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FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1928

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF OF THE MILITIA
BUREAU

1928



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WASHINGTON

1928

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF, MILITIA BUREAU

WAR DEPARTMENT, MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington, June 30, 1928.

SIR: This, the Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the Chief, Militia Bureau, War Department, covering the operation of the bureau from July 1, 1927, to June 30, 1928, inclusive, is submitted.

GENERAL REMARKS

The strength of the National Guard on June 30, 1928, was 12,244 officers, 184 warrant officers, and 168,793 enlisted men, an aggregate of 181,221.

Evidence of the progressive growth of the National Guard and marked increase in efficiency during the period covered by this report is readily apparent to those in contact with this component of our national-defense force. This applies generally to all phases of training, attendance at armory drills, attendance at field training camps and service schools, better armory and housing facilities, and improvement in the care and conservation of clothing and equipment. There have, of course, been lapses in efficiency, both in training and administration, but such cases are decreasing steadily in number. These exceedingly few cases serve to emphasize the generally stabilized condition of the National Guard as a whole.

While there have been a number of organizations disbanded and reconstituted during the past year and a number placed on probation, yet the wide demand for new units, not only throughout the United States but within practically each State, has had a tendency to spur existing organizations to unusual efforts to maintain the required standards of efficiency. This demand for new units has also given the opportunity to State military authorities to select with care the localities in which to locate new units or reallocate old ones. For these reasons it is believed that the number of organizations rated as unsatisfactory will henceforth materially decrease. As in the past the Militia Bureau has suggested and brought about certain readjustments to complete existing organizations and effect logical tactical and geographical grouping of units. To this is due several of the disbandments or reallocations that have taken place during the past year.

There continues to be a lack of proper armory and storage facilities in several of the States. As a consequence a considerable number of units are not suitably housed and in many such cases the care of military property is frequently not all that could be desired. While conditions will probably never be ideal in this respect, there is

continued improvement. In this connection it seems appropriate to mention that the armory situation in the city of Washington, the Nation's Capital, is far from satisfactory. This is a regrettable condition of affairs, and it is hoped that it will be remedied in the near future.

Although there have been during the past year some irregularities in the disbursement of Federal funds, they have been comparatively unimportant when the total of disbursements is considered. Proper action has been taken in each instance—disciplinary in the minor cases where no criminality was apparent and prosecution through the Department of Justice in the serious cases. As stated in my last report in regard to similar cases, usually there is no criminal intent but a misconception of responsibility to the Federal Government coupled with the desire to find a quick method of providing organizations with increased benefits.

There is a general inclination, with, of course, many notable exceptions, to give too little consideration to the regulations governing property responsibility and accountability. Particularly is this true of property alleged to have been lost or stolen where, in a number of cases, there seems to be a tendency to overload survey reports and to expect relief without sufficient substantiating evidence. However, State authorities are becoming more and more impressed with the necessity of adopting effective measures to insure ethical methods of property accountability and are quick to cooperate with the bureau in this regard and to initiate their own remedial measures.

There was some increase over last year in the number of separations from the service of commissioned officers. This of course is to be regretted as permanency of personnel, particularly of commissioned personnel, is most desirable and has considerable influence on efficiency. The turnover in personnel has always presented, and will continue to present, a troublesome problem apparently insolvable due to the fact that the major interests of the personnel of the National Guard are not military, but on the contrary of necessity are civil, consequently means of livelihood and other civic interests are paramount to military service.

In view of the keen desire displayed by commissioned officers to attend Army service schools it seems unfortunate that appropriations and facilities do not permit of a much greater attendance at these schools. The generally excellent records made by those who have pursued the courses at such schools attests the ability and character of the students as well as the efficiency of the schools. That these officer graduates are of greater value to their units after completing the courses is unquestionable. With the passing of the years there is a reduction in the number of World War trained officers whose places can be filled to greater advantage from school-trained personnel.

The ever-increasing armory-drill attendance is evidence of the interest manifested in military training by the young men of the country and is particularly indicative of the fact that the National Guard is being looked upon as a most desirable component of the national defense establishment with which to become associated. While this increased attendance is highly gratifying and of course is to be encouraged in every way, yet it is not without embarrassment in that it involves serious problems in the way of providing funds for

armory-drill pay. The bureau found considerable difficulty in meeting the requirements in this respect for the fiscal year 1928. It was necessary to procure a deficiency appropriation of \$986,618 to which was added \$320,000 transferred from other Militia Bureau appropriations, to meet the total deficiency in armory-drill pay of \$1,306,618.

Increased armory-drill attendance increases morale. This in turn is reflected in increased applications for enlistments, which permit unit commanders to get rid of "dead timber" and insure better training, keener interest, and a larger camp attendance. As field training is the objective of all other drill and training, the more nearly the attendance thereat approaches the maximum authorized strength of units the more desirable from the standpoint of training. The attendance during the summer of 1927 was considerably over that of 1926 and it is expected that that increase will continue in future years. This will necessitate increased appropriations for field training or a curtailment of the period of instruction. It is to be hoped that the latter will not be necessary since the instruction period of 15 days, including the time en route to and from the place of training, is now too limited.

A meeting of the Adjutant Generals' Association was held in the conference room of the Militia Bureau, April 16 to 18, 1928. Many of the United States property and disbursing officers of the States availed themselves of the opportunity to visit the Militia Bureau at the same time. The combined visit of so many of these important military officials of the States presented an opportunity to adjust by personal contact many important matters somewhat difficult of settlement by correspondence. The resulting conferences were productive of much mutual benefit to the Militia Bureau and to the States represented.

MILITIA BUREAU PERSONNEL

On June 30, 1928, the following-named officers were on duty in the Militia Bureau:

Maj. Gen. Creéd C. Hammond, Chief, Militia Bureau.
Col. John W. Gulick, Coast Artillery Corps, executive officer.
Col. Lincoln F. Kilbourne, Infantry.
Col. Frederick B. Shaw, Infantry.
Col. Guy S. Norvell, Cavalry.
Col. Ernest R. Redmond, Field Artillery Reserve (Massachusetts National Guard).
Lieut. Col. Francis A. Pope, Corps of Engineers.
Lieut. Col. Robert W. Collins, Coast Artillery Corps.
Lieut. Col. Archibald F. Commiskey, Cavalry.¹
Lieut. Col. George B. Comly, Cavalry.
Lieut. Col. Arthur W. Bradbury, Infantry.
Lieut. Col. John P. McAdams, Infantry.
Lieut. Col. Noble J. Wiley, Infantry.
Lieut. Col. Harry S. Purnell, Medical Corps.
Lieut. Col. Raymond M. Cheseldine, Quartermaster Corps Reserve (Ohio National Guard).

¹Attached only. Acting chief of staff and instructor at large of all National Guard cavalry divisions.

Lieut. Col. Henry S. Merrick, Cavalry Reserve (Iowa National Guard).

Lieut. Col. Charles O. Schudt, Coast Artillery Corps.

Maj. James B. Woolnough, Infantry.

Maj. Hugo D. Selton, Infantry.

Maj. Thomas C. Spencer, Signal Corps.

Maj. Ray L. Avery, Chemical Warfare Service.

Maj. Clyde A. Selleck, Field Artillery.

Maj. Delmar S. Lenzner, Coast Artillery Corps.

Maj. Thomas G. M. Oliphant, Field Artillery.

Maj. William C. Williams, Infantry.

Maj. Lee Sumner, Infantry.

Maj. Edwin F. Ely, 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. Fred I. Gilbert, Ordnance Department.

Capt. Harry J. Farner, Infantry.

Capt. George H. Harrell, Quartermaster Corps.

Capt. Frank E. Taylor, Judge Advocate General's Department.

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

Lieut. Col. J. Watt Page, Infantry Reserve (Texas National Guard).

Maj. Robert S. Thomas, Corps of Engineers.

Maj. Kenneth P. Lord, Field Artillery.

Maj. Thomas N. Gimperling, Quartermaster Corps.

Maj. Clift Andrus, Field Artillery.

Maj. James B. Gillespie, Ordnance Department.

Maj. Alvin Colburn, Infantry.

Maj. Benjamin L. Jacobson, Finance Department.

Maj. Arthur L. Webb, Finance Department.

Capt. Henry Harmeling, Judge Advocate General's Department.

Capt. Emmett R. Colpin, Infantry.

First Lieut. John C. MacArthur, Chemical Warfare Service.

USE OF NATIONAL GUARD IN EMERGENCIES

The value of the National Guard to the citizens of the various States was well demonstrated in numerous instances during the past year. Fifteen States called their troops to the aid of civil authorities and one State, Ohio, made use of its troops in the unusual manner described below.

The New England States were visited by floods which called for prompt and tireless service from the National Guard. Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts put forces into the field and aided in restoring order and furnishing protection. Maine troops were also on duty searching for a civilian lost in the forest, capturing an insane murderer, and acting as traffic police for the departure of the ill-fated *Old Glory* trans-Atlantic plane.

The Second Corps Area found no use for State troops. Troops were used in the Third Corps Area only in Maryland in the capture of a murderer and as police on duty at a fire, and in Virginia to prevent trouble at a threatened lynching, protection of property

following a tornado, and to avert a threatened clash at the oyster fisheries.

The Fourth Corps Area found use for troops of four States. Mississippi called out a small number to guard prisoners, as did North Carolina and South Carolina. The latter also put some troops on flood-relief work and North Carolina troops functioned to prevent trouble during a strike. Tennessee troops assisted in averting trouble following a murder and also gave assistance to tornado sufferers. The commanding general, Fourth Corps Area, says: "In each instance the troops concerned acted promptly and effectively carried out the mission."

No use was made of the troops in the Sixth Corps Area. In the Seventh Corps Area three States, Arkansas, Missouri, and Kansas, used troops in flood relief. Of this service the commanding general Seventh Corps Area said: "The handling of the National Guard in all these emergencies has been highly creditable."

State service in the Eighth Corps Area centered around the mine strike in Colorado. Troops from that State performed considerable duty and New Mexico was forced to put troops in the field to prevent invasion of I. W. W. agitators from Colorado apparently bent on spreading discontent among labor in New Mexico. Speaking of this latter service, the commanding general Eighth Corps Area stated that "* * * the mobilization of units * * * was marvelous; * * * men responded promptly and percentage reporting was high * * *," no unit having less than 88 per cent the general average being 94 per cent. Oklahoma troops responded to the call of the governor to prevent the assembly of the State legislature pursuant to a call of its members.

California, alone in the Ninth Corps Area, had troops on duty on two occasions. Prompt and efficient action brought to an early end the Folsom State Penitentiary riots. Troops were mobilized and moved in motor busses and quickly restored order. Some troops were also used in the north Sacramento flood-relief work.

Discussion of the use of troops in the Fifth Corps Area was left until last because of the peculiar duty required of Ohio troops. Indiana had no service and Kentucky was called upon to protect prisoners and to preserve order at a hanging, but to Ohio fell the most novel duty.

In the bituminous coal fields miners and operators were deadlocked. Mines were shut down for months, and fearing possible trouble the governor ordered several National Guard officers into the field as observers. Through this means threatened trouble was quickly reported and arbitration measures taken to prevent clashes. These observers quickly saw that during the winter suffering among women and children would be acute. Food and clothing were needed if sickness and death were to be prevented with their natural consequences of bitter hatred and violence. Acting on advice of these officers the Governor of Ohio issued a proclamation designating the entire Ohio National Guard as a relief agency. The people of the State were appealed to for donations of food, clothing, and money. Each National Guard station was a collecting and forwarding agency for supplies. Small detachments, not exceeding in all 100 men, were sent into the mine centers and there distributed clothing and served hot meals for months. Cooperating with the National Guard officials

were nurses from the State department of health. Through these agencies women and children were clothed and fed, sickness averted, and general discontent kept at a minimum. The presence of constituted authority in the form of national guardsmen while they were present on an errand of mercy, undoubtedly had a salutary effect on those who might otherwise have been inclined to overt acts.

This service, while not in the aid of the civil authorities to preserve order, was an unusual service and created a deep-seated feeling of friendliness on the part of both capital and labor. The commanding general Fifth Corps Area expressed sincere appreciation for the diplomatic methods used, and in his annual report quoted in full the report of the adjutant general of Ohio dealing with this unique service.

ADMINISTRATIVE

A number of changes in the organization of the bureau have been made from time to time during the past few years with a view to determining and obtaining an organization that would insure the greatest coordination of effort and the highest possible efficiency. It is believed that this has now been accomplished, at least to a point where no further radical changes should be necessary in the near future. Due to the improvement accomplished and a temporary transfer of clerks from one section to another at peak-load periods, it has been possible not only to speed up action but also to clear up a considerable accumulation of work, so that the business of the bureau as a whole may be reported more nearly up to date at the close of the present fiscal year than at any time during the preceding years. It is believed, however, that five additional clerks would enable the bureau to keep up to date with its work with the exception of one or two peak-load periods. Three additional clerks were provided for by the Bureau of the Budget for the fiscal year 1929, but the Congress failed to make provisions for them. It is hoped that the five additional clerks desired will be provided beginning with the fiscal year 1930.

The total authorized strength of the bureau was maintained throughout the year and consisted, in addition to the chief of the bureau, of 33 officers, 3 of whom are officers of the National Guard holding commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps, and a civilian force of 84 employees—80 clerical and 4 custodial.

The past year has been an exceedingly busy one for the bureau. In addition to completing the writing of practically all of the pamphlets of National Guard regulations and changes and bringing much back work up to date, the bureau handled a total of 405,621 pieces of mail and during the same period distributed 2,294,100 publications and 2,919,171 blank forms to the National Guard.

PERSONNEL OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

OFFICERS, ACTIVE NATIONAL GUARD

There are 13,623 positions for officers authorized at the present time in the active National Guard, according to the applicable Tables of Organization. Twelve thousand two hundred and forty-four officers are now federally recognized in those positions, leaving 1,379 vacancies; a large proportion of these vacancies, however, may be presumed as

being filled by officers serving under State order of appointment, but not federally recognized. Appendix A contains a detailed table of such vacancies.

The distribution, by grades, of authorized positions is indicated in the following tables:

TABLE I.—*General distribution*

Major generals of the line	14
Brigadier generals of the line	51
Colonels in lieu of brigadier generals	1
Brigadier generals, adjutants general	17
Colonels, adjutants general	13
Lieutenant colonels, adjutants general	3
State staff corps and departments	463
Staffs of divisions	386
Staffs of brigades	267
Officers belonging to or attached to organizations less than a brigade	11, 029
Total	12, 244

TABLE II.—*State staffs*

	State adjutants general			Colonels	Lieutenant colonels	Majors	Captains	First lieutenants	Second lieutenants	Total
	Brigadier generals	Colonels	Lieutenant colonels							
Adjutant General's Department	17	13	3	2	12	14	16	4	2	83
Air Corps							1			1
Chemical Warfare Service								1		1
Engineers						1		1		2
Finance Department					1	1	4	3	1	10
Infantry						3	3	1		7
Inspector General's Department ¹				1	11	15	5	1		33
Judge Advocate General's Department				2	13	24	16			55
Medical Department:										
Medical Corps				1	12	20	7	1		41
Dental Corps						1				1
Ordnance Department				1	10	21	19	9	5	65
Quartermaster Corps				3	27	52	69	22	24	197
Total	17	13	3	10	86	152	139	43	32	496

¹ 32 officers commissioned in other branches.

TABLE III.—*Headquarters of divisions and brigades*

	Major generals	Brigadier generals	Colonels	Lieutenant colonels	Majors	Captains	First lieutenants	Second lieutenants	Total
Line	14	51	¹ 1	16	54	89	133	22	380
General Staff			17	62	1				80
Signal Corps				17					17
Adjutant General's Department									
Inspector General's Department ²				17	14	19	4		54
Quartermaster Corps				15	1				16
Ordnance Department				14	1	32	14	2	63
Judge Advocate General's Department				13	3	1			17
Finance Department				15	1	11			27
Chaplains				13	2				15
Medical Department:				1	10	17			28
Medical Corps									
Veterinary Corps				1					1
Medical Administrative Corps					1	16	1	2	20
Total	14	51	18	184	88	186	152	26	719

¹ In lieu of brigadier general.

² Commissioned in other branches.

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

	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colonels	Majors	Cap- tains	First lieu- tenants	Second lieu- tenants	Total
Air Corps.....			17	71	134	117	339
Cavalry.....	17	17	38	197	208	207	684
Chaplains.....		1	11	132	22		166
Coast Artillery Corps.....	15	22	44	223	225	217	746
Engineers.....	13	13	30	115	144	91	406
Field Artillery.....	42	51	107	661	656	704	2,221
Infantry.....	83	95	337	1,518	1,438	1,445	4,916
Medical Department:							
Medical Corps.....	16	16	206	493	122		853
Dental Corps.....			13	168	33		214
Veterinary Corps.....			10	104	19	2	135
Medical Administrative Corps.....				71	24	7	102
Ordnance Department.....				8		7	15
Quartermaster Corps.....			9	12	62	52	135
Signal Corps.....			1	18	45	33	97
Total.....	186	215	823	3,791	3,132	2,882	11,029
Warrant officers.....							184
Cornet.....							1

RECOGNITIONS, PROMOTIONS, AND SEPARATIONS

A total of 3,306 new recognitions were issued during the year ending June 30, 1928. There were 97 cases pending at the close of the present fiscal year.

There were 12,010 officers, 182 warrant officers, and 1 cornet federally recognized on June 30, 1927. As of that date there were vacancies for 1,456 officers and 7 warrant officers. This made a total of 13,466 authorized officers, 189 warrant officers, and 1 cornet. Of the total number of recognitions during the fiscal year 1928, 1,257 officers were promoted and 18 officers were demoted. The following table shows the total number of promotions by grades:

TABLE V.—*Promotions*

General officers.....	1
Colonels.....	2
Lieutenant colonels.....	11
Majors.....	48
Captains.....	144
First lieutenants.....	414
Second lieutenants.....	637
Total.....	1,257

The following table shows the total number of demotions by grades:

TABLE VI.—*Demotions*

Colonels.....	2
Majors.....	1
Captains.....	12
First lieutenants.....	3
Total.....	18

These promotions and demotions filled certain vacancies but an equivalent number of vacancies were created. The balance of recognitions consisted of 1,226 officers, 48 warrant officers, and 1 cornet newly appointed. If no separations had occurred during the year, there would have been on June 30, 1928, a total of 15,267 officers,

230 warrant officers, and 2 cornets federally recognized. However, during the fiscal year a total of 1,847 officers, 44 warrant officers, and 1 cornet were separated for various causes from the National Guard.

An analysis of the separations by grade is shown in the table given below:

TABLE VII.—*Separations*

General officers.....	11
Colonels.....	1
Lieutenant colonels.....	34
Majors.....	73
Captains.....	519
First lieutenants.....	575
Second lieutenants.....	635
Total.....	1,848
Warrant officers.....	44
Cornet.....	1

The authorized strength as of June 30, 1928, is 13,623 officers and 195 warrant officers. There was a net strength as of June 30, 1928, of 12,244 officers and 184 warrant officers. Vacancies existed on that date for 1,379 officers and 11 warrant officers.

Although the number of separations is large, there is a net gain in the total number of officers federally recognized and a net reduction in total number of vacancies. A study of the Federal recognitions reveals a certain number of officers returning to the National Guard after having been separated therefrom. The loss of officers while large can not be regarded as without compensating features, because officers leaving the National Guard, due to their military training, will be an asset to the country in the event of a national emergency.

INDIVIDUAL RECORDS

The annual efficiency reports, covering the year's service of all officers of the National Guard, continue to indicate that reporting officers realize the importance of such individual ratings. It is believed that in many cases valuable information as to personnel is communicated by means of these reports to the higher headquarters through which they pass. Although some efficiency reports received at the Militia Bureau were prepared in so perfunctory a manner as to be of little or no value, the majority indicate that the reporting officers have made careful studies of the subordinates reported upon.

The indorsement on efficiency reports of the Regular Army instructor on duty with the organization is no longer required, as it is now deemed advisable to limit such indorsements to the chain of actual command.

FEDERAL RECOGNITION

MODIFICATION AND IMPROVEMENTS IN PROCEDURE

During the year important changes were put into effect in connection with the Federal recognition of officers of the National Guard. The principal object in view was to make more thorough the examinations of candidates for Federal recognition, thereby determining more conclusively that officers so recognized possessed proper qualifications.

These changes and new requirements were set forth in National Guard Regulations 20, published and made effective on November

1, 1927, and necessitated a radical change in the procedure of examining boards. As was to be expected, there was considerable confusion at first, and much correspondence ensued, as examining boards were prone to continue to pass candidates under the old regulations without subjecting them to the thorough professional examination required by the new regulations. Realizing the difficulties encountered by the boards and by the State authorities in putting the new system into effect, the Militia Bureau endeavored to render all possible assistance to them. Guide sheets, explanations, and specimen forms were distributed to corps-area commanders and State adjutants general. At the present time the new system is working smoothly and satisfactorily.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS

All officers of the National Guard are required to be examined physically before Federal recognition and promotion, and, if not examined for either of these during the calendar year, to have an annual physical examination. A report of each examination is forwarded to the Militia Bureau where it is carefully reviewed and when necessary returned to the examiner for completion, correction, or further information. When physical disqualification or conditions tending to disqualification or physical deterioration are found, the State adjutant general is notified, and the desired action, under the premises, to remedy the defect if remediable or eliminate the officer if irremediable, is recommended. This notification is followed up until the necessary action is taken by the State authorities.

STATE STAFFS AND STATE DETACHMENTS

National Guard Regulations 15 has been issued in revised form effective April 1, 1928. This regulation authorizes an adjutant general, a United States property and disbursing officer, and a number of State staff officers and enlisted men in each State having a National Guard. The number, by grade, authorized for each State, based on its aggregate strength, is prescribed in the table contained in the regulation.

These changes have permitted the States a wider latitude in meeting their respective needs and have proved satisfactory to the States and to the Militia Bureau.

NATIONAL GUARD RESERVE

The following table shows the number of officers, by grades and branches, in the National Guard Reserve on June 30, 1928:

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

	Major generals	Briga- dier generals	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colonels	Majors	Cap- tains	First lieu- tenants	Second lieu- tenants	Total
General officers of the line	1	5							6
Adjutant General's Depart- ment		5	2	5	7	2	1		22
Air Corps					3	7	11	2	23
Cavalry			2	3	15	77	64	33	194
Chaplains						9	8		17
Chemical Warfare Service									0
Coast Artillery			1	2	4	38	37	32	114
Engineers				3	3	39	22	20	87
Field Artillery			2	5	19	112	109	65	312
Finance Department				1	1				2
Infantry			7	18	63	429	373	287	1,177
Inspector General's Depart- ment					1	2			3
Judge Advocate General's Department				1	7	5			13
Medical Department:									
Medical Corps			1	6	37	50	17		111
Dental Corps						19	10		29
Veterinary Corps						5	4	5	14
Medical Administrative Corps						9	8		17
Ordnance Department				3	2	4	4	3	16
Quartermaster Corps				4	11	15	13	18	61
Signal Corps				1		3	8	5	17
Total	1	10	15	52	173	825	689	470	2,235

The following table shows the commissioned strength of the National Guard Reserve, based on assignments as of June 30 each year, beginning with 1921:

TABLE IX.—*Assigned and unassigned commissioned strength, National Guard Reserve*

Years	Number of States having commis- sioned officers in the National Guard Reserve ¹	Assigned to organiza- tions	Unas- signed	Total assigned and un- assigned
1921				825
1922				577
1923				310
1924				858
1925				1,109
1926				1,536
1927	46	116	1,778	1,894
1928	50	25	2,210	2,235

¹ Includes District of Columbia and the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico.

From an examination of the table given above, it will be seen that all of the States but one have a National Guard Reserve of commissioned officers. The only exception on June 30, 1928, was Nevada, which only very recently (March, 1928) began the organization of its National Guard.

The transfer of officers to the National Guard Reserve is a function of the State authorities. Five hundred and forty were so transferred during the year and 199 officers were entirely separated from the

National Guard Reserve. These 199 officers were distributed in grades as follows:

TABLE X.—*Separations, National Guard Reserve*

General officers.....	1
Colonels.....	1
Lieutenant colonels.....	3
Majors.....	11
Captains.....	65
First lieutenants.....	70
Second lieutenants.....	48
Total.....	199

Of the total number of 1,894 officers in the National Guard Reserve on June 30, 1927, 116, of about 6 per cent, were assigned to positions authorized by war-strength Tables of Organization. On June 30, 1928, 25, or about 1 per cent of the total of 2,235, were so assigned.

The commissioned strength of the National Guard Reserve is now about three times its strength in 1921, and seven times its strength in 1923, so that as a whole, the commissioned strength of the National Guard Reserve is rapidly increasing. It has increased 341 during the past year.

This reserve force, however, as it now exists can not be relied upon as a force of much potential value for an emergency. The rapid increase of officers indicates that the tendency remains to use at least part of the reserve list as an avenue to clear the active list of unfit personnel. The National Guard Reserve should in reality form a dependable source for quickly obtaining additional officers for the National Guard on mobilization, and these officers should be qualified for immediate duty and should hold commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

It has been ruled that the term "National Guard" as used in section 37 of the national defense act does not include the National Guard Reserve. Officers transferred from the active list to the reserve are, therefore, not permitted to retain their Reserve Corps appointments. In past years the lack of interest by the States in developing a reserve of qualified officers assigned to war-table vacancies has made it seem unwise to attempt to change this ruling.

Recent indications point to a desire by State authorities to develop the National Guard Reserve by making assignment of the qualified personnel to war-table vacancies. The Militia Bureau, therefore, has started a study of the question with the view to developing a policy which will make possible the development of an active National Guard Reserve with qualified officer personnel assigned to organization and holding commissions in the Army of the United States.

The details of this proposal are still to be worked out and submitted for approval of higher authority, but I feel that some such plan will have a marked effect in developing a reserve force for the National Guard which will be of great value in the event of a general mobilization.

ENLISTED PERSONNEL

The following table shows the enlisted strength of the National Guard Reserve as of dates when data have been readily available since June 30, 1926:

TABLE XI.—*Enlisted strength, National Guard Reserve (June 30, 1926, to June 30, 1928)*

Date	Number of States having enlisted men in the National Guard Reserve ¹	Assigned to organizations	Unassigned	Total assigned and unassigned
June 30, 1926	8	662		
Jan. 31, 1927	8	672		
Apr. 30, 1927	14	1,073		
May 31, 1927	14	1,161		
June 30, 1927	16	1,133	1,420	2,553
June 30, 1928	29	3,163	5,102	8,265

¹ Includes District of Columbia and Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Prior to the act of February 28, 1925, the only means by which enlisted men could be obtained for the National Guard Reserve was by direct enlistment. Since July 1, 1925, the date when the act of February 28, 1925, became effective enlisted men of the active National Guard may be transferred to the National Guard Reserve under the conditions set forth in National Guard Regulations 25, namely, on account of change of residence, for business or educational reasons, and for discontinuance of company. Enlisted men of the National Guard Reserve may also be transferred to the active National Guard. All of the classes of transfers mentioned are functions of the State authorities.

The net result of action taken under existing regulations has been to increase greatly the enlisted strength of the National Guard Reserve. Only 29 States have any men in the National Guard Reserve and 22 States have none. Of the total number of enlisted men in the National Guard Reserve on June 30, 1927, approximately 44 per cent were assigned to organizations, and this figure has been decreased on June 30, 1928, to approximately 38 per cent. On the latter date there were, therefore, 62 per cent unassigned.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL IN OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS

On June 30, 1928, there were approximately 9,687 members of the National Guard who held Officers' Reserve Corps appointments and were commissioned in the Army of the United States. This is an increase of 1,703 over June 30, 1927.

The following table shows the distribution of these appointments:

TABLE XII.—*National Guard personnel in the Officers' Reserve Corps, June 30, 1928*

	Major generals	Briga- dier generals	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colonels	Majors	Cap- tains	First lieu- tenants	Second lieu- tenants	Total
OFFICERS									
General officers.....	14	49							63
Adjutant General's Depart- ment.....			16	26	24	24	4	4	98
Air Corps.....			1		13	66	100	86	266
Auxiliary.....					1				1
Cavalry.....			17	16	41	162	151	153	540
Chaplains.....				2	19	133	24		178
Chemical Warfare Service.....						1	1		2
Coast Artillery.....			16	19	39	193	174	165	606
Engineers.....			11	9	28	86	87	61	282
Field Artillery.....			41	51	100	559	483	422	1,656
Finance Department.....				16	2	2	3	1	24
Infantry.....			91	150	342	1,284	1,074	976	3,917
Judge Advocate General's Department.....			2	20	20	21			63
Medical Department:									
Medical Corps.....			16	28	170	314	80		608
Dental Corps.....					13	118	24		155
Veterinary Corps.....					11	87	11	4	113
Medical Administrative Corps.....						54	19	5	78
Military Intelligence Divi- sion.....					1				1
Military Police Corps.....						1			1
Ordnance Department.....			1	17	20	20	10	9	77
Quartermaster Corps.....			3	41	53	102	77	55	331
Signal Corps.....				17	1	17	35	23	93
Specialists.....					1				1
Total.....	14	49	215	412	899	3,244	2,357	1,964	9,154
WARRANT OFFICERS									
Field Artillery.....							1		1
Infantry.....							1	1	2
Total.....							2	1	3
ENLISTED MEN									
Adjutant General's Depart- ment.....							1	4	5
Air Corps.....								8	8
Cavalry.....								56	56
Chemical Warfare Service.....								1	1
Coast Artillery.....							3	27	30
Engineers.....								20	20
Field Artillery.....							1	63	64
Finance Department.....					1	2		2	5
Infantry.....					1	1	6	250	258
Medical Department:									
Medical Corps.....							6		6
Dental Corps.....							4		4
Veterinary Corps.....					1		1		2
Medical Administrative Corps.....						1	3	17	21
Military Intelligence Divi- sion.....								1	1
Military Police Corps.....							1		1
Ordnance Department.....							1	6	7
Quartermaster Corps.....						3	2	22	27
Signal Corps.....							2	12	14
Total.....					3	7	31	489	530
Grand total.....	14	49	215	412	902	3,251	2,390	2,454	9,687

It is expected that this number will still increase so that in the course of a few years practically all of the officers of the active National Guard will hold appointments in the Officers' Reserve

Corps. It is still noticed in some instances that National Guard officers have declined appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Army Regulations 140-10, dated April 23, 1928, require a new procedure in the appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps of warrant officers and enlisted men of the National Guard. These appointments are made for the purpose of the appointees being assigned to the National Guard for mobilization purposes. It is believed that the new procedure will result in the required number of officers becoming available within each State for mobilization needs.

The new file started in the Militia Bureau January 1, 1927, showing the Officers' Reserve Corps status of all National Guard personnel is now complete for all practical purposes. This file will also serve as an aid in administering the set-up of war-strength vacancies in the cases of warrant officers and enlisted men holding Officers' Reserve Corps appointments.

NATIONAL GUARD REGISTER

The task of compiling the National Guard Register continues to progress. The procedure in verifying the service of National Guard officers has been facilitated due to the more complete form in which the original information concerning the officer is received. The style and form in presenting the data in the register had become more uniform.

The register for 1928 will be published as of June 30 and it is expected that its distribution will be effected before the end of the present calendar year. The contents of this register will be the same as that of last year with the addition of the publication of such of the approved histories of National Guard organizations as will be practicable to complete. The histories of all color-bearing organizations will eventually be made a part of the register.

The present Officers' Reserve Corps status of each officer whose name appears in the register has been checked against the Militia Bureau file containing these data. This will assure the correct status in each case being shown.

SIMPLIFICATION OF PERSONNEL FORMS

The problem with reference to the simplification of blank forms for personnel reports and records has continued during the past year, as it has for a number of years.

Considerable study, since the beginning of the reorganization of the National Guard, has been made to determine the actual forms required, the amount of information to be called for on each, the readiness with which it may be prepared, and the simplicity of it as a whole, with the general idea constantly in mind of reducing paper work to a minimum. While no personnel blank forms have been entirely eliminated during the past year, several of them have been modified in minor particulars.

ORGANIZATION

THE NATIONAL GUARD ALLOTMENT

23- As shown by previous annual reports, section 62, national defense act, approved June 4, 1920, as amended, prescribed an ultimate peace strength for the National Guard of 435,800. This strength, when converted into types of organization to provide the National Guard component of the six-field-army plan, comprised what has already been known as the final allotment.

Based on the report of the General Staff committee approved January 13, 1923, the plan for the development of the National Guard provided for a division of the final allotment into two phases, viz:

- a. The modified or 250,000-man power program.
- b. The deferred list (the difference between the 435,800 and the 250,000 strength).

This classification remained in effect until September, 1927, when after a thorough study of the situation the futility of carrying as a part of the National Guard allotment the headquarters and units comprising the "deferred list" became apparent, the Militia Bureau initiated and secured authority for the withdrawal of all deferred list units from the National Guard allotment with the exception of certain types whose retention for future organization was especially desired by States concerned.

With the withdrawal of the deferred list, the National Guard component of the national defense, by type of organization, numerical designation, and corps area assignment, is as follows:

TABLE XIII.—National Guard allotment

Type of organization	Corps area or department to which assigned—by numerical designation					
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Infantry divisions	26th, 43d	27th, 44th	28th, 29th	30th, 31st	37th, 38th	32d, 33d.
Corps troops:						
Medium Field Artillery regiments (155-mm. howitzer)	172d, 192d	106th	108th, 176th	113th, 178th	150th, 179th	121st, 123d, 182d.
Heavy Field Artillery regiments (155-mm gun)		258th				
Coast Artillery regiments (antiaircraft)	197th	198th				202d.
Engineer general-service battalion				2d Bn., 133d Regt.		
Medical regiments						135th.
Signal battalions		101st, 112th				114th.
Air Corps squadrons with medical detachments ¹						
Motor cycle companies—Quartermaster trains				146th		
Army troops:						
Cavalry divisions, elements comprising—						
Division headquarters and headquarters detachments						22d.
Headquarters-division special troops						
Headquarters-detachments special troops						
Medical-detachments special troops						
Headquarters-troops special troops				23d		
Signal-troops special troops				23d		
Ordnance company maintenance special troops						
Brigade headquarters and headquarters troop		51st	52d	55th	54th	53d.
Cavalry regiments	110th	101st, 121st	103d, 104th	108th, 109th	107th	105th, 106th.
Machine-gun squadrons		51st	52d	55th	53d, 54th	
Separate battalions, Field Artillery, 75-millimeter gun, horse			165th	141st		166th.
Combat Engineer battalions, mounted			125th	127th		126th.
Medical squadrons				123d		122d.
Cavalry Division, Quartermaster trains						22d.
Nondivisional Cavalry—						
Cavalry regiments		102d				
Cavalry squadrons	1st Conn.			164th		
Engineer general-service regiment						
Coast Artillery regiments, antiaircraft	211th	212th	213th			
Army Medical Service:						
Ambulance company, motor						
Hospital company						
General headquarters reserve troops:						
Field Artillery regiments, 75-millimeter gun, portée						
Field Artillery regiments, 75-millimeter gun, tractor drawn						216th.
Field Artillery battalions, 75-millimeter gun, tractor drawn						

¹ 17 Air Corps squadrons, with medical detachments, are assigned to the National Guard. These units are not to be allotted to States or authorized for organization until completion of approved program for National Guard development.

