do.
	Company B, One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry.	June 5, 1927	June 6, 1927	Jackson and Hattiesburg	2	16	Do.
	Company L, One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry.	do	do	McComb and Hattiesburg	2	29	Do.
	Headquarters, One hundred and seventy-eighth Field Artillery.	Apr. 26, 1927	Not reported.	Vicksburg	3	20	Mississippi flood relief work.
	Medical Department detachment, One hundred and seventy-eighth Field Artillery.	May 3, 1927	do	do	1		Do.
	Battery B, One hundred and seventy-eighth Field Artillery.	Apr. 27, 1927	do	do	2	28	Do.
	Headquarters, Thirty-first Division Train	Apr. 23, 1927	do	do	1		Do.
	One hundred and twenty-second Motor Transport Company.	do	do	do	1	40	Do.
	Headquarters, One hundred and sixth Engineers	Apr. 22, 1927	do	do	1		Do.

Headquarters, First Battalion, One hundred and Sixth Engineers.	Apr. 24, 1927	do	do	1		Do.
Company B, One hundred and sixth Engineers.	May 3, 1927	do	do	1		Do.
Company C, One hundred and sixth Engineers.	Apr. 24, 1927	do	do	3	41	Do.
Headquarters, Sixty-first Infantry Brigade.	Apr. 23, 1927	do	do	2		Do.
Headquarters Company, One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry.	do	do	do	2	60	Do.
Medical Department detachment, One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry.	Apr. 22, 1927	do	do	1		Do.
Company B, One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry.	Apr. 21, 1927	do	do	1		Do.
Company I, One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry.	Apr. 27, 1927	do	do	2	45	Do.
Company L, One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry.	May 4, 1927	do	do	1	30	Do.
Headquarters, First Battalion, One hundred and seventy-eighth Field Artillery.	Apr. 27, 1927	do	Greenville	1		Do.
Battery B, One hundred and seventy-eighth Field Artillery.	do	do	do	1	30	Do.
Medical Department detachment, One hundred and sixth Engineers.	Apr. 21, 1927	do	do		12	Do.
Headquarters, First Battalion, One hundred and sixth Engineers.	do	do	do	1		Do.
Medical Department detachment, One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry.	do	do	do	1	28	Do.
Company E, One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry.	Apr. 27, 1927	do	do	2	32	Do.
Headquarters, Second Battalion, One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry.	Apr. 23, 1927	do	Cleveland	1		Do.
Headquarters and service company, One hundred and sixth Engineers.	Apr. 25, 1927	do	do	1	26	Do.
Medical Department detachment, One hundred and sixth Engineers.	do	do	do	1		Do.
Medical Department detachment, One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry.	Apr. 24, 1927	do	do	1		Do.
Company C, One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry.	Apr. 23, 1927	do	do	3	38	Do.
Company F, One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry.	do	do	do	1	14	Do.
Company H, One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry.	Apr. 27, 1927	do	do	2	45	Do.
Company M, One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry.	Apr. 23, 1927	do	do	3	32	Do.
Company B, One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry.	Apr. 21, 1927	do	Greenwood	2	18	Do.
Medical Department detachment, One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry.	Apr. 25, 1927	do	Yazoo City	1		Do.
Service company, One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry.	Apr. 22, 1927	do	do	3	34	Do.
Company G, One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry.	May 1, 1927	do	do	2	55	Do.
Adjutant General's Department.	do	do	Natchez	1		Do.
Headquarters, Thirty-first Division.	Apr. 27, 1927	do	do	1		Do.

Use of National Guard in emergencies during fiscal year 1927—Continued

State	Units	Date out	Date in	Location	Strength		Nature of duty
					Com-mis-sioned	En-listed	
FOURTH CORP AREA— continued							
Mississippi.....	Headquarters, One hundred and sixth Engineers	Apr. 28, 1927	Not reported	Natchez.....	1		Mississippi flood relief work.
	Headquarters and service company, One hundred and sixth Engineers.	Apr. 29, 1927	do.....	do.....		1	Do.
	Howitzer company, One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry.	do.....	do.....	do.....	1	16	Do.
	Company A, One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry.	May 3, 1927	do.....	do.....	1	30	Do.
	Company B, One hundred and sixth Engineers	May 7, 1927	do.....	Deeson.....	1		Do.
	Headquarters Company, Second Battalion, One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry.	May 4, 1927	do.....	do.....	1	20	Do.
	Battery B, One hundred and seventy-eighth Field Artillery.	June 19, 1927	June 22, 1927	Jackson.....	2	50	Do.
	Company I, One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry.	do.....	do.....	do.....	2	40	Do.
	Company K, One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry.	do.....	do.....	do.....	2	37	Do.
	Company F, One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry.	do.....	do.....	do.....	3	42	Do.
	Company H, One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry.	do.....	do.....	do.....	3	48	Do.
	Service company, One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry.	do.....	do.....	do.....	3	37	Do.
	Company A, One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry.	do.....	do.....	do.....	3	50	Do.
	Company M, One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry.	do.....	do.....	do.....	3	29	Do.
	Company C, One hundred and sixth Engineers	do.....	do.....	do.....	2	21	Do.
	Company L, One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry.	do.....	do.....	do.....	2	39	Do.
	Headquarters and Service Company, One hundred and sixth Engineers.	do.....	do.....	do.....	2	37	Do.
	Company A, One hundred and sixth Engineers	do.....	do.....	do.....	2	23	Do.
	Detachment of One hundred and twenty-second Motor Transport Co.	do.....	do.....	do.....		10	Do.
North Carolina.....	Company B, One hundred and twentieth Infantry.	May 5, 1927	May 9, 1927	Halifax.....	3	45	Quelling mutiny of State prisoners.

	Company M, One hundred and twentieth Infantry.	do	do	do	3	40	Preservation of order and protection of negro prisoner.
	Company B, One hundred and fifth Engineers.	June 23, 1927	June 24, 1927	Morganton	3	35	Do.
	Troop G, One hundred and ninth Cavalry.	do	do	do	3	50	Do.
South Carolina	Company I, One hundred and eighteenth Infantry.	Nov. 26, 1926	Nov. 27, 1926	Rock Hill	3	55	Guarding property following storm.
	Company H, One hundred and eighteenth Infantry.	June 26, 1927	June 30, 1927	Beaufort	2	30	Protecting prisoners.
	Headquarters Detachment, Two hundred and sixty-third Coast Artillery Battalion.	do	do	do	3	24	Do.
	Company I, One hundred and eighteenth Infantry.	do	June 27, 1927	Hickory Grove	4	61	Do.
Tennessee	Company I, One hundred and seventeenth Infantry.	Apr. 19, 1927	Apr. 26, 1927	Reelfoot levee	3	30	Flood duty.
FIFTH CORPS AREA							
Kentucky	Composite organization	May 19, 1927	May 20, 1927	Near Indianapolis	17	71	Do.
	Company L, One hundred and forty-ninth Infantry.	Apr. 27, 1927	Apr. 28, 1927	Madisonville	3	30	Maintaining order at an execution.
	Company M, One hundred and forty-ninth Infantry.	do	do	do	3	45	Do.
	Headquarters Company, One hundred and forty-ninth Infantry.	do	do	do	2	20	Do.
	State Staff	do	do	do	1		Do.
	Thirty-eighth Division Quartermaster Train	Apr. 15, 1927	May 28, 1927	Hickman	1		Flood duty.
	Company L, One hundred and forty-ninth Infantry.	Apr. 16, 1927	May 20, 1927	do	2	9	Do.
	Service Company, One hundred and forty-ninth Infantry.	Apr. 17, 1927	May 15, 1927	do	1	14	Do.
	Company I, One hundred and forty-ninth Infantry.	Apr. 18, 1927	May 22, 1927	do	1	19	Do.
	Troop C, Fifty-fourth Machine Gun Squadron	Apr. 22, 1927	May 2, 1927	do	1		Do.
	Troop A, Fifty-fourth Machine Gun Squadron	do	May 20, 1927	do		9	Do.
	Company I, One hundred and forty-ninth Infantry.	Apr. 27, 1927	May 27, 1927	do	1		Do.
	Troop A, Fifty-fourth Machine Gun Squadron	Apr. 26, 1927	do	Columbus	1		Do.
	Service Company, One hundred and forty-ninth Infantry.	Apr. 27, 1927	May 15, 1927	Hickman	1		Do.
	Company H, One hundred and forty-ninth Infantry.	June 3, 1927	June 14, 1927	Hazard	3	35	Do.
West Virginia	First Battalion, Two hundred and first Infantry.	May 1, 1927	May 5, 1927	Everettsville		131	Mine explosion.
SIXTH CORPS AREA							
Illinois	Company L, One hundred and thirtieth Infantry.	June 18, 1926	July 3, 1926	Herrin	3	32	Riot.
	Service Company, One hundred and thirtieth Infantry.	July 2, 1926	July 15, 1926	do	3	36	Do.
	Company K, One hundred and thirtieth Infantry.	Apr. 16, 1927	Apr. 27, 1927	Alexander County	3	63	Floods.
	One hundred and thirtieth Infantry.	Apr. 20, 1927	do	do	2		Do.
	Detachment of One hundred and thirtieth Infantry.	May 23, 1927	May 30, 1927	East Peoria	6	80	Do.

Use of National Guard in emergencies during fiscal year 1927—Continued

State	Units	Date out	Date in	Location	Strength		Nature of duty
					Com-mis-sioned	En-listed	
SEVENTH CORPS AREA							
Arkansas	State detachment	Apr. 19, 1927	May 19, 1927	Little Rock	6	12	Flood relief.
	Headquarters and Headquarters Company, One hundred and fifty-third Infantry.	Apr. 17, 1927	May 2, 1927	Forrest City	3	65	Do.
	Company B, One hundred and fifty-third Infantry.	Apr. 16, 1927	do	Pine Bluff	3	65	Do.
	Battery B, Two hundred and sixth Coast Artillery (antiaircraft).	Apr. 19, 1927	do	Dumas and South Bend	3	85	Do.
	Company H, One hundred and fifty-third Infantry.	Apr. 17, 1927	May 16, 1927	Forrest City, Wynne, Brinkley, Clarendon.	3	35	Do.
	Company I, One hundred and fifty-third Infantry.	Apr. 18, 1927	Apr. 29, 1927	Cotton Plant	2	20	Do.
	Company K, One hundred and fifty-third Infantry.	Feb. 20, 1927	do	De Valls Bluff, Forrest City, Brinkley.	2	28	Do.
	Headquarters Battery, Two hundred and sixth Coast Artillery (antiaircraft).	Apr. 18, 1927	May 21, 1927	Marianna	2	24	Do.
	Company M, One hundred and fifty-third Infantry.	Apr. 20, 1927	May 10, 1927	Blytheville	3	49	Do.
	Headquarters First Battalion Two hundred and sixth Coast Artillery (antiaircraft).	Apr. 21, 1927	do	do	1		Do.
	Headquarters Detachment and Combat Train, First Battalion Two hundred and sixth Coast Artillery (antiaircraft).	Apr. 19, 1927	May 2, 1927	South Bend, Dumas	3	28	Do.
	Do	May 10, 1927	May 12, 1927	Strong	2	10	Tornado relief.
	Battery B, Two hundred and sixth Coast Artillery (antiaircraft).	Apr. 23, 1927	May 25, 1927	Arkansas City, Warren, Monticello, McGehee, Hamburg.	2	75	Flood relief.
	Battery C, Two hundred and sixth Coast Artillery (antiaircraft).	Apr. 21, 1927	May 12, 1927	Jonesboro	3	60	Do.
	Headquarters Second Battalion, Two hundred and sixth Coast Artillery (antiaircraft).	Apr. 20, 1927	May 2, 1927	do	1		Do.
	Battery G, Two hundred and sixth Coast Artillery (antiaircraft).	Apr. 18, 1927	Apr. 24, 1927	Van Buren	1	10	Do.
	Battery H, Two hundred and sixth Coast Artillery (antiaircraft).	do	May 4, 1927	Little Rock, North Little Rock, McGehee, Monticello.	3	60	Do.
	Do	May 5, 1927	May 16, 1927	Little Rock	3	60	Riot duty.