TABLE XIII.—National Guard allotment—Continued

Type of organization	Corps area or department to which assigned—by numerical designation—Continued					
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Coast-Defense troops:						
Coast Artillery regiments, harbor defense	240th, 241st, 242d, 243d.	245th	246th, 260th	252d, 263d		
Coast Artillery battalions, harbor defense		261st, 262d		264th, 265th		
Coast Artillery regiment, 155-millimeter gun, heavy tractor		244th				
Special allotment:		93d				
Infantry brigade headquarters		10th, 14th, 165th, 369th (colored) Regt.		122d	201st	8th Ill. (colored) Regt.
Infantry regiments						
Infantry battalions	3d Bn., 372d (colored) Regt.		1st Bn., 372d (colored) Regt.		2d Bn., 372d (colored) Regt.	
Separate Infantry companies		93d Brig. Hq. Co.	Co. A (colored) Regt.			

Type of organization	Corps area or department to which assigned—by numerical designation—Continued					
	VII	VIII	IX	Porto Rico	Hawaii	Total
Infantry divisions	34th, 35th	36th, 45th	40th, 41st			18
Corps troops:						
Medium Field Artillery regiments (155-mm. howitzer)	185th	188th, 189th	190th			16
Heavy Field Artillery regiments (155-mm. gun)			196th			2
Coast Artillery regiments (antiaircraft)	203d					4
Engineer general-service battalion						1
Medical regiments		137th				2
Signal battalions		106th				4
Air Corps squadrons with medical detachments ¹	154th					18
Motor cycle companies—Quartermaster trains						1
Army troops:						
Cavalry divisions, elements comprising—						
Division headquarters and headquarters detachments ¹						1
Headquarters-division special troops						
Headquarters-detachments special troops						
Medical-detachments special troops						
Headquarters-troops special troops			24th			2
Signal-troops special troops						1
Ordnance company maintenance special troops						

Brigade headquarters and headquarters troop	57th	56th	58th		8
Cavalry regiments	113th, 114th	111th, 112th	115th, 116th		16
Machine-gun squadrons	57th	56th	58th		8
Separate battalions, Field Artillery, 75-millimeter gun, horse		168th			4
Combat Engineer battalions, mounted		128th			4
Medical squadrons		124th			3
Cavalry division, Quartermaster trains	24th				2
Nondivisional Cavalry—					1
Cavalry regiments		1st Sq., 117th			2
Cavalry squadrons		Regt.			1
Engineer general-service regiment					4
Coast Artillery regiments, antiaircraft	206th				1
Army Medical service:					1
Ambulance company, motor	216th				1
Hospital company	216th				2
General headquarters reserve troops:					3
Field Artillery regiments, 75-millimeter gun, portée	128th, 147th				1
Field Artillery regiments, 75-millimeter gun, tractor drawn	142d		222d		
Field Artillery battalions, 75-millimeter gun, tractor drawn			1st Bn., 218th		
			Regt.		12
Coast-defense troops:			248th, 249th, 251st		5
Coast Artillery regiments, harbor defense		268th			2
Coast Artillery battalions, harbor defense			250th		2
Coast Artillery regiment, 155-millimeter gun, heavy tractor					2
Special allotment:					14
Infantry brigade headquarters	92d		200th	295th	4
Infantry regiments	153d, 205th, 206th			1st Bn., 296th	2
Infantry battalions				Regt.	
Separate Infantry companies					

¹ 17 Air Corps squadrons, with medical detachments, are assigned to the National Guard. These units are not to be allotted to States or authorized for organization until completion of approved program for National Guard development.

The National Guard allotment, as above outlined, is definitely determined. No changes in this allotment are to be made except such readjustments of the Cavalry elements as may be necessary to conform to the new organization prescribed for that arm in the Regular Army.

PROGRAM OF NATIONAL GUARD DEVELOPMENT

The Militia Bureau program for the development of the National Guard contemplates the completion of the essential combat elements included in the National Guard allotment within an approximate aggregate strength of 210,000 by a series of annual increments. This program, in detail, follows:

TABLE XIV.—Detailed program of National Guard development

1 Types of organization	2 Number of headquarters and units included in program		3 Number of headquarters and units organized or authorized for organization		4 Missing		5 Inactive nonessential elements not to be organized in time of peace		6 Balance—Essential elements required within an approximate aggregate strength of 210,000		7 First increment authorized to be organized during the fiscal years 1929 and 1930		8 Subsequent increments	
	Head-quarters	Units	Head-quarters	Units	Head-quarters	Units	Head-quarters	Units	Head-quarters	Units	Head-quarters	Units	Head-quarters	Units
18 Infantry divisions-----	630	2, 646	538	2, 211	92	435	17	191	75	244	15	62	60	182
CORPS TROOPS														
16 Field Artillery regiments, 155 howitzer-----	64	192	41	123	23	69			23	69		1	23	68
2 Field Artillery regiments, 155 gun-----	8	24	4	12	4	12			4	12			4	12
4 Coast Artillery Corps regiments, antiaircraft-----	12	52	12	50		2				2		2		
1 engineer general service battalion-----	1	5			1	5	1	5						
2 medical regiments-----	8	24	1	5	7	19	6	19	1		1			
4 Signal battalions-----	4	16	1	4	3	12	3	12						
18 Air Corps squadrons (with medical detachment)-----		36		2		34		1 34						
1 motor-cycle company Quartermaster trains-----		1		1										
ARMY CORPS														
4 Cavalry divisions—Elements of-----	77	295	63	220	14	75	10	53	4	22	2	6	2	16
1 regiment nondivisional Cavalry-----	3	11	3	11										
2 squadrons nondivisional Cavalry-----	2	10	2	10										
1 engineer regiment, general service-----	3	8		2	3	6	3	6						
4 regiments Coast Artillery Corps, antiaircraft-----	12	52	11	45	1	7			1	7			1	7
1 Ambulance Corps, motor, Army medical service-----		1		1										
1 Hospital company, Army medical service-----		1		1										
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS RESERVE TROOPS														
5 light Field Artillery regiments, 75 portee and tractor-----	15	55	9	30	6	25			6	25		3	6	22
1 light Field Artillery battalion, 75 tractor-----	1	5		1	1	4			1	4			1	4

¹ Remaining unorganized Air Corps squadrons with medical detachments. (See note under "National Guard allotment," page 19.)

TABLE XIV.—Detailed program of National Guard development—Continued

1 Types of organization	2 Number of headquarters and units included in program		3 Number of headquarters and units organized or authorized for organization		4 Missing		5 Inactive nonessential elements not to be organized in time of peace		6 Balance—Essential elements required within an approximate aggregate strength of 210,000		7 First increment authorized to be organized during the fiscal years 1929 and 1930		8 Subsequent increments	
	Head-quarters	Units	Head-quarters	Units	Head-quarters	Units	Head-quarters	Units	Head-quarters	Units	Head-quarters	Units	Head-quarters	Units
COAST DEFENSE TROOPS														
12 regiments Coast Artillery Corps.....	41	122	33	102	8	20			8	20		2	8	18
5 battalions Coast Artillery Corps.....	5	22	1	6	4	16	3	11	1	5			1	5
2 regiments Coast Artillery Corps, 155 gun H. T.....	8	24	8	24										
SPECIAL ALLOTMENT														
2 Infantry brigade headquarters.....	2		2											
14 Infantry regiments.....	56	266	49	230	7	36			7	36		2	7	34
4 Infantry battalions.....	4	24	3	18	1	6	1	6						
2 Infantry separate companies.....		2		2										
Total.....	956	3,894	781	3,111	175	783	44	337	131	446	18	78	113	368

NOTES.—1. All bands are included as parts of service companies, troops, or batteries of mobile troops and as part of headquarters batteries of Coast Artillery regiments.

2. Types of headquarters and units listed under column 5 as inactive, nonessential, are as follows:

(a) *Infantry divisions*.—Motor-cycle companies (remaining unorganized) and service companies (war units), division special troops; brigade medical detachments (veterinary); Infantry brigades (remaining unorganized); brigade ammunition trains, Field Artillery brigades (remaining unorganized); collecting battalions, medical regiments (remaining unorganized); 2 motor transport companies and 1 motor repair section (war units), of all division trains except in cases where divisions comprise elements from 4 States; wagon companies, division trains (remaining unorganized).

(b) *Corps troops*.—Elements of engineer general service battalions; remaining unorganized elements of corps medical regiments (not to be undertaken until major portion of program is completed); remaining unorganized Signal battalions.

(c) *Army troops*.—Elements of engineer general service regiments.

(d) *Coast defense troops*.—Elements of battalions of Coast Artillery whose organization in time of peace by States to which allotted is not desired.

(e) *Special allotment*.—Elements of scattered Infantry battalions—nondivisional.

FIRST INCREMENT

As shown by column 7 of the above Table 18 new headquarters and 78 new units have been authorized for organization as a first increment, during the fiscal years 1929 and 1930.

Under instructions of the Secretary of War and in conformity with Federal appropriations for the support of the National Guard for the fiscal year 1929 and the War Department directive for the preparation of the Militia Bureau estimates for the fiscal year 1930, 15 headquarters and 37 units are authorized for organization within the fiscal year 1929. The remaining 3 headquarters and 41 units will be authorized for organization during the fiscal year 1930.

AUTHORIZED STRENGTH OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

The authorized strength of the National Guard during the fiscal year 1928 was 186,260. This strength has been apportioned to the various States on the basis of 110 per cent maintenance strength of all headquarters and units organized or authorized for organization.

The authorized strength under this apportionment and the actual strength of the National Guard as of June 30, 1928, are as follows:

TABLE XV.—*Strength of the National Guard*

	Authorized				Actual June 30, 1928				Over or under
	Commis- sioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Aggre- gate	Commis- sioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Aggre- gate	
FIRST CORPS AREA									
Connecticut.....	340	5	4,069	4,414	307	5	3,888	4,200	-214
Maine.....	157	3	1,985	2,145	143	3	1,989	2,135	-10
Massachusetts.....	705	10	9,052	9,767	613	10	8,971	9,594	-173
New Hampshire.....	82	2	1,007	1,091	67	2	938	1,007	-84
Rhode Island.....	126	1	1,474	1,601	113	1	1,494	1,608	+7
Vermont.....	85	1	1,144	1,230	80	1	1,147	1,228	-2
SECOND CORPS AREA									
Delaware.....	59	1	800	860	56	1	741	798	-62
New Jersey.....	359	6	4,602	4,967	327	5	4,508	4,840	-127
New York.....	1,524	22	19,965	21,511	1,318	20	19,459	20,797	-714
Porto Rico.....	91	1	1,429	1,521	84	1	1,425	1,510	-11
THIRD CORPS AREA									
District of Columbia.....	69	1	885	955	63	1	930	994	+39
Maryland.....	250	4	3,092	3,346	223	3	3,038	3,264	-82
Pennsylvania.....	895	13	11,351	12,259	829	12	10,907	11,748	-511
Virginia.....	270	4	3,696	3,970	255	4	3,493	3,752	-218
FOURTH CORPS AREA									
Alabama.....	201	2	2,621	2,824	206	2	2,597	2,805	-19
Florida.....	163	2	2,263	2,428	152	2	2,287	2,441	+13
Georgia.....	254	3	3,462	3,719	220	3	3,360	3,583	-136
Louisiana.....	158	2	1,888	2,048	126	1	1,871	1,998	-50
Mississippi.....	126	2	1,650	1,778	121	2	1,617	1,740	-38
North Carolina.....	245	5	3,178	3,428	225	5	3,355	3,585	+157
South Carolina.....	117	1	1,883	2,001	121	1	2,154	2,276	+275
Tennessee.....	193	3	2,372	2,568	188	2	2,514	2,704	+136
FIFTH CORPS AREA									
Indiana.....	392	6	4,510	4,908	342	6	4,457	4,805	-103
Kentucky.....	221	2	2,648	2,871	213	2	2,588	2,803	-68
Ohio.....	644	9	8,127	8,780	578	9	7,895	8,482	-298
West Virginia.....	114	1	1,702	1,817	102	1	1,655	1,758	-59

TABLE XV.—*Strength of the National Guard*—Continued

	Authorized				Actual June 30, 1928				Over or under
	Commis- sioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Aggre- gate	Commis- sioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Aggre- gate	
SIXTH CORPS AREA									
Illinois.....	634	9	8,784	9,427	598	8	8,617	9,223	-204
Michigan.....	356	5	4,249	4,610	304	5	4,133	4,442	-168
Wisconsin.....	372	5	4,532	4,909	343	6	4,295	4,644	-265
SEVENTH CORPS AREA									
Arkansas.....	166	2	2,068	2,236	141	2	2,034	2,177	-59
Iowa.....	256	3	3,479	3,738	238	3	3,439	3,680	-58
Kansas.....	262	4	3,041	3,307	247	4	3,065	3,316	+9
Minnesota.....	394	5	4,633	5,032	338	5	4,600	4,943	-89
Missouri.....	330	5	4,288	4,623	293	5	4,183	4,481	-142
Nebraska.....	114	2	1,661	1,777	106	2	1,602	1,710	-67
North Dakota.....	77	1	1,119	1,197	71	1	1,199	1,271	+74
South Dakota.....	104	2	1,200	1,306	98	2	1,180	1,280	-26
EIGHTH CORPS AREA									
Arizona.....	71	1	899	971	54	1	823	878	-93
Colorado.....	153	1	1,704	1,858	138	1	1,629	1,768	-90
New Mexico.....	75	2	968	1,045	65	1	1,057	1,123	+78
Oklahoma.....	418	6	4,938	5,362	411	6	4,602	5,019	-343
Texas.....	623	9	7,699	8,331	569	8	7,227	7,804	-527
NINTH CORPS AREA									
California.....	414	6	5,180	5,600	370	6	5,109	5,485	-115
Idaho.....	79	2	984	1,065	78	2	989	1,069	+4
Montana.....	76	1	1,132	1,209	73	1	1,029	1,103	-106
Nevada.....	5		79	84	3			3	-81
Oregon.....	188	3	2,809	3,000	184	3	2,777	2,964	-36
Utah.....	109	1	1,196	1,306	101	2	1,141	1,244	-62
Washington.....	206	3	2,465	2,674	203	3	2,455	2,661	-13
Wyoming.....	55	1	767	823	46	1	751	798	-25
HAWAIIAN DEPART- MENT									
Territory of Hawaii.....	108	2	1,617	1,727	100	1	1,579	1,680	-47
Total.....	13,485	193	172,346	186,024	12,244	184	168,793	181,221	-4,803
Reserved in Militia Bureau.....				236					
Aggregate au- thorized.....				186,260					

States noted as over strength have been notified to reduce to apportioned strength.

The authorized strengths for the National Guard for the fiscal years 1929 and 1930 will be:

Authorized strength fiscal year 1929.....	188,000
Authorized strength fiscal year 1930.....	190,000

Additional apportionments of these strengths will be made to States to provide for new headquarters and new units as they are organized in each of these fiscal years.

INFANTRY DIVISION

The status of organizations of the Infantry divisions of the National Guard is as follows:

TABLE XVI.—*Status of Infantry National Guard divisions*

[Units federally recognized to June 30, 1928. Authorized number of units, by branch, in each Infantry division: Division headquarters detachment, 1; division special troops, 9; Infantry, 80; Field Artillery, 24; Engineers, 8; Air Service, 3; medical regiment, 12; quartermaster train, 10; total, 147]

Division	Division headquarters detachment	Division special troops ¹	Infantry ²	Field Artillery ²	Engineers ²	Air Service	Medical regiments ²	Quartermaster trains ³	Total	Per cent complete
Twenty-sixth....	1	4	80	24	8	3	6	7	133	93.0
Twenty-seventh....	1	8	78	23	8	3	11	7	139	97.2
Twenty-eighth....	1	8	79	24	8	3	10	7	140	97.9
Twenty-ninth....	1	4	77	18	8	3	6	-----	117	81.8
Thirtieth.....	1	5	78	21	9	3	6	4	127	88.8
Thirty-first.....	1	6	75	20	8	3	1	5	119	83.2
Thirty-second....	1	8	78	22	-----	3	5	2	119	83.2
Thirty-third.....	1	7	78	23	3	3	4	-----	119	83.2
Thirty-fourth....	1	1	77	23	8	3	2	-----	117	81.8
Thirty-fifth.....	1	3	77	23	8	3	6	7	128	89.5
Thirty-sixth.....	1	2	79	23	8	3	6	4	126	88.0
Thirty-seventh....	1	7	74	23	8	3	8	7	131	91.6
Thirty-eighth....	1	5	78	23	8	3	7	4	129	90.2
Fortieth.....	1	2	59	22	-----	3	1	-----	88	61.5
Forty-first.....	1	1	77	20	6	3	2	1	111	77.6
Forty-third.....	1	5	78	11	3	3	8	-----	109	76.2
Forty-fourth.....	1	6	78	22	8	-----	5	1	121	84.6
Forty-fifth.....	1	8	72	22	8	3	5	5	124	86.7
Total.....	18	90	1,372	387	117	51	99	63	2,197	85.3

¹ Includes service companies (war units).

² All bands are included as part of service companies or batteries.

³ Includes 2 motor transport companies and 1 motor repair section, division trains (war units) which are not authorized for organization in time of peace except in those divisions comprising elements from 4 States.

CAVALRY DIVISIONS

The only material change in the status of organization of the Cavalry divisions, as shown in the annual report of 1927, which has occurred during the present fiscal year, was a change in assignment of the One hundred and second Cavalry, New Jersey National Guard, from the Fifty-first Cavalry Brigade, Twenty-first Cavalry Division, as a separate nondivisional regiment, and of the substitution therefor of the One hundred and twenty-first Cavalry, New York National Guard, pursuant to War Department instructions.

The organization of the One hundred and twenty-first Cavalry as an element of the Fifty-first Cavalry Brigade, Twenty-first Cavalry Division, was effected by the State of New York by converting the Fifty-first Machine Gun Squadron into a squadron of the One hundred and first Cavalry; a squadron of the One hundred and first Cavalry organized in the northern portion of the State, and three separate troops, B, G, and M, New York Cavalry, were redesignated and a new regimental headquarters, a squadron headquarters, a regimental headquarters troop, and a service troop organized, thus completing the One hundred and twenty-first Cavalry.

The further development of the Cavalry of the National Guard has been held in abeyance in view of the recent changes in Cavalry organizations prescribed for the Cavalry of the Regular Army, effected February 1, 1928. These changes in the organization of the Cavalry of the Regular Army, which will ultimately become applicable to the National Guard, are being carefully studied in the Militia Bureau, and a plan for the future reorganization of the Cavalry of the National Guard in conformity thereto will be submitted during the ensuing year.

That portion of the National Guard allotment which contemplates the organization of four Cavalry divisions has been proven by experience to be wholly impracticable because of the necessarily widely scattered geographical location of the major elements. Each of these four Cavalry divisions comprise organizations in from two to eight States and are under the supervision of two separate corps areas. This situation involves a multiplicity of State interests, administration, and a division of responsibility and control which is fundamentally unsound and in violation of the basic principles of organization.

Accordingly, in the formulation of a plan for the reorganization and development of the National Guard Cavalry, the Militia Bureau will propose as its policy to limit this development to include:

(a) The completion of Cavalry brigades where organized wholly within one State or contiguous States wholly within one corps area where the elements of the brigade are already organized.

(b) Organization of separate Cavalry regiments or smaller units where the brigade grouping is not applicable or feasible.

(c) The retention of the present organized separate battalions of Field Artillery (horse), and the organization of a limited number of additional battalions of this type demanded by the National Guard situation.

(d) The retention of the present organized engineer combat battalions and the organization of a limited number of Cavalry signal troops.

TRAINING

In my annual reports for 1926 and 1927 I reported that the training of the National Guard was improving and progressing. In 1927 I stated that the major result achieved was a marked improvement in the coordination of training throughout the National Guard. These healthy and encouraging conditions have prevailed during the past year in even greater degree. I attribute this satisfactory progress to two things. First, to the carefully considered plan that the Militia Bureau promulgated three years ago, which fixed the peace-time objective of National Guard training as "basic training" for both the troop units (companies, troops, batteries, and detachments) and the higher commanders and their staffs. Second, the understanding and loyal manner in which the National Guard has generally put such plans into effect.

During these three years the plans have been presented in the "training directive" of the Militia Bureau and discussed and elaborated in an annual Notes on National Guard Training. The subjects of such basic training have been announced, as well as what constitutes proficiency in them. For the busy National Guardsman, whose time for military training is necessarily limited, this has been a genuine help toward improving efficiency. As it was quite a departure from the previous broader training directives emanating from the Militia Bureau, it required some time for the National Guard as a whole to become familiar with the ideas and, in some cases, more time for them to become convinced of their value. While there is not yet complete understanding of the Militia Bureau requirements in this respect, nor universal application, the progress toward them has been steady and most satisfactory. After this 3-year period I am entirely convinced

that the training efficiency of the National Guard was never as high as at present and that this most encouraging condition is due primarily to the two conditions previously stated. In addition the prohibition of armory training in the field training period, the requirement that higher commanders and their staffs give first consideration to their own training and omit or make of secondary importance the administration of camps and supervision of troop training, have had a beneficial effect. This effect will increase as knowledge of the requirements, the sound reasons for them, and experience in their application increases.

ARMORY TRAINING

The National Guard training directive has required that all basic armory training be definitely held during the armory training period and that it be carried out in distinct preparation for the field training period. This requirement has been followed generally with the result that troops are going to summer encampments better prepared to take full advantage of the limited time allotted for their most important work in the field.

FIELD TRAINING

Adherence to the plan for armory training as outlined above has had a marked effect on the field training of the National Guard. For the past several years there has been a constant improvement in the quality, amount, and kind of field training. Schedules are more carefully prepared and adhered to with the result that more is accomplished in the limited periods available. Shortage of animals for mounted and horse-drawn organizations is a distinct training handicap. An attempt has been made to overcome this difficulty by pooling animals of two or more States when successive training periods could be scheduled in the same camp. From the standpoint of training this is an expedient made necessary by the shortage of funds, and while it has undoubtedly resulted in a saving of funds, it has been far from satisfactory. Suitable ranges for Artillery units can not be found in all States and some units are required to go into other States for range practice. This forced separation of units of the same tactical organization for field training is not desirable but is apparently unavoidable.

Divisions divided between two or more States also present training problems which are difficult of solution. For example, while command and staff training should be separate from troop training, the commanders and staffs of all subordinate units in a division should advance at about the same pace. This is difficult of accomplishment when two regiments of one brigade are located in different States or where the two Infantry brigades and the Artillery brigade are in different States. The Militia Bureau has been devoting study to this problem and believes that it is advisable to assemble divisions divided between two or more States in one field training camp, not necessarily each year, but as often as practicable. In this way all commanders and staffs down to and including battalions can receive coordinated staff training without interfering with progressive troop training. Such assembly of divisions does not contemplate maneuvers of large bodies of troops. Troop training will be restricted to basic training. Ex-

hausting field maneuvers for troops will not be authorized. In the general comprehensive aspect of training held by the Militia Bureau it is believed that the National Guard has arrived at that stage where the assembling of large bodies of troops from time to time, particularly divisions, whether of different States or located solely in one State, for coordinated training, the development of divisional esprit and the education of officers and enlisted men toward the broadest view of military service in national defense should be undertaken.

With this in view the Militia Bureau developed plans in conjunction with the State authorities of Tennessee, North and South Carolina, and Georgia for the assembly in July of this year of the entire Thirtieth Division at Camp Jackson, S. C. The results of this experiment, the first of its kind, will be closely observed by the officers of the Militia Bureau in testing the value of the policy for general application.

SUPPLEMENTARY TRAINING

During the past year the only supplementary training authorized was the participation of 1 team (a pilot and an observer) from each of 5 near-by air squadrons in the machine gun and bombing matches at Langley Field, Va., on May 28 to June 15, participation of a group of 30 Coast Artillery officers of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island in joint maneuvers of the First Corps Area; and the attendance of 1 officer of the Iowa National Guard at training of the Third Infantry for 15 days at Fort Snelling, Minn. The Militia Bureau was unable to finance the 4-day schools held in past years.

RANGE PRACTICE

It is not possible, from the reports submitted, to state what part of the National Guard armed with the rifle participated in rifle marksmanship practice. The same is true of those armed with the pistol or revolver. The present requirements are that all so armed shall participate in such practice annually, and, where home ranges are available, that it shall be completed during the armory season. The records do show, however, the rifle and pistol or revolver practice which was conducted in the field period. They indicate the decreasing amount of such practice in the field, as the number of home ranges authorized and financed by the Militia Bureau increases each year.

The troops armed with the rifle (less machine gun and howitzer companies of Infantry) were as follows, during the field-training period (1927):

Infantry	55,693
Cavalry	9,401
Engineers	5,621
Coast Artillery	10,669
Quartermaster Corps	1,728
Miscellaneous	4,152
Total	87,264

Of this total 31,913 (35 + per cent) started record practice in field camps and 22,066 (69 per cent of those starting) completed the practice. Of these 8,613 (29 per cent of those completing the course) qualified as marksmen or better.

Following is the record for pistol or revolver practice (dismounted only) at field camps:

Number starting course.....	13, 435
Number completing course.....	10, 843
Number qualified.....	4, 018

From these figures it would appear that the objective for small-arms practice set by the Militia Bureau—i. e., the qualification of at least 20 per cent of the personnel armed with a particular small arm—has been accomplished.

THE NATIONAL MATCHES

The excellence of the National Guard teams participating in the national matches, 1927, and the fine showing made by them is indicative of the healthy progress being made in marksmanship instruction throughout the National Guard. The teams representing the National Guard in 1927 were, as a whole, perhaps the best group that has attended the national matches in some time. This is evidenced by the standing of the teams in the final results of the matches and the narrow margin of difference in their respective scores. Such a condition demonstrates the benefits to be obtained by the participation of the National Guard in the national matches, not only for the few men who actually attend but by the dissemination of knowledge in their organizations following their return.

Much of this success can be credited to the excellent small-arms firing school conducted at Camp Perry, Ohio, in connection with the national matches.

Forty-four States, including the District of Columbia, were represented at the national matches in 1927 and all participated in the activities incident thereto. This is an increase of seven teams over 1926, which shows a marked development of interest in the matches. Some of this increase, however, is due to the fact that no funds were available for the conduct of schools within the States, as was the case in 1926, when some States elected to hold schools in lieu of sending teams to Camp Perry.

The following table shows the States having teams at the national matches, the team captain, and the date of arrival of the team at Camp Perry, Ohio:

TABLE XVII.—*National matches teams*

State	Date of reporting	Team captain
Alabama.....	Aug. 27	Capt. Charles R. Fleming, One hundred and sixty-seventh Infantry.
Arizona.....	Aug. 28	Maj. Joseph F. Pomeroy, One hundred and fifty-eighth Infantry.
Arkansas.....	Aug. 29	Maj. Basil E. Newton, One hundred and fifty-third Infantry.
California.....	Aug. 28	Maj. John L. Farley, Two hundred and fiftieth Coast Artillery.
Colorado.....	do.....	Maj. Richard F. Grinstead, One hundred and fifty-seventh Infantry.
Connecticut.....	Sept. 4	Maj. Frederick A. Oberlin, One hundred and second Infantry.
Delaware.....	Aug. 28	Maj. Silas B. I. Duncan, One hundred and ninety-eighth Coast Artillery.
District of Columbia.....	Aug. 29	Capt. Clarence S. Shields, One hundred and twenty-first Engineers.
Florida.....	Aug. 28	Capt. France N. Theriot, One hundred and twenty-fourth Infantry.
Georgia.....	Aug. 27	Capt. David C. Harris, jr., One hundred and twenty-first Infantry.
Hawaii.....	Aug. 30	Maj. Wm. S. Chillingworth, Two hundred and ninety-eighth Infantry.

TABLE XVII.—*National matches teams*—Continued

State	Date of reporting	Team captain
Idaho.....	Aug. 28	Capt. Vernon E. Smith, One hundred and sixteenth Cavalry.
Illinois.....	Sept. 4	Maj. John T. Raggio, One hundred and thirty-second Infantry.
Indiana.....	Aug. 28	Maj. Wendell B. Montgomery, One hundred and fifty-first Infantry.
Iowa.....	do.....	Maj. Robert L. Fulton, S. S. C. and D.
Kansas.....	do.....	Maj. Samuel A. McKone, Ordnance Department.
Kentucky.....	do.....	Maj. Blaine Short, Ordnance Department.
Louisiana.....	Aug. 29	Maj. Walter B. Randall, Headquarters Thirty-first Division.
Maine.....	Aug. 28	Maj. Irvin E. Thomas, One hundred and third Infantry.
Maryland.....	do.....	Maj. Elmer F. Munshower, First Infantry.
Massachusetts.....	do.....	Maj. N. C. Nash, jr., Ordnance Department.
Michigan.....	do.....	Maj. Matthias Wiesenhoefer, One hundred and twenty-fifth Infantry.
Minnesota.....	do.....	Maj. Roland E. Gillesby, One hundred and thirty-fifth Infantry.
Mississippi.....	do.....	Maj. Albert T. Callicott, Thirty-first Division Train.
Missouri.....	do.....	Maj. Herbert E. Boor, One hundred and tenth Engineers.
Montana.....	do.....	Maj. Sol Petersen, Quartermaster Corps.
Nebraska.....	do.....	Capt. W. E. McConnaughey, S. S. C. and D.
New Jersey.....	Sept. 8	Capt. Arthur S. Esterly, One hundred and thirteenth Infantry.
New Mexico.....	Aug. 29	Capt. Aud E. Lusk, One hundred and eleventh Cavalry.
New York.....	Aug. 28	Maj. Frederick S. Johnston, One hundred and eighth Cavalry.
North Carolina.....	do.....	Maj. Graham K. Hobbs, One hundred and twentieth Infantry.
North Dakota.....	do.....	Maj. Harold Sorenson, S. S. C. and D.
Ohio.....	do.....	Maj. Emil F. Marx, One hundred and forty-eighth Infantry.
Oklahoma.....	do.....	Second Lieut. Willard L. Smith, One hundred and seventy-ninth Infantry.
Oregon.....	do.....	Maj. Raymond F. Olson, Headquarters Eighty-second Infantry Brigade.
Pennsylvania.....	do.....	Capt. John Coolbaugh, Quartermaster Corps.
Porto Rico.....	Aug. 30	Capt. Victor N. Figueroa, Two hundred and ninety-fifth Infantry.
South Carolina.....	Aug. 27	Capt. Joel J. Padgett, One hundred and eighteenth Infantry.
Tennessee.....	Aug. 28	Maj. Nat L. Dye, S. S. C. and D.
Texas.....	do.....	Maj. Charles M. Crawford, Adjutant General's Department.
Vermont.....	do.....	Maj. Charles E. Pell, One hundred and seventy-second Infantry.
Washington.....	do.....	Maj. Irven W. Kenney, S. S. C. and D.
West Virginia.....	do.....	Maj. Ira J. Barbour, One hundred and fiftieth Infantry.
Wyoming.....	do.....	Capt. F. M. Schmale, Ordnance Department.

Separate and distinct from the classification of teams of the Regular Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, the 30 other teams attaining the highest scores in the national rifle match are classified as class A, B, and C teams, 10 being included in each class according to their relative scores. For the national matches of 1927, the following National Guard teams attained the relative order shown in each class below:

CLASS A

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. New York. | 8. Massachusetts. |
| 3. New Jersey. | 9. Texas. |
| 4. Washington. | 10. Oregon. |

CLASS B

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| 13. District of Columbia. | 16. Hawaii. |
| 15. Illinois. | 19. Ohio. |

CLASS C

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 21. Maryland. | 26. Indiana. |
| 23. Minnesota. | 29. Pennsylvania. |

A composite team was selected by a committee of National Guard officers to represent the National Guard in the United States team match. The team selected was made up as follows:

Team captain: Maj. Irving W. Kenny, S. S. C. and D., Washington National Guard.

Team coach: Capt. Clarence S. Shields, One hundred and twenty-first Engineers, District of Columbia National Guard.

SHOOTING MEMBERS

Capt. Henry B. Maddux, One hundred and fifty-seventh Infantry, Colorado.

Capt. John B. Grier, Ordnance Department, Delaware.

Master Sergt. Jack W. Johnson, One hundred and sixty-first Infantry, Washington.

Master Sergt. George L. Eden, One hundred and eighty-first Infantry, Massachusetts.

Second Lieut. H. C. Espey, One hundred and twenty-first Engineers, District of Columbia.

Technical Sergt. Henry J. Thomas, One hundred and sixty-second Infantry, Oregon.

First Lieut. L. B. Jacobson, One hundred and sixty-first Infantry, Washington.

Second Lieut. John D. C. Smith, One hundred and forty-fourth Infantry, Texas.

Master Sergt. J. C. Talcot, Seventy-first Infantry Brigade, Texas.

Sergt. E. A. Bengston, One hundred and eighty-second Infantry, Massachusetts.

First Lieut. T. A. Riley, One hundred and twenty-first Engineers, District of Columbia.

Staff Sergt. Baxter Smith, One hundred and twenty-first Engineers, District of Columbia.

Sergt. George E. Votava, One hundred and twenty-first Engineers, District of Columbia.

First Lieut. Thomas J. Imler, S. S. C. and D., Arizona.

First Lieut. Carl V. Shoemaker, One hundred and eighty-sixth Infantry, Oregon.

Master Sergt. F. Lakomecki, One hundred and first Infantry, Massachusetts.

Capt. Just C. Jensen, S. S. C. and D., District of Columbia.

First Sergt. William E. Purdy, One hundred and sixty-second Infantry, Oregon.

This team made a very creditable showing, winning fourth place, which is especially noteworthy in view of the fact that the teams entered in this match were chosen from among all teams participating in the national matches.

In view of the great benefit to be derived from the participation of the National Guard in the national matches there is little doubt that they should be conducted annually.

The elimination rules for the National Guard which require a definite percentage of new personnel according to classification on the teams each year, insures the National Guard a constant flow of experienced and capable instructor personnel for use at home stations.

SERVICE SCHOOLS

During the school year 1927-28, which coincides with the fiscal year 1928, 314 officers and 130 enlisted men of the National Guard

attended special and regular courses at the various Army Service Schools. This is an increase of 20 officers and 4 enlisted men over the attendance of last year. The schools, length of courses, and number of officers and enlisted men attending each are shown in the following table:

TABLE XVIII.—Attendance at service schools

Schools	Courses	Length of course	Number attending
Army War College	{ G-1 G-2 G-3	5 weeks	14 officers.
Command and General Staff		3 months	Do.
Infantry	{ Field officers Company officers Communications	6 weeks 3 months 4 months	19 officers. 101 officers. 50 enlisted men.
Field Artillery	{ Field officers Battery officers Communications	6 weeks 3 months 4 months	10 officers. 48 officers. 27 enlisted men.
Coast Artillery	{ Battery officers Specialists	8 weeks do	17 officers. 17 enlisted men.
Cavalry	{ Field officers Troop officers Specialists	6 weeks 3 months 4 months	6 officers. 22 officers. 3 enlisted men.
Engineers	{ Company officers Brooks Field	3 months do	12 officers. 9 officers.
Air Corps	{ Chanute Field Field service	6 weeks 2 months	11 enlisted men. 9 officers.
Medical Corps	{ Flight surgeons Specialists	3 months 9 weeks	3 officers. 22 enlisted men.
Signal Corps	Company officers	3 months	7 officers.
Chemical Warfare	do	6 weeks	11 officers.
Quartermaster Corps	Maintenance	10 weeks	12 officers.

Of this number 30 officers and 19 enlisted men failed to satisfactorily complete courses. Business and physical accidents account for some failures, but the majority were due to the fact that the students themselves did not possess the proper basic and military education to profitably pursue the course offered.

The appropriation for attendance at service schools next year is \$375,000, the same amount made available for 1928. It is believed that \$400,000 is the minimum amount that should be allotted to this project. The marked benefit to the National Guard of having graduates of these schools enrolled in its organizations is apparent. At the present time it is not possible to authorize the attendance of more than 50 per cent of those applying for this training.

The total attendance by State and school since 1920 is shown in the following table:

TABLE XIX.—*National Guard officers attending service schools, 1920 to 1928, by States and schools*

BY STATES

Alabama	37	Nevada	0
Arizona	13	New Hampshire	11
Arkansas	42	New Jersey	44
California	56	New Mexico	11
Colorado	35	New York	137
Connecticut	48	North Carolina	39
Delaware	8	North Dakota	13
District of Columbia	16	Ohio	86
Florida	26	Oklahoma	62
Georgia	41	Oregon	36
Hawaii	14	Pennsylvania	126
Idaho	17	Porto Rico	12
Illinois	80	Rhode Island	17
Indiana	60	South Carolina	27
Iowa	38	South Dakota	18
Kansas	43	Tennessee	36
Kentucky	27	Texas	101
Louisiana	23	Utah	28
Maine	38	Vermont	20
Maryland	41	Virginia	43
Massachusetts	102	Washington	45
Michigan	53	West Virginia	15
Minnesota	55	Wisconsin	66
Mississippi	18	Wyoming	6
Missouri	55		
Montana	12	Total	2, 016
Nebraska	19		

BY SCHOOLS

Army War College	125	Aviation Medicine	16
Command and General Staff	67	Air Corps	89
Infantry	815	Signal Corps	50
Field Artillery	346	Tank	17
Coast Artillery	110	Chemical Warfare	21
Cavalry	169	Miscellaneous	19
Engineer	114		
Medical Corps	58	Total	2, 016

Nineteen enlisted men were admitted to the United States Military Academy. It is hoped that more candidates will avail themselves of this method of entering West Point in future years.

The cooperation of the chiefs of branches and the commandants of the various service schools concerned with the Militia Bureau in making feasible the attendance of National Guard officers at these schools, and painstaking assistance rendered individuals toward profitable graduation in many courses of instruction, is greatly appreciated. Their attitude has been most helpful and has done much toward making the service schools of the greatest value to the National Guard.

REGULAR ARMY PERSONNEL ON DUTY WITH THE NATIONAL GUARD

Regular Army officers and noncommissioned officers are assigned to duty as instructors and sergeant-instructors with the National Guard under the provisions of section 100, national defense act. In order to receive the maximum benefit from the services of these instructors and sergeant-instructors, the numbers made available for

this duty and the funds appropriated for their travel expenses in connection with visits of instruction should be such as to insure the presence of an instructor or a sergeant-instructor at each armory drill of each unit of the National Guard. In order to determine how nearly this maximum benefit is being derived, a study was made covering the year April 16, 1927 to April 15, 1928, based on the annual report of instructors for this same period. Table XX, arranged by corps areas and showing also the average condition for the whole National Guard, will indicate at a glance the percentage of armory drills held which do not receive the benefit of instruction from the assigned Regular Army personnel. It should be borne in mind when studying the results shown in this table that in many cases the expenses incident to the attendance of the Regular Army personnel at armory drills is being met from State funds and from the personal funds of the instructors and sergeant-instructors, due to the fact that the Federal appropriation for such purposes is insufficient to meet the requirements. It is therefore most urgently recommended that the numbers of officers and noncommissioned officers allotted for duty with the National Guard be increased at least 10 per cent and that additional funds be appropriated for visits of instruction.

TABLE XX.—*Showing percentages of armory drills attended by instructors and sergeant-instructors during the year April 16, 1927, to April 15, 1928, and percentages of armory drills during the same period not attended by either an instructor or a sergeant-instructor due to limitations of personnel and funds*

Corps area	Percentage of armory drills held which were attended by—		
	An instructor ¹	A sergeant-instructor only ¹	Neither an instructor nor a sergeant-instructor
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
I.....	44	16	40
II.....	64	17	19
III.....	51	23	26
IV.....	26	21	53
V.....	31	18	51
VI.....	49	18	33
VII.....	30	16	54
VIII.....	24	15	61
IX.....	45	22	33
Hawaiian Department.....	75	14	11
Average for entire National Guard.....	42	19	39

¹ These figures include visits made at State and personal expense as well as those made at Federal expense.

NATIONAL GUARD TRAINING MANUALS

Pursuant to its policy of preparing and issuing to the National Guard a series of appropriate and handy training manuals, the Militia Bureau during the year sent out, on the basis of one to each officer and noncommissioned officer, Volume I, applicable to the basic training of all branches; Volume II, applicable to the Infantry rifle company; and Volume III, applicable to Infantry, Coast Artillery, and Engineers, were similarly issued to those concerned. Preparation of Volume II, applicable to Field Artillery, was well under way, but

work was suspended when information was received that the War Department had decided to adopt a plan of manuals for the Army of the United States.

SUPPLY

FEDERAL FUNDS

Appropriations for the support of the National Guard for the fiscal year 1928 amounted to \$30,916,575, in addition to the sum of \$1,431,633.74, which was made available from funds appropriated for the fiscal year 1927, under the provisions of the appropriation act approved April 15, 1926, making funds thereunder available until December 31, 1927. The total amount available for the fiscal year 1928 was \$32,474,888.60 (less \$10,000 held in general reserve for forage). Detailed information relative to Federal funds is contained in the following appendixes:

Appendix H.—Statements of amounts expended and obligated under Militia Bureau appropriations, fiscal year 1928 (as of August 31, 1928).

Appendix I.—Statement of funds under Militia Bureau appropriations, fiscal year 1928 (obligations and net available balances as of August 31, 1928).

Appendix J.—Statements of disbursements made by United States property and disbursing officers and the disbursing officer, Militia Bureau, under appropriations for the fiscal years indicated, during the fiscal year 1927 (as of August 31, 1928).

APPORTIONMENTS AND ALLOTMENTS

Pursuant to the War Department project system, the annual appropriations for the support of the National Guard for the fiscal year 1928 was apportioned and allotted in accordance with 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 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 group of buildings, etc.

The funds apportioned and allotted to States, and those allotted to corps area commanders and supply branches, in behalf of the several States, were segregated in the fiscal records of the bureau, with the result that the records 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 H.)

PAY FOR ARMORY DRILL

The amount of funds available for armory drill pay for the fiscal year 1928 was as follows:

Amount appropriated, act of Feb. 23, 1927.....	\$9, 498, 000. 00
Carry-over from 1927.....	442, 567. 15
Amount transferred to armory drill pay from other A.E. and T.N.G. items under the 10 per cent interchangeability provision.....	320, 000. 00
Supplemental appropriation, act of May 29, 1928.....	986, 618. 00
Total.....	11, 247, 185. 15

Each State was authorized 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 \$234,316.36, as compared to \$221,187 in 1927.

The increased cost per drill in 1928 over 1927 was due to the following causes:

(a) Increase to maximum authorized strength and increased attendance.

(b) The constant improvement in the character of the enlisted personnel; reduction in turnover and noticeable improvement during the past year in morale and efficiency which has had a material effect on drill attendance.

(c) A higher standard of efficiency and attendance required by the States with a corresponding increase in armory drill attendance.

Owing to the large amount of funds involved in the possible fluctuations as outlined above, it is believed that the best possible solution of the problem is to base appropriations on the latest available cost data plus a 2 per cent factor of safety to cover normal fluctuations and providing for any excess requirements by a deficiency appropriation.

ARMS, UNIFORMS, AND EQUIPMENT

The appropriation of \$4,512,280 for the fiscal year 1928, together with the free-issue articles, has permitted the supply of equipment to meet current training requirements. The rapid exhaustion of free-issue stocks, however, together with the increased strength of the National Guard under the approved program of development, will necessitate material increases in future appropriations under this item.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE

The cost of reimbursable articles of the uniform issued to the National Guard during the fiscal year 1928 amounted to \$805,050.70, a reduction of \$178,211.98, compared to the cost of clothing during the fiscal year 1926. This reduction, in view of the reduced amount of free-issue articles available for issue in 1928, was made possible only by utilizing stocks in State arsenals (difference between maintenance and peace strength requirements), by the repair and renovation for reissue of articles turned in by discharged men, and by closer supervision and control by State authorities in acting on requisitions submitted by organizations.

The sum of \$669,920 was made available to the Quartermaster General for the purchase of new olive-drab service uniforms from the savings made in the appropriation for arms, uniforms, and equipment, fiscal year 1928. This saving was made by means of the economies mentioned above and by similar economies in the expenditure of funds for other items of equipment.

The articles of clothing supplied during the year have been sufficient in quantity to meet current replacement requirements, and, except the cotton and woolen uniforms, satisfactory in quality. The cotton and woolen uniforms supplied from the war stock being of an inferior quality, of varying shades of color and obsolete style, are most unsatisfactory. Failure to provide a satisfactory uniform has had a decidedly unfavorable effect on the contentment and morale of the National Guard.

MOTOR VEHICLE EQUIPMENT

A marked improvement was noted in the condition and care of motor vehicles issued to the National Guard during the past year. The elimination, through survey and salvage of all equipment that could not be economically repaired and maintained has been completed with the exception of a few isolated cases.

At the close of the calendar year 1927 there was in the possession of the National Guard a total of 4,590 Quartermaster Corps motor vehicles, divided by types as follows:

Ambulances, 377; passenger cars, 205; reconnaissance cars, 163; motor cycles, 745; trucks (cargo), 3,100.

During the past fiscal year a study was made by a board of officers in the Militia Bureau of the motor-vehicle requirements of the National Guard organizations for training purposes, which study resulted in the reduction of vehicles authorized for this purpose from 7,569 vehicles to 6,736 vehicles of all types, including the requirements of the additional units authorized for organizations in the first increment.

The distribution of motor parts and supplies made available from Regular Army replacement stock, for issue to the National Guard without reimbursement, has been completed.

During the fiscal year 1928 the sum of \$206,217.42 was expended for maintenance of Quartermaster Corps motor vehicles. In addition "free-issue" parts were distributed, of the value of approximately \$60,000.

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

ORDNANCE

The percentage of chargeable items of ordnance supplies and equipment continues to increase, although the change has been slight during the past year. Practically all items of a minor nature are now chargeable, and particularly those included in tables of allowances. However, it is believed that the issue of tables of allowances has materially reduced the expense of replacement supplies in that the quantities of materials authorized have been reduced to a minimum and also because a standard has been set that requires the responsible officer to give more thought to his needs and to the disposition of his supplies.

Only a few items of ammunition in the allowances published in the annual ammunition circular remain on the free list, but by careful supervision and report by the State adjutants general of the ammunition remaining on hand from the previous year's practice the Militia Bureau was enabled to make such adjustments in the ammunition apportionments that a saving of approximately 20 per cent resulted in small-arms ammunition. This will be applied to the allowances of the coming year and will eliminate the possibility of a shortage due to curtailed appropriations.

It is believed that the servicing of ordnance equipment continued to improve, due to a fuller cooperation of organization commanders and a better understanding of the problem on the part of ordnance field service.

The National Guard has been supplied with new ordnance equipment to the extent permitted by the funds available. New anti-aircraft machine-gun tripods have been procured and issued on a basis of four per machine-gun battery. This type of tripod is the result of approximately six years of experimental development, and it is believed training with this new equipment will be very much improved. It is hoped to procure an additional four tripods per machine-gun battery as soon as funds can be made available.

To further improve the efficiency of anti-aircraft machine-gun firing, funds have been made available to procure a limited number of anti-aircraft machine-gun sights. It is hoped that these sights can be issued before the 1929 training season.

Funds were also available to provide a limited number of arm racks and an adequate supply of brass cleaning brushes for caliber .30 rifles.

AIR CORPS EQUIPMENT

The end of the fiscal year 1928 saw the elimination of the many Federal supply difficulties which have long stood in the way of the conversion of the Air Corps units of the National Guard from "military flying clubs" into real tactical organizations capable of using the armament and auxiliary equipment of an observation squadron.

The approved table of equipment provides for the issue to each observation squadron of three standard observation airplanes. This issue, together with all auxiliary equipment, was completed during the year. The same table, T. E. 73 N. G., provides five secondary or training airplanes for each squadron. Prior to the 1928 training camps all units had been issued four secondary airplanes, either the PT-1 type or the O-17 type, which was especially designed to meet the requirements of the National Guard.

The PT-1 type, a primary training airplane, is not ideally suited to the National Guard. However, it was necessary to procure a number of these airplanes, as no other type was available on September 1, 1927, when it became necessary to eliminate 104 wooden training airplanes of the JN type, then in the National Guard. No additional PT-1's will be procured as replacements in the National Guard. While the procurement of PT-1's necessarily retarded the issue of a full complement of five more advanced training airplanes to each squadron, it permitted the elimination of wooden equipment at an earlier date than would have otherwise been practicable. The National Guard flew over 16,500 aircraft hours between the date of the elimination of the wooden equipment and June 30, 1928, without a fatal accident. During 1926 there was one fatal accident for every 2,312 aircraft hours flown. Funds of the fiscal year 1929 are available to provide the additional airplanes necessary to bring each squadron to its full complement of five secondary airplanes (including PT-10) and to provide replacements of normal washouts of both observation and training airplanes early in the fiscal year. The supply of spare parts for airplanes, engines, and accessories has been simplified and expedited.

The equipment and maintenance of Air Corps organizations has become very expensive with the practically complete elimination of the war surplus. It will be fully justified, however, if real tactical units are developed. In a few instances the development of Air

Corps units is being retarded by the failure of certain States to make adequate appropriations for the necessary flying fields and permanent installations, which correspond to armories for other units.

The Chief, Militia Bureau, hopes that during the coming year these States will either provide adequate installations or acquiesce in the withdrawal of Federal recognition of these very expensive organizations.

Appendix M gives a résumé of training and operations reports of the various Air Corps units and indicates the number of airplanes on hand in each unit on June 30, 1928.

SIGNAL CORPS EQUIPMENT

During the fiscal year 1928 radio equipment has been furnished to the National Guard on the following basis:

Type SCR-77-B.—One set to each of the following units: Division Signal company, headquarters company Infantry regiment; headquarters company, Infantry battalion; headquarters battery, Field Artillery regiment (75-mm. gun); and headquarters battery, Field Artillery battalion (75-mm gun)

Type SCR-109-A.—One set to each of the following units: Headquarters battery, Field Artillery brigade; headquarters battery, Field Artillery regiment (75-mm. gun and 155-mm. gun and howitzer); headquarters battery, Coast Artillery regiment (antiaircraft). Two sets to each headquarters battery, Coast Artillery regiment (155-mm. gun, T. D.); and one set (ground set) to each observation squadron, Air Corps.

Type SCR-127.—One set to headquarters troop of each Cavalry regiment.

Type SCR-130.—One set to each of the following units: Division Signal company; headquarters company Infantry brigade; and headquarters troop Cavalry brigade.

Type SCR-134 (airplane set).—Three sets to each observation squadron, Air Corps.

The new type panels recently adopted by the Regular Army have been issued to completely equip the National Guard in accordance with the allowances prescribed in the National Guard Tables of Equipment.

Rectifiers (standard commercial types) for charging Signal Corps storage batteries have been issued on the basis of one to each National Guard armory that is used by one or more organizations equipped with radio. In providing the rectifiers care was taken to furnish them in sizes that would meet the particular needs of each armory. They are also sufficiently portable to make it practicable to take them to summer training camps for charging storage batteries there. It is believed that the use of these rectifiers will effect a very substantial annual saving in money and give greatly increased efficiency and increased life to the Signal Corps storage batteries.

Reel carts (Type RL-16) have been issued on the basis of one to each organization that is authorized by the National Guard Tables of Equipment to have one or more carts of this type.

Although the communication carts (1-mule), telephone and radio, are called for in the National Guard Tables of Equipment, none are available for issue to the National Guard at this time, and this type

of cart is not considered practical for National Guard use. The Militia Bureau is conducting practical tests with a light type of machine-gun cart. A slight modification of this cart, it is believed, will prove more satisfactory for the training of the National Guard than the communication cart (1-mule) now in use by the Regular Army. The light cart which is being tried out this summer is intended primarily for hand draft, but it is also provided with attachments and light detachable facilities to permit its being towed behind a motor vehicle or by animal draft.

A careful study has been completed covering Signal Corps property in the hands of the National Guard with a view to making proper disposition of all obsolete, excess, and unserviceable property. Early last fall a letter was sent to the commanding general of each corps area requesting him to make adjustments between States of his corps area so that serviceable property that was in excess in one State might be utilized to make up shortages that exist in other States. Some of the corps areas have already completed these adjustments and from the reports that have been received in the Militia Bureau it appears that a very substantial saving will be made through this means. The money value of the saving that will probably be made is estimated at approximately \$200,000.

The Militia Bureau is cooperating with the Signal Corps in an effort to combine its orders for the manufacture of signal equipment with those orders placed for the Regular Army. Through these combined orders lower unit prices can be obtained and the cost to the Government is thereby reduced.

ENGINEER EQUIPMENT

Except for certain technical instruments, the organizations of the National Guard are very well equipped with engineer property. A study was made to determine the cost of completing peace-time training requirements of all organizations and estimates have been prepared with a view to obtaining the necessary appropriations to furnish part of this equipment.

Prior to this year the searchlights in the hands of the National Guard were of an obsolete type. The spare parts for these are rapidly becoming exhausted, making it difficult to keep them in a serviceable condition. Twelve searchlight units of the largest type were purchased through the Chief of Engineers. These were delivered to National Guard antiaircraft regiments about April, 1928.

MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

There has been no new style medical equipment issued to the National Guard during the fiscal year.

The new battalion dispensary equipment has been manufactured in sufficient quantities for demonstration purposes only and some of these have been loaned to the National Guard of several States for such use.

CHEMICAL WARFARE EQUIPMENT

The funds allotted for chemical warfare equipment and supplies during the past fiscal year were expended primarily for the purchase and repair of gas masks, smoke candles, and lachrymatory candles for training purposes.

EQUIPMENT TABLES

Equipment tables have been prepared and distributed for each type of organization in the National Guard, for State staff corps and detachments, for commissioned officers and warrant officers. These tables itemize the various articles of individual and organizational equipment authorized for issue to the National Guard on a peace-strength basis. They are based on National Guard tables of organization and on War Department tables of basic allowances.

The equipment tables are so arranged in form as to show the articles of equipment in alphabetical order, its issue branch, the number of each article required for maintenance strength and peace strength, the basis of issue, and the method of carrying or transporting the articles.

Application of the equipment tables will enable an organization commander to ascertain readily the character and quantity of equipment authorized for his unit and will assure a uniform manner of wearing or carrying items of individual equipment.

ANIMALS FOR MOUNTED ORGANIZATIONS

On June 30, 1928, there were on hand in the mounted organizations of the National Guard, 10,183 horses. Of this number 8,556 are Government owned and 1,627 are State or organization owned horses which have been federally accepted and maintained at Federal expense.

The total number of horses authorized by the Secretary of War to be maintained at Federal expense (Government owned and federally accepted) is 10,420, which is approximately 85 per cent of the number authorized by regulations for training purposes. For example, the regulations allow 32 horses per troop or battery, and the limitation of 10,420 fixed by the Secretary of War reduces the allowance per troop or battery to 27 horses. However, the Militia Bureau has recently adopted a scheme of distribution of the 10,420 horses which will better meet the needs of the mounted branches. By this plan organizations having proper facilities will be provided with their regulation allowance by reducing the number allowed those organizations which do not make proper use of their animals in mounted instructions and, therefore, require a less number for the work actually carried on.

Of the 8,556 Government-owned horses now on hand all but 1,000 purchased in 1927 were transferred to the National Guard from Regular Army war surplus in 1923. The only replacements of Government-owned horses supplied the National Guard since 1923, except the 1,000 purchased in 1927, have been Regular Army "I. C." horses. The transfer of inspected and condemned horses was discontinued during the past year as it was found that these horses were generally physically unfit for the work required of them in the National Guard, particularly field training.

The experience of the Militia Bureau in connection with the use of horses in the hands of the National Guard for field training has indicated that a large number of federally owned horses, due to extreme age and other physical defects, are unserviceable for the limited field training required of National Guard organizations, and are unsuited for armory training. As the average annual cost of

maintaining a horse in the National Guard amounts to \$237, it is an economic waste to retain such horses, and the failure to provide replacements therefor has had a most unfavorable effect on morale and training.

In a careful study of replacement requirements made in 1927 it was found that to meet maximum needs it would be necessary to provide replacements of 1,000 horses annually to meet minimum replacement needs. In 1927, 1,000 horses for the National Guard was included in the Regular Army appropriation. No replacements were authorized, however, in the directive for 1928, and funds have been provided in the fiscal year 1929 appropriation for the purchase of only 500. Based on the 1927 replacement program, 2,000 replacements are required at this time to replace the old and decrepit horses on hand.

The elimination of all unserviceable horses on hand without providing replacements therefor would reduce many organizations to such a small number that their training in mounted work would be seriously impaired. From the standpoint of both economy and the morale and training of the National Guard the elimination of all old and decrepit horses and their replacement with serviceable ones is the most urgent and important supply problem confronting the National Guard at this time.

COMPENSATION OF HELP FOR CARE OF MATÉRIEL, ANIMALS, AND EQUIPMENT

In the fiscal year 1928 the total sum of \$2,431,981 was expended for the following classes of caretakers, based on the monetary allowance indicated for each class (National Guard Regulations 79):

(a) Animal caretakers, at the rate of \$75 per month or fraction thereof but not exceeding \$300 per month where only a single unit uses the animals; and where the animals are pooled for the use of two or more units at the rate of \$300 per month for 32 animals and \$75 per month for each additional 8 animals and major fraction thereof.

(b) Motor-mechanic caretakers, one mechanic caretaker for each motorized unit at not to exceed \$150 per month for each unit having not less than 4 authorized vehicles, and an assistant motor mechanic caretaker at not to exceed \$130 per month for each unit having more than 10 vehicles.

(c) Artillery matériel caretakers, at the rate of \$75 per month for each horse-drawn field artillery gun battery and battalion headquarters battery and combat train.

(d) Airplane mechanics, for each observation squadron, 1 chief mechanic at \$225, one radio mechanic at not to exceed \$175 and 5 assistant mechanics at not to exceed \$130 per month.

The funds appropriated for the pay of caretakers were not sufficient to pay the authorized caretakers, and in order to avoid a deficit it was necessary to make a reduction of 6 per cent in the quarterly allotments to the States for the fourth quarter covering the pay of all classes of caretakers. The shortage of caretaker funds was caused by the change in regulations, effective April 1, 1927, whereby caretakers were authorized 15 days' leave with pay, placing them on an equal basis with all other Federal employees, and to the increase in the number of motor-mechanic caretakers due to the transfer of motor vehicles from State pools to motorized organizations in order to provide such organizations with their minimum training requirements.

In view of the reduced appropriation for the fiscal year 1929, \$2,328,553, it was necessary to change the provisions of National Guard Regulations 79, effective July 1, 1928, eliminating the assistant motor mechanic caretaker (subpar. (b) above) and to suspend the operation of regulations authorizing 15 days' leave with pay to caretakers during their 15 days' field training period which will deprive caretakers of their pay as such during this period.

A thorough and comprehensive study of the entire subject of caretaker allowances is now being made, the result of which will be submitted in the form of a proposed revision of existing regulations at the earliest practicable date.

ADMINISTRATIVE ECONOMIES

The policy inaugurated during the fiscal year 1926 relative to the utilization of surplus steel cots in lieu of canvas cots has been continued. Approximately 8,000 surplus cots have been or are being supplied to National Guard camps during this fiscal year, which will result in the ultimate savings of funds that would otherwise be required for the supply and repair of canvas cots.

Material progress has been made in storing guns, caissons, tentage, cots, vehicles, and other camp equipage at camps, for the purpose of saving handling and transportation charges in the shipment of such material to and from field encampments.

A more extended utilization was made of odd sizes of uniform clothing which are surplus and therefore items of free issue except for a small alteration cost, in lieu of ordinary sizes for which reimbursement is required. Also considerable economy has been effected by the repair and renovation of used clothing for reissue.

Provision has been made for the issue of only 2 sizes of typewriters (10-inch and 14-inch) instead of the 12 sizes now used by the National Guard. This will simplify replacement and reduce cost of supply and maintenance.

Complete survey of excess signal property in the hands of the various States and adjustments thereof within three corps areas. Adjustments are still being made in other corps areas and when completed the bureau will make adjustments between corps areas. This, in connection with the utilization of all parts of obsolete and unserviceable equipment that can be used for instructional purposes and repair of other apparatus, will result in reducing the amount of funds that would otherwise be required to supply signal equipment to the National Guard.

Utilization of surplus ammunition on hand in the various States, resulting in the reduction of the amount of funds that would otherwise have been required to provide the amount of ammunition authorized and used for target practice during the fiscal year. These savings are reflected in the appropriation for the fiscal year 1928.

Material economies have also been effected in the following items:

(a) Procurement of forage for federally maintained animals through more efficient methods and closer supervision of the handling and care of forage and animals by organization commanders.

(b) Maintenance of motor vehicles through the system inaugurated during the fiscal year 1928 of local purchase of parts at contract price and by the distribution to the States of all surplus parts available for

free issue. Only such parts are purchased as are, and when, actually needed, instead, under the old system, of submitting requisitions for estimated future requirements.

(c) Through the adoption of a more efficient method of supply of replacements, and the maintenance of instruments, for National Guard bands by the allotment of funds for minor repairs that may be more economically made locally and by the shipment of instruments requiring major repairs to the quartermaster depot for repair or replacement.

(d) Through the adoption of more efficient methods of supply of parts and major repairs of National Guard airplanes.

(e) Through the physical inventorying of essential items of property on hand in all organizations of the National Guard and in State arsenals and the adjustment of excesses and shortages; and through the appointment of boards of Regular Army officers to determine the property accountability of the State to the Federal Government in all cases where large discrepancies exist which can not be handled by ordinary survey report.

Progress has been made by the Militia Bureau in its efforts to bring about constant improvement in the care, safeguarding, preservation, and maintenance of Federal property issued to the States. While reports of property lost through theft, fire, and the value of property acted on by survey and I. & I. reports, for the fiscal year 1928 have not been tabulated, it is believed that it will show marked improvement over previous years.

Satisfactory progress has been made in the institution of more efficient handling of funds for field training camps. The economies effected have resulted in offsetting to a material extent the increased cost of field camps incident to the constantly increasing attendance which amounted to an increase of nearly 10,000 in the fiscal year 1928 compared to the fiscal year 1927.

Very great progress has been made, with resulting economies, in carrying out the program of establishing training camps in each State, located as far as practicable so as to involve minimum transportation costs.

A new plan of pooling animals to be used in camps in the same or contiguous States, beginning with camps to be established in June, 1928, while of course showing no savings up to the present, indicates a potential savings of at least \$100,000 for the summer training camp period beginning June 1, 1928, and ending about October 15, 1928.

TANGIBLE AND DIRECT SAVINGS RESULTING FROM THE ABOVE ECONOMIES DURING
THE FISCAL YEAR 1928

Under the appropriation "A. E. & T. N. G." the savings during the fiscal year 1928 amounted to the sum of \$320,000. This savings was transferred to the subappropriation item "Armory drill pay" under the 10 per cent interchangeability provision of the appropriation act and reducing the amount carried in the armory drill pay deficiency appropriation.

Under the appropriation "A. U. & E." the savings during the fiscal year 1928 amounted to the sum of \$600,000. This savings was made available to the Quartermaster General for the purchase of cloth and the manufacture of new service uniforms to be issued during the fiscal year 1930, thereby reducing in like amount the appropriation

that will be required in the fiscal year 1930 to complete the equipment of the National Guard with the new service uniform in accordance with the approved program.

It is impracticable to express these economies in actual figures in detail as to resulting savings; consequently it is also impracticable to furnish the report in tabulated form. The above indicates the total tangible savings to have been \$920,000. In addition there are many indirect and potential savings.

FIELD TRAINING CAMPS AND TARGET RANGES

During the past fiscal year the States have again been aided in the matter of securing suitable small-arms ranges near the home stations of the using units. The net gain in ranges has been 72. The general policy of establishing local ranges has been well justified, as most of the units have thus been assisted in completing their small-arms practice prior to the regular field training period.

There are 611 ranges now in use; of these 290 are leased by the United States, 100 are owned by the United States, and 221 are owned, leased, or otherwise provided by the States, municipalities organizations, or private parties.

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

New construction, project 16	\$115, 200. 34
Repair and maintenance, project 17	46, 428. 52
Rental of rifle ranges, project 15	34, 384. 81
Total	196, 013. 67

During the past fiscal year the general policies of the Williams Board and the Baer Board, which laid down a program for the development of camp sites and target ranges, have been followed. As this program approaches completion the demands for new construction will necessarily become fewer while the demands and repair and upkeep will increase.

There is attached hereto Appendix K, a list of camps used by National Guard troops during the training season of 1927. These camps were used either exclusively by the National Guard or concurrently with other elements which were training for the national defense; that is, the citizens' military training camps, the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, the Officers' Reserve, and the Regular Army. Of the 85 camps listed, 60 are exclusively used by the National Guard and 25 are concurrent; 43 are owned by the United States, 23 are owned by the States; 3 are leased by the United States; 7 are leased by the States; 5 are owned by the United States and State, and 1 is owned by the United States and leased by the State.

During the past fiscal year the expenditures for new construction and repairs were as follows:

New construction (including \$138,088.79 unappropriated funds—proceeds of sale of target range)	\$1, 004, 885. 12
Repairs	238, 057. 74
Total	1, 242, 942. 86

Since the last report, camps have been authorized and completed in all essentials at Bethany Beach, Del.; Point Pleasant, W. Va.;

and San Luis Obispo, Calif. At Fort Williams, Me., it is proposed to provide a camp complete and suitable for the training of the regiment of Coast Artillery of the State of Maine.

As previously reported, the States of Indiana, Georgia, New Hampshire, and Nevada are without permanently installed camps; Indiana being suitably provided for at Camp Knox, Ky.; Georgia yet to select and procure a site, and New Hampshire using two leased sites which are well adapted to their training needs. Nevada until recently had no National Guard.

The camps now provided, with the few remaining to be provided in the future, are believed suitable for the proper training and housing of the National Guard of the several States which use them. They are provided in general, with water and sewer systems, electric-light systems, kitchens and mess halls, bathhouses and latrines, and with tent floors and administration and supply buildings in many instances. By building these camps as near the home stations of the using units as tactical reasons will permit, a greater degree of convenience has been provided the National Guard in the matter of accessibility with the accompanying savings in transportation costs.

ESTIMATES FOR FIELD TRAINING

CAMP COMMITTEE

Continuing the policy of last year, a central committee, known as the camp committee, functioned during the present year in the review of estimates for field training camps and the preparation of recommendations relative to the policies concerning such camps. Profiting by the experience of previous years, this committee, after a careful study of the various allowances heretofore authorized by the Militia Bureau, published them in standardized form to eliminate past confusion. In preparing the circular for the field training of 1928 every effort was made to present in a clear manner all authorized allowances, as well as the policies covering the operation and maintenance of field training camps. As a result, the circular for the present year has resulted in eliminating the difficulties of previous years, with the result that the work of reviewing the estimate submitted has been greatly expedited.

However, despite the statement of such allowances in definite terms, in some instances the requests for funds exceeded these allowances, which required additional work in revising estimates. The greatest difficulty was caused by failure to submit estimates for pay and allowances, transportation, and subsistence upon the basis of the attendance for the previous year, which required considerable work in reducing the estimates to such a basis. This occurred despite the assurance that any additional attendance would be immediately adjusted upon the receipt of the telegraphic report to be submitted on the third day of the camp. An interesting fact developed from a compilation of the attendance reports received shows that the attendance of the previous year was exceeded in only about 5 per cent of the various field training periods. It is essential that the attendance of the previous year be adhered to in all cases so that the revision work can be expedited and funds placed to the credit of the State with the least practicable delay.

This year each State was supplied with a copy of its revised estimate showing the various changes made therein during the review in the

Militia Bureau, together with a statement of the reason for each change. There is little doubt that this plan has proved successful and that it has afforded each State an opportunity to present additional facts to justify increases and to permit the reservation of funds sufficiently in advance of the opening of the training camp to avoid any embarrassment. It is proposed to continue this plan during the coming year.