Missouri-----	One hundred and fifty-fourth Observation Squadron.	Apr. 18, 1927	May 3, 1927	Little Rock, McGehee, Pine Bluff, Monticello, Forrest City.	10	50	Flood relief.
	Two hundred and sixteenth Ambulance Company.	Apr. 17, 1927	May 2, 1927	Des Arc, Forrest City-----	2	45	Do.
	Service Company, One hundred and fortieth Infantry.	Apr. 24, 1927	do-----	Risco-----	2	26	Do.
	Headquarters, One hundred and fortieth Infantry.	Apr. 15, 1927	Apr. 25, 1927	Charleston levees-----	6	-----	Do.
	Headquarters staff, One hundred and fortieth Infantry.	do-----	do-----	do-----	4	-----	Do.
	Headquarters Company, One hundred and fortieth Infantry.	do-----	Apr. 24, 1927	do-----	2	59	Do.
	Company G, One hundred and fortieth Infantry.	Apr. 16, 1927	do-----	do-----	3	30	Do.
	Company K, One hundred and fortieth Infantry.	do-----	do-----	do-----	3	37	Do.
	Company L, One hundred and fortieth Infantry.	do-----	do-----	do-----	3	30	Do.
	Medical Department Detachment, One hundred and fortieth Infantry.	do-----	do-----	do-----	2	5	Do.
	Company A, One hundred and fortieth Infantry.	Apr. 19, 1927	Apr. 28, 1927	Caruthersville levees-----	3	31	Do.
	Company B, One hundred and fortieth Infantry.	do-----	do-----	do-----	3	39	Do.
	Company C, One hundred and fortieth Infantry.	do-----	do-----	do-----	3	46	Do.
	Medical Department Detachment, One hundred and fortieth Infantry.	Apr. 17, 1927	do-----	do-----	2	12	Do.
	Company K, One hundred and fortieth Infantry.	Apr. 25, 1927	May 1, 1927	Sikeston-----	1	11	Police duty.
	Headquarters Company, Third Battalion, One hundred and fortieth Infantry.	Apr. 20, 1927	Apr. 24, 1927	do-----	1	18	Do.
	Company I, One hundred and fortieth Infantry.	May 9, 1927	May 11, 1927	Poplar Bluff-----	3	35	Tornado relief.
	Company K, One hundred and fortieth Infantry.	May 10, 1927	May 12, 1927	do-----	7	32	Do.
	Company L, One hundred and fortieth Infantry.	May 9, 1927	May 11, 1927	Poplar Bluff and devastated area.	3	37	Do.
	Kansas-----	Troop A, One hundred and fourteenth Cavalry.	Mar. 18, 1927	Mar. 20, 1927	Coffeyville-----	3	35
Troop B, One hundred and fourteenth Cavalry.		do-----	do-----	do-----	2	36	Do.
Troop G, One hundred and fourteenth Cavalry.		do-----	do-----	do-----	2	36	Do.
Battery A, One hundred and thirtieth Field Artillery.		May 8, 1927	May 9, 1927	Hutchinson-----	6	30	Tornado relief.
Battery B, One hundred and thirtieth Field Artillery.		do-----	do-----	do-----	6	30	Do.
Battery C, One hundred and thirtieth Field Artillery.		do-----	do-----	do-----	6	30	Do.
NINTH CORPS AREA Washington-----		Headquarters Second Battalion, One hundred and sixty-first Infantry.	Sept. 3, 1926	Sept. 8, 1926	Walla Walla-----	1	-----
	Company F, One hundred and sixty-first Infantry.	do-----	do-----	do-----	3	55	Do.

APPENDIX G

Number of units allotted and number of units recognized, by State and branch of service, as of June 30, 1927, under the modified program of National Guard development, exclusive of State detachments

No.	STATE	Allotted												Recognized																			
		Division head-quarters detachment	Division special troops	Infantry	Field Artillery		Coast Artillery			Cavalry	Engineers	Air corps	Medical regiment and squadron	Quarter-master trains	Total	Division head-quarters detachment	Division special troops	Infantry	Field Artillery		Coast Artillery			Cavalry	Engineers	Air Corps	Medical regiment and squadron	Quarter-master trains	Total	Division head-quarters detachment	Division special troops	Infantry	Field
					75's	155's	A. A.	H. D.	T. D.										75's	155's	A. A.	H. D.	T. D.										
1 FIRST CORPS AREA																																	
2	Massachusetts		8	86	24		13	14		17	8	3	12	7	183	1	4	85	24		5	14		7	8	3	6	7	164		4	1	
3	Connecticut	1	5	40	12			9		5		3	9		84		4	39		12				4		5		73	1	1	1		
4	Maine		1	21	12			14							51		1	20	6		10					2		36		1	1		
5	Rhode Island		2	7	7			11		4					34		1	8	5		11					1		26		1	1		
6	Vermont			19	5								7		32			19	5		11					1		20		1	1		
7	New Hampshire				9		13								22				5	13						1		18					
8	Total	2	16	166	48	24	26	48		16	16	6	24	14	406	1	9	163	35	17	18	41		15	11	6	14	7	337	1	7	3	
9 SECOND CORPS AREA (Exclusive of Porto Rico)																																	
10	Delaware		1	40			13	4							18						13	1						14			1		
11	New Jersey	1	7	40	13			4		11	8	3	12	7	106	1	6	39	10					11		5	1	81		1	1		
12	New York	1	12	196	35	35	13	14	12	28	8	3	12	7	376	1	12	193	35	24	13	14	12	20	8	3	11	7	353			3	
13	Total	2	20	236	48	35	26	22	12	39	16	6	24	14	500	2	18	232	45	24	26	15	12	31	16	3	16	8	448		2	4	
14 THIRD CORPS AREA																																	
15	Pennsylvania	1	8	80	24	24	13			28	13	3	12	7	213	1	8	79	24	24	13			27	10	1	10	7	204			1	
16	District of Columbia	1	6	6				7					7		37	1	2	1			4				8			16		4	5		
17	Maryland			41	13										65			38	7							3	4	52			3		
18	Virginia		2	40	16			10					2		70		2	38	10		10					2		62			2		
19	Total	2	16	167	53	24	13	17		28	21	6	24	14	385	2	12	156	41	24	13	14		27	18	4	16	7	334		4	11	
20 FOURTH CORPS AREA																																	
21	Georgia	1	5	40	13			4		4	3		1		71	1	2	39	12				4	1		1		60		3	1		
22	North Carolina		1	19	12			8		5	15		3		62		1	19		12			5	15	3	1	1	54			2		
23	South Carolina			4	4			5			3		1		42			19	2		8			3	1	1	2	32					
24	Tennessee		2	19	17	3				17	8	3	3	1	53		1	19	17	3			16	2	2	1	1	42		1	1		
25	Alabama	1	10	21	12			4		5	10	3	2		53		7	20	8				5	3	3	2	2	51		3	1		
26	Florida			19	12			5			3		2		43			19	12		4			3		2	2	40					
27	Louisiana			19	6			4					1		41			19	5				6		1	1	1	32					
28	Mississippi			21		15				17	15		2	4	37			18	5	3			5		1	1	1	27			3		
29	Total	2	18	179	53	24		30		28	37	6	28	20	425	2	11	172	46	18		17		26	22	5	9	10	338		7	7	
30 FIFTH CORPS AREA																																	
31	Ohio	1	8	86	24	12				12	8	3	13	7	174	1	7	79	23				12	8		8	7	145		1	7		
32	Indiana	1	6	40	11	12					8	3	10	3	94	1	3	38	11	12				8	8	3	5	1	82		3	2	
33	Kentucky		3	21	13					10			2	5	54		2	20	12				10			2	3	49		1	1		
34	West Virginia		6	38											44			23										23		6	15		
35	Total	2	23	185	48	24				22	16	6	25	16	366	2	12	160	46	12				22	16	3	15	11	299		11	25	
36 SIXTH CORPS AREA																																	
37	Michigan	1	6	40	11	12				4	15	3	12		94	1	6	39	11	9			4			3	5	78			1		
38	Wisconsin	1	6	40	18	12				12	8		12	15	124	1	2	39	11	8			11			5	3	80		4	1		
39	Illinois	1	8	99	24	12	13			17	8	3	12	7	194		7	97	23	3	11		15	3		4		153	1	1	2		
40	Total	3	20	179	53	36	13			23	21	6	36	22	412	2	15	175	45	20	11			20	3	3	14	3	311	1	5	4	
41 SEVENTH CORPS AREA																																	
42	Iowa	1	7	40		9				11			12	8	88	1	1	38		7				11			2	60		6	2		
43	Minnesota		4	59	24							3	11		101			58	23									84		4	1		
44	North Dakota			19		3									22			19										19					
45	South Dakota		1		11					6	8			7	33		1	20	11									20		1			
46	Kansas		4	21	24					11					60		2	38	23									55		3	1		
47	Missouri	1	4	40	11		13				8	3			80	1		19	11	13								78		2	2		
48	Nebraska			19									12	7	38			19								6	7	32					
49	Arkansas			19			13						2		35			19			13					1	2	35					
50	Total	2	20	217	70	12	26			28	16	7	37	22	457	2	4	211	68	7	26			22	16	7	10	8	381		16	6	
51 EIGHTH CORPS AREA																																	
52	Texas	1	8	80	24	12		4		17	8	3	12	7	176	1	2	79	23				17	7	3	5	4	141		6	1		
53	Arizona			20	1										21			15	1									16			5		
54	Colorado		1	20	5					5	5	3	5		44		1	19	4				5					32					
55	New Mexico			1	1										17			3	1				11	4				16					
56	Oklahoma	1	7	40	22	12				11	15		12	7	104	1	7	39	19	12					3		5	91			1		
57	Total	2	16	160	53	24		4		33	21	6	29	14	362	2	10	152	48	12				33	14	6	10	9	296		6	8	
58 NINTH CORPS AREA																																	
59	California	1	6	80	12	16		7	12			3	9	5	141	1	2	59	11			7	12				3	95		4	21		
60	Nevada		1										1	3	5				19									20		1			
61	Utah		1		23	3					8		2		37				15					8	15		</						

ment, exclusive of State detachments

Not recognized

Total	Division head-quarters detach-ment	Division special troops	Infantry	Field Artillery		Coast Artillery			Cavalry	Engi-neers	Air Corps	Medical regiment and squadron	Quarter-master trains	Total	Per cent recog-nized
				75's	155's	A. A.	H. D.	T. D.							
164		4	1			8					6		19	90	
73	1	1	1				3		1		4		11	87	
36		1	1	6	3		4						15	71	
26		1	1	2					5				8	77	
20				5								7	12	62	
18					4								4	82	
337	1	7	3	13	7	8	7		1	5	10	7	69	83	
14		1					3						4	78	
81		1	1	3			4			3	7	6	25	75	
353			3		11				8		1		23	94	
448		2	4	3	11		7		8	3	8	6	52	89	
204			1						1	3	2	2	9	96	
16		4	5				3				2	7	21	43	
52			3	6							4		13	80	
62			2	6									8	89	
334		4	11	12			3		1	3	2	8	7	51	87
60		3	1	1			4			2			11	85	
54			2								4	2	8	87	
32				2	4							4	10	76	
42		1							1	6	1	2	11	79	
51		3	1	4			4			7		5	25	67	
40							1				2	1	3	93	
32							4		1		4	2	9	75	
27			3		2						2	3	10	73	
338		7	7	7	6		13		2	15	1	19	10	87	79
145		1	7	1	12						3	5	29	83	
82		3	2								5		12	87	
49		1	1	1								2	5	91	
23		6	15										21	52	
299		11	25	2	12						3	10	4	67	82
78			1		3					5	7		16	80	
80		4	1	7	4				1	8	7	12	44	65	
153	1	1	2	1	9	2			2	5	3	8	7	41	79
311	1	5	4	8	16	2			3	18	3	22	19	101	75
60		6	2		2						10	8	28	68	
84		4	1	1							11		17	83	
19					3								3	86	
20		1							6			6	13	61	
55		3	1	1									5	92	
76		2	2										4	95	
32											6		6	84	
35														100	
381		16	6	2	5				6		27	14	76	83	
141		6	1	1	12		4			1	7	3	35	80	
16			5										5	76	
32			1	1					5		5		12	73	
16									1		7		1	94	
91			1	3								7	2	88	
296		6	8	5	12		4			7	19	5	66	82	
95		4	21	1	6						9	5	46	67	
		1									1	3	5	0	
20		1		4	3					8			17	54	
18		2	19						3		1		25	41	
19					9						1		11	63	
49			2	4	3					2	1	1	13	80	
45		4	2	5	3						6	3	30	69	
13		1					7		4			2	7	65	
259		13	44	14	24		7		7	10	20	15	154	63	
3,003	2	71	112	66	93	10	41		27	58	12	143	87	723	81
25															100
27			11											11	70
52			11											11	83
3,055	2	71	123	66	93	10	41		27	58	12	143	87	734	81
81	10	42	7	13	41	10	28		11	32	22	58	58	19	19

e battalion. requirements.