An idea of the work of the camp committee may be had when it is considered that approximately 250 individual estimates which varied from a few dollars to several hundred thousand dollars were revised. Each of these estimates were carefully considered and measured against the policies and allowances authorized in the field training circular for the present year, and changes made wherever such policies and allowances mentioned were exceeded.

Since the organization of this central committee in the Militia Bureau, accurate records have been maintained and during the present year it has been possible to compile interesting and valuable data which will have considerable bearing upon the preparation of future policies. It is proposed to use this information in a study of the entire field-training problem so that the greatest benefit may be afforded each State in the future expenditure of the funds allotted for that purpose.

NATIONAL GUARD REGULATIONS

I am pleased to report that the revision of National Guard Regulations has been completed. All of the pamphlets listed in National Guard Regulations, No. 1, have been prepared and approved for publication although there are several which are in the hands of the printer and have not yet been distributed. Work is now progressing on the revision of National Guard Regulations, No. 1, to include several pamphlets not in the original list and a list of blank forms used by the National Guard with reference to appropriate pamphlets is being prepared as an annex to the regulations. The index is also being prepared and will be published during the next year.

In addition to completion of the list of pamphlets several important revisions of published pamphlets were made, notably National Guard Regulations, No. 15 (Organization); National Guard Regulations, No. 25 (Enlisted Men); and National Guard Regulations, No. 58 (Pay and Allowances). A study is now being made with reference to important changes in National Guard Regulations, No. 20 (Commissioned Officers) which will give it greater flexibility and improve the administrative requirements.

The new regulations have all been prepared in conformity with General Orders, No. 6, War Department, 1926, which has made it possible to produce a set of regulations for the administration of the National Guard not in the service of the United States which cover all phases of a very complex situation. Since Army Regulations do not apply to the National Guard when it is not in the service of the United States it was necessary to cover fully in National Guard Regulations all essential subjects so that reference to Army Regulations would be reduced to a minimum. Wherever possible Army Regulations which could be made applicable to the National Guard were incorporated in the appropriate National Guard Regulations.

OTHER FUNDS

This matter has been referred to in my annual reports for 1926 and 1927. Refunds have now been accomplished to all National Guard units that have been reconstituted and the amounts to the credit of units that have not or will not be reconstituted have been transmitted to the governor of the State concerned in all those cases where the State legislatures have passed enabling acts authorizing their respective governors to act as trustees. The legislatures of seven States have not yet passed the necessary enabling acts and the State authorities of six of these States report that the necessary legislation will be enacted in 1929, while in the case of one State action must be deferred until 1930.

Succinctly, the status of these other funds is as follows:

Refunded to reconstituted successor units-----	\$539, 552. 92
Refunded to the governors of States which have enacted the necessary legislation-----	119, 921. 39
Amount remaining to be refunded to the governors of States when the necessary legislation has been enacted-----	35, 184. 24

Before dismissing this subject I wish to express and make of record that the greatest credit is due the World War Records Division of The Adjutant General's Office, the Chief of Finance, and the finance officer, United States Army, at Washington, D. C., for their hearty cooperation and valuable assistance in connection with these "other funds" during the past two and one-half years. The task of determining the reconstituted successor units and initiating the refund operations would have been entirely impossible had I not received the cooperation and assistance mentioned.

HISTORIES OF NATIONAL GUARD ORGANIZATIONS

The preparation by State authorities of outline histories for color and standard bearing organizations as the foundation for the approval of coats of arms has continued in a satisfactory manner. It is believed the inclusion of a more extensive history of the various regiments and corresponding organizations in the 1928 National Guard Register will stimulate the completion and submission of outline histories for those organizations which have heretofore been indifferent. It is greatly regretted the time available does not permit the preparation and publication in the 1928 Register of a complete history of every organization.

During the fiscal year just closed 23 additional outline histories have been received in the bureau and forwarded to the historical section, Army War College, for review. This makes 172 histories received and forwarded up to and including June 30, 1928, or approximately 76 per cent of the 227 color and standard bearing organizations now sufficiently organized to justify the submission of such histories. This number does not include those histories submitted which were returned to the States for additional showings or corrections, as it is the practice in the bureau to forward for review only those histories which conform to established requirements and are substantially complete.

COATS OF ARMS AND INSIGNIA

Up to and including June 30, 1928, coats of arms have been approved for 138 color and standard bearing organizations, of which 30 were approved during the present year.

To the same date 139 distinctive insignia or badges and fuselage devices for two observation squadrons have been approved, an increase of 33 during the present year. In March, 1928, the restriction limiting the wearing of distinctive insignia or badges to the personnel of color and standard bearing organizations was removed, and it is anticipated during the next year many of the noncolor and non-standard bearing units will propose and have approved distinctive insignia or badges for wear on the uniform. As it is probable most of these will not be based on unit histories, prompt approval may be expected, especially when the proposals conform to the suggestions of the office of The Adjutant General. A most desirable spirit of cooperation exists between those sections of The Adjutant General's office, the Quartermaster General's office, the Army War College, and the Militia Bureau handling the histories, coats of arms, distinctive insignia, and badges for National Guard organizations, which has a tendency to expedite approvals.

A coat of arms, especially when of historical significance, to be embroidered on the regimental color or standard, and distinctive insignia based thereon or a badge representative of the organization to be worn by the personnel thereof, are recognized as inculcating an esprit de corps of great value to the morale of an organization. It is hoped in the very near future every National Guard organization entitled to colors or standards will have an approved coat of arms and all units will have their approved distinctive insignia or badge.

TEXAS CAVALRY MEDAL

The desire of veterans of the Texas Cavalry Brigades for medals to commemorate their World War service was more apparent than real. Because these units were used extensively on the Mexican border during the World War but were never drafted into Federal service and hence were deprived of the right to receive the victory medal, it was felt that they deserved some other mark of the Nation's gratitude. The Congress accordingly awarded to ex-members of those units a special medal to be issued by the Chief of the Militia Bureau, on application through the adjutant general of Texas. The first medal was issued on November 10, 1925, and out of 6,000 eligible to receive them there have been up to this date but 480 medals issued. Only 40 have been issued during the past year. This office is seemingly powerless to stimulate veterans of the Texas Cavalry to apply for their medals.

PRESS RELATIONS AND PUBLICITY

The publicity division of the Militia Bureau is still in an embryonic state. Lack of facilities has handicapped the work although much material of general nature has been given wide distribution through service journals and National Guard magazines.

This division attempted to develop a service for the use of the State authorities in recruiting matters but it was found that no prob-

lems along that line needed attention. Instead most States report that they can increase their personnel as soon as the limitation on funds is removed.

However, there is a need for specialized publicity for the National Guard. Much of the progress of the National Guard since the World War has been due to enthusiastic support of civilians in the various communities which was an outgrowth of an intimate knowledge of the part played by the National Guard in the World War. With the passing of 10 years memories grow dim and responses naturally are less spontaneous. The real story of the National Guard of the past and its record of peace-time achievement must be presented to those whose whole-hearted cooperation is necessary if the present high type of personnel is to be maintained and its readiness for immediate service to State and Nation is to be assured.

Along this line the increase in the number of State National Guard magazines is particularly pleasing and there is ready for publication in the near future one magazine to cover the national field. Those efforts are worthy of general support. There is also a marked desire on the part of the various service journals to devote more attention to news of National Guard activities and the daily press is most generous with its space. Properly prepared articles to fill the news columns that are open for them will produce a marked effect on the future of this civilian component of national defense.

LEGAL MATTERS

During the year many legal opinions on questions affecting the National Guard have been rendered by the Judge Advocate on duty in the bureau. The majority of these were for the guidance of the Militia Bureau personnel, while others went to State officials, National Guard officers, and civilians. In only a few cases has it been necessary to call upon The Judge Advocate General or the Comptroller General for a legal opinion.

LEGISLATION ENACTED AFFECTING THE NATIONAL GUARD

There have been a number of laws passed by the first session of the Seventieth Congress which are of importance as affecting the National Guard, viz: (1) Amending section 110 of the national defense act to authorize "staggered" pay rolls; (2) amending section 67 of the national defense act to authorize attendance of General Staff officers and officers on duty in the Militia Bureau at the annual convention of the National Guard Association and the Association of State Adjutants General; (3) amending section 110 of the national defense act, thereby making the qualifications of State staff officers the same as for officers of other branches of that service; (4) amending section 6 of the act of March 4, 1923, as amended, to better provide for the care and treatment of members of the civilian components of the Army who suffer personal injury or incur disease in line of duty while at encampments, maneuvers, or at service schools or while participating in aerial flights; (5) amending section 90 of the national defense act so as to permit the employment of additional civilian caretakers for certain National Guard units; (6) enactment of legislation providing for holding the national rifle matches each year.

REPORTS OF CORPS AREA COMMANDERS

Reports of corps area commanders furnish perhaps the most impartial observations on the status of the National Guard that it would be possible to find. Charged primarily with the supervision of training of the two National Guard divisions in his corps area, each commanding general, through the officer designated to supervise National Guard affairs and other officers of his staff, keeps careful check of progress in organization and training, status of supplies and care and maintenance thereof, and from known facts is able to chart with some certainty the immediate future of the National Guard and to offer valuable recommendations for improvement. It is interesting to check back over these reports for several years and to note the increasing interest in National Guard matters felt by corps area commanders and the natural assumption by them of more responsibility for its development. This added responsibility is evidenced by the keen analysis of the existing situations peculiar to the corps area and the constructive suggestions offered for improvement.

The valuable assistance rendered this office by corps area commanders has made possible the development of definite training policies and methods and adherence to these has demonstrated their soundness. An analysis of reports for the fiscal year 1928 shows that all corps areas are getting reasonable training results. The commanding general fifth Corps Area says: "Results indicate that the general policies for development of the National Guard are sound * * *. Recommend no radical change be made in these policies but further progress be sought by improvement of method." This is an unqualified acceptance of responsibility for increased efficiency based upon existing Militia Bureau policies.

That there has been decided advance in all lines of training is indicated by the remark of the commanding general Sixth Corps Area, who says that one of the strong points in his area is "progressive and thorough training conforming to War Department, Militia Bureau, and corps area training directives," while the commanding general Seventh Corps Area unhesitatingly remarks that "* * * armory and field training and personnel have attained the highest standards in the history of the National Guard of the Seventh Corps Area." The commanding general third Corps Area makes the statement that "* * * the gradual advancement as compared to 1927 is due to * * * training methods."

For several years the Militia Bureau has stressed the importance of basic training for both headquarters and unit. In some instances it was more or less difficult to convince higher commanders that it was advisable to separate their training from that prescribed for their troops. Insistence on the theory that there was basic training for commanders and staffs distinct from basic training for troops has brought excellent results. The commanding general Sixth Corps Area mentions as one of the strong points in his area the "* * * increasing scope and interest in command and staff training," while the commanding general Seventh Corps Area speaks of the "* * * improvement in training and efficiency in * * * command and staff training." The "* * * tactical instructions of commanding officers and staffs is improved," according to the commanding general Sixth Corps Area, and the commanding general Second Corps Area

states that “* * * State staff corps and departments and division headquarters and staffs are well organized and functioning efficiently.” The commanding general Fifth Corps Area in his comment sets forth clearly the importance of this phase of training when he says: “There has been noticeable improvement * * * in field training for commanders and staffs, especially in command post exercises, resulting in clearer ideas of coordination and cooperation and the training required to secure team play.”

With the stabilization of the National Guard has come the realization of the importance of service schools in the development of officers. The commanding general First Corps Area says “* * * the number of graduates of service schools has increased,” and the commanding general Second Corps Area remarks that “* * * schools for officers and officer candidates show an advance,” although he makes the criticism that the “* * * services of graduates of service schools are not utilized to the fullest extent in training.” The commanding general Fourth Corps Area recognizes the value of schools and recommends an “increased allotment of National Guard students at service schools.” The commanding general Sixth Corps Area says the “group schools for officers and correspondence schools have increased 25 per cent” and points to the improvement in character and qualification of officers. The commanding general Eighth Corps Area makes the suggestion that most of the money for schools be used to send company officers to branch schools and but a small part be used for exceptional cases for the Army War College and the Command and General Staff School. The commanding general Ninth Corps Area realizes the need for school training and makes the criticism that there is a “failure of commissioned personnel to take training in officers’ schools or correspondence schools.”

All corps areas make particular mention of the “excellent cooperation between instructors and state authorities” or the “cooperation with corps area headquarters,” which is an outstanding reason for the success attained in training.

While there is the general note of optimism for training there is also some criticism of the care and maintenance of property and of preparation of records. The commanding general First Corps Area says that “improvement has been made” along these lines, but the commanding general Fourth Corps Area sounds a warning in his remark that there is “insufficient care of property in some units.” The commanding general Sixth Corps Area says that the “deficiencies in care of Federal property are due to poor armories, unqualified caretakers, and failure to make proper inventories.” Several corps areas state that these deficiencies are being cared for by new armories and improvement of existing armory facilities and indicate that the “sense of responsibility by company officers” can be increased through the aid of Regular Army instructors.

The commanding general Second Corps Area lists as one of the weak points the “shabbiness of the uniform” and the commanding general Seventh Corps Area strongly recommends increased effort to secure “new and better uniforms quickly” as a means of raising the morale of all units.

The commanding general Hawaiian Department states that training policies should be unchanged, emphasis being placed on basic training of small units, and recommends armory schools to

develop instructors and the return to the 4-day school of instruction in preparation for the field training period.

Other minor deficiencies are noted in these reports which it is felt can be corrected within the next year and are not the cause for great alarm. Most of these are noted in the following summary under the heading "Weak points."

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

FIRST CORPS AREA

General.—State of National Guard "satisfactory"; organizations strengthened by elimination of weak units and inefficient officers; improvement in care of property; increase in numbers of graduates of service schools.

Weak points.—No outstanding weak points except undesirable dispersion of units.

Strong points.—Continued efforts to complete the two Infantry divisions; excellent cooperation between instructors and State; advance in completion of equipment and advancement of training.

SECOND CORPS AREA

General.—Satisfactory; distinct improvement over 1927; attendance at drill and state of basic training and command and staff training and officers' schools shows improvement; effort made to spread recruiting over entire year; initiative of junior officers encouraged.

Weak points.—Shabbiness of uniforms; higher commanders in some units still tend to interfere with juniors; deterioration of motor equipment due to age; physical examinations not uniformly enforced.

Strong points.—Excellent cooperation with Federal authorities; general excellence of esprit and morale; excellent support rendered by States and communities.

THIRD CORPS AREA

General.—National Guard has attained all reasonable expectations; gradual advancement as compared to 1927 due to organization of new units, supply and equipment, and training methods.

Weak points.—Large turnover of personnel; lack of suitable armories in some localities.

Strong points.—Concentration of one division in a single State; well-established training camps; utilization of Federal installation for training.

FOURTH CORPS AREA

General.—Condition satisfactory; steady improvement; increasing enrollment in correspondence courses; development of State camps; National Guard better trained and generally more efficient and shows consistent improvement as compared with last year.

Weak points.—Small armories, lacking club and recreational facilities; insufficient care of property in some units; large turnover; small State appropriations.

Strong points.—High type of personnel; excellent morale; friendly civilian attitude; cooperation with Regular Army personnel.

FIFTH CORPS AREA

General.—Very satisfactory; increasing understanding and cooperation between National Guard and corps area headquarters; organizations meet existing conditions satisfactorily; noticeable improvement in accomplishment of armory programs; facilities for field training, standards for officers, procurement and care of property, interest by unit commanders in property responsibility and planning to secure best results with personnel, time and facilities available.

Weak points.—The large turnover and natural dispersion of units presents some training difficulties; lack of opportunity for supervision by regimental and battalion commanders in armory training period.

Strong points.—Increasing numbers of graduates of service schools and increased use of correspondence schools important factors in development; fine esprit and seriousness of personnel in training; team work; very satisfactory conditions in care and maintenance of property; two divisions whose development was very satisfactory during the year.

SIXTH CORPS AREA

General.—Satisfactory; improvement in character and scope of programs and schedules; tactical instruction of staffs improved; complete audit of property shows satisfactory conditions.

Weak points.—Shortage of suitable radio equipment; failure to demand exactness in compliance with training regulations and other texts; deficiencies in preparation of records and care of property.

Strong points.—Increased drill attendance; excellent morale and esprit; improvement in appearance of uniforms and equipment and in character and qualifications of officers; increased drill attendance.

SEVENTH CORPS AREA

General.—Very satisfactory; training and personnel have reached highest standards in history of National Guard of this corps area.

Weak points.—Lack of State-owned armories and stables and of adequate camp sites in some States.

Strong points.—Improvement in training and efficiency in automobile engineering, radio, telegraph and telephone communications, Field and Coast Artillery service practice, machine gunnery, Air Corps training, and preparation of records.

EIGHTH CORPS AREA

General.—Satisfactory; progress very favorable.

Weak points.—Lack of care of and accounting for Government property; poor armory facilities for care of individual equipment; lack of sense of responsibility by some company officers; some slight political influence.

Strong points.—Cooperation of National Guard authorities with corps area headquarters and instructors; concentration of National Guard in large camps for field training, giving practical experience, in larger aspects of supply, logistics, etc.

NINTH CORPS AREA

General.—Conditions generally satisfactory; improvement over 1927, especially in Field and Coast Artillery training; increase in armory drill attendance and decrease in turnover of commissioned personnel.

Weak points.—Incomplete immunization of personnel; inadequate armories; failure of officers to take training in officers' schools or correspondence schools.

Strong points.—High type of personnel; satisfactory conditions in care of property; morale and esprit good; satisfactory conditions in discipline, care of stables, Air Corps property, and records.

HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT

General.—Officers and men are unusually interested and most willing and anxious to learn; morale and esprit very high standard. Reasonable advancement made during fiscal year.

Weak points.—Mixture of races and language difficulties; limited reservoir for producing recruits; several unsatisfactory armories; poor quality uniforms; unsatisfactory drill attendance in some cases; lack of capable noncommissioned officers.

Strong points.—Satisfactory morale; willingness on part of officials to cooperate; attendance at armory schools; good camp sites; splendid civic support; no political difficulties.

The several corps area and department commanders have submitted recommendations with a view to correcting the weak points which are now being given a thorough study by the Militia Bureau.

CONCLUSION

In closing this report, it is believed that certain conditions and problems previously discussed therein should be emphasized. These are set forth under pertinent headings which follow:

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

During the period covered by this report there has been a marked improvement in personnel, organization, training, supply, and general efficiency of the National Guard despite restrictions imposed by limitation of funds available for the support of this component. A recent analysis of the state of readiness of the various Infantry divisions and the corps, Army, General Headquarters Reserve, and special troops, as to the execution of their mobilization missions indicates that all of the organizations, with a limited number of exceptions, are in a very satisfactory condition. The absence of a division commander in three Infantry divisions and the division headquarters in one of these Infantry divisions has adversely affected the development and state of readiness of these divisions. It is hoped that the States concerned may be able to reach an early agreement which will permit of the appointment and recognition of division commanders and of the organization of a division headquarters.

The deficiencies in organization mentioned in my report for the fiscal year 1927 will be corrected in part by the approval and operation of the approved program for the limited development of the National Guard during the fiscal years 1929 and 1930 with an aggregate strength of 188,000 and 190,000, respectively. The completion of the rounding-out program involving the organization of units missing in essential combat organizations will enable the Militia Bureau and the War Department to consider the next step, which involves a program of progressive increase in the maintenance strength, which is essential for more efficient training and to a proper equalization among the States.

The other primary deficiency mentioned in my report for the fiscal year 1927—i. e., the necessity for a suitable field service uniform—is in the process of solution. If sufficient funds are made available during the fiscal year 1930, the issue of such a uniform to the entire National Guard may be completed during the calendar year 1930.

HORSES FOR ARMORY AND FIELD TRAINING

The outstanding deficiency at the present time is the lack of an adequate number of horses of suitable age and condition for the armory and field training of the National Guard. As indicated in this report, of the 8,556 Government-owned horses in the hands of the National Guard, all but 1,000, purchased in 1927, were transferred to the National Guard from the war surplus in 1923, and the annual replacements received since that date, with the exception of the Government-owned horses now in the hands of the National Guard have reached an advanced age and a large number are now unsuitable for intensive field training. This situation has adversely affected the training of the mounted organizations and has caused excessive expenditure of funds for the hire of horses for field training. A survey of the horses in the hands of the National Guard is now being made by officers of

the Regular Army under the direction of corps area commanders with a view of eliminating at an early date all unserviceable animals. It is believed that as a result of this survey at least 2,500 horses will be found unserviceable and should be eliminated. A program for replacements covering a period of years has been submitted to the War Department and it is earnestly recommended that provision be made for the procurement of replacements at the rate of 2,000 per year until the authorized number of serviceable horses is obtained.

CARE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY AND DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS

As indicated in this report there has been a continued improvement in the care of public property in the hands of the National Guard and in the disbursement of public funds. In a number of States there has been a failure to provide proper armories and storage facilities with the result that the care and preservation of public property has not been satisfactory. These conditions have been brought to the attention of the States concerned with a view to their correction at the earliest practicable date. Although there have been some irregularities in the disbursement of public funds during the past year they have been comparatively unimportant when the total of disbursements is considered, and proper action has been taken in each instance either by the States concerned or by the United States. The completion of the revised National Guard Regulations with special reference to those pertaining to the care of public property and public funds, as indicated in this report, should have the effect of improving this situation. It is believed that State authorities are becoming more and more impressed with the necessity of taking effective measures to insure ethical methods of property accountability, and they have cooperated most effectively with the Militia Bureau in this regard during the past year. The survey of National Guard activities in each corps area, which has been included in the general survey ordered by the Secretary of War, has indicated some minor deficiencies and improper methods of administration, all of which have been corrected as far as practicable when brought to the attention of the Militia Bureau. These surveys have been most useful and constructive and it is believed that when their purpose is more fully understood their usefulness will be increased.

ATTENDANCE AT SERVICE SCHOOLS

As indicated in this and previous reports, I believe that the funds expended for attendance of National Guard officers at the various service schools provide a greater return than funds expended for any other purpose. Such attendance increases the efficiency and prestige of the individual officer, increases the efficiency of the unit to which the officer belongs, in effect provides additional and necessary instructors in the guard itself, and is a distinct contribution to national defense whether the officer remains in the service or not. The demand for attendance at these schools is far in excess of the numbers that can be sent under the present appropriations. From June 30, 1924, to June 30, 1928, the number of National Guard officers has increased from 10,909 to 12,244, a total increase in the past four years of 1,335, due in a large measure to a better stabilization of the personnel and more efficient methods in filling vacancies. During this period the

appropriation for attendance of officers at service schools has not kept pace with the total number of officers in the National Guard. I earnestly recommend that the appropriations for attendance of selected officers at service schools be increased so as to permit the attendance of a larger number of National Guard officers.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTORS

As indicated in previous reports there continue to be received from many States requests for instructors to fill quotas which have been fixed as desirable and necessary for the proper supervision of the training in each regiment. Under the present distribution of the instructor personnel there are many instances where there is only one instructor for a regiment which is scattered over a dozen or more stations. The appropriations available for expenses for the travel of instructors are so limited that it has been impossible to provide for the number of visits of instruction to all of the units of such organizations as will insure uniformity in the preparation of training schedules and their uniform execution. The only solution of the situation is either to increase the quota of instructors or to increase the appropriations for travel expenses so as to permit more frequent visits by the instructors now available. Under present appropriations for travel of instructors I am convinced that the available instructor personnel is not being used to maximum capacity of efficiency, and taking into account the difficulties that would be encountered in attempting to secure an increased quota of instructors I am convinced that the best solution of the problem is to secure an increase in the appropriations for travel of the instructor personnel. The present appropriations are sufficient to provide for approximately four and one-half visits per annum to each outlying organization. Corps area commanders who are in close touch with the situation have unanimously recommended that sufficient funds be obtained to permit of a greater number of visits in order to utilize the instructor personnel more efficiently. Although there has been an increase in the number of units to be supervised by the instructor personnel and a higher standard of supervised training demanded, there has been a progressive decrease in the appropriations for the travel of the personnel of the Regular Army on duty with the National Guard since 1924. The appropriation for 1925 was \$450,000, while that for 1929 is only \$340,000. I earnestly recommend that these appropriations be increased so as to permit of not less than six visits per annum.

ASSEMBLY OF INFANTRY DIVISIONS

As indicated in this report, one of the most difficult training problems confronting the Militia Bureau is to secure uniformity in the training of divisions divided between two or more States. While command and staff training should be separate from troop training, the commanders and staffs of all subordinate units in each division should advance at about the same pace. This is difficult of accomplishment when two regiments of one brigade are located in different States or when the two Infantry brigades and the Artillery brigade are in different States. During the fiscal year 1928 plans were perfected with the cooperation of the State authorities of Ten-

nessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia for the assembly in July of this year of the entire Thirtieth Division at Camp Jackson, S. C., with a view of testing the value of the policy outlined above for general application. From information available at the time this report was written this experiment was not only a decided success, but it demonstrated clearly the value of such supervised combined training. The Militia Bureau has submitted a plan to the War Department which contemplates the assembly of six Infantry divisions during each training year beginning with the training year 1931. I urgently recommend the approval of this plan and that the necessary funds to make it effective be made available.

CAMP CONSTRUCTION

Not all States have training camp sites within their borders and others having them are not all fully equipped with the necessary facilities. This necessitates sending some troops long distances for field training, which adds an increased cost of transportation. It is highly desirable to eliminate these long hauls, thereby saving time and funds. It is also good business to construct storage houses at camps for housing heavy ordnance and equipment, thereby saving the cost of transportation to and from camps. Good judgment and economy emphasize the urgent necessity of prompt completion of our construction program at the earliest possible date, as the savings in transportation would eventually pay for the construction besides adding to the time for training, the comfort, contentment, and health of the troops.

COOPERATION OF THE VARIOUS AGENCIES

The cooperation between the various States, corps area and department commanders and the various agencies of the War Department with the Militia Bureau in disposing of the many difficult problems and their interest and helpfulness in handling the routine business of the bureau have continued on the same satisfactory basis during the fiscal year 1928. I wish to take this opportunity of expressing again my keen appreciation of the effective cooperation which has been extended by corps area commanders in general in the administration of the National Guard and for their increasing interest in its development. The adjutants general and other State officials are heartily cooperating in adjustment to existing policies and conditions, even though their needs and demands are not fully provided for. Their understanding and helpful cooperation in the solution of our many perplexing problems is most gratifying.

CREED C. HAMMOND,

*Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.*

APPENDIX A

Commissioned and Warrant Vacancies in the National Guard, June 30, 1928

State	General officers of the line		State staff ¹	Division and brigade staff							All other							Total officers	Warrant officers	Aggregate		
	Major generals	Brigadier generals		Colonels	Lieutenant colonels	Majors	Captains	First lieutenants	Second lieutenants	Chaplains	Total	Colonels	Lieutenant colonels	Majors	Captains	First lieutenants	Second lieutenants				Chaplains	Total
FIRST CORPS AREA																						
Connecticut.....			2					1			1			1	2	10	11		24	27		27
Maine.....															4	2	4		10	10		10
Massachusetts.....	1		1	1	9	1	4	1			16			2	12	15	29	1	59	77		77
New Hampshire.....			2												1	2	8		11	13		13
Rhode Island.....															4	4	4		12	12		12
Vermont.....					2						2					1	2		3	5		5
SECOND CORPS AREA																						
Delaware.....			2					1			1						1		1	4		4
New Jersey.....							2	1			3				8	2	11		21	24	1	25
New York.....			2				5	3	1		9	1		3	44	42	71	1	162	173	2	175
Porto Rico.....			3											1			3		4	7		7
THIRD CORPS AREA																						
District of Columbia.....			3				1				1				1			1	2	6		6
Maryland.....			1				2			1	3				11	8	19		38	42	1	43
Pennsylvania.....			1					3			3		1	2	7	30	35	2	77	81	1	82
Virginia.....			1				1				1				9	3	6		18	20		20
FOURTH CORPS AREA																						
Alabama.....															1	2	17		20	20		20
Florida.....			4												3	5	6		14	18		18
Georgia.....						1		1			2			1	5	5	16	1	28	30		30
Louisiana.....			2													3	10	2	15	17	1	18
Mississippi.....															1	1	3	1	6	6		6
North Carolina.....			2							1	1			2	4	6	6		18	21		21
South Carolina.....								1			1									1		1
Tennessee.....							1		1		2				8	6	7		21	23	1	24

¹ Includes those positions which can only be filled by State Adjutants General and United States Property and Disbursing Officers.

Commissioned and Warrant Vacancies in the National Guard, June 30, 1928—Continued

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REPORT OF CHIEF OF THE MILITIA BUREAU

State	General officers of the line		State staff	Division and brigade staff							All other							Total officers	Warrant officers	Aggregate	
	Major generals	Brigadier generals		Colonels	Lieutenant colonels	Majors	Captains	First lieutenants	Second lieutenants	Chaplains	Total	Colonels	Lieutenant colonels	Majors	Captains	First lieutenants	Second lieutenants				Chaplains
FIFTH CORPS AREA																					
Indiana			3											1	6	17	16		40	43	43
Kentucky			3				1				1			1	1	4			6	10	10
Ohio			6				1		1		2	1			11	21	34	1	68	76	76
West Virginia			2												3	1	5		9	11	11
SIXTH CORPS AREA																					
Illinois	1		8		1		3	2	1		7			1	6	19	43		69	85	1
Michigan			2				1	1			2			1	11	19	23	1	55	59	59
Wisconsin			1		3		5	1	2	1	12				5	5	13	2	25	38	38
SEVENTH CORPS AREA																					
Arkansas															1	8	15		24	24	24
Iowa															4	4	7		15	15	15
Kansas													1			3	4	1	9	9	9
Minnesota			2				1		1		2			1	3	11	23	3	41	45	45
Missouri			1												4	13	14		31	32	32
Nebraska			1												2	2	3		7	8	8
North Dakota		1					1			1	2			1	2	1			4	7	7
South Dakota			2													2	1		3	5	5
EIGHTH CORPS AREA																					
Arizona		1	4				1	1			2	1		1	1	3	2	1	9	16	16
Colorado															4	1	9		14	14	14
New Mexico														1	1	4	3		9	9	1
Oklahoma			1												1	2	1		4	5	5
Texas		1			1				1		2		2	1	13	16	26	2	60	63	1
NINTH CORPS AREA																					
California			1		1		2	3	1		7			1	10	19	19	1	50	58	58
Idaho	1						1	2			3				2	2	4	1	9	13	13
Montana			1		1						1				1		4		5	7	7

Number of		Code number, State	State	Infantry divisions																				Cavalry divisions																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Cavalry divisions	Infantry divisions			Headquarters		Special troops		Infantry			Field Artillery			Engineers			Air		Medical			Trains		Chap- lains	Total			Headquarters		Special troops		Cavalry			Machine guns		Field Artillery			Engineers			Medical			Tr ains																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
				Com- mis- sioned officers	En- listed men	Com- mis- sioned officers	En- listed men	Com- mis- sioned officers	War- rant officers	En- listed men	Com- mis- sioned officers	War- rant officers	En- listed men	Com- mis- sioned officers	War- rant officers	En- listed men	Com- mis- sioned officers	En- listed men	Com- mis- sioned officers	War- rant officers	En- listed men	Com- mis- sioned officers	En- listed men		Com- mis- sioned officers	War- rant officers	En- listed men	Com- mis- sioned officers	En- listed men	Com- mis- sioned officers	War- rant officers	En- listed men	Com- mis- sioned officers	War- rant officers	En- listed men	Com- mis- sioned officers	War- rant officers	En- listed men	Com- mis- sioned officers	War- rant officers	En- listed men																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	43	11	Connecticut	9	33	13	176	122	2	2,095	19	1	300			22	114	32	1	253			3	201	3	2,671																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												

Strength of the federally recognized National Guard, by branch, State, and assignment, as of June 30, 1928

13666—28. (Follows p. 63.) No. 1a

[illegible]

Strength in officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of active National Guard, by States and branches, June 30, 1928

¹ Infantry officers on duty with Engineer and Cavalry troops.