* 37 units included in the modified program are not allotted.

64357-27. (Follow p. 77.) No. 1.

APPENDIX H

Units included in the modified program of National Guard development, as of June 30, 1927, showing total number, number authorized for organization, and number recognized, by assignment and exclusive of State detachments

[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 table]

	First Corps Area				Second Corps Area				Third Corps Area				Fourth Corps Area				Fifth Corps Area				Sixth Corps Area				Seventh Corps Area				Eighth Corps Area				Ninth Corps Area				Hawaii and Porto Rico				Totals																											
	T	A	R	%	T	A	R	%	T	A	R	%	T	A	R	%	T	A	R	%	T	A	R	%	T	A	R	%	T	A	R	%	T	A	R	%	T	A	R	%	T	A	R	%																								
INFANTRY DIVISIONS																																																																				
Division headquarters detachment	2	2	1	50	2	2	2	100	2	2	2	100	2	2	2	100	2	2	2	100	2	2	1	50	2	2	2	100	2	2	2	100	2	2	2	100	2	2	2	100	2	2	2	100	2	2	2	100	18	18	16	89																
Division special troops ¹	16	9	9	56	16	14	14	88	16	12	12	75	16	10	10	63	16	12	12	75	16	15	15	94	16	15	15	94	16	15	15	94	16	15	15	94	16	15	15	94	16	15	15	94	16	15	15	94	144	89	89	62																
Infantry	160	157	157	98	160	156	156	98	160	157	154	96	160	155	153	96	160	152	150	94	160	156	156	98	160	152	152	95	160	152	152	95	160	152	152	95	160	152	152	95	160	152	152	95	1,440	1,375	1,367	95																				
Field Artillery	48	35	35	73	48	46	45	94	48	43	41	85	48	41	41	85	48	46	46	96	48	45	45	94	48	46	46	96	48	45	44	92	48	41	41	85	48	41	41	85	48	41	41	85	48	41	41	85	432	388	384	89																
Engineers	16	11	11	69	16	16	16	100	16	16	16	100	16	16	16	100	16	16	16	100	16	16	16	100	16	16	16	100	16	16	16	100	16	16	16	100	16	16	16	100	16	16	16	100	16	16	16	100	16	16	16	100	144	114	114	79												
Air Corps	6	6	6	100	6	3	3	50	6	6	6	100	6	6	6	100	6	6	6	100	6	6	6	100	6	6	6	100	6	6	6	100	6	6	6	100	6	6	6	100	6	6	6	100	6	6	6	100	6	6	6	100	6	6	6	100	54	51	42	78								
Division quartermaster train ²	14	7	7	50	14	8	8	57	14	7	7	50	14	6	6	43	14	11	11	79	14	3	3	21	14	8	8	57	14	9	9	64	14	1	1	7	14	1	1	7	14	1	1	7	14	1	1	7	14	1	1	7	14	1	1	7	126	60	60	48								
Medical regiments	24	15	14	63	24	18	16	67	24	17	16	67	24	17	16	67	24	17	15	62	24	12	9	38	24	8	8	33	24	12	10	42	24	12	10	42	24	12	10	42	24	12	10	42	24	12	10	42	24	12	10	42	24	12	10	42	24	12	10	42	24	12	10	42	216	111	98	45
Total	286	242	240	84	286	263	260	91	286	260	252	89	286	245	240	84	286	262	255	89	286	242	235	82	286	245	244	85	286	251	247	86	286	197	197	69					2,574	2,207	2,170	84																								
CAVALRY DIVISIONS																																																																				
Division headquarters detachment																					1	1	1	100																													4	1	1	25												
Division special troops ¹													2	1	1	50	1	22	22	100	23	20	20	87	28	22	22	79	28	28	28	100	28	21	21	75													224	207	197	88																
Cavalry	11	11	11	100	28	28	20	72	28	28	27	96	28	27	26	93	5	5	5	100	5	5	5	100	5	4	4	80	5	4	4	80																	20	9	9	45																
Field Artillery									5	5	5	100	5	5	5	100	5	5	5	100																									32	5	5	25																				
Engineers									5	2	2	40	5	3	3	60	8	8	8	100	8	8	8	100					5																20	2	2	10																				
Division quartermaster train													5	2	2	40	1				1																								20	2	2	10																				
Medical squadron													5	2	2	40	1				1																								20	2	2	10																				
Total	11	11	11	100	28	28	20	72	38	30	29	76	45	38	37	82	24	22	22	92	47	21	21	45	40	22	22	55	43	32	32	74	29	22	22	76					340	226	216	64																								
CORPS TROOPS																																																																				
15-mm. howitzer regiments	24	17	17	71	12	12	12	100	24	24	24	100	24	18	18	75	24	12	12	50	36	21	20	55	12	7	7	58	24	12	12	50	12												192	123	122	64																				
15-mm. gun regiments					12	12	12	100									5																								24	12	12	50																								
Military police battalion																																									4	4	4	100																								
Signal battalion					4	4	4	100																																	11	4	4	36																								
Corps Artillery ammunition train					11																																				8	1	1	12																								
Engineer general service regiment													8	1	1	12					11	6	5	45	11																22	6	5	23																								
Medical regiments													4	4	4	100					13	11	11	85	13	13	13	100													52	4	4	100																								
Corps quartermaster train													4	4	4	100					13	11	11	85	13	13	13	100													52	4	4	100																								
Coast Artillery (antiaircraft)	13	13	13	100	13	13	13	100													60	38	36	60	36	20	20	56	24	12	12	50	24								323	200	198	61																								
Total	37	30	30	81	52	41	41	79	24	24	24	100	36	23	23	64	30	12	12	40	60	38	36	60	36	20	20	56	24	12	12	50	24								323	200	198	61																								
ARMY TROOPS OTHER THAN CAVALRY DIVISIONS																																																																				
Cavalry	5	4	4	80	11	11	11	100																																					21	20	20	95																				
Engineer general service regiment													8	2	2	25																									8	2	2	25																								
Air Corps																																									1	1	1	100																								
Medical regiment																																									2	2	2	100																								
Coast Artillery (antiaircraft)	13	5	5	38	13	13	13	100	13	13	13	100																													52	44	44	85																								
Total	18	9	9	50	24	24	24	100	13	13	13	100	8	2	2	25									16	16	16	100	5	5	5	100									84	69	69	82																								
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS RESERVE TROOPS																																																																				
75-mm. Field Artillery (TD)																									22	22	22	100													16	9	9	57																								
75-mm. Field Artillery (portee)																																									16	9	9	57																								
Total																									22	22	22	100													38	31	31	82																								
COAST DEFENSE TROOPS																																																																				
Coast Artillery (harbor defense)	48	41	41	85	22	15	15	68	17	14	14	82	30	18	17	57													4												147	107	106																									

30									31					32		33	34			35		36		37	
Number of tactical problems and exercises conducted									Number of musketry problems and exercises conducted					Per cent of readiness for offensive combat service, considering only present personnel, as to—		Assuming organization recruited to war strength and completely equipped, estimate period of organizational training required to prepare it for offensive combat service	Proficiency of—			Average rating of all organizations	Number of units rated—		Number of units rated—		
Squad	Section	Platoon	Company	Battalion	Regiment	Brigade	Division	Command post exercise	Landscape target	Squad	Section	Platoon	Company	Battalion	Training		Equipment—Matériel	Commanding officers above captain	Staff officers		Company officers	Satisfactory	Very satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Very unsatisfactory
212	19	182	245	89	42	60		10	43	13	43	36	22	4	62	75	S	S	S	S	1,144	417	14	1	
	3	3	112	130	38	18	6								66	80	S	S	S	S	429	103	8		
104		78	105	40	32	18			4	14		19	6	4	65	83	S	S	S	S	124	87	4		
			49	12	3										77	70	S	S	S	S	142	70			
9		13	18	18	6				2	3	2	9			60	80	S	S	S	S	75	38	2		
			22	2	1										74	66	S	S	S	S	32	26			
								3							70	60	S	S	S	S	1	1			
			37	19	28		2		1	5	5				70	76	S	S	S	S	71	31	1		
															67	41	S	S	S	S	11	8			
13		28	38		7	9	81	3							69	72	S	S	S	S	89	53	2		
338	22	304	626	310	157	105	89	16	50	35	50	64	28	8	68	70	S	S	S	S	2,117	834	32	1	

APPENDIX K

Statement of amounts expended and obligated under Militia Bureau appropriations, fiscal year 1927¹