APPENDIX E

Quarterly strength of the active National Guard, by States, fiscal year 1928

Corps area	State	Division	Sept. 30, 1927			Dec. 31, 1927			Mar. 31, 1928			June 30, 1928			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
1	Connecticut.....	43	302	5	4,337	297	5	3,972	309	5	3,943	307	5	3,888	304	5	4,035
	Maine.....	43	147	3	2,068	144	3	2,035	144	3	2,008	143	3	1,989	144	3	2,025
	Massachusetts.....	26	656	9	9,131	640	10	8,995	627	10	8,927	613	10	8,971	634	10	9,006
	New Hampshire.....		67	2	951	66	2	955	64	2	937	67	2	938	66	2	945
	Rhode Island.....	43	116	1	1,428	116	1	1,478	115	1	1,477	113	1	1,494	115	1	1,469
	Vermont.....	43	78	1	1,144	78	1	1,152	78	1	1,129	80	1	1,147	79	1	1,143
	Corps area total.....		1,366	21	19,059	1,341	22	18,587	1,337	22	18,421	1,323	22	18,427	1,342	22	18,623
2	Delaware.....	44	56	1	745	57	1	764	57	1	750	56	1	741	57	1	750
	New Jersey.....	44	328	6	4,523	325	5	4,501	322	6	4,447	327	5	4,508	325	6	4,495
	New York.....	27	1,341	18	19,327	1,324	20	19,476	1,310	20	19,417	1,318	20	19,459	1,323	19	19,420
	Porto Rico.....	44															
			86	1	1,404	82	1	1,397	84	1	1,386	84	1	1,425	84	1	1,403
	Corps area total.....		1,811	26	25,999	1,788	27	26,138	1,773	28	26,000	1,785	27	26,133	1,789	27	26,068
3	District of Columbia.....	29	63	1	880	64	1	868	62	1	863	63	1	930	63	1	885
	Maryland.....	29	226	2	2,898	228	3	2,860	230	3	2,926	223	3	3,038	227	3	2,931
	Pennsylvania.....	28	849	13	10,944	845	13	11,023	834	13	10,959	829	12	10,907	839	13	10,958
	Virginia.....	29	264	4	4,084	261	4	3,891	251	4	3,495	255	4	3,493	258	4	3,741
	Corps area total.....		1,402	20	18,806	1,398	21	18,642	1,377	21	18,243	1,370	20	18,368	1,387	21	18,515
4	Alabama.....	31	214	2	2,760	221	2	2,564	218	1	2,610	206	2	2,597	215	2	2,633
	Florida.....	31	144	2	2,138	151	2	2,136	151	2	2,225	152	2	2,287	150	2	2,196
	Georgia.....	30	234	3	3,305	230	3	3,297	225	3	3,279	220	3	3,360	227	3	3,310
	Louisiana.....	31	132		1,908	125	1	1,832	126	2	1,875	126	1	1,871	127	1	1,872
	Mississippi.....	31	118	2	1,626	119	2	1,554	119	2	1,569	121	2	1,617	119	2	1,593
	North Carolina.....	30	222	5	3,513	227	5	3,478	226	5	3,359	225	5	3,355	225	5	3,426
	South Carolina.....	30	118	1	2,127	119	1	2,084	123	1	2,040	121	1	2,154	120	1	2,101
	Tennessee.....	30	198	3	2,729	198	3	2,567	200	3	2,503	188	2	2,514	196	2	2,578
	Corps area total.....		1,380	18	20,106	1,390	19	19,512	1,388	19	19,460	1,359	18	19,755	1,379	18	19,708

Quarterly strength of the active National Guard, by States, fiscal year 1828—Continued

66

REPORT OF CHIEF OF THE MILITIA BUREAU

Corps area	State	Division	Sept. 30, 1927			Dec. 31, 1927			Mar. 31, 1928			June 30, 1928			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	352	5	4,492	347	6	4,507	347	6	4,512	342	6	4,457	347	6	4,492
	Kentucky.....	38	218	2	2,603	221	2	2,633	217	2	2,552	213	2	2,588	217	2	2,594
	Ohio.....	37	595	7	8,223	595	8	7,924	589	9	7,944	578	9	7,895	589	8	7,997
	West Virginia.....	38	87	1	1,364	98		1,569	97	1	1,613	102	1	1,655	96	1	1,550
	Corps area total.....		1,252	15	16,682	1,261	16	16,633	1,250	18	16,621	1,235	18	16,595	1,249	17	16,633
6	Illinois.....	33	621	9	8,712	608	9	8,697	598	8	8,810	598	8	8,617	606	8	8,709
	Michigan.....	32	326	4	4,385	325	5	4,266	311	5	4,187	304	5	4,133	317	5	4,243
	Wisconsin.....	32	347	6	4,792	346	6	4,597	353	5	4,322	343	6	4,295	347	6	4,501
	Corps area total.....		1,294	19	17,889	1,279	20	17,560	1,262	18	17,319	1,245	19	17,045	1,270	19	17,453
7	Arkansas.....		144	2	2,199	142	2	2,167	143	2	2,054	141	2	2,034	143	2	2,114
	Iowa.....	34	248	3	3,498	246	3	3,422	241	3	3,421	238	3	3,439	243	3	3,445
	Kansas.....	35	246	4	3,251	248	4	3,188	245	4	3,081	247	4	3,065	246	4	3,146
	Minnesota.....	34	345	5	4,617	342	5	4,607	322	5	4,559	338	5	4,600	337	5	4,596
	Missouri.....	35	295	5	4,572	290	5	4,447	287	5	4,216	293	5	4,183	291	5	4,354
	Nebraska.....	35	110	2	1,850	111	2	1,628	103	2	1,593	106	2	1,602	108	2	1,669
	North Dakota.....	34	70	1	1,265	72	1	1,203	73	1	1,177	71	1	1,199	71	1	1,211
	South Dakota.....	34	99	2	1,176	97	2	1,177	96	1	1,177	98	2	1,180	98	2	1,177
	Corps area total.....		1,557	24	22,428	1,548	24	21,839	1,510	23	21,278	1,532	24	21,302	1,537	24	21,712
	Arizona.....	45	64	1	915	59	1	861	58	1	833	54	1	823	59	1	858
8	Colorado.....	45	134	1	1,621	145	1	1,605	132	1	1,577	138	1	1,629	137	1	1,608
	New Mexico.....	45	74	1	1,033	75	2	1,036	71	1	1,075	65	1	1,057	71	1	1,050
	Oklahoma.....	45	398	6	5,256	394	6	4,875	394	6	4,629	411	6	4,602	399	6	4,841
	Texas.....	36	560	9	8,579	553	7	8,319	554	8	7,145	569	8	7,227	559	8	7,817
	Corps area total.....		1,230	18	17,404	1,226	17	16,696	1,209	17	15,259	1,237	17	15,338	1,225	17	16,174
9	California.....	40	385	6	5,007	372	5	4,993	363	6	5,009	370	6	5,109	373	6	5,029
	Idaho.....	41	83	2	996	82	2	1,019	81	2	1,058	78	2	989	81	2	1,016
	Montana.....	41	70	1	1,020	70	1	1,044	74	1	1,064	73	1	1,029	72	1	1,039
	Nevada.....											3		1			
	Oregon.....	41	186	3	2,906	184	3	2,981	184	3	2,836	184	3	2,777	184	3	2,875
	Utah.....	40	102	2	1,141	104	2	1,143	100	2	1,134	101	2	1,141	102	2	1,140

APPENDIX B

Washington.....	41	206	3	2,473	199	3	2,450	200	3	2,428	203	3	2,455	202	3	2,451
Wyoming.....	41	48	1	702	49	1	738	50	1	768	46	1	751	48	1	740
Corps area total.....		1,080	18	14,245	1,060	17	14,368	1,052	18	14,297	1,058	18	14,251	1,063	18	14,290
Hawaii.....		106	2	1,585	103	2	1,539	104	1	1,551	100	1	1,579	103	1	1,564
Total.....		12,478	181	174,203	12,394	185	171,514	12,262	185	168,449	12,244	184	168,793	12,344	184	170,740
Aggregate.....		186,862			184,093			180,896			181,221			183,268		

APPENDIX F

Consolidated annual armory inspection report, National Guard, 1928

[S., satisfactory; V. S., very satisfactory]

Branch	1			2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9						10	11	12	13	14	15			16		17		18	19		
	Number actually present at inspection			Personnel attending Army service schools			Personnel enrolled in reserve officers' training corps			Total to be credited to attendance (sum of items 1, 2, and 3)			Actual strength of organization at date of inspection			Personnel in organization with less than one year's service			Strength during 12 months prior to inspection			Attendance at drill during 12 months prior to inspection			Personnel protected during 12 months prior to inspection by—						Average number drills or assemblies held during 12 months prior to inspection	Average number drills or assemblies at which officers qualified for pay	Total number of units in which a mobilization plan was—		Average state of discipline of organizations	Average state of morale and esprit of organizations	Total number of armories owned by—			Total number of armories in which adequate facilities for training entire command are—		Total number of armories in which adequate protection for Federal property—		Average status as to care and storage of property	Total number of armories having—	
																																													Adequate	Inadequate
	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	On hand	Not on hand	Adequate	Inadequate	Is afforded	Is not afforded	Adequate	Inadequate								
Infantry	5,046	76	73,324	78		45	3		530	5,127	76	73,899	5,354	79	89,881	143	15	33,101	5,315	74	82,836	5,057	73	62,641	1,948	16	27,101	1,778	18	24,584	46.8	44.0	1,613	100	V. S.	V. S.	595	31	605	1,036	239	1,162	113	V. S.	5	19
Field Artillery	2,455	44	25,461	22	1	25			236	2,477	45	25,722	2,596	46	30,828	62	3	11,503	2,630	46	31,012	2,299	45	21,807	1,039	13	11,196	710	11	8,441	47.7	45.4	658	35	V. S.	V. S.	141	26	196	321	48	352	14	V. S.	190	23
Cavalry	750	14	9,454	19		1	2		103	771	14	9,558	833	14	11,657	59	2	4,230	798	14	11,713	738	14	8,105	295	3	4,338	255	2	3,479	47.7	45.3	253	20	V. S.	V. S.	70	8	85	138	41	159	18	V. S.	137	22
Coast Artillery	773	17	10,316						99	773	17	10,415	811	17	12,258	33		4,186	808	16	12,595	779	15	9,083	314	6	4,727	260	7	3,598	47.9	42.7	259	8	V. S.	V. S.	76		48	103	21	110	14	V. S.	7	
Engineer	436	11	6,222	8					110	446	11	6,332	465	11	7,648	20	1	2,816	465	11	7,721	442	11	5,141	218	5	2,887	194	4	2,517	47.5	46.9	150	4	V. S.	V. S.	27	4	42	47	26	68	5	V. S.	4	
Quartermaster Corps	114		1,576						9	114		1,585	116		2,005	5		748	115		1,987	113		1,446	39		650	39		600	47.5	44.0	54	1	S.	V. S.	13	3	27	40	3	42	1	V. S.		
Signal	10		131							10		131	10		147			54	10		146	9		116	2		13	10		147	56.0	48.0	4		V. S.	V. S.			1	1		1		V. S.		
Medical Department	410	13	4,334						67	410	13	4,401	431	14	5,711	33	1	2,072	431	14	5,716	410	14	4,039	205	6	2,279	204	6	2,087	46.5	43.9	125	7	V. S.	V. S.	50	1	51	87	14	97	4	V. S.	2	4
Air Corps	307		1,436	2		6			6	309		1,448	304		1,754	24		742	356		1,736	291		1,357	118		650	119		574	46.0	45.6	47	4	V. S.	V. S.	20	1	1	17	9	23		V. S.		
Miscellaneous	963		4,243	20		1			92	983		4,336	1,131		5,262	27		1,793	1,082		5,292	911		3,751	396		1,839	377		1,714	46.3	43.2	195	16	V. S.	V. S.	122	6	75	166	27	182	14	V. S.	13	5
Total	11,264	175	136,497	149	1	78	7		1,252	11,420	176	137,827	12,111	181	167,151	406	22	61,245	12,010	175	161,354	11,049	172	116,986	4,474	49	55,680	3,946	48	47,741	47.9	44.9	3,358	195	V. S.	V. S.	1,114	80	1,131	1,955	429	2,196	183	V. S.	351	81

1 Average for all organizations.

1225

2079

F

report, National Guard, 1928

ery satisfactory]

of ar- by—	16		17		18	19		20	21	22		23		24	25		26		27		28				29		30		31	32									
	Total number of armories in which facilities for training entire command are—		Total number of armories in which adequate protection for Federal property—		Average status as to care and storage of property	Total number of armories having—		Average status as to care and use of animals	Average status as to care of stables	Total number of garages which are—		Average status as to care and use of		Average condition of records	Total number of armories in which indoor range facilities are—		Total number of units to which suitable and accessible small-arms ranges are—		Total number of units having suitable and accessible small-arms ranges which—		Total number of units in which a specific training objective for—		Total number of units in which the programs and schedules were such as to reasonably assure—	Total number of units in which a file of schedules for conducting the test in training was—	Per cent of readiness for offensive combat service considering only present personnel, as to—		Average degree of proficiency in—												
	Private parties	Adequate	Inadequate	Is afforded		Is not afforded	Adequate			Inadequate	Motor vehicles	Airplanes	Available		Not available	Available	Not available	Make proper use of same	Do not make proper use	Was set	Was not set	Was set			Was not set	The attainment of objective	The nonattainment of objective	On hand	Not on hand	Training	Equipment— material	Basic	Specialist	Use primary weapon— equipment	Use auxiliary weapon— equipment	Fire control	Communica- tions	Organization training in other general subjects applicable to each arm	
605 196 85 48 42 27 1 51 1 75	1,036 321 138 103 47 40 — 87 17 166	239 48 41 21 26 3 — 14 9 27	1,162 352 159 110 68 42 — 97 23 182	113 14 18 14 5 1 — 4 23 14	V. S. V. S. V. S. V. S. V. S. V. S. — V. S. V. S. V. S.	5 190 137 — 4 — — 2 — 13	19 23 22 7 — — — 4 — 5	S. V. S. V. S. — — — — S. — S.	S. V. S. V. S. — V. S. — — S. — V. S.	57 116 16 47 6 28 1 47 20 85	10 7 3 8 — 2 — 6 4 13	S. S. S. V. S. V. S. V. S. — V. S. V. S. V. S.	V. S. S. — V. S. — V. S. — V. S. — V. S.	940 127 103 70 85 49 24 5 4 107	300 236 70 58 25 23 25 3 16 53	1,008 367 174 183 83 83 25 3 6 129	632 228 58 157 61 58 25 — 34 11 50	953 362 157 188 77 22 3 — 26 119	136 52 26 263 15 6 3 — 4 4 10	1,767 638 35 225 28 254 134 55 4 130 45 209	22 35 28 5 2 11 3 — 4 1 3 21	1,700 612 39 225 5 254 134 55 4 130 45 209	129 61 23 39 14 11 3 — 1 1 3 22	1,761 833 235 266 146 54 4 128 48 206	41 22 23 3 1 2 — 2 14	1,740 640 232 24 258 144 54 4 128 44 199	77 31 24 6 4 — 4 — 3 24	68.8 70.8 64.3 72.4 67.7 74.0 73.0 74.2 69.7 69.8	80.7 82.1 76.6 81.1 80.2 78.8 63.0 76.5 63.4 77.7	S. S. S. S. S. S. V. S.									

3490
120
3610

3466
253
3619

Branch	Personnel																		Marksmanship and gunner qualification																												
	1					2					3					4		5	6		7	8				9		10								11						12					
	Present at camp					Absent from camp					Present and absent					Number joined since last camp		Number of enlisted men with less than 2 months' service	Number of National Guard reservists attending camp		Number of citizens' military training camp graduates in organization	Number of citizens' military training camp graduates in organization				(A) Number rated Air Corps pilots in organization. (B) Number under (A) qualified in service type airplanes during camp	Rifle								Pistol						Machine gun						
	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Attached medical		Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Attached medical		Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Attached medical		Officers	Enlisted men		Number of reserve officers' training corps graduates in organization	Basic		Red	White	Blue	A		B	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	Dismounted	Mounted	Dismounted	Mounted	Dismounted	Mounted	A	B
Infantry	4,970	74	76,424	309	1,772	204	4	15,652	16	334	5,174	78	92,076	325	2,106	881	34,785	14,134	45	81	799	926	634	444	314	17			20		22,041		20		14,852		9		7,407	8,034		6,141		2,542		360	6,306
Field Artillery	2,334	47	27,443	208	1,043	140	1	4,573	11	184	2,524	48	32,021	219	1,227	436	12,485	5,042	14	7	214	211	115	71	56	10	1	17	230	44	2,235	17	103	43	1,484	15	83	18	891	4,787	565	3,287		123			
Cavalry	729	13	9,831	73	301	40		2,071	5	74	769	13	11,902	78	375	147	5,191	1,637	2	12	117	80	48	41	40	5		122		1,219		100		707	1	87	1	455	1,957		1,194		27	263			
Coast Artillery	766	18	10,964	53	256	19		1,554	2	31	785	18	12,518	55	287	138	5,086	1,828	1		113	146	83	151	53	8		45		2,908		45		1,912		25		749	2,486		1,831		240	14			
Engineer	430	13	5,355	43	222	12		1,375	3	24	442	13	7,730	46	246	88	3,454	1,284		2	125	85	56	32	14	2				534				405			127	183		140		58					
Quartermaster Corps	118		1,874	13	83	7		394		14	125		2,268	13	97	23	859	340		2	5	13	9	4	5											103		26		19							
Signal	9		122	2	8	1		24		2	10		146	2	10	1	32	4		1	1	1													18		18		15								
Medical Department	424	13	4,966	14		31		964		455	13	5,930	14		81	2,196	872	60	20	9	9	1			1	126									626		532		169								
Air Corps	273		1,362	15	63	46		206	3	11	319		1,568	18	74	78	686	270	1	1	31	29	8	6	4	223				179				180		101		535		112	118						
Miscellaneous	1,022		4,346	6	28	138		904	2	8	1,160		5,250	7	36	187	2,287	881		1	79	53	35	18	25											1,375	49	962		12							
Total	11,125	178	143,692	736	3,776	638	5	27,717	42	682	11,763	183	171,409	778	4,458	2,060	67,061	26,202	72	106	1,534	1,604	1,009	776	520	266	127	17	417	44	29,116	17	268	43	19,540	16	204	19	9,730	1,968	614	14,242	350	5,977	222	883	6,701

1 Average for all organizations.

APPENDIX G

Consolidated annual field inspection report, National Guard, 1927

[S., satisfactory; V. S., very satisfactory]

Consolidated annual field inspection report, National Guard, 1927																														Musketry						General comments																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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Artillery														Training										Musketry																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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Pistol														Machine gun										Number qualified as gunners		Firing efficiency of organization (artillery only)		Number hired for encampment		General proficiency in care and handling all animals		General proficiency organizations in riding, driving, and use of animals in field training		Number hired for encampment		Manner in which all motor vehicles were cared for		Proficiency attained by organizations in driving and use of motor vehicles in convoy or other training		Appearance, condition, sufficiency, care, and up-keep of arms, uniforms, etc.		Discipline of organization		Morale and esprit		Officers		Noncommissioned officers		Training schedules		Methods of instruction		For troops		For staffs		Were objectives attained during the period of field training?		Were recruits segregated for instruction?		Number of hours devoted daily to—		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—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Number firing (courses fired)		Number completing course (courses fired)		Number qualified (courses fired)		Number firing (courses fired)		Number completing course (courses fired)		Expert		First and second class gunners		Number hired for encampment		General proficiency in care and handling all animals		General proficiency organizations in riding, driving, and use of animals in field training		Number hired for encampment		Manner in which all motor vehicles were cared for		Proficiency attained by organizations in driving and use of motor vehicles in convoy or other training		Appearance, condition, sufficiency, care, and up-keep of arms, uniforms, etc.		Discipline of organization		Morale and esprit		Officers		Noncommissioned officers		Training schedules		Methods of instruction		For troops		For staffs		Were objectives attained during the period of field training?		Were recruits segregated for instruction?		Number of hours devoted daily to—		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—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Dismounted		Mounted		Dismounted		Mounted		Dismounted		Mounted		A		B		A		B		Expert		First and second class gunners		Number hired for encampment		General proficiency in care and handling all animals		General proficiency organizations in riding, driving, and use of animals in field training		Number hired for encampment		Manner in which all motor vehicles were cared for		Proficiency attained by organizations in driving and use of motor vehicles in convoy or other training		Appearance, condition, sufficiency, care, and up-keep of arms, uniforms, etc.		Discipline of organization		Morale and esprit		Officers		Noncommissioned officers		Training schedules		Methods of instruction		For troops		For staffs		Were objectives attained during the period of field training?		Were recruits segregated for instruction?		Number of hours devoted daily to—		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—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Dismounted		Mounted		Dismounted		Mounted		Dismounted		Mounted		A		B		A		B		Expert		First and second class gunners		Number hired for encampment		General proficiency in care and handling all animals		General proficiency organizations in riding, driving, and use of animals in field training		Number hired for encampment		Manner in which all motor vehicles were cared for		Proficiency attained by organizations in driving and use of motor vehicles in convoy or other training		Appearance, condition, sufficiency, care, and up-keep of arms, uniforms, etc.		Discipline of organization		Morale and esprit		Officers		Noncommissioned officers		Training schedules		Methods of instruction		For troops		For staffs		Were objectives attained during the period of field training?		Were recruits segregated for instruction?		Number of hours devoted daily to—		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—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
8,034		6,141		2,542		369	6,306	256	4,567	396	1,871	S	1,121	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

Musketry							General comments		Commissioned personnel			Organization rating				
31							32	33	34			35	36		37	
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—	
Landscape target	Squad	Section	Platoon	Company	Battalion	Training			Equipment—Material	Commanding officers above captain	Staff officers		Company officers	Satisfactory	Very satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
50	67	43	37	21	4	67	80	S	V. S.	S	S	1,106	493	10	3	
4	22	2	13	6	1	69	77	S	V. S.	S	S	23	10	3	1	
						66	79	S	S	S	S	121	88	4		
	3	2	2	1	1	69	74	S	V. S.	S	S	136	92	3		
						68	73	S	S	S	S	78	53	3		
						74	68	S	V. S.	V. S.	V. S.	39	18	2		
						75	60	S	S	S	S		4			
						75	65	S	S	S	S	64	54	2		
				16		70	33	S	V. S.	V. S.	V. S.	20	20			
				16		66	74	S	S	S	S	99	74	3		
54	92	47	52	60	6	70	68	12.8	S	S	S	1,686	906	30	4	

Statement of amounts expended and obligated under Militia Bureau appropriation

States, corps areas, and bureaus	Forage		Caretakers	Expenses, camps of instruction, field and supplemental training						Schools	Pay, prop- erty and disbursing officers	General expenses, equipment, and instruction, National Guard													Travel of officers and noncommissioned Regular Army, connection with the						
	Project No. 1—For- age, bedding, and horse- shoes	Project No. 1a— Horse- shoeing, veterinary services, etc.	Project No. 3—Em- ployment of caretakers	Project No. 5—July, August, and September camps	Project No. 5a— June camps	Project No. 5b— Supple- mental training	Project No. 8— National matches	Project No. 9— Construc- tion work at training camps	Project No. 10— Mainte- nance and repair work at training camps	Project No. 11— Military service schools	Project No. 12— Pay of United States property and dis- bursing officers	Project No. 13— Pay of National Guard officers on duty in the Militia Bureau	Project No. 14— Target range caretakers	Project No. 15— Rental of target ranges	Project No. 16— Construc- tion work at target ranges	Project No. 17— Mainte- nance and repair work at target ranges	Project No. 18— Repair and renova- tion of clothing and in- dividual equipment	Project No. 19— Mainte- nance and repairs organiza- tional equipment	Project No. 20— Gasoline and oil for armory training	Project No. 20a— Gasoline and oil (flying units) for armory training	Project No. 21— Stationery, etc., for instructors	Project No. 21a— Printed matter, etc., for issue	Project No. 22— Intrastate transporta- tion of equipment and supplies	Project No. 22a— Transporta- tion, etc., reorganized units	Project No. 23— Pay and expenses of Air Service personnel injured during armory drill training	Project No. 24— Miscella- neous expenses	Project No. 25— Corres- pondence courses	Project No. 27— Travel, visits of instruction	Project No. 28— Travel, camps of instruction	Project No. 29— Travel, changes of station	Project No. 30— Travel, changes of station
Alabama	\$39,333.50	\$1,157.57	\$61,387.48	\$162,620.87	\$12,383.97		\$3,642.93			\$3,275.06	\$1,500.00		\$360.00	\$471.64	\$1,920.00		\$167.90	\$155.99	\$673.23	\$4,686.57	\$443.70	\$83.23	\$848.00	\$242.45		\$3.51		\$3,674.45	\$1,664.47	\$185.48	\$1,141.49
Arizona	3,564.32		4,432.50	43,490.74			4,353.70			1,978.99	900.00		660.00				903.00			96.34	45.76		225.25			318.23		1,410.49	615.54		
Arkansas			34,946.65	123,798.53		\$632.35	3,083.45		\$7,831.15	4,029.58	1,200.00		782.50		900.00	\$1,690.34	1,786.08	1,780.00	2,814.32	3,181.92	57.69	57.31	630.74	54.27		1.39		2,481.50	1,813.31	17.18	
California	22,679.43	2,542.70	64,841.16	258,875.59	36,108.16		5,161.72	\$158,133.93	1,398.00	11,552.32	2,100.00		1,200.00	883.11	9,946.67	553.00	5,165.00	2,582.50	1,630.08	5,031.78	862.11	74.25	1,489.20			9.63		4,582.33	2,897.53	370.02	
Colorado	19,421.26	402.39	35,237.48	1,438.57	81,680.50		4,623.15	35,085.00		5,751.00	1,200.00		950.00		975.00		1,876.00	609.70	215.01	4,429.56	96.75	19.48	219.00					3,572.09	95.52	39.98	
Connecticut	9,977.12	1,312.00	53,510.63	191,849.67	240.00	874.63	2,761.72	9,251.10		11,414.48	1,800.00						4,069.00	2,061.41	2,311.29	3,600.00	304.14	457.42	1,000.00		.26		1,087.91	1,089.47	24.75		
Delaware			21,720.19	32,608.13			3,107.16	45,790.54			900.00		180.00			24.95					.75		200.50			1.07		206.61	1,524.67		
District of Columbia			423.00	32,608.13			2,569.38			7,119.44	900.00		645.01		4,778.00	1,845.70	1,044.85	77.65	234.00		92.00	30.80	204.25		.91		36.12	154.00			
Florida	25,408.34	2,672.14	33,291.43	140,880.35	69,479.23		3,928.24	640.00	9,439.56	7,353.81	1,200.00		1,200.00	154.61	13,816.10	999.80	1,27.75	1,125.00	544.04		128.46	1,112.50	1,696.84		440.00		4,473.43	1,696.84	50.45		
Georgia	30,145.80	3,080.58	35,741.10	170,338.57			3,463.34			4,533.54	1,800.00		2,100.00	540.00		2,403.38	3,344.00	1,731.00	397.46		525.01	24.87	865.50		1,446.19		6,161.85	1,497.81			
Hawaii			50,702.94	3,513.87			13,511.14	45,963.65		7,604.42	1,095.67		750.00				783.19	808.50	191.48		43.39	5.58	1,500.00				279.34	3.00			
Idaho	30,614.94	1,500.00	37,815.10	3,513.87	59,838.39		4,246.87	4,680.20	716.35	4,104.25	900.00		60.00	240.00	664.65	150.00	1,279.00	395.63	13.26		89.44	24.50	244.75		625.80		2,506.62	1,220.67	34.39		
Illinois	38,854.55	4,092.15	94,426.86	374,475.25	17,478.97		2,011.68	18,573.18	9,982.40	10,760.11	2,700.00		2,417.95	1,406.00	2,045.00	2,246.34	8,689.65	3,363.37	2,612.21	3,144.26	612.68	375.29	2,206.40		\$2,785.89	3,389.13	3,763.63	1,891.27	382.14		
Indiana	24,930.61	3,173.71	80,728.62	240,578.61			2,779.85			11,516.36	2,100.00		420.00	400.00			4,449.13	1,032.50	3,157.02	4,100.00	538.35	57.88	1,015.51		.45		3,303.16	2,504.66	192.61		
Iowa	28,360.45	373.26	45,215.62	158,637.84		230.40	2,002.60		14,276.80	5,201.60	1,800.00		750.00				1,279.18	518.45	1,386.87		368.85	95.57			.45		2,786.27	2,042.04	105.62		
Kansas	72,755.86	4,444.65	86,244.06	158,589.14			2,095.81		3,026.00	7,032.55	1,500.00			1,026.00			2,045.00	1,222.50		190.75	91.83	461.25					3,345.12	1,767.76	82.51		
Kentucky	28,907.33	743.10	43,282.93	126,510.53			3,025.30		4,342.43	5,274.88	1,500.00			326.53		797.04	1,700.00	430.00	638.65	51.04	48.43	3,222.10			6.53		3,422.10	898.33	65.49		
Louisiana	29,862.74	1,844.11	31,967.83	68,537.29	1,563.71		3,122.01	1,989.05	15,157.86	5,274.88	1,200.00		180.00				1,846.71	765.46	246.43	153.79	30.73	454.83			.43		5,744.48	835.32	56.18		
Maine	16,607.07	1,717.43	15,744.50	97,586.37		509.35	3,999.33	8,146.00	1,500.00	7,101.50	1,200.00		775.00				2,213.80	763.46	324.38	135.09	26.78	496.25			1.18		1,804.78	636.57			
Maryland	12,459.69	1,325.50	31,287.56	125,617.15			3,390.00	9,816.15	2,500.00	6,060.38	1,500.00																				

ded and obligated under Militia Bureau appropriations, fiscal year 1928¹

13666. (Follows p. 67.) No. 8

APPENDIX I

Statement of funds under Militia Bureau appropriations, fiscal year 1928 ¹

Appropriations	Subappropriations	Amount appropriated fiscal year 1928	Amount transferred from fiscal year 1927	General reserve	Transferred to A. D. P. and camps, fiscal year 1928	Transferred from A. E. and T. appropriations	Amount available for fiscal year 1928	Total expended and obligated	Net available balance (including general reserve)
Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard.	Procurement of forage, bedding, etc., for animals.	\$1,265,677.00	\$363,004.10	\$10,000.00	\$126,567.00	-----	\$1,492,114.10	\$1,468,846.31	\$33,267.79
	Compensation of help for care of matériel, animals, and equipment.	2,250,000.00	195,005.47	-----	*10,000.00	-----	2,435,005.47	2,425,299.76	9,705.71
	Expenses, camps of instruction, field and supplemental training.	10,192,000.00	89,209.11	-----	93,556.00	\$25,000.00	10,212,653.11	10,212,632.22	20.89
	Expenses, selected officers and enlisted men, military service schools, etc.	375,000.00	9,447.02	-----	-----	-----	384,447.02	374,637.56	9,809.46
	Pay of property and disbursing officers for the United States.	80,000.00	2,733.33	-----	4,877.00	-----	77,856.33	77,850.84	5.49
	General expenses, equipment, and instruction, National Guard.	600,000.00	212,804.37	-----	60,000.00	-----	752,804.37	729,511.24	23,293.13
	Travel of officers and noncommissioned officers of the Regular Army in connection with the National Guard.	350,000.00	25,621.47	-----	10,000.00	-----	365,621.47	357,698.00	7,923.47
	Transportation of supplies-----	250,000.00	9,577.08	-----	10,000.00 *5,000.00	}-----	244,577.08	235,066.23	9,510.85
	Expenses, sergeant-instructors-----	425,000.00	72,704.17	-----	15,000.00 *10,000.00		472,704.17	470,576.66	2,127.51
	Total-----	15,787,677.00	980,106.12	10,000.00	345,000.00	25,000.00	16,437,783.12	16,352,118.82	95,664.30
Pay of National Guard (armory drill).		10,484,618.00	442,567.15	-----	-----	320,000.00	11,247,185.15	11,183,215.14	63,970.01
Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard.		4,512,280.00	8,960.47	-----	-----	-----	4,521,240.47	4,446,499.33	² 74,741.14
Collections for lost property and sale of unserviceable property.		(³)	-----	-----	-----	-----	126,679.86	126,679.86	-----
Salaries, Militia Bureau (departmental).		132,000.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	132,000.00	131,531.77	468.23
	Total-----	30,916,575.00	1,431,633.74	10,000.00	345,000.00	345,000.00	32,464,888.60	32,240,044.92	234,843.68

¹ As recorded on the books of the Militia Bureau on Aug. 31, 1928.

² An undetermined charge of approximately \$35,000 will further reduce this balance by a similar amount.

³ Collections, less amount credited to "Miscellaneous receipts," reapportioned to States, \$126,679.86.

* Transferred to camps of instruction.