	Forage	Caretakers	Expenses, camps of instruction, field and supplemental training				Schools	Pay, property, and dispersing officers	General expenses, equipment, and instruction, National Guard														Travel	Transportation	Sergeants	Armory drill	Project No. 25—Replacement of articles of the uniform	Project No. 26—Maintenance of quarter-master motor vehicles	Project No. 27—Miscellaneous supplies and repairs except Ordnance and Air Service	
			Project No. 1—Forage, horseshoeing, animal supplies and veterinary services	Project No. 2—Employment of caretakers	Project No. 3—July, August, and September camps	Project No. 3a—June camps			Project No. 3b—Schools of instruction	Project No. 4—Construction, maintenance, and repair work at training camps	Project No. 5—Military schools	Project No. 6—Pay of United States property and dispersing officers	Project No. 7—Pay of National Guard officers on duty in the Militia Bureau	Project No. 8—Target-range caretakers	Project No. 9—Rent of target ranges	Project No. 10—Construction, maintenance, and repair work at target ranges	Project No. 11—Repair and renovation of clothing and individual equipment	Project No. 12—Maintenance of organizational equipment	Project No. 13—Gasoline and oil for armory training	Project No. 14—Stationery, office supplies, and printed matter	Project No. 15—Intra-state transportation of equipment and supplies	Project No. 16—Transportation, packing and handling property								Project No. 17—Pay and expenses of Air Service personnel injured during drill training
Alabama	\$40,035.14	\$58,635.38	\$142,889.54				\$6,260.44	\$1,500.00		\$360.00	\$221.56		\$44.50	\$400.00	\$6,720.15	\$52.43	\$638.75		\$2,603.15		\$30.00	\$6,778.46			\$6,224.77	\$7,220.76	\$173,263.25	\$16,397.71	\$6,391.45	\$5,461.39
Arizona	3,407.94	4,459.98	38,815.31				2,753.73	900.00		695.00		538.55										3,244.90			3,222.23	3,222.23	41,246.58	4,413.53	1,441.87	833.26
Arkansas		33,845.33	112,238.50		\$600.50		7,291.52	1,200.00		800.00		\$477.00	2,280.40	1,246.90	4,643.72	395.37	883.50					4,629.84			4,629.84	124,116.90	33,547.90	10,308.24	12,077.85	
California	23,385.77	60,870.38	226,776.11		5,291.78	\$4,222.24	16,112.10	2,100.00		1,100.00	650.08	1,595.36	2,896.73	1,782.95	4,509.41	664.29	1,032.50					5,870.11			5,870.11	304,949.06	23,230.92	14,792.56	10,069.50	
Colorado	16,932.01	34,573.39	9,733.86	\$81,066.84		2,793.80	4,274.81	1,200.00		833.33		1,323.20	1,585.20	3,744.14	143.31	308.00	\$120.00	244.90				5,488.26			5,488.26	99,142.12	7,377.27	593.12	1,224.99	
Connecticut	11,604.83	53,527.50	180,765.17		1,296.36	6,223.63	11,971.46	1,800.00				800.00	2,425.20	6,651.79	408.70	68.75						3,724.82			3,724.82	259,030.39	39,057.55	10,220.67	958.99	
Delaware	10,045.00	24,101.53	24,101.53			3,000.00	1,486.91	900.00		120.00			308.69	155.60	9.04	200.00						8,902.23			8,902.23	1,633.60	34,337.06	7,767.49	958.99	
District of Columbia		28,557.86			907.59		2,641.26	900.00		76.67			474.00	35.04	177.83							2,850.23			2,850.23	38,788.16	2,453.35	2,060.12	707.81	
Florida	17,741.42	28,478.33	116,971.43			6,211.51	6,359.19	1,200.00		1,200.00	201.79	4,519.30	1,357.80	792.05	694.20	233.80	695.75	567.00				4,747.93			4,747.93	8,197.59	111,328.36	15,176.55	5,295.28	4,968.20
Georgia	42,483.84	34,140.00	175,344.00			4,560.67	4,560.67	1,800.00		2,340.00		975.00	2,162.40	1,261.40	742.60	254.96	901.00					4,004.26			4,004.26	8,529.18	215,084.48	14,391.56	3,765.50	14,782.63
Hawaii		43,441.07			1,340.52		5,883.84	1,200.00		900.00			321.65	22.68								24.90			24.90	3,438.80	90,012.81	5,891.19	930.00	45.00
Idaho	19,462.08	32,015.00	250.00		58,077.63		8,036.00	900.00					474.00	35.04	177.83							3,119.46			3,119.46	5,186.32	3,377.64	3,180.74	2,694.28	2,761.72
Illinois	39,219.22	84,261.46	367,971.14		71,938.51	63,847.03	17,404.42	2,700.00		2,675.67	1,030.17	239.25	8,770.40	11,457.54	2,610.45	372.42	1,196.00					7,011.75			7,011.75	17,737.73	451,872.42	75,753.55	16,501.81	26,017.16
Indiana	26,162.70	79,642.50	221,451.81			7,042.51	2,100.00			720.00		25.00	3,456.00	1,578.50	6,959.36	696.23	1,127.50	240.00	100.00			3,354.17			3,354.17	16,569.60	43,466.65	15,791.43	14,930.47	
Iowa	23,622.36	44,350.30	158,711.46	13,131.54		36,558.98	8,672.39	1,800.00		1,200.00		3,137.00	292.85	1,334.63	1,023.96	702.95	855.73					3,307.44			3,307.44	7,978.13	120,701.40	21,992.88	7,195.31	6,266.98
Kansas	59,873.47	78,367.44	160,114.18			4,944.28	1,500.00			1,000.00		974.00	2,391.24	1,824.60	1,580.40	1,022.66						5,307.44			5,307.44	8,898.70	168,491.26	23,397.28	2,526.44	12,690.91
Kentucky	31,110.55	44,278.25	121,835.58			8,928.63	1,500.00			1,000.00		231.58	1,655.80	1,159.00	380.68	63.84	459.00					2,917.36			2,917.36	8,392.36	170,450.12	17,765.31	5,504.40	5,266.11
Louisiana	27,621.17	28,795.83	91,384.87			27,099.64	3,881.91	1,200.00		300.00		860.00	1,101.60	880.40	377.00	179.07						4,612.64			4,612.64	4,076.00	111,714.08	13,566.77	3,168.11	6,965.67
Maine	19,118.70	15,435.00	89,441.54	3.25		13,193.18	5,338.22	1,200.00		800.00		810.56	4,341.60	1,526.40	2,755.77	339.52	250.00		299.40	29.20		2,701.45			2,701.45	4,997.70	119,420.32	12,840.72	2,900.00	4,377.73
Maryland	12,456.14	31,797.66	132,207.18	306.45	691.23	85,058.68	4,635.75	1,500.00		300.00	146.00	19,101.20	1,792.80	10,582.40	5,256.40	6,215.52	593.28	2,326.00				4,824.93			4,824.93	10,868.40	261,748.48	20,680.19	9,490.57	44,880.32
Massachusetts	71,341.81	101,918.00	443,391.02		2,702.78		13,675.29	3,000.00		550.00		10,299.20	10,582.40	5,256.40	6,215.52	593.28	2,326.00					6,592.33			6,592.33	22,136.43	590,563.70	41,324.54	8,654.07	44,880.32
Michigan	33,830.46	63,000.00	207,707.32			588.55	8,578.70	1,800.00		1,930.00		373.83	3,649.44	2,279.01	4,306.60	588.70	853.75					5,933.11			5,933.11	12,352.67	282,859.64	10,081.23	2,987.23	13,712.69
Minnesota	21,671.73	46,069.44	222,907.20		59,726.43		6,581.14	2,100.00		110.00		339.96	1,000.00	772.90	1,083.63	21.00	466.00					4,476.78			4,476.78	5,883.70	4,267.44	7,319.80	4,260.80	4,048.57
Mississippi		9,575.99	103,889.70			42.80	1,700.00	1,200.00		460.00		2,510.60	974.40	1,664.72	5,032.23	546.77	2,233.25					9,899.61			9,899.61	13,703.62	251,278.72	17,414.51	29,876.39	10,900.37
Missouri	20,843.85	60,928.80	234,182.99	1,080.00	597.58	61,612.05	8,444.64	2,100.00		60.00		273.96	688.37	4,072.59	396.20	98.32	100.00	275.00				6,474.48			6,474.48	8,555.22	8,622.43	698.70	1,274.30	
Montana		4.50				5,669.16	900.00					230.00	912.21	473.00	131.99	1,299.50	57.72	228.00				2,896.26			2,896.26	2,842.96	100,056.54	10,036.00	5,719.33	6,933.89
Nebraska		8,624.98	27,333.00			22,300.00	6,516.46	1,200.00		1,200.00		125.00	6,750.00	2,716.20	1,584.45	112.48	1,131.75					1,296.22			1,296.22	2,072.50	54,687.78	3,728.58	8,195.14	2,814.91
New Hampshire		51,898.67	310,373.02			1,451.27	900.00					690.00	6,750.00	2,716.20	1,584.45	112.48	1,131.75					4,542.69			4,542.69	12,263.02	286,587.26	43,203.11	9,813.95	18,516.44
New Jersey	54,101.72	33,861.60	32,991.22	7,244.02		4,676.27	2,100.00			633.83		63.22	1,142.00	2,239.76	9,415.20	661.81	5,081.25					3,165.22			3,165.22	4,113.49	52,991.06	7,625.82	2,067.70	1,845.77
New Mexico		114,127.57	806,566.18	314,559.20		9,179.63	3,515.75	900.00				63.22	1,142.00	2,239.76	9,415.20	661.81	5,081.25					9,279.27			9,279.27	52,521.80	1,351,432.79	173,095.23	57,143.14	62,346.21
New York	19,161.76	46,813.96	161,901.81			13,247.30	3,426.79	1,500.00		404.67		478.61	968.80	76.22	1,765.70	258.95	6,668.04					6,275.13			6,275.13	9,088.75	209,321.70	15,437.56	20,785.46	6,550.47
North Carolina		32.00	55,591.13			3,790.78	900.00			1,239.96		1,213.50	2,792.65	1,106.96	976.47	1,994.75						1,828.81			1,828.81	2,445.60	54,645.94	7,083.58	1,034.60	3,019.16
North Dakota		32.00	55,591.13			3,790.78	900.00			1,239.96		1,213.50	2,792.65	1,106.96	976.47	1,994.75						9,955.05			9,955.05	22,689.29	462,094.80	78,380.23	11,965.86	22,576.97
Ohio	83,440.19	103,148.15	408,264.70			57,567.93	16,672.18	2,700.00		562.08		4,787.40	2,476.60	1,738.35	2,906.84	567.25	1,240.25	200.00				7,967.24			7,967.24	14,433.90	322,538.58	39,622.98	15,912.37	8,999.31
Oklahoma	28,930.70	101,312.50	281,249.01			1,748.00	12,950.20	2,100.00		1,714.51																				