APPENDIX J

Statement of disbursements made by United States property and disbursing officers and by the disbursing officer of the Militia Bureau during the fiscal year 1928 under appropriations for fiscal year 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 noncommissioned officers of the Regular Army in connection with National Guard			Transportation of supplies		Expenses, sergeant-instructors		Horses, Cavalry, Artillery, and Engineers	Quarter-master for rifle range	Arms, uniforms, and equipment for field service, National Guard								
	1926	1927	1928	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928	1927	1928	1926	1927	1927	No year	1926	1927	1928	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1926	1927	
Alabama		\$158.45	\$40,062.24	\$300.00	\$61,387.48			\$107,575.36	\$37.50		\$1,500.00	\$22.00	\$764.69	\$8,813.43								\$75.20				\$322.24	\$4,339.16				\$22.00	\$1,658.08	
Arizona		22.46			4,432.50			27,141.78			900.00			1,563.00								2.10				25.00	309.03					49.56	
Arkansas				450.00	34,946.65			91,811.26			1,200.00			1,373.42	9,660.48						\$2.40	3.00	\$660.00			713.50	7,084.97				22.40	2,536.92	
California		189.08	2,542.70		64,616.16	\$20.00	\$3,370.97	345,629.23			2,100.00			1,337.30	17,381.98										589.90	5,654.76						6,150.25	
Colorado			402.39	65.00	35,237.48		3,313.49	95,698.83			1,200.00			28.96	8,710.19										169.91	2,415.66						3,577.36	
Connecticut		320.75	654.95		53,510.63			167,806.51			1,800.00			1,828.84	5,628.07							52.50				590.72	1,562.10					2,792.81	
Delaware					11,944.53		2,259.13	53,803.30			900.00				643.05											3,922.14	643.92				283.54	1,783.67	
District of Columbia					400.00	176.85		20,989.60			900.00			1,378.50	2,696.48										\$106.69	405.17	643.92					344.99	
Florida		35.50	27,105.40	300.00	33,239.00			146,781.23			1,200.00			17	6,158.99											2,730.77	833.37					7,727.74	
Georgia		667.20	30,014.70	3,055.00	32,939.90			121,511.50		\$150.00	1,650.00			1,639.82	6,232.30											1,266.37	1,954.86					5,919.50	
Hawaii					91.50			48,739.45			1,096.67			74.22	2,605.45												855.68	318.75				10.00	58,463.95
Idaho		36.00	947.30	1,768.11	37,284.29			47,372.26			900.00			758.25	22,978.42												669.07	5,157.16				1,804.80	1,567.56
Illinois		5.25	4,064.15	1,572.08	94,290.85	10.00	55,590.22	294,135.54			2,700.00			346.47	14,439.15												5,157.16	3,466.90					21,484.08
Indiana		211.00	3,173.71		80,728.62	1,804.80		167,000.03			2,100.00			3,160.19	5,031.07												267.10	717.82					727.60
Iowa		15.00	299.66	600.00	45,253.12		17,654.06	126,512.82			1,500.00			178.00	3,611.57												1,169.33	855.35					1,093.13
Kansas		216.50	3,973.40		86,244.06		66.00	118,220.85			1,500.00			13.88	3,821.28													2,076.50					7,747.95
Kentucky			743.10		43,282.93		77.50	95,050.46			1,200.00			1,024.28	4,299.93													5.00				1,090.96	
Louisiana		60.00	29,906.55		31,967.83		3.85	67,864.52			1,200.00	2.00		3,840.00	6,198.15												12.24	2,980.82					18,328.73
Maine		94.00	1,717.43		15,744.50	275.64	3,813.95	83,883.13			1,500.00			1,078.72	8,236.28											3,672.16	6,847.55			\$32.75			1,464.29
Maryland			1,325.50		31,287.56			110,407.08			2,475.00		250.00	2,712.23	18,462.18								1,800.50				2,973.79	3,890.80					360.00
Massachusetts		133.95	3,303.38	8,975.00	97,036.47		784.89	361,450.03			1,800.00			12,134.23	12,134.23												960.70	2,973.79					15,490.63
Michigan		136.00	2,271.35		71,836.16		224.00	189,973.11			2,059.17	1,418.93		2,735.07	10,667.90												43.00					1,348.52	
Minnesota		218.16	695.37	510.00	53,236.66	45.36	11,046.70	191,293.58			1,006.67			1,025.52	2,511.44													6.00				37,377.14	
Mississippi				280.00	8,199.40			91,546.30			2,100.00			495.93	18,855.83													15.60				950.50	
Missouri					63,488.14		24,886.81	196,517.02			900.00			72.57	3,951.44													35.00				5,743.13	
Montana					862.33			56,070.12			1,200.00			8.33	3,562.08													143.86				584.21	
Nebraska					2,404.60		5,699.80	88,365.33			900.00			82.85	1,348.88													357.50				11,437.03	
New Hampshire					9,582.73			36,375.99			2,100.00			8,233.09	6,833.14													71.00				584.00	
New Jersey		768.23	5,098.91	689.33	62,012.97	4,800.00	949.78	187,580.67			2,100.00			944.00	1,188.19													2.00				182,155.79	
New Mexico			589.54		32,768.00		4.00	34,604.68			900.00			6,087.72	53,654.31													137.06				7,130.08	
New York		691.33	4,412.99	1,243.34	209,192.45	5,761.50	104,969.44	616,301.16			3,600.00	60.00		924.26	3,632.07													52.76				13,036.18	
North Carolina			16,630.38	4,609.97	50,814.63			116,675.70			1,500.00		125.00	924.26	1,174.96													750.60				48,325.68	
North Dakota					33,268.27			33,268.27			900.00	158.00		815.24	1,174.96																	396.43	
Ohio		225.65	4,115.17	600.00	115,396.69		44,297.80	307,361.43			2,527.50			2,977.77	15,638.14																	900.70	
Oklahoma		74.75	1,788.79	150.00	109,500.57		22.19	194,363.91			2,100.00	100.00		112.69	12,999.88																	40,006.07	
Oregon					5,077.60		763.11	142,002.74			1,500.00			83.44	11,268.55																	485.93	
Pennsylvania	\$2																																

of the fiscal year 1928 under appropriations for fiscal year indicated (as shown by Accounts Current)

The fiscal year 1926 under appropriations										Total of appropriations							Grand total	
Expenses, sergeant-instructors		Horses, Cavalry, Artillery, and Engineers	Quarter-master for rifle range	Arms, uniforms, and equipment for field service, National Guard														
1926	1927	1927	No year	1926	1927	1928	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1926	1927	1928	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	No year		
	\$75.20				\$322.24	\$4,339.16				\$22.00	\$1,658.08	\$223,677.67				\$225,357.75		
	2.10				25.00	309.03					49.56	34,346.31				34,395.87		
					713.50	7,084.97					2,536.92	144,703.36				147,240.28		
\$2.40	3.00	\$660.00			589.90	5,654.76				22.40	6,150.25	437,924.83				444,097.48		
					169.91	2,415.66					3,577.36	143,664.55				147,241.91		
	52.50				590.72	1,562.10					2,792.81	230,462.26				233,255.07		
						3,922.14					2,259.13	71,213.02				73,472.15		
				\$106.69	405.17	643.92				283.54	1,783.67	34,630.00				36,697.21		
					9.32	2,730.77					344.99	217,265.39				217,610.38		
	822.35				1,266.37	833.37					7,727.74	193,181.77				200,909.51		
	28.00					1,954.86					5,919.50	54,234.18				60,153.68		
					855.68	318.75					4,782.54	89,428.05				94,210.59		
	233.60				304.57	6,232.03				10.00	58,463.95	424,400.99				482,874.96		
					669.07	5,157.16				1,804.80	1,567.56	272,598.67				275,971.03		
	54.83					3,466.90					21,484.08	182,363.57				203,847.65		
					267.10	717.82					727.60	214,317.70				215,045.30		
						1,169.33					91.38	145,567.10				145,658.48		
	5.00					855.35					1,093.13	136,094.48				137,187.61		
						2,076.50				277.64	7,747.95	110,819.71				118,845.30		
					12.24	2,980.82					1,090.96	155,737.24				156,828.20		
	1,800.50				3,672.16	6,847.55					18,328.73	489,574.61				507,903.34		
						3,890.80		\$32.75			360.00	281,905.65		\$32.75		282,298.40		
					980.70	2,973.79				1,464.29	15,490.63	260,926.47				277,881.39		
	43.00					963.99					1,348.52	104,227.80				105,576.32		
	6.00				11,988.40	3,358.31					37,377.14	284,319.30				321,696.44		
	15.60					520.00					950.50	61,441.56				62,392.06		
	35.00					1,047.90		4.40			5,743.13	96,579.91		4.40		102,327.44		
	357.50				143.86	1,600.56					584.21	49,808.16				50,392.37		
	71.00				725.60	3,340.56				4,800.00	11,437.03	266,966.25				283,203.28		
	2.00					553.11					950.00	70,603.52				71,553.52		
	137.06	5,280.00			3,726.90	24,698.25		5,623.16		5,821.50	182,155.79	911,859.16		5,623.16		1,105,459.61		
	750.60				52.76	2,315.24					7,130.08	191,568.02				198,698.10		
					50.00					158.00	13,036.18	35,343.23				48,337.41		
	105.60	\$8,626.80			118.86	3,357.30					48,325.68	448,396.23				505,348.71		
	36.80					4,161.93				100.00	396.43	324,915.08				325,411.51		
33.00	222.40	165.00			54.15	1,225.60				35.00	900.70	161,074.49				162,010.19		
					1,267.27	9,376.54	\$23.60	185.95	\$35.63	294.00	40,006.07	800,927.45	\$23.60	185.95	\$35.63	841,472.70		
					60.00	60.00				.50	485.93	56,989.74				57,476.17		
					21.25	604.28					11,440.39	87,427.67				98,868.06		
	17.00				74.56	702.63				100.00	2,906.64	133,051.81				136,058.45		
	27.60				3,265.51	4,104.26					16,210.49	82,356.52				98,567.01		
	402.95				161.28	3,374.57				41.66	2,141.13	217,188.83				219,371.62		
	81.50					5,116.64					1,789.39	467,807.40				469,596.79		
					20.00	2,809.19				158.46	36,806.39	134,552.04				171,516.89		
						1,255.78					4,881.81	46,349.22			28.70	51,259.73		
	12.00				15.00	1,066.29				28.70	4,680.57	195,554.73				200,235.30		
	38.00				264.62	1,688.88				9.37	26,640.24	160,699.21				187,348.82		
					360.00	417.00					89,367.09	54,595.33				143,962.42		
	97.00					2,798.75				119.18	17,352.23	309,554.23				327,025.64		
						1,479.40					3,803.46	61,419.14				65,222.60		
0										84.73	5,946.63	57,283.10				63,314.46		
0	37.40	5,535.69	6,105.00	8,626.80	106.69	33,253.33	150,134.50	23.60	5,846.26	64.33	15,607.07	740,822.39	10,421,896.71	23.60	5,846.26	64.33	8,626.80	11,192,887.16

APPENDIX K

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	Attendance of National Guard, calendar year 1927
FIRST CORPS AREA					
1	Connecticut	Niantic	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	3,275
2	Maine	Camp Keyes, Augusta	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	1,221
3	do	Fort Williams	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	468
4	Massachusetts	Camp Devons	C	O. U. S.	7,546
5	New Hampshire	Rye Beach	Ex. N. G.	L. U. S.	654
6	do	Salisbury	Ex. N. G.	L. U. S.	238
7	Rhode Island	Quonset Point	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	974
8	Vermont	Vermont State camp	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	1,028
9	New York	Fort H. G. Wright	C	O. U. S.	2,949
SECOND CORPS AREA					
10	Delaware	Bethany Beach	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	524
11	New Jersey	Seagirt	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	3,861
12	New York	Peekskill	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	10,023
13	do	Pine Camp	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	6,405
14	do	Mitchell Field	C	O. U. S.	230
15	do	Fort Ontario	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	2,061
16	Porto Rico	Yauco	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	1,476
THIRD CORPS AREA					
17	District of Columbia	Camp Sims	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	None.
18	Maryland	Camp Ritchie, Cascade	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	2,112
19	do	Camp Meade	C	O. U. S.	135
20	Pennsylvania	Mount Gretna	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	8,485
21	do	Tobyhanna Military Reservation	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	3,194
22	do	Carlisle Barracks	C	O. U. S.	346
23	Virginia	Fort Humphreys	C	O. U. S.	531
24	do	State rifle range, Virginia Beach	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	2,085
25	do	Fortress Monroe	C	O. U. S.	1,542
26	do	Langley Field	C	O. U. S.	76
FOURTH CORPS AREA					
27	Alabama	Camp McClellan	C	O. U. S.	2,366
28	Florida	Camp Joseph E. Johnston	Ex. N. G.	O. S. & U. S.	1,258
29	do	Fort Barrancas	C	O. U. S.	304
30	Georgia	Fort Oglethorpe	C	O. U. S.	1,321
31	do	St. Simons Island	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	1,090
32	Louisiana	Camp Beauregard	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	3,585
33	Mississippi	Biloxi	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	None.
34	North Carolina	Fort Bragg	C	O. U. S.	672
35	do	Camp Glenn	Ex. N. G.	O. S. & U. S.	1,674
36	South Carolina	Fort Moultrie	C	O. U. S.	867
37	do	Camp Jackson	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	3,746
38	Tennessee	Camp Peay, Tullahoma	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	1,369
39	do	Park Field, Memphis	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	121
FIFTH CORPS AREA					
40	Indiana	None			
41	Kentucky	Camp Knox	C	O. U. S.	8,305
42	Ohio	Wilbur Wright Field	C	O. U. S.	111
43	do	Camp Perry	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	5,541
44	West Virginia	Point Pleasant	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	1,090
SIXTH CORPS AREA					
45	Illinois	Camp Grant, Rockford	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	5,922
46	Michigan	Camp Grayling	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	4,841
47	Wisconsin	Camp Douglas	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	3,189
48	do	Camp McCoy, Sparta	C	O. U. S.	3,858

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 1927
SEVENTH CORPS AREA					
49	Arkansas.....	Camp Pike.....	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	1, 176
50	do.....	Little Rock Intermediate Air Depot.	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	60
51	Iowa.....	Camp Dodge.....	Ex. N. G.	O. S. & U. S.	2, 085
52	Kansas.....	Fort Riley.....	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	4, 168
53	Minnesota.....	Fort Snelling.....	C.	O. U. S.	245
54	do.....	Wold-Chamberlain Field.....	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	117
55	do.....	Lake City.....	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	2, 838
56	Missouri.....	Camp Clark.....	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	2, 668
57	do.....	Anglem Field.....	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	92
58	Nebraska.....	Ashland.....	Ex. N. G.	O. S. & U. S.	1, 601
59	North Dakota.....	Camp Grafton, Devils Lake.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	1, 112
60	South Dakota.....	Rapid City, S. Dak.....	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	1, 105
EIGHTH CORPS AREA					
61	Arizona.....	Fort Huachuca.....	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	704
62	Colorado.....	State rifle range, Golden.....	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	1, 243
63	do.....	Lowry Field.....	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	100
64	New Mexico.....	Las Vegas.....	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	428
65	Oklahoma.....	Fort Sill.....	C.	O. U. S.	6, 314
66	Texas.....	Palacios.....	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	6, 111
67	do.....	Mineral Wells.....	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	977
68	do.....	Fort Bliss.....	C.	O. U. S.	622
NINTH CORPS AREA					
69	California.....	Camp Del Monte.....	C.	L. U. S.	4, 338
70	do.....	San Luis Obispo.....	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	None.
71	do.....	Fort MacArthur.....	C.	O. U. S.	393
72	do.....	Griffith, part air field.....	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	119
73	do.....	Presidio of Monterey.....	C.	O. U. S.	49
74	Idaho.....	Boise Barracks.....	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	794
75	Montana.....	Fort William H. Harrison.....	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	804
76	Oregon.....	Fort Stevens.....	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	302
77	do.....	Gearhart.....	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	2, 467
78	Utah.....	Jordan Narrows.....	Ex. N. G.	L. S. and O. U. S.	908
79	Washington.....	Camp Murray.....	Ex. N. G.	O. S. and U. S.	2, 185
80	do.....	Camp Lewis.....	C.	O. U. S.	133
81	do.....	Fort Worden.....	C.	O. U. S.	291
82	Wyoming.....	Pole Mountain.....	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	461
HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT					
83	Oahu.....	Schofield Barracks.....	C.	O. U. S.	586
84	Maui.....	Wailuku.....	Ex. N. G.	No record.	186
85	Hilo.....	Hilo.....	Ex. N. G.	No record.	403
86	Honolulu.....	Punchbowl.....	Ex. N. G.	O. T.	51
Total.....					160, 905

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.
- O. T..... Owned by Territory.

APPENDIX L

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.....	13		8	
Arizona.....	1		1	
California.....	8		9	2
Colorado.....	9		9	
Connecticut.....	6		10	6
Florida.....	4		13	1
Georgia.....	6		5	2
Idaho.....	44		34	12
Illinois.....	5		15	11
Indiana.....	2			
Iowa.....	23	6	3	
Kansas.....	46	14	10	1
Kentucky.....	3		12	39
Louisiana.....	3			
Maine.....	7			
Maryland.....	5	11	11	29
Massachusetts.....	25		16	2
Michigan.....	2		4	
Minnesota.....	21			1
New Jersey.....	27	5	16	5
New Mexico.....	12			
New York.....	40		82	28
North Carolina.....	5		6	1
Ohio.....	42			4
Oklahoma.....	14		13	
Pennsylvania.....	79		110	45
Rhode Island.....	5		8	4
South Carolina.....			5	
South Dakota.....				13
Tennessee.....	8		23	3
Texas.....	36		29	6
Utah.....	30		9	
Virginia.....	6	11	7	7
Washington.....	5		2	
Wisconsin.....	14			
Wyoming.....	15		9	
Total.....	571	47	479	222

APPENDIX M

Status of Air Corps units of the National Guard on June 30, 1928

Units	States (18)	Number of pilots ¹	Number of observers	Number of officers (includes observers, nonrated officers acting as observers, and 1 ground officer per squadron)	Number of enlisted men	Number of airplanes on hand (including airplanes being overhauled)	Aircraft flying-hours, fiscal year 1928 ¹	Man-hours of flight, fiscal year 1928
Thirty-first Division Aviation: One hundred and sixth Observation Squadron and One hundred and sixth Photo Section.	Alabama.....	15	2	27	92	6	1,601	2,121
Corps—One hundred and fifty-fourth Observation Squadron.	Arkansas.....	11	0	17	61	7	1,706	2,932
Fortieth Division Aviation: One hundred and fifteenth Observation Squadron and One hundred and fifteenth Photo Section.	California.....	13	0	18	101	7	2,661	5,462
Forty-fifth Division Aviation: One hundred and twentieth Observation Squadron and One hundred and twentieth Photo Section.	Colorado.....	19	0	24	62	8	2,253	3,019
Forty-third Division Aviation: One hundred and eighteenth Observation Squadron and One hundred and eighteenth Photo Section.	Connecticut.....	18	5	25	114	7	1,094	1,910
Thirty-third Division Aviation: One hundred and eighth Observation Squadron and One hundred and eighth Photo Section.	Illinois.....	14	0	15	98	6	579	1,130
Thirty-eighth Division Aviation: One hundred and thirteenth Observation Squadron and One hundred and thirteenth Photo Section.	Indiana.....	² 18	0	18	111	7	1,633	2,652
Twenty-ninth Division Aviation: One hundred and fourth Observation Squadron and One hundred and fourth Photo Section.	Maryland.....	19	2	22	95	7	880	1,693
Twenty-sixth Division Aviation: One hundred and first Observation Squadron and One hundred and first Photo Section.	Massachusetts..	10	1	16	88	7	1,073	1,883
Thirty-second Division Aviation: One hundred and seventh Observation Squadron and One hundred and seventh Photo Section.	Michigan.....	11	0	15	84	3	1,104	1,995
Thirty-fourth Division Aviation: One hundred and ninth Observation Squadron and One hundred and ninth Photo Section.	Minnesota.....	17	1	20	106	7	1,104	1,782
Thirty-fifth Division Aviation: One hundred and tenth Observation Squadron and One hundred and tenth Photo Section.	Missouri.....	12	1	17	84	7	1,068	2,128
Twenty-seventh Division Aviation: One hundred and second Observation Squadron and One hundred and second Photo Section.	New York.....	16	1	19	107	6	1,456	2,218
Thirty-seventh Division Aviation: One hundred and twelfth Observation Squadron and One hundred and twelfth Photo Section.	Ohio.....	13	0	20	86	5	720	1,307

Twenty-eighth Division Aviation: One hundred and third Observation Squadron and One hundred and third Photo Section.	Pennsylvania---	18	0	23	110	7	896	1,574
Thirtieth Division Aviation: One hundred and fifth Observation Squadron and One hundred and fifth Photo Section.	Tennessee-----	11	2	19	107	8	1,200	1,570
Thirty-sixth Division Aviation: One hundred and eleventh Observation Squadron and One hundred and eleventh Photo Section.	Texas-----	10	0	15	87	7	1,533	2,664
Forty-first Division Aviation: One hundred and sixteenth Observation Squadron and One hundred and sixteenth Photo Section.	Washington-----	16	0	17	96	8	1,430	2,577
Total-----		261	15	347	1,689	120	³ 23,991	40,554

¹ The average flying time for each National Guard pilot, during the fiscal year 1928, was 91 hours and 55 minutes.

² 1 enlisted pilot.

³ Includes 3,734 hours at field training camps. 5,150 aircraft-hours were flown in standard service type airplanes.

NOTE.—There were 3 fatal accidents in line of duty in the National Guard during the fiscal year in which 5 lives were lost. This is an average of 1 fatal accident for each 7,997 aircraft flying-hours. 2 of these accidents were in the J. N. type airplane, which was discarded Sept. 1, 1927.

APPENDIX N

Status of funds—Reports of survey and statements of charges

State	Collected		Outstanding	
	Payment by indi- viduals	Payments by States	Charged against individuals	Charged against State
Alabama.....	\$317.55	\$6.86	\$13.11	\$41.04
Arizona.....	382.48		116.84	7,747.79
Arkansas.....	771.55	28.72	14.03	185,099.85
California.....	3,713.82	223.22	10.46	99.34
Colorado.....				5,459.55
Connecticut.....	1,840.81			
Delaware.....				
District of Columbia.....	446.30		41.18	1,212.42
Florida.....	6,298.30	106.06	68.00	1,223.99
Georgia.....	1,209.32			1,349.76
Hawaii.....	39.25	285.27		75.99
Idaho.....	1,260.59	164.48		
Illinois.....	3,823.03	136.82	1,028.66	28,569.53
Indiana.....	1,060.43	.65	161.93	2,681.12
Iowa.....	77.16		1.00	812.25
Kansas.....	414.90	42.03	39.58	
Kentucky.....	3,187.67	431.46		5,557.83
Louisiana.....	828.96	35.97		2,622.66
Maine.....	96.71			
Maryland.....	72.26			
Massachusetts.....	3,975.87	880.00	1,476.72	2,305.22
Michigan.....	1,966.03	30.65	76.22	35.75
Minnesota.....	178.10	75.00		39.00
Mississippi.....	1,025.50	156.24	91.65	246.55
Missouri.....	2,601.03	458.05		160.92
Montana.....				597.98
Nebraska.....	245.68			
New Hampshire.....	87.69			91.27
New Jersey.....	270.18			25,597.51
New Mexico.....	1,449.51	39.57		
New York.....	1,943.41	1,034.14	908.40	538.77
North Carolina.....	1,685.05	189.47	169.45	759.39
North Dakota.....	137.94			
Ohio.....	946.58			1,017.25
Oklahoma.....	758.01	27.99	3.60	905.70
Oregon.....	337.63		25.86	
Pennsylvania.....	3,412.89	3,882.15	200.80	37,289.30
Porto Rico.....	1,036.59	67.67	111.89	59.13
Rhode Island.....	166.50	208.68	16.15	292.92
South Carolina.....	54.26		25.78	
South Dakota.....	873.76		7.11	
Tennessee.....	144.72			11,725.71
Texas.....	2,228.41		7.00	424.52
Utah.....	159.30	5.70	12.00	553.47
Vermont.....	313.25	80.49		1,758.87
Virginia.....	290.30		33.05	290.21
Washington.....	3,008.67	3,652.82	62.60	26.81
West Virginia.....	61.73	149.84		468.35
Wisconsin.....	751.63	828.38	37.00	492.08
Wyoming.....	126.82		4.11	293.39
Total.....	56,078.12	13,228.38	4,764.18	328,523.19

APPENDIX O

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 1928

State	Blankets, gray		Blankets, wool		Compasses, prismatic		Compasses, watch		Field glasses		Gauntlets		Instruments, drawing, sets		Knives, clasp or gabion		Pistols		Revolvers		Rifles		Shirts, flannel		Shoes, service		Tubes, radio	
	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost
Alabama			27				7	2											1							1		
Arizona				4				1		3							2	1									3	5
Arkansas			11	81																							26	
California			284	35	1		1	21	1	8			1				3	9	2	11	5	2	188	72	87	42		
Colorado			6	138		2			1	1							5	11		1	4	1	32	132	22	126		
Connecticut		1	4	29		1		7	1	1		5						2				5	15	95	5	58		2
Delaware																												
District of Columbia			52	2			2	5							1		3	1			1	1	85	42	53	20		
Florida			70	24				6									3	6	2	2		2	178	25	128	3		
Georgia			73	73	1		10								9		7	2	2	1		4	166	1,140	141	459		
Hawaii			1	41					4								1	1			1	4	199	2	8			
Idaho			1	2													1	2				1	8	2	30			
Illinois			181	265	4	3	9	14	2	6							105	30	53	21	3	19	528	626	399	330		
Indiana			131	65			3	1		3								19	8				122	100	65	65		
Iowa			153					4									63	5	3	1	3		28		50	1		
Kansas			13	23		1			4	1							16	2					41	21	28	5		
Kentucky			250	133	5	2	17	25	8	5							13	7	80	11	12		218	273	173	296	2	
Louisiana	4	9	50	145		1		3									7	4	1	16	1		71	118	19	55		
Maine			24	7	1		2																7	6	2	2		
Maryland			34	7	1		1		2														253	9	132	9		
Massachusetts			27	139	1	1	3	12	3	13		1					9	15	1	1	3	4	147	273	61	140		
Michigan		10	47	15		1	2	1		1							10	1	5	9	1	2	34	15	26	5		
Minnesota			100				2		3								25	1			5	1	78		52			
Mississippi			85	308			3	3	3	2							39	25			1	7	190	523	117	451		
Missouri			54	47				11			4						7	12	9	9	4	1	85	132	40	64		
Montana																												
Nebraska		2	17	7	1	1		3															5	3	1	2		
New Hampshire																												
New Jersey			22	27						2								2				1	54	23	28	11		
New Mexico				20																			5	35	2	28		
New York			7	43						1	1						6	1	39	27	2	2	49	41	34	17		
North Carolina			31	10														11		3			57	86	23			
North Dakota			9																									
Ohio			345	34			6										25	2			9		471	62	296	59		
Oklahoma			399	185	1	2		63	4	3							39	10	16		2	10	229	253	125	59		
Oregon			176	8				7		2								1	3	1	1	1	50	12	83	20		
Pennsylvania	6	1	311	113	1	4	32	92	12	23				1			5	81	11	8	27	11	1,023	213	730	264		90
Porto Rico			2	19				1										1					15	85	3	72		
Rhode Island																							4	10				
South Carolina			53				4		1								21						69	12	66	4		
South Dakota			79	37																			16	31	16	33		
Tennessee			38	185		7	3	17		7							24	38	3	17		12	15	205	13	157		
Texas	13		234	50			9	4									48	6	2		11	2	266	22	108	4		
Utah				1						1																		
Vermont			2	20																								
Virginia			1	61				3															57	17	63	12		
Washington			115	119		2	8	16	4	4							3	18		4		6	83	129	40	95		4
West Virginia																							3	1	2	1		
Wisconsin		1	47	27			1	4															107	76	75	40		
Wyoming																	1						1	1	1	1		
Total	23	25	3,626	2,499	18	28	125	332	56	83	1	11		3	9	1	575	334	286	163	96	100	5,062	5,212	3,346	3,216	2	101

APPENDIX P

Value of property dropped on reports of survey and inventory and inspection reports during fiscal year 1928

State	Ord-nance	Quarter-master	Engi-neers	Medi-cal	Signal	Air Service	CWS	Total
Alabama.....	\$441.73	\$42,899.26	\$23.10		\$133.61	\$285.67		\$43,783.37
Arizona.....	313.27	9,123.61	7.76		48.73			9,493.37
Arkansas.....	2,697.23	12,861.08			2,367.24	174.69		18,100.24
California.....	19,399.30	65,438.33	151.50	\$532.48	9,407.37	647.72		95,576.70
Colorado.....	1,269.27	13,036.68	50.78		4.49	190.10		14,551.32
Connecticut.....	864.90	29,454.57	26.07	105.07	14,803.04	2,875.60		48,129.25
Delaware.....	2,385.88	11,320.51		34.10				13,740.49
District of Columbia.....	266.33	3,916.89	71.61	2.18	7.99			4,265.00
Florida.....	2,721.26	33,045.17	28.56	81.36	2,976.21			38,852.56
Georgia.....	1,377.79	62,174.16	98.15	921.70	1,089.23			65,661.03
Hawaii.....	10,652.00	23,090.29	4.62	12.42	227.00			33,986.33
Idaho.....	109.71	6,653.69						6,763.40
Illinois.....	9,066.37	142,512.98	275.14	250.01	2,796.48	12.48		154,913.46
Indiana.....	1,942.46	40,938.64	122.61	53.32	777.44	1,356.20	\$715.00	45,905.67
Iowa.....	2,942.43	34,762.58	12.74	27.82	3,127.56		97.92	40,971.05
Kansas.....	1,225.85	51,298.44	31.15	48.00	6,331.77			58,935.21
Kentucky.....	13,092.41	64,078.72	438.19	6,493.82	867.44			84,970.58
Louisiana.....	2,729.72	37,088.37	23.18	340.33	1,208.60			41,390.20
Maine.....	235.14	21,876.58	18.62		888.89			23,019.23
Maryland.....	492.01	27,146.90	16.81	1,240.94	580.69	1,624.71		31,102.06
Massachusetts.....	4,392.08	76,072.95	90.11	47.27	7,746.99	299.64		88,649.04
Michigan.....	5,148.79	86,376.06	79.91	321.19	11,071.86		19.25	103,017.06
Minnesota.....	3,591.00	49,849.53	12.80	208.72	17,773.15	1,242.43		72,677.63
Mississippi.....	4,995.41	31,454.52	20.12	21.87	1,541.85			38,033.77
Missouri.....	3,364.89	40,102.75	133.62	245.15	1,690.84	2,352.81	51.00	47,941.06
Montana.....	73.41	12,896.15	16.17				322.00	13,307.73
Nebraska.....	66.34	16,354.16	20.93	68.74	58.50		200.00	16,768.67
New Hampshire.....	10,937.50	7,365.33	6.80	3.65				18,313.28
New Jersey.....	56,831.24	133,323.61	7,106.15	2,474.12	2,290.30		3,078.00	205,103.42
New Mexico.....	108.98	15,128.86	37.35		15.50			15,290.69
New York.....	39,132.38	426,400.76	236.24	437.90	10,140.98	784.39		477,132.65
North Carolina.....	1,206.67	45,697.64	2.31	7.18	2,962.31			49,876.11
North Dakota.....	198.53	19,080.21	5.00	7.50	4.92			19,296.16
Ohio.....	11,257.56	106,175.82	333.97	49.32	417.73			118,234.40
Oklahoma.....	6,416.51	71,671.86	255.01	59.46	3,299.64			81,702.48
Oregon.....	1,064.84	38,862.63	56.75	300.40	1,174.51			41,459.13
Pennsylvania.....	20,027.18	204,152.66	971.07	1,054.79	19,700.16	103.70		246,009.56
Porto Rico.....	35,842.76	48,068.90	629.29	85.25	1,246.36		64.80	85,937.36
Rhode Island.....	566.67	12,088.33		27.73	152.81			12,835.54
South Carolina.....	969.55	33,138.62	9.24	200.15	113.37			34,430.93
South Dakota.....	599.76	22,780.42			594.96			23,975.14
Tennessee.....	5,970.39	68,925.50	374.40	47.20	508.39	2,068.35	14.42	77,908.65
Texas.....	5,956.58	146,479.60	72.13	45.71	289.81	423.76		153,267.59
Utah.....	380.32	15,138.80	12.79	30.80	655.20			16,217.91
Vermont.....	322.24	11,606.81	6.93	4.10	8.43			11,948.51
Virginia.....	2,398.99	107,210.53	15.87	46.34	338.03			110,009.76
Washington.....	3,040.25	22,946.86	63.10	850.59	7,765.12	1,322.37		35,988.29
West Virginia.....	5,528.10	19,638.35	78.12	6.00	3,249.67		264.75	28,764.99
Wisconsin.....	7,186.91	43,903.28	92.71	326.26	3,886.29			55,395.45
Wyoming.....	399.30	23,199.24						23,598.54
Total.....	312,200.19	2,688,808.19	12,139.48	17,120.94	146,341.46	15,764.62	4,827.14	3,197,202.02

ANNUAL REPORTS, WAR DEPARTMENT

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1929

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF OF THE MILITIA
BUREAU

1929



UNITED STATES
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WAR DEPARTMENT, MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington, June 30, 1929.

For that period covered by this report to June 29, 1929, the affairs of the bureau were administered by Maj. Gen. Creed C. Hammond, whose 4-year term of office expired on June 28, 1929. General Hammond's tenure of office having covered all but two days of the period for which this report is rendered, it is considered proper that he sign the body of the report. I have added a few remarks at the end.

The strength of the National Guard on June 30, 1929, was 12,347 officers, 188 warrant officers, and 164,453 enlisted men, an aggregate of 176,988. This aggregate strength could easily have been increased to the 188,000 authorized for the fiscal year 1929 but for the policy adopted by the Militia Bureau to restrict all States to the strength allotted them under the present development program. Many of the States could have increased their strength materially beyond their allotment, and were anxious to do so, but were restricted to the strength apportioned them under the 1929 program. This strength, actual and authorized, is shown by Table XVI.

There is continued progress in efficiency, including all phases of training, and in the care of military property. In many instances improved armory and camp facilities are reflected in improved training and increased attendance.

Twenty-sixth Division (less 1 regiment of Field Artillery and Divisional Aviation), Camp Devens, Mass.

Thirtieth Division, Camp Jackson, S. C.

Thirty-third Division (less Field Artillery Brigade), Camp Grant, Ill.

Thirty-sixth Division, Camp Palacios, Tex.

Forty-fifth Division (less 1 Infantry Brigade and Air Service), Fort Sill, Okla.

The assembly of these divisions or major portions thereof, while adding somewhat more to transportation costs than would have been the case had they been trained in smaller units, was highly successful from a training standpoint, as it afforded an excellent opportunity for the instruction of higher commanding and staff officers in tactics, administration, and troop movements without materially interfering with the training of the lesser units and subordinate officers. It is planned to continue the assembling of several National Guard Infantry divisions each year in the future if appropriations and other factors will permit.

Better armory facilities in a number of States have done much toward improving storage conditions and the care of military property; however, there is much to be desired in this respect in several States, and these unsatisfactory conditions will probably continue for some time in certain States due to lack of adequate State appropriations for armory purposes.

In connection with the subject of armories I consider it necessary to again point to the exceedingly unsatisfactory conditions existing in the city of Washington relative to armory facilities for the District of Columbia National Guard. As a requisite for Federal recognition of National Guard units the Federal Government requires the several States to maintain suitable housing facilities. It is inconsistent with the foregoing requirement exacted of the States that the National Guard units at the Nation's Capital are so inadequately and poorly housed.

There has been a decrease over last year in the number of organizations disbanded or reconstituted due to reported unsatisfactory status. This is largely owing to the known demand for National Guard units in new localities, which acts as an incentive to existing organizations to maintain the required standards of efficiency.

In conformity with recent changes in the organization of the Cavalry in the Regular Army, like changes have been or are being made in the National Guard Cavalry. This has caused a number of units to be disbanded or reconstituted.

There have been 100 less separations from the service of commissioned officers this year than last, and a substantial decrease in the number of vacancies in the commissioned grades. This indicates increased stability in the commissioned force, a very considerable factor in promoting growth and efficiency.

Irregularities in the disbursement of Federal funds and in property accountability have fallen to a decided minimum largely due to more careful supervision and inspection by State military authorities. Although there is yet room for considerable improvement in connection with property responsibility and accountability it is gratifying to be able to note that State adjutants general are giving these matters increased attention, and generally are adopting effective measures to insure realization on the part of all concerned as to their responsibilities in the care, maintenance, and accountability of Federal

property. In 1927 the Militia Bureau initiated a plan whereby the several States were afforded an opportunity, by means of special boards of officers appointed by the Chief, Militia Bureau, to ascertain their property accountability to the Federal Government with the view to establishing an accurate basis of accountability for the future. Up to the present time but 13 of the States have taken advantage of this plan, several of the States informing the bureau that their property accounts were in such condition that it was unnecessary to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the plan, other States not having responded up to the present. Of those States that did respond several have had their accountability determined and have accepted the settlement proposed by the bureau. The accounts of the others are now in process of adjustment.

At no other period in its history has the National Guard been as well equipped as at present. This applies to arms, clothing, and matériel. It is not to be assumed, however, that entirely satisfactory conditions prevail in this respect as there is much still to be desired, especially with regard to uniforms, motor transport, and animals.

There has been much progress made in the past year in construction work at permanent camps. This work has been done in accordance with priorities approved by the Secretary of War and has been most helpful in providing essential comforts and conveniences. It is hoped that future appropriations will permit of steady progress in this construction program to the end that essential permanent installations will be provided for all such camps within a reasonable period of time.

I again deem it essential to stress the importance of providing for increased attendance of National Guard officers at the various service schools. The marked improvement in training efficiency shown by organizations that have officers who have successfully completed courses at such schools, particularly at the branch schools, clearly demonstrates the extreme desirability of sending to those schools as many officers as possible. I can not too strongly urge that increased appropriations be provided for this purpose.

Increased attendance at armory drills and field training camps continues and has been noticeable in the past two years, especially the attendance at the summer training camps. Future appropriations must meet this increase, otherwise the number of armory drills and the period of field training must be curtailed. To do either would be most discouraging to the National Guard and highly detrimental to its morale.

Again this year, as for the past several years, a meeting of the Association of Adjutants General was held in the conference room of the Militia Bureau. The conferences resulting from these meetings afford an opportunity for adjusting such controversial matters as can not easily be settled by correspondence.

MILITIA BUREAU PERSONNEL

On June 30, 1929, the following-named officers were on duty in the Militia Bureau:

Col. Ernest R. Redmond, Specialists Reserve, Acting Chief, Militia Bureau (under the provisions of section 81, national defense act, as amended).

Col. John W. Gulick, Coast Artillery Corps, executive officer.
 Col. Lincoln F. Kilbourne, Infantry.
 Col. Reynolds J. Burt, Infantry.
 Col. Guy S. Norvell, Cavalry.
 Col. William N. Bispham, Medical Corps.
 Col. Francis A. Pope, Corps of Engineers.
 Col. George B. Comly, Cavalry.
 Col. Archibald F. Commiskey, Cavalry.¹
 Lieut. Col. Robert W. Collins, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Lieut. Col. Arthur W. Bradbury, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Raymond M. Cheseldine, Quartermaster Corps Reserve (Ohio National Guard).
 Lieut. Col. Henry S. Merrick, Cavalry Reserve (Iowa National Guard).
 Maj. Hugo D. Selton, Infantry.
 Maj. Thomas C. Spencer, Signal Corps.
 Maj. Ray L. Avery, Chemical Warfare Service.
 Maj. Clyde A. Selleck, Field Artillery.
 Maj. Maurice D. Welty, Infantry.
 Maj. Edward H. Hicks, Field Artillery.
 Maj. Herbert S. Clarkson, Field Artillery.
 Maj. Lee Sumner, Infantry.
 Maj. Edwin F. Ely, Finance Department.
 Capt. Christian G. Foltz, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Charles T. Phillips, Air Corps.
 Capt. Frank Lockhead, Infantry.
 Capt. Charles J. Deahl, jr., Infantry.
 Capt. Fred I. Gilbert, Ordnance Department.
 Capt. Harry J. Farner, Infantry.
 Capt. George H. Harrell, Quartermaster Corps.
 Capt. Frank E. Taylor, Judge Advocate General's Department.
 First Lieut. Vincent J. Meloy, Air Corps.

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

Maj. Gen. Creed C. Hammond, Chief, Militia Bureau, relieved June 28, 1929.

Col. Frederick B. Shaw, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. John P. McAdams, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Noble J. Wiley, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Harry S. Purnell, Medical Corps.
 Lieut. Col. Charles O. Schudt, Finance Department.
 Lieut. Col. James B. Woolnough, Infantry.
 Maj. Delmar S. Lenzner, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Thomas G. M. Oliphant, Field Artillery.
 Maj. William C. Williams, Infantry.
 Capt. Arnold W. Ellis, Quartermaster Corps.

By rearrangement of duties and functions, and by utilizing the services of certain civilian employees, the commissioned officer personnel of the bureau has been reduced by two in number since my last report.

¹ Attached only. Acting Chief of Staff and instructor at large of all National Guard Cavalry divisions.

USE OF NATIONAL GUARD IN EMERGENCIES

In the First, Third, Eighth, and Ninth Corps Areas the National Guard of the various States was not called out on emergency duty during the fiscal year just closed.

In the Second Corps Area the Porto Rican National Guard materially aided in the relief of distress resulting from a severe tornado.

In the Fourth Corps Area National Guard troops were quite extensively used for emergency duty. In North Carolina they were called out to assist in maintaining law and order during a textile strike. In Florida the guard has been on duty and is still acting in quarantine work in connection with the extermination of the Mediterranean fruit fly. Also, hurricanes at West Palm Beach and vicinity required aid which was furnished by the Florida National Guard. In Mississippi the National Guard aided in the apprehension of an escaped convict; also in flood relief duty and relief in storm-swept areas. In South Carolina the National Guard was used in connection with industrial disturbances; also in Tennessee incident to strikes and floods.

In the Fifth Corps Area troops were called out in Kentucky for duty in guarding and rescue work during a hotel fire, and for flood relief and police duty.

In the Sixth Corps Area the National Guard of Illinois and Wisconsin has been called on for guard duty during tornadoes and for relief of those suffering on account of the high waters of the Mississippi River.

The Seventh Corps Area called on the National Guard of Arkansas and Kansas for flood relief and prevention of mob violence; and of Minnesota, for tornado relief.

The National Guard of Hawaii was called on to aid the civil authorities in preserving law and order during the Fukunaga kidnaping case.

ADMINISTRATION

I am pleased to report that continued improvement in the administration of the affairs of the Militia Bureau during the past few years has enabled the office to function, especially during peak-load periods, with greater efficiency and dispatch. There has been no particular reduction in the volume of business, but through persistent effort it is believed a more proficient organization has been perfected. At least, with improvements accomplished, and by greater utilization of the services of civilian employees, it has been possible to reduce the number of commissioned personnel assigned as assistants to the Chief, Militia Bureau, by two officers. A further slight reduction of commissioned assistants could be made, it is believed, if the bureau was allowed an increase of clerks sufficient to take over certain duties now performed by officers that could be handled by trained high-grade clerks. It has not been possible with present force to keep all work of all divisions of the office strictly up to date at all times. However, progress in the dispatch of current business has been very satisfactory and this class of work was up to date at the close of the present fiscal year.

There were 31 officers on duty in the bureau on June 30, 1929, including three officers of the National Guard (also holding commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps) whose detail as assistants to

the Chief of Bureau are specifically authorized by law. The civilian force on that date consisted of a total of 83 employees—79 clerical and 4 custodial.

The bureau handled 339,923 pieces of mail during this fiscal year and distributed during the same period 2,564,718 publications and 4,514,685 blank forms to the National Guard.

PERSONNEL OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

OFFICERS, ACTIVE NATIONAL GUARD

There are 14,049 positions for officers authorized at the present time in the active National Guard, according to the applicable Tables of Organization, an increase of 426 since June 30, 1928. Twelve thousand three hundred and forty-seven officers (103 less than on June 30, 1928), 188 warrant officers, and 1 cornet are now federally recognized in those positions, leaving 1,513 vacancies; a large proportion of these vacancies, however, may be presumed as being filled by officers serving under State order of appointment, but not federally recognized. Appendix A contains a detailed table of such vacancies.

The distribution, by grades, of authorized positions is indicated in the following tables:

TABLE I.—*General distribution*

Major generals of the line.....	15
Brigadier generals of the line.....	56
Brigadier generals, adjutants general.....	21
Colonels, adjutants general.....	13
Lieutenant colonels, adjutants general.....	3
State staff corps and departments.....	464
Staffs of divisions.....	394
Staffs of brigades.....	280
Officers belonging to or attached to organizations less than a brigade....	11, 101
Total.....	12, 347

TABLE II.—*State staffs*

	State adjutants general			Colonels	Lieutenant colonels	Majors	Captains	First lieutenants	Second lieutenants	Total
	Brigadier generals	Colonels	Lieutenant colonels							
Adjutant General's Department.....	21	13	3	2	13	17	13	3	1	86
Cavalry.....							1			1
Chemical Warfare.....								1		1
Engineers.....						1		1		2
Field Artillery.....					1			1		2
Finance Department.....					1	1	4	2	1	9
Infantry.....						4	6	1		11
Inspector General's Department ¹				1	12	17	8	1		39
Judge Advocate General's Department.....				2	12	26	13			53
Medical Department:										
Medical Corps.....				1	12	21	3			37
Dental Corps.....						1				1
Ordnance Department.....				1	11	21	20	5	2	60
Quartermaster Corps.....				2	29	55	68	23	22	199
Total.....	21	13	3	9	91	164	136	38	26	501

¹ 138 officers commissioned in other branches.

TABLE III.—*Headquarters of divisions and brigades*

	Major generals	Brig- adier generals	Colonels	Lieu- tenant colonels	Majors	Cap- tains	First lieu- tenants	Second lieu- tenants	Total
General officers.....	15	56							71
Adjutant General's De- partment.....				17	16	16	4		53
Cavalry.....			1	4	3	8	10	4	30
Chaplains.....				2	10	15			27
Engineers.....						1			1
Field Artillery.....				5	14	17	47	28	111
Finance Department.....				15	2	1			18
Infantry.....			15	65	38	66	77		261
Inspector General's De- partment ¹				15	1				16
Judge Advocate General's Department.....				17		14			31
Medical Department:									
Medical Corps.....				1					1
Veterinary Corps.....					1	16	1	2	20
Ordnance Department.....				14	4	1			19
Quartermaster Corps.....			1	23	1	31	14	1	71
Signal Corps.....				15					15
Total.....	15	56	17	193	90	186	153	35	745

¹ Commissioned in other branches.TABLE IV.—*In organizations less than a brigade*

	Colonels	Lieuten- ant colonels	Majors	Captains	First lieuten- ants	Second lieuten- ants	Total
Air Corps.....			17	72	136	101	326
Cavalry.....	19	18	44	193	200	183	657
Chaplains.....		1	14	142	19		176
Coast Artillery Corps.....	14	20	43	226	220	209	732
Engineers.....	15	13	29	115	148	100	420
Field Artillery.....	45	48	110	685	668	757	2,313
Infantry.....	83	85	337	1,526	1,425	1,446	4,902
Medical Department:							
Medical Corps.....	15	13	211	495	123		857
Dental Corps.....			12	176	28		216
Veterinary Corps.....			10	108	18	2	138
Medical Administrative Corps.....				86	20	12	118
Ordnance Department.....				8	1	6	15
Quartermaster Corps.....			9	11	61	53	134
Signal Corps.....			1	18	42	36	97
Total.....	191	198	837	3,861	3,109	2,905	11,101
Warrant officers.....							188
Cornet.....							1

RECOGNITIONS, PROMOTIONS, AND SEPARATIONS

A total of 3,372 new recognitions were issued during the year ending June 30, 1929. There were 224 cases pending at the close of the fiscal year. Of the total number of recognitions during the fiscal year 1929, 1,500 officers were promoted and 15 officers were demoted. The following table shows the total number of promotions, by grades:

TABLE V.—*Promotions*

General officers.....	1
Colonels.....	14
Lieutenant colonels.....	27
Majors.....	54
Captains.....	166
First lieutenants.....	498
Second lieutenants.....	740
Total.....	1,500

The following table shows the total number of demotions, by grades:

TABLE VI.—*Demotions*

Colonels.....	1
Majors.....	1
Captains.....	10
First lieutenants.....	3
Total.....	15

These promotions and demotions filled certain vacancies but an equivalent number of vacancies were created. The balance of recognitions consisted of 1,828 officers and 29 warrant officers. If no separations had occurred during the year, there would have been on June 30, 1929, a total of 15,587 officers, 213 warrant officers and 1 cornet federally recognized. During the fiscal year a total of 1,969 officers and 44 warrant officers were separated from the National Guard.

An analysis of the separations, by grade, is shown in the table given below:

TABLE VII.—*Separations*

General officers.....	9
Colonels.....	15
Lieutenant colonels.....	51
Majors.....	97
Captains.....	564
First lieutenants.....	556
Second lieutenants.....	677
Total.....	1,969
Warrant officers.....	44

INDIVIDUAL RECORDS

The annual efficiency reports, covering the service during the year of all officers of the National Guard, show continued improvement as to the manner of preparation. Fewer perfunctory reports were received this year; a large majority of them indicated that the reporting officers gave proper attention to this important duty.

FEDERAL RECOGNITION—MODIFICATION AND IMPROVEMENTS IN PROCEDURE

The changes put into effect November 1, 1927, standardizing the procedure and the examinations for Federal recognition of officers under section 75 of the national defense act, have operated satisfactorily. The provisions of NGR 20, governing commissioned officers of the National Guard, appear at the present time to be generally well understood, and to be acceptable to all authorities concerned. The complications and delays, caused by unfamiliarity with the changed regulations, which naturally occurred for several months following the promulgation of the new regulations, have steadily decreased in number.

NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS ON THE EMERGENCY OFFICERS' RETIRED LIST

Up to June 30, 1929, the Militia Bureau has received notification that the Veterans' Bureau had placed the names of 62 National Guard officers on the emergency officers' retired list created by the act of May 24, 1928. Upon receipt of these notifications, the information contained therein has been transmitted to the State authori-

ties, usually with the suggestion that the officer concerned be ordered before a board of officers under the provisions of section 77, national defense act. In only a limited number of cases has the suggestion of the Militia Bureau been adopted.

For various reasons about one-third of the officers whose names have been placed on the emergency officers' retired list have been separated from the National Guard. The remaining two-thirds are still retaining their status of Federal recognition.

NATIONAL GUARD RESERVE

The following table shows by grades, arms and services, the number of officers in the National Guard Reserve on June 30, 1929:

TABLE VIII.—*Commissioned strength, National Guard reserve*

Arms and services	Major generals	Briga- dier generals	Colonels	Lieu- tenant colonels	Majors	Cap- tains	First lieu- tenants	Second lieu- tenants	Total
General officers of the line	1	4							5
Adjutant General's De- partment		5	2	6	7	3			23
Air Corps					3	9	20	9	41
Cavalry		1	2	5	16	88	75	55	242
Chaplains						10	4		14
Chemical Warfare							1		1
Coast Artillery Corps			1	3	5	41	48	39	137
Engineers			1	4	5	35	25	30	100
Field Artillery			2	6	21	120	108	95	352
Finance Department				1	1			1	3
Infantry			4	24	70	447	416	353	1,314
Inspector General's De- partment					1	2			3
Judge Advocate General's Department					6	6	1		13
Medical Department:									
Medical Corps			1	7	40	54	20		122
Dental Corps						19	10		29
Veterinary Corps						10	5	5	20
Medical Administra- tive Corps						13	6		19
Ordnance Department				3	3	5	4	5	20
Quartermaster Corps				4	11	18	15	16	64
Signal Corps				1		3	8	8	20
Total	1	10	13	64	189	883	766	616	2,542

The following table shows by number only the officers of the National Guard Reserve who are assigned and unassigned to organizations of the National Guard:

TABLE IX.—*Assigned and unassigned, commissioned strength, National Guard Reserve, from June 30, 1921, to June 30, 1929*

Years (June 30)	Number of States having commis- ioned officers in the Na- tional Guard Reserve ¹	Assigned to organiza- tions	Unassigned	Total as- signed and unassigned
1921				825
1922				577
1923				310
1924				858
1925				1,109
1926				1,536
1927	46	116	1,778	1,894
1928	50	25	2,210	2,235
1929	51	275	2,267	2,542

¹ Includes District of Columbia and the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico.

From an examination of Table IX showing the strength of the National Guard Reserve from 1921 to 1929, it will be seen that the commissioned strength of the National Guard Reserve has more than trebled during the past eight years.

The transfer of officers to the National Guard Reserve is a function of the State authorities and a commissioned reserve is now maintained in all States. During the past year 705 officers were transferred from the active National Guard to the National Guard Reserve, and 285 officers were entirely separated from the latter. In addition 113 National Guard Reserve officers were reappointed in the active National Guard. Those so separated were distributed in grades as follows:

TABLE X.—*Separations from the National Guard Reserve during the year July 1, 1928 to June 30, 1929*

Colonels.....	2
Lieutenant colonels.....	3
Majors.....	12
Captains.....	111
First lieutenants.....	100
Second lieutenants.....	57
Total.....	285

During the past year the Militia Bureau has made a very thorough study of the subject of the status of officers in the National Guard Reserve and, in communicating with the various State authorities, received many excellent suggestions which have been given careful consideration in the preparation of recommendations for appropriate and necessary legislation held to be desirable for increasing the efficiency of the National Guard Reserve. A number of the States have made a thorough investigation of the officer personnel under their jurisdiction, and discharged many who were not desired for retention for various reasons. Notwithstanding the discharge of several hundred officers, the result has been a net increase in the National Guard Reserve as a whole.

Pending legislation, the Militia Bureau is continuing its consideration of the National Guard Reserve with a view to taking such administrative action as may be feasible to increase its efficiency. The studies being made include the question of the assignment of officers to active organizations of the National Guard to fill positions authorized by war-strength tables of organization. It is believed that the making of an increased number of such assignments will stimulate and develop the interest of National Guard Reserve officers in military matters and have a tendency to increase their efficiency and dependability as a reserve force to a considerable extent over what exists at the present time.

WARRANT OFFICERS

The national defense act authorizes officers and enlisted men in the National Guard Reserve but does not authorize warrant officers.

The Militia Bureau extends Federal recognition to warrant officers as band leaders only in the active National Guard.

ENLISTED MEN

The following table shows the enlisted strength of the National Guard Reserve as of dates when data has been available since June 30, 1926:

TABLE XI.—*Enlisted strength, National Guard Reserve (June 30, 1926, to June 30, 1929)*

Date	Number of States having enlisted men in the National Guard Reserve ¹	Assigned to organizations	Unassigned to organizations	Total assigned and unassigned
June 30, 1926	8	662		
Jan. 31, 1927	8	672		
Apr. 30, 1927	14	1,073		
May 31, 1927	14	1,161		
June 30, 1927	16	1,133	1,420	2,553
June 30, 1928	29	3,163	5,102	8,265
June 30, 1929	33	4,370	5,897	10,267

¹ Includes District of Columbia and the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico.

The enlistment of men in the National Guard Reserve, their transfer from the active National Guard to the National Guard Reserve, and their transfer from the National Guard Reserve to the active National Guard, are functions of the State authorities.

NGR 25 and NGR 30, dated July 1, 1928, and August 13, 1925, respectively, govern the action of the State authorities on these and allied subjects concerning enlisted men of the National Guard Reserve. From time to time it has been necessary to recommend changes to the above-mentioned regulations, but their provisions are in actual operation in most of the States, as a majority of them maintain an enlisted force in the reserve. The assignment of such men to active organizations to fill positions authorized by the War Strength Tables of Organization has been carried out to a limited extent, as shown in the table given above, but it will be seen from an examination of it that a large number of men remain unassigned.

As in the cases of officers of the National Guard Reserve it is believed that the interest of the enlisted personnel in military matters can best be maintained by assigning them to organizations in which instruction and training may be given them, rather than by permitting them to remain in an unassigned status in which there are no practical means for increasing their efficiency. Unless there is some appropriate action taken by the various State authorities to maintain the military efficiency of the enlisted men of the National Guard Reserve it is evident that it can not be depended upon as a reliable body of men ready for use in time of either a State or national emergency.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL IN OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS

On June 30, 1929, there were approximately 10,524 members of the National Guard who held Officers' Reserve Corps appointments and were commissioned in the Army of the United States. This is an increase of 837 over June 30, 1928.

The following tables show the distribution of these appointments. The first table (XII) shows such appointments by grades and sections in which appointed. It also segregates the appointments held by officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the National Guard. The second table (XIII) is designed to show the total number of National Guard personnel appointed in the Officers' Reserve Corps in each corps area and State or Territory and the percentage of National Guard officers so appointed.

TABLE XII.—*National Guard personnel in the Officers' Reserve Corps, June 30, 1929*

	Major generals	Briga- dier generals	Colonels	Lieu- tenant colonels	Majors	Captains	First lieu- tenants	Second lieu- tenants	Total
OFFICERS									
General officers.....	14	53							67
Adjutant General's De- partment.....			14	27	25	26	8	3	103
Air Corps.....			1		14	66	97	77	255
Cavalry.....			18	18	41	163	154	155	549
Chaplains.....				4	19	132	18		173
Chemical Warfare.....							1		1
Coast Artillery Corps.....			13	15	37	196	184	167	612
Engineers.....			12	10	29	99	114	75	339
Field Artillery.....			40	48	105	566	525	562	1,846
Finance Department.....				15	2	5	2	1	25
Infantry.....			96	148	352	1,319	1,144	1,184	4,243
Judge Advocate General's Department.....			2	24	21	21			68
Medical Department:									
Medical Corps.....			12	25	174	334	102		647
Dental Corps.....				1	11	133	25	1	171
Veterinary Corps.....					11	91	13	5	120
Medical Administrative Corps.....					1	68	16	10	95
Ordnance Department.....			1	19	22	21	4	6	73
Quartermaster Corps.....			3	45	48	101	79	59	335
Signal Corps.....			1	13	3	14	36	25	92
Specialists.....					1				1
Total.....	14	53	213	412	916	3,355	2,522	2,330	9,815
WARRANT OFFICERS									
Infantry.....							1		1
Quartermaster Corps.....								1	1
Total.....							1	1	2
ENLISTED MEN									
Adjutant General's De- partment.....							3	4	7
Air Corps.....								9	9
Cavalry.....					3	1		66	70
Chemical Warfare.....								2	2
Coast Artillery Corps.....							2	40	42
Engineers.....							1	34	35
Field Artillery.....							4	85	89
Finance Department.....					1	2		3	6
Infantry.....					1	2	6	349	358
Medical Department:									
Medical Corps.....					1		9		10
Dental Corps.....							2		2
Veterinary Corps.....							1		1
Medical Adminis- trative Corps.....						1	2	21	24
Military Intelligence Di- vision.....							2	1	3
Military Police Corps.....								5	5
Ordnance Department.....						2	5	27	34
Quartermaster Corps.....							1	8	9
Signal Corps.....									
Total.....					6	8	38	655	707
Grand total.....	14	53	213	412	922	3,363	2,561	2,986	10,524

TABLE XIII.—*National Guard personnel in the Officers' Reserve Corps by corps areas and States, June 30, 1929*

	National Guard officers	Officers in Officers' Reserve Corps	Percent- age of officers in Officers' Reserve Corps	Warrant officers and enlisted men in Officers' Reserve Corps
Connecticut.....	304	231	76	5
Maine.....	155	136	88	13
Massachusetts.....	631	560	89	52
New Hampshire.....	72	54	75	2
Rhode Island.....	131	96	73	3
Vermont.....	81	69	85	11
Total First Corps Area.....	1,374	1,146	83	86
Delaware.....	56	23	41	3
New Jersey.....	328	318	97	18
New York.....	1,335	1,193	82	89
Porto Rico.....	84	64	76	8
Total Second Corps Area.....	1,803	1,598	89	118
District of Columbia.....	61	45	74	9
Maryland.....	231	211	91	14
Pennsylvania.....	803	752	94	47
Virginia.....	251	192	76	27
Total Third Corps Area.....	1,346	1,200	89	97
Alabama.....	205	111	54	31
Florida.....	159	126	79	16
Georgia.....	235	168	72	14
Louisiana.....	126	110	87	12
Mississippi.....	122	104	85	2
North Carolina.....	226	162	72	9
South Carolina.....	125	76	61	8
Tennessee.....	184	104	57	10
Total Fourth Corps Area.....	1,382	961	70	102
Indiana.....	350	263	75	8
Kentucky.....	193	119	62	6
Ohio.....	579	402	69	26
West Virginia.....	113	87	77	2
Total Fifth Corps Area.....	1,235	871	70	42
Illinois.....	620	449	72	17
Michigan.....	320	246	77	15
Wisconsin.....	344	285	83	25
Total Sixth Corps Area.....	1,284	980	76	57
Arkansas.....	136	115	85	5
Iowa.....	240	208	87	12
Kansas.....	242	186	77	16
Minnesota.....	339	272	80	14
Missouri.....	290	241	83	4
Nebraska.....	106	51	48	2
North Dakota.....	69	57	83	9
South Dakota.....	95	82	86	32
Total Seventh Corps Area.....	1,517	1,212	80	94
Arizona.....	61	52	85	5
Colorado.....	132	103	78	16
New Mexico.....	66	55	83	3
Oklahoma.....	405	313	77	16
Texas.....	559	340	61	23
Total Eighth Corps Area.....	1,223	863	71	63
California.....	376	348	93	14
Idaho.....	82	67	82	2
Montana.....	74	49	66	2
Nevada.....	4	4	100	11
Oregon.....	194	164	85	1
Utah.....	110	74	67	17
Washington.....	204	163	80	76
Wyoming.....	41	31	76	45
Total Ninth Corps Area.....	1,085	900	83	5
HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT				
Territory of Hawaii.....	98	84	86	709
Grand total.....	12 347	9,815	79	

The number of appointments of National Guard personnel is expected to continually increase until practically all officers thereof will hold commissions in the Army of the United States.

NATIONAL GUARD REGISTER

The National Guard Register for 1929 will be published as of June 30, 1929, and is now in the hands of the printer. Additional histories of color and standard-bearing organizations and descriptions of badges of noncolor and nonstandard-bearing organizations have been included in this issue. Eventually the register will contain histories and description of badges of all organizations.

SIMPLIFICATION OF PERSONNEL FORMS

The reduction of paper work is kept constantly in mind, efforts are made to simplify blank forms as much as practicable, and forms eliminated where possible.

Several personnel forms have been greatly simplified during the past year, and while none have been entirely eliminated, it is felt that favorable progress in the subject has been made.

ORGANIZATION

THE NATIONAL GUARD ALLOTMENT

The National Guard allotment as described in previous annual reports has been slightly changed. A Coast Artillery brigade headquarters and headquarters detachment have been authorized; the Two hundred and sixty-fifth Coast Artillery (harbor defense) has been increased from a 4-battery battalion to a 5-battery regiment, and the Two hundred and sixty-fourth Coast Artillery (harbor defense) has been made a 4-battery battalion. As a part of the Cavalry reorganization described hereafter the machine-gun squadrons of Cavalry have been absorbed by conversions and redesignations, and a Cavalry brigade is allotted to each corps area. The Fifty-ninth Cavalry Brigade (One hundred and tenth and One hundred and twenty-second Cavalry) is nondivisional. Including these changes the National Guard allotment becomes as shown in the following table:

TABLE XIV.—National Guard allotment

Type of organization	Corps area or department to which assigned—by numerical designation					
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Infantry divisions.....	26th, 43d.....	27th, 44th.....	28th, 29th.....	30th, 31st.....	37th, 38th.....	32d, 33d.
Corps troops:						
Medium Field Artillery regiments (155-mm. howitzer).....	172d, 192d.....	106th.....	108th, 176th.....	113th, 178th.....	150th, 179th.....	121st, 123d, 182d.
Heavy Field Artillery regiments (155-mm. gun).....		258th.....				
Coast Artillery regiments, antiaircraft.....	197th.....	198th.....				202d.
Engineer general-service battalion.....				2d Bn., 133d.....		
Medical regiments.....						135th.
Signal battalions.....		101st, 112th.....				114th.
Motor-cycle companies, Quartermaster trains.....				146th.....		
Army troops:						
Cavalry divisions, elements comprising ¹ —						
Division headquarters and headquarters detachments.....						22d. ²
Headquarters troops division special troops.....				23d.....		22d.
Signal troops division special troops.....				23d.....	22d.....	
Ordnance company maintenance division special troops.....						126th.
Brigade headquarters and headquarters troop.....		51st.....	52d.....	55th.....	54th.....	53d.
Cavalry regiments.....		101st, 121st.....	103d, 104th.....	108th, 109th.....	107th, 123d.....	105th, 106th.
Separate battalions, Field Artillery, 75-millimeter gun, horse.....			165th.....	141st.....		166th.
Combat Engineer battalions, mounted.....			125th.....	127th.....		126th.
Medical squadrons.....				123d.....	122d.....	
Cavalry division, Quartermaster trains.....						22d.
Nondivisional Cavalry—						
Brigade headquarters and headquarters troop.....	59th.....					
Cavalry regiments.....	110th, 122d.....	102d.....				
Engineer general-service regiment.....				164th.....		
Coast Artillery regiments, antiaircraft.....	211th.....	212th.....	213th.....			
General headquarters reserve troops:						
Field Artillery regiments, 75-millimeter gun, tractor drawn.....						216th.
Coast defense troops:						
Coast Artillery brigade headquarters and headquarters detachment.....		N. Y. C. A. C.....				
Coast Artillery regiments, harbor defense.....	240th, 241st, 242d, 243d.....	245th.....	246th, 260th.....	252d, 263d, 265th.....		
Coast Artillery battalions, harbor defense.....		261st, 262d.....		264th.....		
Coast Artillery regiments, 155-millimeter gun, heavy tractor.....		244th.....				

¹ 17 Air Corps squadrons, with medical detachments, are assigned to the National Guard. These units are not to be allotted to States or authorized for organization until completion of approved program for National Guard development.

² As part of the Cavalry reorganization the Secretary of War has directed that all elements of 4 Cavalry divisions except the division headquarters and headquarters detachment be allotted to the National Guard. The allotment of the missing units will be made in the coming fiscal year. During peace time only Cavalry brigades and such divisional troops as now organized will be maintained.

TABLE XIV.—National Guard allotment—Continued

Type of organization	Strength								
	Maintenance			Peace			War		
	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men
Infantry divisions.....	10, 620	144	121, 950	10, 656	144	192, 888	17, 604	198	369, 792
Corps troops:									
Medium Field Artillery regiments (155-mm. howitzer).....	1, 008	16	9, 328	1, 008	16	17, 456	1, 344	16	27, 104
Heavy Field Artillery regiments (155-mm. gun).....	126	2	1, 166	126	2	2, 182	168	2	3, 540
Coast Artillery regiments, antiaircraft.....	192	4	2, 624	192	4	3, 604	276	4	7, 156
Engineer general-service battalion.....	11		180	11		270	14		483
Medical regiments.....	94	2	1, 162	94	2	1, 282	138	2	1, 784
Signal battalions.....	56		596	56		956	76		1, 920
Air Corps squadrons with medical detachments ³	576		1, 170	576		2, 466	648		2, 970
Motor cycle companies, Quartermaster trains.....	2		25	2		36	2		53
Army troops:									
Cavalry divisions, elements comprising ¹ —									
Division headquarters and headquarters detachments.....	10								
Headquarters division special troops.....	1			1					
Headquarters detachments division special troops.....	2		8	2		8			
Medical detachments division special troops.....	1		6	1		6	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Headquarters troops division special troops.....	9		150	9		243			
Signal troops division special troops.....	9		180	9		225			
Ordnance company maintenance division special troops.....	4		50	2		70			
Brigade headquarters and headquarters troop.....	72		480	72		632			
Cavalry regiments.....	704	16	8, 448	704	16	15, 200	554	4	9, 204
Separate battalions, Field Artillery, 75-millimeter gun, horse.....	92		1, 008	92		2, 048	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Combat Engineer battalions, mounted.....	68		1, 008	68		1, 368	2, 216	16	36, 816
Medical squadrons.....	36		486	36		486			
Cavalry Division, Quartermaster trains.....	20		344	20		344			
Nondivisional Cavalry—									
Brigade headquarters and headquarters troop.....	9		60	9		79	9		79
Cavalry regiments.....	176	4	2, 112	176	4	3, 800	308	4	5, 456
Cavalry squadrons.....	10		128	10		246	17		332
Engineer general-service regiment.....	34	1	440	34	1	730	44	1	1, 163
Coast Artillery regiments, antiaircraft.....	192	4	2, 624	192	4	3, 604	276	4	7, 156
Army Medical Service:									
Ambulance company, motor.....	2		45	2		45	2		56
Hospital company.....	6		60	6		70	8		92

General headquarters reserve troops:									
Field Artillery regiments, 75-millimeter gun, portée.....	104	2	1, 096	104	2	1, 474	138	2	1, 698
Field Artillery regiments, 75-millimeter gun, tractor drawn.....	156	3	1, 644	156	3	2, 823	207	3	3, 537
Field Artillery battalions, 75-millimeter gun, tractor drawn.....	19		212	19		392	23		460
Coast defense troops:									
Coast Artillery brigade headquarters and headquarters detach- ment.....	4		7						
Coast Artillery regiments, harbor defense (including battalions).....	526	12	5, 641	526	12	11, 688	666	12	15, 571
Coast Artillery regiments, 155-millimeter gun, heavy tractor.....	126	2	1, 164	126	2	2, 196	178	2	3, 968
Special allotment:									
Infantry brigade headquarters.....	10			10			20		
Infantry regiments.....	924	14	13, 594	924	14	21, 280	1, 680	14	41, 790
Infantry battalions.....	60		1, 028	60		1, 592	112		3, 296
Separate Infantry companies.....	5		80	6		138	6		280
Total.....	16, 076	226	180, 304	16, 097	226	291, 127	26, 180	280	536, 552

¹ 17 Air Corps squadrons, with medical detachments, are assigned to the National Guard. These units are not to be allotted to States or authorized for organization until completion of approved program for National Guard development.

² Limited to 10 officers and to be disbanded on or before July 1, 1930.

⁴ Cavalry division, including Division of Aviation, attached medical departments, and chaplains.

⁵ 4 divisions.

NOTE.—As information to assist in building up the National Guard to peace and war strength 3 columns have been added showing the strengths in officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men at maintenance, peace, and war strength. (Militia Bureau allotments are made on the basis of maintenance strength plus 10 per cent.)

DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

The Militia Bureau program for the development of the National Guard contemplates the completion of the essential combat elements included in the National Guard allotment within an approximate strength of 210,500, by a series of annual increments. This program in detail, showing present situation, is given in the following table:

TABLE XV.—*Program for completion of combat elements of National Guard in present allotment within total of 210,500*

Classification	Total program approved by Secretary of War Sept. 26, 1927, and amended by Cavalry reorganization effective Mar. 15, 1929		Total organized or authorized, including fiscal year 1929		Inactive, not essential for immediate organization		1930 program		Balance, essential units required within an approximate 210,500 strength	
	Head-quarters	Units	Head-quarters	Units	Head-quarters	Units	Head-quarters	Units	Head-quarters	Units
Infantry divisions.....	630	2, 646	548	2, 252	(¹)	148	6	27	76	219
Cavalry divisions and nondivisional Cavalry.....	130	369	80	205	² 41	150	1	1	8	13
Corps.....	97	348	60	200	³ 5	50		2	32	96
Army (less Cavalry).....	15	62	11	49	⁴ 3	6			1	7
General headquarters reserve.....	16	60	10	37				1	6	22
Coast defense.....	55	171	42	134				3	13	34
Special allotment.....	49	229	43	199					6	30
Porto Rico.....	5	25	5	25						
Hawaii.....	8	38	6	28	2	10				
Total.....	1, 005	3, 948	805	3, 129	51	364	7	34	142	421

¹ Infantry divisions: 11 motor cycle companies, division special troops; 18 service companies, division special troops; 30 brigade Medical Department detachments; 15 ammunition trains, Field Artillery brigade; 30 motor transport companies; 18 motor repair sections; 25 wagon companies.

² Cavalry: 4 division headquarters and detachments (1 partially organized); 4 division special troops (2 headquarters troops organized); 4 Field Artillery regiments (horse) (war unit, included in total program), 2 battalions organized; 3 Engineer battalions (mounted); 4 division aviation; 4 medical squadrons; 4 armored car squadrons; 4 quartermaster trains.