Travel		Transportation	Sergeants	Armory drill	Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc.															Total
Project No. 20—Relief in connection with the War Department	Project No. 21—Travel of officers on duty in the War Department	Project No. 22—Transportation of Federal property	Project No. 23—Expenses of sergeants-instructor	Project No. 24—Armory drill pay	Project No. 25—Replacement of articles of the uniform	Project No. 26—Maintenance of quarter-master motor vehicles	Project No. 27—Miscellaneous supplies and repairs, except Ordnance and Air Service	Project No. 28—Ammunition and pyrotechnics	Project No. 28a—Ammunition and Chemical Warfare munitions for service schools	Project No. 28b—Ammunition for national matches	Project No. 29—New ordnance equipment	Project No. 30—Ordnance supplies and repairs	Project No. 31—New Air Service equipment	Project No. 32—Air Service supplies and repairs	Project No. 33—New miscellaneous equipment, except Ordnance and Air Service	Project No. 34—Initial equipment for new units	Project No. 34a—Replacements due to fires	Project No. 34b—Initial equipment under new tables of equipment	Collections for lost property and sale of unserviceable properties	Total
		\$6,224.77	\$7,220.76	\$173,293.26	\$16,397.71	\$6,391.45	\$5,461.39	\$12,152.26	\$116.42		\$101.57	\$8,988.16	\$47,251.66	\$10,781.93	\$3,616.69	\$6,619.95			\$1,116.20	\$572,903.68
		3,244.90	3,322.23	41,246.58	4,413.53	1,441.57	833.26	3,346.05	58.21		8.83	3,098.28			1,186.88	4,784.64				120,303.68
		4,629.84	5,489.60	124,116.90	33,547.90	10,308.24	12,077.85	10,424.70	281.04		2,525.21	4,189.08			36,683.13	724.20			1,277.08	424,987.46
		5,870.11	12,937.11	304,949.06	23,230.92	14,792.56	10,069.50	32,717.77	562.08		734.48	23,607.01			11,083.56	10,396.51			2,935.04	820,943.74
		5,488.26	5,480.54	99,142.12	7,377.27	99,142.12	593.12	7,679.60	97.22		16.85	5,904.13			47,251.66	3,630.86			826.11	360,171.85
		3,724.82	11,938.20	259,030.39	39,097.56	10,269.40	1,224.99	28,332.72	417.26		3,618.56	14,556.99			47,251.66	1,838.47			6,134.18	739,507.13
		890.23	1,653.60	34,337.06	5,562.73	7,767.49	958.99	3,677.51	329.24		2,512.75	2,392.73			35,261.34	15,995.41			136,343.31	
		309.74	3,355.20	38,738.16	2,453.35	2,060.12	707.81	3,070.84	150.70		7.38	1,607.90				3,192.96			224.61	90,077.21
		4,747.93	8,197.59	111,328.36	15,176.55	5,295.28	4,968.20	8,295.96	308.19		17.66	13,367.33			3,234.35	6,713.59			2,659.84	376,679.93
		4,004.26	8,529.18	215,084.48	14,291.56	3,765.50	14,782.63	8,502.76	174.63		32.21	4,817.99			4,356.52	2,605.28			2,002.72	188,270.66
		24.90	3,438.80	90,012.81	5,891.19	930.00	45.00	8,958.26	174.64		19.10	5,854.93			1,474.80	4,084.57			254.54	557,923.00
		5,186.32	3,377.64	53,180.74	6,605.64	2,694.28	2,761.72	3,767.85	189.71		8.51	2,735.96			1,368.30	4,276.32			4,276.32	559,266.87
		7,011.75	17,737.73	451,872.42	75,753.55	16,501.81	26,017.16	28,595.41	1,037.76		2,596.69	18,735.80			45,859.65	13,538.99			2,002.72	227,411.95
		6,425.70	16,669.60	285,880.70	43,466.65	15,791.43	14,930.47	28,145.76	249.08		34.40	25,633.73			6,178.78	6,703.93			12,995.79	1,303,274.20
		3,354.17	7,978.13	210,701.40	21,992.88	7,195.31	6,266.98	15,768.27	271.84		34.51	12,640.39			8,131.41	2,174.26			2,174.26	509,069.12
		5,307.44	8,898.70	168,491.26	23,397.28	2,526.44	12,696.01	7,836.30	233.42		179.76	9,465.02			4,901.94	5,330.00			1,877.34	577,374.30
		2,917.36	8,392.36	170,450.12	17,795.31	5,504.40	5,266.11	10,437.24	326.02		18.35	6,790.97			5,961.60	4,386.72			3,926.04	460,170.83
		4,612.64	4,076.00	111,714.08	13,666.77	3,168.11	6,965.67	7,845.78	136.21		2,215.44	5,152.02			4,818.15	2,041.92			1,781.87	567,374.30
		2,701.45	4,967.70	119,420.32	12,840.72	2,900.00	4,377.73	7,397.10	232.84		26.48	8,513.15			3,270.77	784.56			1,781.87	355,900.53
		2,354.23	9,800.10	151,378.58	23,000.82	3,129.21	5,390.61	13,600.06	232.84		17.78	15,714.74			1,747.80	1,747.80			877.35	320,742.88
		6,392.33	22,136.43	500,563.70	41,824.54	8,654.07	44,890.32	43,591.93	918.46		17,918.80	17,674.60			3,105.64	1,940.05			1,014.60	689,540.01
		4,824.93	10,868.40	261,748.48	20,680.19	9,490.57	23,669.86	17,737.13	174.63		31.46	8,802.28			7,789.16	1,598.49			4,100.12	1,512,513.67
		5,933.11	12,352.07	282,859.64	19,081.23	2,987.23	13,712.69	12,426.13	116.43		40.34	12,078.92			6,181.82	17,801.29			7,512.92	727,471.74
		4,476.78	5,883.70	92,937.44	7,319.80	4,260.80	4,048.57	9,412.32	610.28		18.24	4,241.15			6,915.38	2,942.03			1,275.77	812,052.76
		9,899.61	13,703.62	251,278.72	17,414.51	29,876.39	10,960.37	12,737.82	174.63		2,545.01	21,397.72			1,474.80	5,253.23			3,632.52	270,498.73
		647.48	3,345.20	68,555.22	8,622.43	1,274.30	6,933.89	5,597.37	174.63		13.21	1,119.74			10,506.14	5,343.78			3,449.59	875,694.06
		2,896.96	2,842.96	100,056.54	10,036.00	5,719.33	1,274.30	5,597.37	174.63		17.06	3,511.45			939.84	208.41			208.41	151,622.63
		981.74	2,072.50	64,687.78	3,728.58	8,195.14	9,968.49	308.19	548.45		2,520.77	4,306.19			1,603.84	270.65			270.65	262,471.10
		2,658.95	12,263.02	286,587.26	43,203.11	8,195.14	18,516.44	11,830.99	329.24		16.09	12,542.68			35,352.33	38.53			38.53	178,078.88
		3,165.22	4,113.49	62,991.06	7,925.82	2,067.70	1,845.77	3,839.53	114.37		10.32	3,055.96			6,313.66	4,858.36			1,897.40	768,707.49
		9,279.47	52,521.80	1,351,432.79	173,093.23	57,143.14	62,346.21	85,514.62	1,464.75		3,406.15	47,071.55			1,668.30	1,206.50			661.66	211,497.12
		6,275.13	9,088.75	209,321.76	15,437.56	20,785.46	6,530.47	26,349.28	281.04		24.23	14,129.33			54,963.41	1,432.72			48,448.76	3,613,697.84
		1,828.81	2,445.60	54,645.94	7,083.58	1,034.60	3,019.16	2,865.10	174.64		13.21	4,394.09			939.84	2,969.70			3,643.23	678,044.97
		9,955.05	22,689.29	402,094.80	78,380.23	11,965.86	22,576.97	40,867.54	692.39		74.04	23,484.80			1,698.82	140,729.28			247.93	140,729.28
		15,680.94	14,435.90	322,538.58	39,622.98	15,912.37	8,999.31	38,301.97	249.97		33.54	24,903.86			10,488.56	34,454.73			3,227.56	1,437,609.98
		2,748.41	7,659.20	181,463.32	24,110.35	1,924.77	5,700.73	19,554.46	445.66		31.51	7,818.29			7,185.33	10,994.12			1,971.25	571,738.37
		10,326.90	32,272.11	644,357.64	131,184.86	39,539.54	25,206.64	59,239.36	725.43		2,650.15	47,321.32			1,409.75	8,476.75			3,620.89	493,140.03
		29.13	3,414.20	114,782.98	12,067.64	872.46	2,094.10	9,118.88	116.42		16.90	3,424.33			46,182.35	6,389.69			16,107.46	2,216,224.20
		1,923.51	5,148.00	78,453.52	20,651.79	4,066.14	7,710.07	9,085.09	203.62		1,087.65	6,092.26			1,174.80	834.96			695.90	229,075.06
		4,119.60	6,030.00	114,117.36	13,176.72	5,422.19	3,748.35	8,541.74	356.39		19.10	2,767.16			1,839.84	8,820.69			1,981.75	276,838.50
		3,908.74	2,309.70	75,187.98	18,072.64	2,267.42	3,861.94	75.35	548.45		5.88	9,462.77			1,603.51	2,698.75			382.55	282,725.73
		8,926.12	8,986.94	156,825.52	16,850.83	6,071.71	7,445.15	13,969.59	58.21		19.10	2,236.07			4,640.69	3,876.89			1,890.71	271,519.82
		11,243.55	26,869.97	465,493.58	57,871.54	8,739.91	12,167.17	15,331.64	427.26		126.96	24,526.49			13,678.82	3,893.68			1,810.09	555,300.14
		5,724.17	3,431.00	67,955.00	7,525.90	5,377.64	1,459.51	3,621.03							1,839.84				1,696.71	1,510,632.28
		678.36	4,148.50	62,977.00	7,246.10	1,573.25	3,856.55	3,076.67							1,538.47	600.14			600.14	239,357.04
		7,421.57	12,864.93	227,107.26	24,826.08	3,299.15	5,196.21	10,664.41	174.82		1,401.79	1,699.96			1,239.84	620.06			620.06	179,342.35
		4,222.89	10,242.40	149,869.32	23,465.70	3,822.27	5,503.60	12,988.73	281.04		62.22	13,459.29			3,810.52	1,825.64			1,825.64	602,541.78
		2,780.64	2,768.47	54,915.28	16,490.31	912.50	2,490.85	6,206.29	116.42		17.60	4,630.92			2,928.31	19,405.75			6,072.39	472,615.40
		5,824.57	12,763.50	297,976.70	4,266.43	13,424.67	13,424.67	13,424.67	548.45		16.80	4,190.80			1,747.80	2,194.81			27.20	253,914.20
		3,227.56	2,562.40	35,902.08	10,946.31	909.40	4,520.24	3,066.00	287.02		37.34	16,618.79			7					

APPENDIX L

Statement of funds under Militia Bureau appropriations, fiscal year 1927¹

Appropriations	Subappropriations	Amount appropriated fiscal year 1927	Amount transferred from fiscal year 1926	Amount transferred to fiscal year 1928	Amount available for fiscal year 1927	Total ex- pended and obligated	Net available balance
Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard:	Procurement of forage, bedding, etc., for animals.	\$1,371,543.00	\$355,852.27	\$342,967.35	\$1,384,427.92	\$1,357,268.72	\$27,159.20
	Compensation of help for care of matériel, animals, and equipment.	2,106,260.00	342,196.20	175,000.00	2,273,456.20	2,261,707.10	11,749.10
	Expenses, camps of instruction, field and supplemental training.	9,670,517.00	281,744.50	-----	9,952,261.50	9,880,011.07	72,250.43
	Expenses, selected officers and enlisted men, military service schools, etc.	350,000.00	9,489.21	-----	359,489.21	349,781.49	9,707.72
	Pay of property and disbursing officers for the United States.	74,065.00	6,600.00	2,400.00	78,265.00	78,000.00	265.00
	General expenses, equipment, and instruction, National Guard.	688,650.00	171,687.27	150,000.00	710,337.27	648,524.98	61,812.29
	Travel of officers and noncommissioned officers of the Regular Army in connection with the National Guard.	310,000.00	26,879.38	11,195.00	325,684.38	319,272.82	6,411.56
	Transportation of supplies	153,750.00	145,183.11	-----	298,933.11	298,684.74	248.37
	Expenses, sergeant-instructors	470,000.00	80,969.29	63,791.70	487,177.59	485,637.82	1,539.77
		Total	15,194,785.00	1,420,601.23	745,354.05	15,870,032.18	15,678,888.74
Pay of National Guard (armory drill)	-----	10,147,866.00	913,622.95	662,000.00	10,399,488.95	10,354,073.05	45,415.90
Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard.	-----	5,404,292.00	-----	-----	5,404,292.00	5,160,570.47	243,721.53
Collections for lost property and sale of unserviceable property.	-----	(2)	-----	-----	170,403.05	170,403.05	-----
Salaries, Militia Bureau (departmental)	-----	132,309.00	-----	-----	132,309.00	131,571.27	737.73
Total	-----	30,879,252.00	2,334,224.18	1,407,354.05	31,976,525.18	31,495,506.58	481,018.60

¹ As recorded on the books of the Militia Bureau on July 31, 1927.

² Collections, less amount credited to "Miscellaneous receipts," reapportioned to States, \$170,403.05.

APPENDIX M

Statement of disbursements made by United States property and disbursing officers and disbursing officer of the Militia Bureau during the fiscal year 1927 under appropriations for fiscal years indicated (as shown by "Accounts current")

	Procurement of forage, bedding, etc., for animals			Compensation of help for care of material, animals, and equipment		Expenses, camps of instruction			Expenses, selected officers and enlisted men, military service schools, etc.		Pay of property and disbursing officers for the United States			General expenses, equipment, and instruction, National Guard			Travel of officers and non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army in connection with National Guard			Transportation of supplies		Expenses, sergeant-instructors		Horses, Cavalry, Artillery, and Engineers	Arms, uniforms, etc., for field service, National Guard					Total of appropriations					Grand total	
	1925	1926	1927	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927		1927	1925	1926	1927	1926-27	1927-28	1925	1926	1927	1926-27		1927-28
Alabama	\$8.00	\$120.25	\$441.08	\$150.00	\$58,335.38	\$442.18	\$1,463.08	\$94,079.10					\$1,500.00	\$350.00	\$1,021.73	\$9,270.65								\$41.90	\$7,069.09	\$4,957.50			\$800.18	\$2,796.96	\$175,940.15					\$179,537.29
Arizona			18.93		4,459.98		36.60	25,755.99					900.00		178.50	1,233.55							4.00	3,276.30					\$2,796.96	219.10	35,789.75				36,008.85	
Arkansas				2,849.99	33,395.33	35.95	924.22	81,126.47					1,200.00		1,394.55	7,957.68							536.20	5,489.60						5,721.63	130,305.18				130,062.66	
California		1,786.99		121.33	60,879.38		5,066.95	180,586.25					2,100.00		5,876.13	11,150.04							53.27	12,934.11	5,115.00					11,117.68	276,291.72	\$10.10			287,419.50	
Colorado			307.31		34,508.39		8,591.73	73,673.32					1,200.00			6,730.97									1,499.00					8,591.73	123,564.53				132,156.26	
Connecticut		42.00	770.58		52,579.67		40,477.81	158,131.74					1,800.00			6,609.15									165.00					8,591.73	276,291.72	\$10.10			287,419.50	
Delaware					9,870.67		3,802.55	23,326.03					900.00			555.76														3,802.55	36,578.39				40,380.94	
District of Columbia					216,317.61		216,317.61	900.00					900.00			632.22														216,317.61	232,854.28				275,160.22	
Florida		1,766.68		300.00	28,118.17		79,405.01	1,200.00					1,200.00			7,878.10														28,118.17	221,372.06				222,634.23	
Georgia		59.50		525.00	30,803.75		113,221.42	1,650.00					1,650.00			2,044.97														30,803.75	674.96	128,276.83			128,951.79	
Hawaii					48,504.29		48,504.29	900.00		\$116.80			900.00			40.00															48,504.29	162,422.60				165,671.87
Idaho				1,374.97	30,227.49	15.00	8,667.40	42,270.80					900.00			2,292.40															30,227.49	51,077.18				51,592.68
Illinois	2.50	152.75	4,464.14		82,118.10		91,998.59	323,986.06					2,700.00			1,668.10															82,118.10	91,050.52				102,234.32
Indiana		124.70	2,707.16	197.50	79,719.50	148.09	6,647.07	155,981.23					2,100.00			1,283.83															79,719.50	459,031.78				553,191.52
Iowa			391.66		43,750.30		388.92	149,075.63					1,800.00			830.29															43,750.30	1,420.64				280,514.45
Kansas		104.65	2,779.11		71,400.11		10.30	115,894.43					1,375.00			781.71															71,400.11	441.06				268,982.51
Kentucky					44,278.25		1,728.89	90,850.42					1,500.00			650.30															44,278.25	204,246.11				205,219.67
Louisiana			1,794.34		28,795.83		12,964.57	93,719.68					1,200.00			3,174.45															28,795.83	3,904.10				151,907.87
Maine			1,703.81		15,435.00		35.00	83,459.12					1,200.00			884.00															15,435.00	919.00				113,614.23
Maryland			1,155.00		31,266.64		393,644.51	1,500.00					1,500.00			1,124.85															31,266.64	0,800.10				151,072.04
Massachusetts			3,152.66	9,780.00	92,805.66	435.53	1,246.62	363,991.67					2,750.00			4,155.59															92,805.66	2,209.82				263,043.32
Michigan		16.00	981.49		62,861.35		2,254.04	164,368.10					1,800.00			5,390.12															62,861.35	3,764.22				547,332.80
Minnesota			292.83	3,850.00	45,559.44		485.00	263,736.40					2,100.00			1,307.03															45,559.44	1,269.60				268,892.25
Mississippi					9,295.99		15.94	57,671.39					1,200.00			739.68															9,295.99	173.38				276,109.54
Missouri			1,555.90	1,642.67	59,524.09		1,279.03	184,784.23					2,100.00			1,667.50															59,524.09	13,608.82				79,294.25
Montana					32,496.79		812.50	76,384.83					900.00			28.00															32,496.79	3,249.20				283,715.05
Nebraska					76,384.83		8,726.90	30,078.59					1,200.00			156.50															76,384.83	2,627.90				91,807.05
New Hampshire					5,624.98		5.04	38,078.59					675.00			144.08															5,624.98	2,715.00				39,788.15
New Jersey			1,906.93		51,355.81	49.00	1,151.73	188,234.45					2,100.00			1,432.08															51,355.81	12,177.35				50,991.92
New Mexico			323.05		32,991.22		88.97	38,386.08					900.00			41.50															32,991.22	4,111.49				265,802.63
New York		12.00	2,666.84		187,508.52	3,339.39	213,219.74	716,359.49					3,600.00	380.00	22,201.94	35,495.40															187,508.52	50,408.79				1,254,760.85
North Carolina			14.95	805.00	42,123.96		3,827.06	122,176.03					1,375.00	805.00	1,512.28	2,296.57															42,123.96	8,290.15				185,743.28
North Dakota					29,507.58		29,507.58	900.00					900.00			1,594.29															29,507.58	2,396.00				62,603.75
Ohio			2,588.38	225.00	75,498.15		4,403.89	319,922.09					2,700.00			1,723.14															75,498.15	22,192.83				437,680.41
Oklahoma		10.00	1,806.77	745.00	101,130.70	232.84	155.07	189,288.04			\$145.83		2,100.00			1,121.88															101,130.70	14,362.07				332,402.18
Oregon			63.25		4,200.00	65.46	3,465.69	155,361.49					1,500.00			2,284.13															4,200.00	7,415.20				183,967.99
Pennsylvania	187.20	388.00	1,090.62	8,500.00	214,626.78		36,625.65	463,329.67					3,000.00			6,786.68															214,626.78	32,049.71				790,359.08
Porto Rico					151.67		51,666.51	300.00					300.00			471.75															151.67	1,685.80				55,528.07
Rhode Island			2,701.80		26,045.00		600.33	58,744.76					900.00			508.27															26,045.00	5,111.30				99,975.66
South Carolina			447.50		11,660.00		2,021.34	74,917.51					1,136.67			640.66															11,660.00	2,303.10				99,907.78
South Dakota			488.79	1,357.45	28,480.42		621.57	49,217.05					900.00			1,078.91	</																			

APPENDIX N

Training camps used by the National Guard for field instruction

Corps area and State	Location or name of camp	Concurrent or exclusively National Guard	Owned or leased by United States or State	Attend- ance of National Guard, calendar year 1926	Remarks
FIRST CORPS AREA					
1. Connecticut	Niantic	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	3,092	
2. Maine	Camp Keyes, Augusta	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	1,372	
3. Do	Fort Williams	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	459	Regular Army post (C. A.).
4. Massachusetts	Camp Devens	C	O. U. S.	7,201	Regular Army post and cantonment (1), part of Field Artillery range. leased by United States (F. A.)
5. New Hampshire	Rye Beach	Ex. N. G.	L. U. S.	626	Leased from year to year for period of encampment (A. A.)
6. Do	Salisbury	Ex. N. G.	L. U. S.	226	Leased from year to year for period of encampment (F. A.).
7. Rhode Island	Quonset Point	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	637	
8. Do	Charlestown and Green Hill	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	217	Do.
9. Vermont	Vermont State camp	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	891	Adjacent to Fort Ethan Allen.
10. New York	Fort H. G. Wright	C	O. U. S.	2,793	Regular Army post under First Corps Area (C. A.).
11. Do	Fort Terry	C	O. U. S.	224	Camp discontinued.
SECOND CORPS AREA					
12. Delaware	New Castle	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	529	State rifle range. (Sometimes used as camp.)
13. Do	Bethany Beach	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	None.	New camp in process of establishment (A. A.).
14. New Jersey	Sea Girt	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	3,761	
15. Do	Fort Hancock	C	O. U. S.	47	Regular Army post (C. A.).
16. New York	Peekskill	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	12,251	
17. Do	Pine Camp	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	4,305	National Guard camp separate from area used by Regular Army and other trainees (F. A.).
18. Do	Mitchell Field	C	O. U. S.	92	Regular Army post (A. C.).
19. Do	Fort Ontario	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	2,495	Regular Army post (A. A.).
20. Porto Rico	Hato-Rey	Ex. N. G.	No record	1,750	
THIRD CORPS AREA					
21. District of Columbia	Camp Sims	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	None.	Used only as a target range.
22. Maryland	Saunders Range	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	132	Camp abandoned.
23. Do	Camp Ritchie, Cascade	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	None.	New camp recently established.
24. Do	Camp Meade	C	O. U. S.	122	Tanks.
25. Pennsylvania	Mount Gretna	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	8,198	
26. Do	Tobyhanna Military Reservation	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	2,999	F. A.
27. Do	Carlisle Barracks	C	O. U. S.	287	Regular Army post (Medical training center).

Training camps used by the National Guard for field instruction—Continued

Corps area and State	Location or name of camp	Concurrent or exclusively National Guard	Owned or leased by United States or State	Attendance of National Guard, calendar year 1926	Remarks
THIRD CORPS AREA—CON.					
28. Virginia	Fort Humphreys	C	O. U. S.	383	Regular Army post (Engrs.).
29. Do	State rifle range, Virginia Beach	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	3,434	
30. Do	Fortress Monroe	C	O. U. S.	1,469	
31. Do	Langley Field	C	O. U. S.	256	
FOURTH CORPS AREA					
32. Alabama	Camp McClellan	C	O. U. S.	1,211	Do.
33. Do	Maxwell Field	C	O. U. S.	94	
34. Florida	Camp Joseph E. Johnston	Ex. N. G.	O. S. and U. S.	1,000	Portion owned by State (portion owned by United States).
35. Do	Fort Barrancas and Pensacola	C	O. U. S.	246	Regular Army post (C. A.).
36. Georgia	Fort Oglethorpe	C	O. U. S.	1,155	Regular Army post (Cav.).
37. Do	Tybee Island	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	2,264	Use to be discontinued.
38. Do	Valesta	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	66	Temporary camp for 1926 only.
39. Louisiana	Camp Beauregard	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	3,165	Inf. Cav., and F. A.
40. Mississippi	Biloxi	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	None.	New camp in process of construction.
41. North Carolina	Fort Bragg	C	O. U. S.	1,281	Regular Army Post (F. A. training center).
42. Do	Camp Glenn	Ex. N. G.	O. S. and U. S.	1,221	Target range portion owned by United States.
43. South Carolina	Fort Moultrie	C	O. U. S.	767	Regular Army post (C. A.).
44. Do	Camp Jackson	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	2,818	Inf. Cav., F. A., Engrs.
45. Tennessee	Camp Peay, Tullahoma	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	1,185	Inf., Engrs.
FIFTH CORPS AREA					
46. Indiana	None				Indiana National Guard attend Camp Knox, Ky. Regular Army cantonment (F. A. training center). Regular Army post (air corps training center). Inf. and Engrs. New camp in process of development (Inf.). Camp to be replaced by new camp at Point Pleasant.
47. Kentucky	Camp Knox	C	O. U. S.	9,063	
48. Ohio	Wilbur Wright Field	C	O. U. S.	84	
49. Do	Camp Perry	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	5,811	
50. West Virginia	Point Pleasant	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	None.	
51. Do	Charlestown	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	1,295	
SIXTH CORPS AREA					
52. Illinois	Camp Grant, Rockford	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	5,565	Inf., F. A., A. A.
53. Michigan	Camp Grayling	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	3,850	
54. Wisconsin	Camp Douglas	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	3,265	
55. Do	Camp McCoy, Sparta	C	O. U. S.	2,317	F. A.

SEVENTH CORPS AREA					
56. Arkansas	Camp Pike	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	972	
57. Do	Little Rock Intermediate Air Depot	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	62	A. C.
58. Iowa	Camp Dodge	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S. and S.	2,735	
59. Kansas	Fort Riley	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	3,315	National Guard encampment on Regular Army post.
60. Minnesota	Fort Snelling	C.	O. U. S.	None.	Cantonment on Regular Army post.
61. Do	Wold-Chamberlain Field	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	99	A. C.
62. Do	Lake City	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	2,925	
63. Missouri	Camp Clark	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	2,631	
64. Do	Anglem Field	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	64	Do.
65. Nebraska	Ashland	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S. and S.	1,514	
66. North Dakota	Camp Grafton, Devils Lake	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	1,144	
67. South Dakota	Rapid City, S. Dak.	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	1,047	On Indian school lands.
EIGHTH CORPS AREA					
68. Arizona	Fort Huachuca	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	572	Regular Army post.
69. Colorado	State rifle range, Golden	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	1,226	
70. Do	Lowry Field	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	92	
71. New Mexico	Las Vegas	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	184	
72. Oklahoma	Fort Sill	C.	O. U. S.	6,094	Regular Army post (F. A.).
73. Texas	Palacios	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	5,713	
74. Do	Mineral Wells	Ex. N. G.	O. L. S.	None.	Camp site owned by State; drill areas leased.
75. Do	Ellington Field	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	67	
76. Do	Camp Stanley	C.	O. U. S.	806	
77. Do	Fort Bliss	C.	O. U. S.	564	Regular Army post (Cav. and F. A.).
NINTH CORPS AREA					
78. California	Camp Del Monte	C.	L. U. S.	3,293	
79. Do	New Camp	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	None.	State is now negotiating for lease.
80. Do	Fort MacArthur	C.	O. U. S.	347	Regular Army post (C. A.).
81. Do	Griffith, part air field	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	86	
82. Do	Capitola	C.	L. S.	580	155-mm. guns.
83. Idaho	Boise Barracks	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	696	
84. Montana	Fort William H. Harrison	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	727	
85. Oregon	Fort Stevens	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	317	Regular Army post (C. A.).
86. Do	Gearhart	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	None.	New camp established in 1927.
87. Do	Medford	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	2,202	Camp changed to Gearhart in 1927.
88. Utah	Jordan Narrows	Ex. N. G.	L. S. and O. U. S.	885	Camp site leased by State; maneuver area on United States reservation.
89. Washington	Camp Murray	Ex. N. G.	O. S. and U. S.	1,982	Adjacent to and partly on United States reservation of Camp Lewis (F. A.).
90. Do	Spokane Air Port	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	103	
91. Do	Fort Worden	C.	O. U. S.	254	Regular Army post (C. A.).
92. Wyoming	Pole Mountain	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	525	

Training camps used by the National Guard for field instruction—Continued

Corps area and State	Location or name of camp	Concurrent or exclusively National Guard	Owned or leased by United States or State	Attendance of National Guard, calendar year 1926	Remarks
HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT					
93. Oahu	Schofield Barracks	C	O. U. S.	712	Regular Army post. Proposed new camp. No data as to ownership.
94. Maui	Wailuku	Ex. N. G.	No record	None.	
95. Hilo	Hilo	Ex. N. G.	No record	343	
96. Do	Punchbowl	Ex. N. G.	O. T.	68	
Total				152,827	

Explanation of abbreviations:

- C..... Concurrent camp used for field training by the National Guard and also by one or more of the following:
Regular Army except permanent garrison;
Organized Reserve;
Reserve Officers' Training Corps; or as citizens' military training camps.
- Ex. N. G..... Camp used exclusively by the National Guard.
- O. S..... Owned by State.
- O. U. S..... Owned by the United States.
- L. S..... Leased by State.
- L. U. S..... Leased by United States.
- A. A..... Camp especially adapted to training of antiaircraft artillery.
- A. C..... Camp especially adapted to training of air corps units.
- C. A..... Camp especially adapted to training of Coast Artillery.
- Cav..... Camp especially adapted to training of Cavalry.
- Engrs..... Camp especially adapted to training of Engineers.
- F. A..... Camp especially adapted to training of Field Artillery.
- Inf..... Camp especially adapted to training of Infantry.
- Tanks..... Camp especially adapted to training of tank units.
- 155 mm. guns..... Camp especially adapted to training of Artillery armed with 155-mm. guns.

APPENDIX O

Expenditures, fiscal year 1927

State	Repairs to individual equipment	Maintenance of organization equipment	Sheet music	Gas and oil	Maintenance of motor vehicles
1. Alabama	\$44. 50	\$64. 07	\$120. 00	\$5, 506. 26	\$5, 514. 58
2. Arizona	539. 40		60. 00		1, 011. 41
3. Arkansas	2, 280. 40	1, 246. 90	90. 00	4, 643. 72	8, 873. 25
4. California	2, 901. 60	1, 785. 60	360. 00	4, 770. 08	13, 465. 82
5. Colorado	1, 323. 20	585. 20	60. 00	3, 750. 40	941. 16
6. Connecticut	2, 425. 20	1, 448. 18	180. 00	5, 362. 03	12, 002. 30
7. Delaware			18. 20	335. 76	8, 298. 60
8. District of Columbia	474. 00	276. 50	60. 00	155. 60	1, 353. 68
9. Florida	1, 357. 80	792. 05	120. 00	564. 20	5, 593. 64
10. Georgia	2, 162. 40	1, 261. 40	180. 00	742. 60	3, 941. 78
11. Hawaii	975. 00	568. 75	45. 00	84. 99	1, 309. 20
12. Idaho	551. 40	321. 65	75. 00	22. 68	1, 762. 10
13. Illinois	8, 770. 40	11, 457. 67	525. 00	2, 610. 45	13, 526. 71
14. Indiana	3, 456. 00	1, 578. 50	360. 00	6, 959. 36	13, 826. 64
15. Iowa	1, 000. 00	1, 447. 63	180. 00	1, 024. 71	6, 541. 55
16. Kansas	1, 824. 60	1, 120. 66	240. 00		1, 822. 08
17. Kentucky	921. 90	1, 580. 40	120. 00	505. 00	4, 950. 26
18. Louisiana	1, 062. 17	1 159. 60	89. 67	379. 64	3, 362. 07
19. Maine	840. 40	1, 526. 40	179. 60	377. 00	3, 943. 50
20. Maryland	1, 792. 80	1, 045. 80	72. 97	2, 860. 12	3, 851. 75
21. Massachusetts	10, 582. 40	5, 256. 40	600. 00	6, 215. 52	9, 980. 01
22. Michigan	2, 279. 01	1, 049. 81	300. 00	2, 211. 38	9, 462. 54
23. Minnesota	1, 662. 09	5, 519. 00	300. 00	4, 262. 72	3, 756. 43
24. Mississippi	974. 40	857. 44	120. 00	1, 058. 39	3, 758. 87
25. Missouri	4, 072. 80	1, 566. 72	300. 00	4, 748. 61	48, 157. 30
26. Montana	679. 20	396. 20	60. 00	98. 32	603. 55
27. Nebraska	912. 21	473. 00	90. 00		3, 640. 99
28. Nevada					
29. New Hampshire		131. 99	90. 00	1, 129. 79	5, 386. 95
30. New Jersey	2, 716. 20	1, 584. 45	360. 00	954. 84	8, 903. 37
31. New Mexico			30. 00		689. 85
32. New York	24, 824. 50	7, 239. 76	1, 260. 00	9, 246. 77	65, 062. 61
33. North Carolina	968. 80	657. 80	300. 00	1, 765. 70	11, 920. 19
34. North Dakota		76. 22			1, 299. 69
35. Ohio	4, 787. 40	2, 792. 65	540. 00	1, 106. 96	7, 592. 11
36. Oklahoma	2, 476. 60	1, 736. 35	360. 00	2, 906. 84	12, 961. 66
37. Oregon	1, 733. 40	1, 000. 00	180. 00	126. 04	1, 937. 81
38. Pennsylvania	2, 306. 40	2, 474. 47	780. 00	7, 763. 52	37, 300. 94
39. Porto Rico	1, 054. 20	517. 00	60. 00	100. 80	920. 24
40. Rhode Island	841. 20	490. 70	60. 00	442. 88	3, 959. 87
41. South Carolina	1, 164. 60	679. 35	60. 00	340. 00	5, 185. 47
42. South Dakota	1, 398. 40	157. 22	120. 00	40. 18	12, 835. 72
43. Tennessee	2, 723. 20	1, 080. 20	180. 00	5, 083. 22	5, 730. 33
44. Texas	4, 558. 80	2, 659. 30	405. 00	3, 385. 04	7, 640. 09
45. Utah	390. 60	669. 60	30. 00	1, 382. 93	3, 291. 91
46. Vermont	923. 20	232. 13	60. 00	193. 72	2, 522. 83
47. Virginia	2, 217. 60	1, 293. 60	195. 00	271. 24	2, 257. 24
48. Washington	1, 479. 00	862. 75	180. 00	3, 633. 25	2, 788. 89
49. West Virginia	787. 20	459. 20	60. 00	47. 96	1, 260. 05
50. Wisconsin	2, 719. 20	4, 043. 25	285. 00	865. 16	4, 392. 54
51. Wyoming	1, 107. 00	260. 75	45. 00	54. 68	1, 441. 68
Total	117, 042. 78	75, 484. 27	10, 545. 44	100, 091. 06	402, 533. 81

APPENDIX P

Horses

State	Number of horses disposed of by survey	Number of condemned Regular Army horses transferred to National Guard	Number of State-owned horses federalized	Number of federalized horses withdrawn in State
Alabama	44			
Arizona	1			
California	9		1	2
Colorado	3			
Connecticut	11		6	2
Florida	15		3	
Georgia	16		5	
Idaho	22		14	8
Illinois	1			3
Indiana	29			
Iowa	43			1
Kansas	65	35	1	
Kentucky	1			4
Louisiana	61	15		
Maine	24			
Maryland	1		4	4
Massachusetts	125		17	26
Michigan	8		1	
Minnesota	1	7	2	
Missouri	13			
New Jersey	29		11	8
New Mexico	41	50	1	
New York	77		48	4
North Carolina	13		6	
Ohio	32			
Oklahoma	54			
Pennsylvania	138		56	16
Rhode Island	23		4	7
South Dakota	16		3	13
Tennessee	51	5	13	
Texas	115	6	26	
Utah	31			
Virginia	13	4	3	10
Washington	11			
Wisconsin	28			
Wyoming	47			1
Total	1,212	122	225	109

APPENDIX Q

Value of property dropped on reports of survey and inventory and inspection reports during fiscal year 1927

State	Ordnance	Quartermaster	Engineers	Medical	Signal	Air Service	CWS	Total
Alabama	\$589.17	\$54,030.68	\$9.59	\$1.25	\$83.10	\$221.62		\$54,935.41
Arizona	355.65	7,767.10			18.50			8,141.25
Arkansas	814.09	65,886.96	25.30	3.47	3.64			66,733.46
California	4,899.41	46,866.76	283.22	65.68	1,089.95	116.67		53,321.69
Colorado	739.14	8,864.25	16.17	2.94	250.02	1,154.29		11,026.81
Connecticut	2,209.65	50,449.22	70.72	22.47	943.08	193.34		53,888.48
Delaware	57.62	6,092.58						6,150.20
District of Columbia	62.69	25,547.49	104.71					25,714.89
Florida	14,142.05	47,686.22	254.16	152.22	1,398.66			63,633.31
Georgia	5,145.27	64,072.20	194.18	347.57	2,193.29			71,952.51
Hawaii	2,834.25	19,503.96	73.39	50.93	1,031.26			23,493.79
Idaho	546.66	17,185.55	3.10	12.00	43.76			17,791.07
Illinois	13,707.80	196,179.77	272.31	56.63	4,306.97			214,523.48
Indiana	28,872.06	56,687.70	68.93	3.00	2,647.53	1,016.25		89,295.47
Iowa	3,982.17	97,758.22	47.45	74.20	3,323.03		\$11.36	105,196.43
Kansas	1,478.25	46,023.04	44.24	99.68	358.61			48,003.82
Kentucky	18,989.19	69,829.94	306.87	414.88	1,265.64		401.52	91,208.04
Louisiana	4,257.69	38,538.74	54.61	49.06	346.60			43,246.70
Maine	601.34	13,420.10		3.36	2,394.28			16,419.08
Maryland	593.08	32,542.80	6.00		150.00	9.00		33,300.88
Massachusetts	5,938.35	68,619.97	157.92	139.59	2,167.48	599.42		77,622.73
Michigan	30,885.31	163,298.80	35.09	677.33	2,936.39		3,391.90	201,224.82
Minnesota	5,065.40	53,110.98	45.40	35.75	1,262.68	525.37		60,045.58
Mississippi	1,998.38	26,468.71	64.01	193.52	468.24			29,192.86
Missouri	1,498.61	44,911.77	237.24	25.00	1,062.46	965.29		48,700.37
Montana	70.78	2,300.59	2.51					2,373.88
Nebraska	3,330.74	23,591.31	16.31	536.99	13.99			27,489.34
New Hampshire	2,973.55	6,811.01	18.00	122.21	3,023.36			12,948.13
New Jersey	1,749.51	100,437.69	.50	9.59	290.80			102,488.09
New Mexico	84.76	19,986.33						20,071.09
New York	33,245.40	190,055.69	2.31	304.83	11,143.77	76.58		234,828.58
North Carolina	2,919.14	39,036.31	53.52	89.51	866.26			42,964.74
North Dakota	112.55	46,596.83	42.86		1,801.84			48,554.08
Ohio	20,736.67	96,550.95	29.43		40.70		315.00	117,672.75
Oklahoma	2,762.18	54,346.65	48.12	614.85	2,566.14			60,337.94
Oregon	1,934.72	41,185.55	3,838.01	327.01	344.43			47,629.72
Pennsylvania	14,947.41	206,397.31	1,213.36	987.38	21,595.87		14.95	245,156.28
Porto Rico	1,118.75	30,245.73						31,364.48
Rhode Island	214.00	13,668.27			1.80			13,884.07
South Carolina	270.60	10,553.67	28.00					10,852.27
South Dakota	1,179.69	15,735.73	4.81		57.89			16,978.12
Tennessee	1,797.87	29,636.33			63.23			31,497.43
Texas	3,313.73	129,584.16	128.31	5.73	553.63	148.69		133,734.25
Utah	1,309.09	23,000.65		74.28	142.32			24,526.34
Vermont	872.45	10,940.07	2.31	1.47	28.98			11,845.28
Virginia	17,652.20	81,639.67	83.10	354.10	992.24			100,721.31
Washington	3,252.74	37,976.73	29.98	21.60	1,025.74	1,920.81		44,227.60
West Virginia	12,761.03	12,374.57						25,135.60
Wisconsin	53,690.80	62,261.12	280.24	109.17	987.60			117,328.93
Wyoming	2,074.49	30,905.04	155.42	97.12	78.87			33,310.94
Total	334,638.13	2,637,161.47	8,351.71	6,086.37	75,364.63	6,947.33	4,134.73	3,072,684.37

APPENDIX R

Funds due and paid on reports of survey, fiscal year 1927

State	Charged to State	Charged to individuals	Pending re decision by Comptroller General	Payments by State	Collections from individuals
1. Alabama	\$29.15	\$4.80		\$6.79	\$164.72
2. Arizona	1,595.04	6,284.99			
3. Arkansas	53.94	31.66			572.05
4. California	1,890.84	189.95		226.44	2,838.92
5. Colorado	2,432.35	2,541.55	¹ \$1,516.54	118.62	23.60
6. Connecticut		45.83		79.16	3,828.98
7. Delaware					
8. District of Columbia					
9. Florida				95.39	199.91
10. Georgia		13.00		474.05	666.22
11. Hawaii		562.56		41.37	1,371.31
12. Idaho		1,057.05		589.37	1,190.08
13. Illinois		34.24		1,288.18	268.02
14. Indiana	15,573.67	8,969.13		1,986.91	5,274.13
15. Iowa	3,809.16	95.97			1,306.83
16. Kansas	21.13				70.16
17. Kentucky		1.70		7,421.86	691.83
18. Louisiana	268.89	50.38		288.23	2,925.32
19. Maine	329.20	195.56		1,526.26	343.35
20. Maryland				178.54	225.89
21. Massachusetts				109.67	58.42
22. Michigan	5,163.72	966.67		808.98	4,164.38
23. Minnesota	14.40	142.85		2,858.49	2,871.19
24. Mississippi		39.00			202.97
25. Missouri		6.67		165.20	2,837.55
26. Montana	602.11			190.33	2,103.33
27. Nebraska	597.98			33.22	198.84
28. Nevada					344.83
29. New Hampshire					
30. New Jersey	192.37				44.66
31. New Mexico	26,032.16		¹ 26,032.16	843.96	585.25
32. New York	19.25			89.21	514.25
33. North Carolina		32.88		1,047.62	2,531.02
34. North Dakota	902.88	265.61		1,168.99	2,293.29
35. Ohio	149.95	338.89			143.65
36. Oklahoma	7,564.26				1,256.64
37. Oregon		86.16		114.75	996.28
38. Pennsylvania		25.26		476.95	2,910.17
39. Porto Rico	4,713.10	6,779.85		10,114.36	3,842.48
40. Rhode Island	36.24			.72	634.04
41. South Carolina		20.05			272.21
42. South Dakota		25.78			160.21
43. Tennessee				7.00	1,079.63
44. Texas	1,958.78			874.07	26.10
45. Utah	234.04			20.80	820.50
46. Vermont	515.35	38.12		3.21	232.29
47. Virginia	54.27	60.15	¹ 30.27	6.06	236.88
48. Washington				414.65	856.15
49. West Virginia	47.20			2,803.62	3,758.77
50. Wisconsin		47.41		761.07	
51. Wyoming				893.36	1,134.02
				80.94	80.11
Total	75,084.53	28,953.72	¹ 27,578.97	38,208.40	59,151.43

¹ Included in amounts shown as charged to States.

Total charged to States and individuals..... \$104,038.25

Total collected from States and individuals..... 97,359.83

APPENDIX S

Statement showing certain articles of equipment lost or stolen and dropped on reports of survey, statements of charges, and inventory and inspection reports during fiscal year 1927

State	Blankets, gray		Blankets, wool		Compasses, prismatic		Compasses, watch		Field glasses		Gauntlets, lost	Instruments drawing, sets		Knives, clasp or gabion, lost	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
Alabama			14					4																				
Arizona									2																			
Arkansas			38	8			5																	4	16	2		
California			129	152		1		7		3																		
Colorado			37				1		1	2			1															
Connecticut			6	51		1			11	1	2																1	
Delaware																												
District of Columbia			3	7																							11	
Florida			168	132		1		18		3			1	27														
Georgia		6	108	288		3		25		8			1															
Hawaii			15	5		3		12		1			16															
Idaho		2	6	41				2		3																	2	
Illinois			545	400		3		24		3																		
Indiana			110	21		2		11		1				24														
Iowa			224	9				18		2																		
Kansas			19	11				4		3																		
Kentucky		8	358	25			18	14		7			3															
Louisiana		7	31	44						1																		
Maine			128																									
Maryland			3	16																								
Massachusetts		2	81	17		5				2																		
Michigan				100				10		3																		
Minnesota			13	414		2		18		3																		
Mississippi			4	37				14		2																		
Missouri		43	70				6			1																		
Montana								1																				
Nebraska			68	5		1		1																				
Nevada																												
New Hampshire																												
New Jersey			37	58																								
New Mexico			47							1																		
New York			63	334				2		5																		
North Carolina			84	221		2		12		1																		
North Dakota			20	5		2		6		2																		
Ohio			75	227				3																				
Oklahoma			104	102				7		21																		
Oregon			54	144		1		3		1																		
Pennsylvania			228	79		3		3		1																		
Porto Rico		2	4	40		4		60		28																		
Rhode Island				33																								
South Carolina			82	6						2																		
South Dakota			35	72		2																						
Tennessee								1		1																		
Texas								4		1																		
Utah			136	5		1		1																				
Vermont				4																								
Virginia			6	2				1																				
Washington		34	54	10						2																		
West Virginia			34	146				8																				
Wisconsin				6																								
Wyoming			1							1																		
Total	19	105	3,327	3,324	17	23	172	260	75	72	7	3	3	67	730	326	495	215	149	152	4,684	5,684	2,765	2,614	79	21		

APPENDIX T

Caretakers

State	Funds authorized for animal caretakers	Funds authorized for motor mechanics and assistant motor mechanics	Funds authorized for matériel caretakers	Funds authorized for rifle-range caretakers	Total
Alabama	\$36,340.00	\$21,360.00	\$3,600.00	\$360.00	\$61,660.00
Arizona	3,600.00		900.00	825.00	5,325.00
Arkansas		36,000.00		1,200.00	37,200.00
California	18,812.50	37,560.00	6,972.50	1,200.00	64,545.00
Colorado	18,000.00	15,960.00	2,700.00	900.00	37,560.00
Connecticut	9,900.00	45,845.00			55,745.00
Delaware		21,360.00		120.00	21,480.00
District of Columbia				100.00	100.00
Florida	18,990.00	3,000.00	7,200.00	1,200.00	30,390.00
Georgia	24,300.00	3,960.00	7,200.00	2,340.00	37,800.00
Hawaii				900.00	900.00
Idaho	29,025.00	270.00	3,600.00		32,895.00
Illinois	37,425.00	35,040.00	14,400.00	2,675.67	89,540.67
Indiana	26,100.00	49,620.00	7,200.00	720.00	83,640.00
Iowa	29,537.50	17,040.00		1,200.00	47,777.50
Kansas	67,552.50		14,400.00	1,000.00	82,952.50
Kentucky	32,400.00	6,960.00	7,200.00		46,560.00
Louisiana	22,112.50	4,615.00	3,600.00	300.00	30,627.50
Maine	12,600.00		3,600.00	800.00	17,000.00
Maryland	9,900.00	17,775.00	5,400.00	300.00	33,375.00
Massachusetts	55,200.00	36,800.00	14,400.00	550.00	106,950.00
Michigan	34,200.00	24,260.00	7,200.00	1,930.00	67,590.00
Minnesota	21,150.00	12,600.00	14,400.00	110.00	48,260.00
Mississippi		10,080.00			10,080.00
Missouri	16,755.00	40,421.00	6,180.00	180.00	63,536.00
Nebraska				1,200.00	1,200.00
New Hampshire		9,000.00			9,000.00
New Jersey	43,685.00	4,013.66	6,415.00	633.33	54,746.99
New Mexico	32,400.00				32,400.00
New York	81,050.00	102,760.00	15,075.00	1,600.00	200,485.00
North Carolina	16,200.00	31,438.33			47,638.33
Ohio	83,700.00	11,595.00	14,400.00		109,695.00
Oklahoma	45,452.50	49,140.00	10,765.00		105,357.50
Oregon	1,357.50	3,410.66	227.50	1,200.00	6,195.66
Pennsylvania	108,075.00	110,730.00	9,600.00	1,138.33	229,543.33
Rhode Island	13,050.00	10,650.00	3,600.00	500.00	27,800.00
South Carolina	5,310.00	5,165.00	1,800.00	1,000.00	13,275.00
South Dakota	21,600.00		7,200.00		28,800.00
Tennessee	25,575.00	24,780.00	3,600.00		53,955.00
Texas	92,232.50	17,760.00	14,490.00		124,482.50
Utah	24,300.00	12,600.00	7,200.00	120.00	44,220.00
Virginia	22,275.00	2,580.00	7,200.00	600.00	32,655.00
Washington	20,700.00	19,170.00	7,425.00	1,460.00	48,755.00
Wisconsin	48,600.00	4,390.00	7,125.00	3,000.00	63,115.00
Wyoming	37,350.00				37,350.00
Total	1,246,812.50	859,708.65	246,275.00	31,362.33	2,384,158.48