³ Corps: Battalion One hundred and thirty-third G. S. Engineers; 17 observation squadrons; 17 medical detachments. One hundred and thirty-seventh Medical Regiment.

⁴ Army: One hundred and sixty-fourth Engineers (general service) (less 2 companies organized).

As indicated in above table, there remains to be organized in the fiscal year 1930, 7 headquarters and 34 units to complete what is known as the first increment, thereby raising the National Guard to a maximum strength of 190,000 in 1930.

AUTHORIZED STRENGTH OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

The authorized strength of the National Guard during the fiscal year 1929 was 188,000. This strength has been apportioned to the various States, the District of Columbia, Porto Rico, and Hawaii, on the basis of approximately 110 per cent of all headquarters and units organized or authorized for organization. The authorized strength under this apportionment and the actual strength of the National Guard as of June 30, 1929, are as follows:

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TABLE XVI.—*Strength of the National Guard as of June 30, 1929*

	Authorized				Actual June 30, 1929				Over or under
	Commis- sioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Aggre- gate	Commis- sioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Aggre- gate	
FIRST CORPS AREA									
Connecticut.....	341	6	4,080	4,427	304	5	3,784	4,093	—334
Maine.....	170	3	2,172	2,345	155	3	2,049	2,207	—138
Massachusetts.....	712	10	9,045	9,767	631	9	8,699	9,339	—428
New Hampshire.....	82	2	1,007	1,091	72	2	938	1,012	—79
Rhode Island.....	142	1	1,676	1,819	131	1	1,577	1,709	—110
Vermont.....	85	1	1,144	1,230	81	1	1,104	1,186	—44
SECOND CORPS AREA									
Delaware.....	59	1	800	860	56	1	739	796	—64
New Jersey.....	389	6	4,654	5,049	328	6	4,188	4,522	—527
New York.....	1,524	22	19,937	21,483	1,335	19	19,000	20,354	—1,129
Porto Rico.....	91	1	1,429	1,521	84	1	1,423	1,508	—13
THIRD CORPS AREA									
District of Columbia.....	69	1	885	955	61	1	878	940	—15
Maryland.....	259	4	3,192	3,455	231	4	2,964	3,199	—256
Pennsylvania.....	900	13	11,346	12,259	803	11	10,800	11,614	—645
Virginia.....	270	4	3,696	3,970	251	4	3,501	3,756	—214
FOURTH CORPS AREA									
Alabama.....	229	2	2,593	2,824	205	2	2,415	2,622	—202
Florida.....	163	2	2,263	2,428	159	1	2,200	2,360	—68
Georgia.....	254	3	3,462	3,719	235	3	3,183	3,421	—298
Louisiana.....	145	2	1,901	2,048	126	2	1,762	1,890	—158
Mississippi.....	126	2	1,650	1,778	122	3	1,528	1,653	—125
North Carolina.....	247	5	3,155	3,407	226	5	3,038	3,269	—138
South Carolina.....	135	1	1,942	2,078	125	1	1,873	1,999	—79
Tennessee.....	207	3	2,327	2,537	184	3	2,208	2,395	—142
FIFTH CORPS AREA									
Indiana.....	388	6	4,540	4,934	350	6	4,234	4,590	—344
Kentucky.....	230	3	2,736	2,969	193	3	2,518	2,714	—255
Ohio.....	666	9	8,200	8,875	579	9	7,451	8,039	—836
West Virginia.....	127	2	1,824	1,953	113	2	1,729	1,844	—109
SIXTH CORPS AREA									
Illinois.....	697	11	8,898	9,606	620	10	8,649	9,279	—327
Michigan.....	368	5	4,248	4,621	320	5	4,253	4,578	—43
Wisconsin.....	369	6	4,464	4,839	344	6	4,277	4,627	—212
SEVENTH CORPS AREA									
Arkansas.....	166	2	2,068	2,236	136	2	2,010	2,148	—88
Iowa.....	257	3	3,464	3,724	240	3	3,200	3,443	—281
Kansas.....	256	4	3,027	3,287	242	4	2,908	3,154	—133
Minnesota.....	395	5	4,722	5,122	339	5	4,518	4,862	—260
Missouri.....	332	5	4,308	4,645	290	5	4,078	4,373	—272
Nebraska.....	114	2	1,661	1,777	106	-----	1,586	1,692	—85
North Dakota.....	77	1	1,119	1,197	69	1	1,080	1,150	—47
South Dakota.....	104	2	1,200	1,306	95	2	1,142	1,239	—67
EIGHTH CORPS AREA									
Arizona.....	79	1	1,104	1,184	61	1	991	1,053	—131
Colorado.....	151	1	1,706	1,858	132	1	1,592	1,725	—133
New Mexico.....	79	2	959	1,040	66	-----	841	907	—133
Oklahoma.....	418	6	4,938	5,362	405	7	4,463	4,875	—487
Texas.....	634	10	7,753	8,397	559	8	7,032	7,599	—798
NINTH CORPS AREA									
California.....	460	7	5,377	5,844	376	7	5,201	5,584	—260
Idaho.....	100	2	1,131	1,233	82	2	1,049	1,133	—100
Montana.....	76	1	1,132	1,209	74	1	1,080	1,155	—54
Nevada.....	8	-----	146	154	4	-----	118	122	—32
Oregon.....	206	3	2,791	3,000	194	3	2,780	2,977	—23
Utah.....	132	2	1,278	1,412	110	1	1,217	1,328	—84
Washington.....	233	3	2,490	2,726	204	3	2,442	2,649	—77
Wyoming.....	52	1	610	663	41	1	626	668	+5
TERRITORY OF HAWAII.....									
	108	2	1,617	1,727	98	2	1,537	1,637	—90
Total.....	13,881	202	173,867	187,950	12,347	188	164,453	176,988	—10,962

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INFANTRY DIVISIONS

The status of organization of the Infantry Divisions of the National Guard is as follows:

TABLE XVII.—*Status of Infantry (and Cavalry) National Guard Divisions as of June, 30, 1929*

AUTHORIZED NUMBER OF UNITS, BY BRANCH, IN EACH INFANTRY DIVISION

[Division Headquarters Detachment, 1; Division Special Troops, 9; Infantry, 80; Field Artillery, 24; Engineers, 8; Division Aviation, 3; Medical Regiment, 12; Train, 10; total, 147 ¹]

Division	Strength	Head- quarters detach- ment	Spe- cial troops	In- fan- try	Field Artil- lery	Engi- neers	Divi- sion avia- tion	Medi- cal Regi- ment	Train	Total	Per cent com- plete
Twenty-sixth.....	7,535	1	4	80	24	8	3	6	7	133	90.4
Twenty-seventh.....	7,758	1	8	78	23	8	3	11	7	139	94.5
Twenty-eighth.....	7,805	1	8	80	24	8	3	10	7	141	95.9
Twenty-ninth.....	6,914	1	4	78	19	8	3	6	-----	119	80.9
Thirtieth.....	7,328	1	5	78	23	8	3	6	4	128	87.0
Thirty-first.....	7,110	1	6	78	24	8	3	3	5	128	87.0
Thirty-second.....	6,836	1	8	78	22	-----	3	5	-----	117	79.5
Thirty-third.....	6,989	1	6	78	23	5	3	5	1	122	82.9
Thirty-fourth.....	6,778	1	1	78	23	8	3	2	2	118	80.2
Thirty-fifth.....	7,203	1	3	78	23	8	3	6	7	129	87.7
Thirty-sixth.....	6,590	1	2	77	23	8	3	6	5	125	85.0
Thirty-seventh.....	7,110	1	7	78	23	7	3	10	7	136	92.5
Thirty-eighth.....	7,125	1	5	77	23	8	3	7	5	129	87.7
Fortieth.....	5,299	1	3	66	22	-----	3	1	-----	96	65.3
Forty-first.....	6,400	1	1	78	20	5	3	2	1	111	75.5
Forty-third.....	6,489	1	6	78	14	7	3	9	-----	118	80.2
Forty-fourth.....	6,827	1	6	78	22	8	-----	5	1	121	82.3
Forty-fifth.....	6,895	1	8	75	23	8	3	5	5	128	87.0
Total.....	124,991	18	91	1,391	398	120	51	105	64	2,238	84.5

¹ This total includes all units in the National Guard Infantry Divisions, among which are several units which are not considered for organization in time of peace.

AUTHORIZED NUMBER OF UNITS, BY BRANCH, IN EACH CAVALRY DIVISION

[Division Headquarters Detachment, 1; Division Special Troops, 6; 2 Cavalry Brigades, 42; 1 separate battalion Field Artillery (horse), 5; 1 Engineer Battalion, 5; Aviation, 3; Armored-car troop 1; Medical squadron, 5; Division train, 8; total, 76 ²]

Division	Strength	Head- quarters detach- ment	Special troops	Cavalry	Field Artil- lery	Engi- neers	Total	Per cent complete
Twenty-first.....	2,997	-----	-----	48	-----	-----	48	58.5
Twenty-second.....	2,415	1	-----	41	-----	-----	42	55.2
Twenty-third.....	2,656	-----	1	36	5	3	45	58.4
Twenty-fourth.....	2,650	-----	1	40	4	-----	45	59.2
Total.....	10,718	1	2	165	9	3	180	57.3

² Twenty-first Cavalry Division, 48 troops; total, 82 units; Twenty-third Cavalry Division, 43 troops; total, 77 units.

CAVALRY DIVISIONS

Plans for the reorganization of the Cavalry of the National Guard to conform to the changes in organization of the Cavalry, Regular Army, were approved by the Secretary of War and new Tables of Organization, National Guard, were published effective March 15, 1929.

Under the provisions of this plan four Cavalry divisions (except division headquarters and headquarters detachments) plus one

Cavalry brigade, two Cavalry regiments, and one squadron are included in the National Guard allotment. For the present the active Cavalry organizations are limited to Cavalry brigades and such other divisional units as are now in existence. By a few changes in regimental grouping a Cavalry brigade has been formed in each corps area.

TABLES OF ORGANIZATION

Tables of Organization have been completed for all units organized in the National Guard and are on file in the Militia Bureau.

TRAINING

Following the policy in being during the last three years of primarily grounding the National Guard in fundamentals of basic training, provision has been made for advancing toward other phases. The National Guard continues to progress both in the planning and the execution of training. Although there is still room for further improvement, the general state of National Guard training has never been better than it is at present.

ARMORY TRAINING

The requirements of the National Guard training directive, which prescribes the training objective and the methods of attaining this objective, have been followed generally throughout the National Guard. Local conditions and varying facilities have caused various degrees of proficiency to be attained. On the whole, the armory training has continued to improve and as a result the National Guard has gone to its two weeks' field training better prepared to take advantage of that culminating period of the annual training.

FIELD TRAINING

The effect of better armory training has been generally apparent in the improved field training of the past year. Improvement is noticeable both in the planning and the execution of field work done by the National Guard.

The shortage of horses, for mounted and horse-drawn organizations, still necessitates the pooling of animals for field training, although the situation has been slightly improved, since last report, due to the purchase of a number of animals which have been used to replace others worn out in the service.

The lack of suitable Artillery ranges in some of the States makes it necessary to send Artillery organizations out of their own States for service practice. Although this separates units of the same tactical division, it is necessary in order that the scheme of basic training may be carried on. Divisions and smaller organizations divided between two or more States create training difficulties, especially in the command and staff of those organizations. The simplification of the Cavalry organization which limits the active organizations to brigades will be a material help so far as this arm is concerned. In one instance the brigade staff of a brigade divided between two States has been concentrated in one State. It is expected that this arrangement will greatly facilitate and improve the training of this staff.

The command post exercise held last year at San Antonio and the Air Corps demonstration and maneuvers in the Fifth Corps Area held under the direction of the corps area commanders, as well as the command post exercise at Camp Dix this summer afford outstanding opportunities for the training of the command and staff of some of the larger National Guard organizations.

SUPPLEMENTARY TRAINING

During the past year the only supplementary training authorized for the National Guard was the participation of National Guard troops in the Fifth Corps Area demonstration, and the maneuvers at San Antonio referred to in preceding paragraph. Sufficient funds have not been available to hold the 4-day camps formerly held in preparation for the regular field training.

RANGE FIRING—SMALL ARMS

Range practice with the rifle and pistol has been encouraged to the fullest extent during the past year. All States have been urged to take advantage of a liberal policy for the construction of ranges at home stations with a view to eliminating, as far as practicable, marksmanship firing during field training. Much progress in this respect has been made and more time is becoming available in some camps for instruction which can not be given in the armory, particularly musketry and combat firing.

There can be no doubt of the value of this policy, since more time is normally available for range firing at home stations, with better results in the number qualified, than in field training camps. While it is true that to date a greater number actually fire during field training, the lower qualification rate there attained seems to emphasize the hurry and lack of opportunity for individual instruction and supervision prevailing at summer camps on account of the limited time available and the amount of work to be accomplished. In view of the gradually increasing number who complete range practice on home ranges each year, and the better results to be obtained, the present policy will be continued.

The following data from reports submitted to date shows the results of firing during the calendar year 1928, both at home stations and field training camps:

Rifle:	
Number required to fire.....	62, 426
Number starting course.....	50, 768
Number completing course.....	26, 876
Number qualified.....	16, 626
Pistol:	
Number required to fire.....	47, 844
Number starting course.....	37, 424
Number completing course.....	16, 671
Number qualified.....	9, 569
Automatic rifle:	
Number required to fire.....	5, 791
Number starting course.....	1, 401
Number completing course.....	1, 201
Number qualified.....	700
Machine gun:	
Number required to fire.....	10, 681
Number starting course.....	6, 491
Number completing course.....	4, 370
Number qualified.....	2, 755

SERVICE PRACTICE—FIELD ARTILLERY

Referring back to field training periods for 1926 and 1927, the comments of officers visiting National Guard camps, as well as the target-practice reports received by the Militia Bureau showed a number of Field Artillery organizations, after several years of training, were still occupying the same gun positions and firing problems with little variation, from observation points located very close to gun positions. It was also noticeable in many cases that only rapid methods of calculating firing data were used.

Deficiencies noted in the firing reports for 1926 and 1927 were brought to the attention of the organization commanders concerned with the result that those for 1928 indicate, in a large number of regiments, an earnest effort made to improve service practice.

Reports for 1928 show that in a majority of the organizations advancement was made in the type of problems fired and that varied methods were used in preparation of fire. They also indicate that the Field Artillery ammunition allowances were satisfactory for training, and, in the majority of cases, amounts expended were justified by the number of officers firing and the average number of rounds used for problems. This indicates a marked improvement over previous years.

AERIAL GUNNERY

The records of the Militia Bureau indicate that during the fiscal year none of the 18 observation squadrons completed the aerial gunnery course prescribed by TR 40-40. While it is realized that organizations in some localities have difficulty in securing adequate range facilities, it is hoped that these difficulties will be overcome in 1930. Allowances of tow target matériel and ammunition are considered adequate to fire all eligible personnel through both the practice and the record courses each year. Many observation squadrons failed to secure the Class A-1, grades 2.2M and 2R ammunition provided for them with the result that valuable equipment was destroyed. This special grade ammunition only should be issued aviation units.

COAST ARTILLERY TARGET PRACTICE

Progress was made in Coast Artillery target practices in 1928. Unit commanders are attaining a better understanding of the subject, Analysis of Target Practices. Of the 24 Coast Artillery organizations in the National Guard 10 were rated very satisfactory in artillery firing efficiency as compared with seven, given this rating the previous year. The remaining 14 organizations were rated satisfactory in this subject.

MUSKETRY AND COMBAT FIRING

Realizing the importance of training in musketry and combat firing, a policy for the construction of suitable ranges for this type of instruction was published in January, 1928. Several ranges of this nature already existed at that time, but in the majority of States no such facilities were available. This training was given added impetus by the increased number of men completing range practice on home station ranges, and the opportunity to employ the time thus made available for musketry and combat firing during field training.

Following the publication of the above mentioned policy, requests were received from 15 States for the construction of combat ranges which permitted some training of this nature in these States for the first time during the 1929 field training. Subsequently, additional requests from other States for similar ranges were submitted and, it is believed, musketry and combat firing will occupy an important position in the training schedules of nearly all States during the 1930 field training.

OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF NATIONAL GUARD AFFAIRS

The officers in charge of National Guard affairs on the staffs of the commanding generals of corps areas and the Department of Hawaii should be selected for such detail with great care since they are in a position to materially assist in the desired development of cooperative national defense action on War Department Militia Bureau and corps area National Guard policies, not only among the various arms of the service within each State of the corps area, or of the department, but between States themselves.

It is believed that the officers in charge of National Guard affairs at corps area headquarters should have personal knowledge of conditions within the National Guard through actual previous service therein, or through previous detail as an instructor.

Due to the diversified amount of business carried on through the office of the officer in charge of National Guard Affairs, in which training of the various arms forms a large part, that office should be held by a colonel with adequate commissioned assistance. At present in four corps areas only is there an assistant detailed, this, because the allotment of officers of the Regular Army for National Guard duty is quite limited. The importance of this matter is emphasized when one considers that in one corps area, for example, there are operating a total of 128 headquarters and 452 units, the business administration and directive training of which, as far as the corps area headquarters and the Militia Bureau is concerned, passes through the office of the officer in charge of National Guard affairs.

NATIONAL MATCHES, 1928

The District of Columbia and all States except Nevada, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin, and the Territory of Porto Rico were represented at the national matches in 1928. This is a decrease of one team over 1927, Porto Rico having withdrawn just prior to the opening of the matches. Of the 43 teams present, 42 participated in all the activities incident to the national matches, New Jersey having been authorized to conduct a firing school at Sea Girt, N. J., with permission to report at Camp Perry on September 5.

Under the policy requiring a certain percentage of new men on each national match rifle team annually, the teams competing in the national matches are grouped in four classes, following the close of the national rifle team match, as follows: Classes A, B, C, and unclassified.

For the purpose of arranging the teams in the above classified groups, the service teams are placed among themselves and are in addition in each class to the other teams included from the National

Guard, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, the citizens' military training camps, Organized Reserves, civilians, etc. The teams are classified according to the scores made in the national rifle team match, the first three classes including 30 teams, 10 in each class, in the order of their standing. For the national matches, 1928, the following National Guard teams attained the relative order shown in each class, intervening places having been won by teams from organizations other than the National Guard.

CLASS A

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| 1. District of Columbia. | 7. Illinois. |
| 4. Washington. | 8. New York. |
| 5. Connecticut. | 9. Oregon. |
| 6. Ohio. | 10. Texas. |

CLASS B

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 13. Pennsylvania. | 17. California. |
| 15. Maine. | 20. Arizona. |

CLASS C

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 21. Hawaii. | 27. Minnesota. |
| 22. Massachusetts. | 28. Louisiana. |

The number of teams from the National Guard included in class A following the 1928 national rifle team match showed an increase of two over 1927. This is a creditable showing considering eight places in class A were won in competition with 90 teams representing the National Guard, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, citizens' military training camps, Organized Reserve, civilians, etc.

The outstanding team in the national matches, 1928, was that from the District of Columbia, which finished first among all teams except those from the Regular Service. This is a distinct credit to the National Guard and an indication of the thoroughness of the instruction given members thereof in rifle marksmanship.

In previous years a team to represent the National Guard in the united service match was selected by a committee of National Guard officers from men making the highest scores in certain selected matches offering practice at the stages in which the United service match was fired. This committee also selected a team captain and coach for duty with this team. The team selected then actually participated in a match with teams from the other components. The scores in this match determined their places in the competition. However, in 1928, due to the reduction of the period of the matches to three full weeks, this team was selected from the 20 highest competitors in the National Rifle Association rapid-fire championship and President's match without firing.

The National Guard was awarded third place in the united service match with the following team selected for the highest scores in the matches mentioned above:

- Hanson, F. L., captain, Washington.
- Eden, G. L., sergeant, Massachusetts.
- Stoddard, L. V., first lieutenant, Washington.
- Wooten, Y., sergeant, Kentucky.
- McMahon, F. A., first lieutenant, District of Columbia.

Wilson, K. A., captain, California.
O'Reilly, H. P., first sergeant, Washington.
Meyer, E. H., second lieutenant, Minnesota.
Mars, S. C., first sergeant, Washington.
Maxwell, D. R., first lieutenant, Ohio.
Hicks, E. S., first sergeant, Washington.
Harter, P. D., first lieutenant, Indiana.
McSweeney, F. E., sergeant, Iowa.
Dodson, M. W., first lieutenant, Pennsylvania.
Hansen, M. H., master sergeant, Illinois.
Pineau, T. A., private, first class, District of Columbia.
Lisle, H. H., master sergeant, New Mexico.
Griffith, D. W., master sergeant, Oregon.
Lammle, W. T., sergeant, Nebraska.
Aprill, J. L., first lieutenant, Washington.

Too much praise can not be accorded the small-arms firing school conducted during the first week of the national matches, 1928. During these matches the National Guard for the first time attended the school for a full week upon an equal footing with the other components. Previous to 1928 they received only one day of theoretical instruction and three days' practice on the range. It was apparent that the full three days' period of theoretical instruction, followed by three days of supervised instruction practice under the direction of the school, was of great value to the National Guard personnel participating therein, and in addition to helping the shooting members of teams to do better work in the matches in which they compete, the small-arms firing school also insures a constant flow of competent instructors in marksmanship.

SERVICE SCHOOLS

During the school year 1928-29, which coincides with the fiscal year 1929, 311 officers and 129 enlisted men of the National Guard were sent to the various Army service schools to pursue regular and special courses. This is a decrease of three officers and one enlisted man under the number sent to schools last year. This decrease in attendance of personnel was occasioned by the fact that the Militia Bureau sent 10 more enlisted men to courses at the Air Corps Technical School, Chanute Field, than in the previous year. These courses are of six and eight months' duration and the cost of sending one enlisted man to one of them is approximately equivalent to that of sending one officer to a three months' course or two enlisted men to a shorter course at one of the other service schools. The schools, lengths of courses, and the number of officers and enlisted men attending each course are shown in the following table:

TABLE XVIII.—*Attendance at service schools*

Schools	Courses	Length of course	Number attending
Army War College	{ G-1	3 weeks	6 officers.
Command and General Staff	{ G-2	4 weeks	8 officers.
		3 months	16 officers.
Infantry	{ Field officers	6 weeks	18 officers.
	{ Company officers	3 months	94 officers.
	{ Communications (enlisted)	4 months	49 enlisted men.
Tank	Company officers	3 months	1 officer.
Field Artillery	{ Field officers	6 weeks	8 officers.
	{ Battery officers	3 months	51 officers.
	{ Enlisted specialists	19 weeks	26 enlisted men.
Coast Artillery	{ Field officers	6 weeks	1 officer.
	{ Battery officers	do	20 officers.
	{ Special radio	10 weeks	14 enlisted men.
	{ Advanced	6 weeks	4 officers.
Cavalry	{ Troop officers	3 months	24 officers.
	{ Specialists	4 months	7 enlisted men.
Engineers	Company officers	3 months	14 officers.
Air Corps	Chanute Field	{ do	3 officers.
		{ 6 and 8 months	22 enlisted men.
Medical Corps	{ Field officers	6 weeks	15 officers.
	{ Aviation medicine	1 month	1 officer.
	{ Noncommissioned officers	2 months	12 enlisted men.
Signal Corps	Company officers	3 months	6 officers.
Chemical Warfare	{ Unit gas officers	4 weeks	5 officers.
	{ Line and staff	10 weeks	Do.
Quartermaster	Special course	do	12 officers.

Of the number sent to schools, 21 officers and 11 enlisted men failed to satisfactorily complete courses because of business interference, illness, and failure in subjects. The majority of failures were due to the fact that students did not possess the necessary basic and military education to qualify for graduation. The number of failures is less than in previous years and it is believed reasonable care was exercised by State authorities in selecting personnel for attendance at schools.

The sum of \$375,000 was allowed for attendance at service schools during the past year. The appropriation for this purpose next year is only \$317,500, a decrease of \$57,500 in the amount authorized for the fiscal year 1929. It is regretted that this will necessitate a decrease in attendance at schools of approximately 50 officers and 5 enlisted men. The popularity of the courses offered is evidenced by the receipt of from 50 to 75 per cent more applications each year than can be accommodated. Reports indicate marked benefits derived from having officers and enlisted men who are graduates of these courses enrolled in organizations. This appropriation is the least amount authorized for school purposes since 1923 while the National Guard personnel in the meantime has increased about 10 per cent. In view of this, it is strongly recommended that an increase in appropriation for this important phase of National Guard training be given serious consideration.

The number of National Guard officers attending service schools since 1920 is shown by States and by schools in the following tables:

TABLE XIX.—*National Guard officers attending service schools, 1920 to 1929*

BY STATES

Alabama.....	42	Nevada.....	0
Arizona.....	15	New Hampshire.....	11
Arkansas.....	47	New Jersey.....	56
California.....	62	New Mexico.....	14
Colorado.....	41	New York.....	158
Connecticut.....	56	North Carolina.....	46
Delaware.....	8	North Dakota.....	14
District of Columbia.....	19	Ohio.....	99
Florida.....	34	Oklahoma.....	72
Georgia.....	48	Oregon.....	42
Hawaii.....	17	Pennsylvania.....	135
Idaho.....	20	Porto Rico.....	15
Illinois.....	92	Rhode Island.....	23
Indiana.....	69	South Carolina.....	33
Iowa.....	45	South Dakota.....	20
Kansas.....	51	Tennessee.....	38
Kentucky.....	33	Texas.....	118
Louisiana.....	27	Utah.....	30
Maine.....	41	Vermont.....	23
Maryland.....	43	Virginia.....	48
Massachusetts.....	119	Washington.....	54
Michigan.....	58	West Virginia.....	18
Minnesota.....	62	Wisconsin.....	75
Mississippi.....	19	Wyoming.....	7
Missouri.....	65		
Montana.....	14	Total.....	2, 319
Nebraska.....	23		

BY SCHOOLS

Army War College.....	139	Aviation Medicine.....	17
Command and General Staff.....	83	Air Corps.....	92
Infantry.....	927	Signal Corps.....	56
Field Artillery.....	405	Tank.....	18
Coast Artillery.....	131	Chemical Warfare.....	31
Cavalry.....	196	Miscellaneous.....	31
Engineer.....	120		
Medical Corps.....	73	Total.....	2, 319

The full quota of 26 vacancies at the United States Military Academy offered to enlisted men of the National Guard is filled. These candidates will report at West Point July 1, 1929.

REGULAR ARMY PERSONNEL ON DUTY WITH THE NATIONAL GUARD

INSTRUCTORS AND SERGEANT-INSTRUCTORS

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 for the purpose of assisting in the training of its various organizations.

I repeatedly have pointed out in my annual reports that additional instructors and sergeant-instructors were necessary for duty with the National Guard. Frequent requests have also been made in separate communications with the same end in view. To date no increase has been made in the number of officers or enlisted men of the Regular Army allotted for duty with the National Guard. In fact

the number of officers has been decreased from 485 to 476 and the number of enlisted men has been decreased from 601 allotted in 1924 to the present allotment of 589. This latter change was made under date of April 20, 1926.

It has been the policy of the Militia Bureau in the past in handling requests from corps area commanders and State adjutants general for additional instructors and sergeant-instructors to suggest possible changes in the present assignment for a more economical distribution or to recommend reductions in one place to provide additional instructors and sergeant-instructors in others. It has not been the policy to forward every request received in the Militia Bureau to The Adjutant General. For the above reason it may have appeared in the past that due to the absence of complaints concerning shortage of instructors and sergeant-instructors, no such complaints existed and that the allotments were sufficient. Very much to the contrary is the actual situation.

As previously mentioned, the original allotments of instructors and sergeant-instructors have been repeatedly reported as inadequate and while the number of instructors has been decreased by 9 and the number of sergeant-instructors decreased by 12 since 1924, the number of National Guard units has grown from 2,885 to 3,114, or an increase of 299 new units.

The Militia Bureau has recently received specific requests from all corps area commanders and from the adjutants general of many States asking for additional sergeant-instructors, the total of which call for 50 more sergeant-instructors.

It is urgently recommended that the number of officers and non-commissioned officers allotted for duty with the National Guard be increased by at least 10 per cent over the present allotments.

SUPPLY

FEDERAL FUNDS

Beginning with the fiscal year 1928 Militia Bureau appropriations were placed on a 12-month basis; therefore there was no carry-over of savings from 1928, to be made available during 1929. The establishment of 12-month or fiscal year appropriations has tended to simplify bookkeeping and has enabled the bureau to assume better control of its funds than was possible under the former system of double year (18-month) appropriations.

Appropriations for the support of the National Guard for the fiscal year 1929 amounted to \$32,281,909. Detailed information relative to Federal funds is contained in the following appendixes:

Appendix H.—Statements of amounts expended and obligated under Militia Bureau appropriations, fiscal year 1929 (as of August 31, 1929).

Appendix I.—Statement of funds under Militia Bureau appropriations, fiscal year 1929. (Obligations and net available balances as of August 31, 1929.)

Appendix J.—Statements of disbursements made by United States property and disbursing officers and the disbursing officer, Militia Bureau, under appropriations for the fiscal years indicated, during the fiscal year 1929 (as of August 31, 1929).

APPORTIONMENTS AND ALLOTMENTS

Pursuant to the War Department project system the annual appropriations for the support of the National Guard for the fiscal year 1929 were apportioned and allotted in accordance with 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 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 group of buildings, etc.

The funds apportioned and allotted to States, and those allotted to corps area commanders and supply branches, in behalf of the several States, were segregated in the fiscal records of the bureau, with the result that the records 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 H.)

PAY FOR ARMORY DRILL

The amount of funds available for armory drill pay for the fiscal year 1929, was as follows:

Amount appropriated, act Mar. 23, 1928-----	\$10, 700, 000
Supplemental appropriation, act Mar. 4, 1929-----	675, 000
Total-----	11, 375, 000

Each State was authorized to hold 48 drills during the year, the minimum prescribed by law. The average cost per drill, it is estimated (complete data not being available), will amount to \$236,979.16, as compared to \$234,316.36 in 1928.

The increased cost per drill in 1929 over 1928 was due to higher maximum authorized strength of units and larger drill attendance. The constant improvement in the character of the enlisted personnel, reduction in turnover, and noticeable improvement during the past year in morale and efficiency, has had a material effect on drill attention.

Prior to July 1, 1928, the law provided that payments of armory drill pay to members of National Guard units be made as soon as practicable after the 31st day of March, the 30th day of June, the 30th day of September, and the 31st day of December of each calendar year. A very undesirable result of this statutory requirement was that for the month immediately succeeding each of the quarters of the year indicated a volume of work greatly above normal was thrown into the office of the Regular Army finance officer charged with making these payments. As these payments were required to be made by individual checks, the average number of checks issued at the end of each quarter by each finance officer for armory drill pay was about 20,000. Since prompt payment was very much stressed, the consequence was that in many instances much overtime work resulted, which was performed under circumstances that did not make for accuracy.

To relieve these conditions it was highly desirable that payments of armory drill pay be "staggered"; that some units be paid for a

3-month period beginning January 1 of each calendar year, and other units for a 3-month period beginning February 1, and still others for such period beginning March 1, and so through the calendar year, making the payment of these units take an even flow through the year and thereby preventing the pyramiding of work in finance offices in the months of January, April, July, and October, respectively.

Accordingly, the second paragraph of section 110, national defense act, as amended, was further amended by the act of Congress approved April 6, 1928, which authorized the Secretary of War, effective July 1, 1928, to prescribe 3-month pay periods for the various units of the National Guard, the much desired "staggered" system, which was put into effect July 1, 1928, and which has functioned during the past fiscal year to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

ARMS, UNIFORMS, AND EQUIPMENT

The appropriation of \$5,263,150 for the fiscal year 1929, together with the free-issue articles, has permitted the supply of equipment to meet current training requirements. The rapid exhaustion of free-issue stocks, together with the increased strength of the National Guard under the approved program of development, will necessitate material increases in future appropriations under this item.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE

The cost of reimbursable articles of the uniform, including packing and handling charges, issued to the National Guard during the fiscal year 1929 amounted to \$710,794.83, a reduction of \$212,909.17, compared to the cost of clothing during the fiscal year 1926; a reduction of \$391,045.42 compared with the cost for the fiscal year 1927; and a reduction of \$295,817.72 compared with the fiscal year 1928. This reduction, notwithstanding the reduced quantity of free-issue articles available each year as compared with the preceding year, was made possible by utilizing stocks in State storage (difference between authorized strength plus 25 per cent and peace strength plus 25 per cent) by repair and renovation to the fullest extent possible consistent with economical maintenance, and by closer supervision and control by State authorities and corps area commanders in acting on requisitions.

The sum of \$770,000 was made available to the Quartermaster General for the procurement and manufacture of new olive-drab service uniforms to be issued in 1930, from savings made in the appropriation for arms, uniforms and equipment, fiscal year 1929.

The articles of clothing supplied during the fiscal year have been sufficient in quantity to meet current replacement requirements, and, except the cotton and woolen uniforms, satisfactory in quality. The cotton and woolen uniforms supplied from the war stock being of an inferior quality, of varying shades of color and obsolete type, the most unsatisfactory. Failure to provide a satisfactory uniform has had a decidedly unfavorable effect on the contentment and morale of the National Guard. With the completion and issue of the new roll collar, 16-ounce melton uniform in 1930, this condition will be materially improved.

Funds in the amount of \$21,735 have been made available to the Quartermaster General for the procurement and manufacture of 286

Phillips packsaddles to apply on the program of equipping all Cavalry units with 50 per cent of peace strength allowance of the machine gun, machine-gun ammunition, and machine rifle packs, this program to be completed in 1930.

MOTOR-VEHICLE EQUIPMENT

During the fiscal year improvements were made in the maintenance of the motor equipment and through surveys and salvage much equipment that could not be economically repaired, was eliminated. The expenditures, however, made in maintenance are beginning to be quite a serious drain on the funds appropriated and many States had to request an additional allotment in order to maintain their motor vehicles in serviceable condition.

At the close of the calendar year 1928, there were in the possession of the National Guard a total of 4,608 Quartermaster Corps vehicles divided as follows:

Ambulances	377
Passenger cars	205
Reconnaissance cars	163
Motoreycles	745
Trucks (cargo)	3,118

In addition to the above, the Militia Bureau is distributing to the National Guard the following motor vehicles:

- 150 $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton G. M. C. chassis equipped as—
 - 10 ambulances.
 - 49 ambulances converted into reconnaissance cars.
 - 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton 250-gallon tank trucks for Air Service.
 - 74 $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton cargo trucks.
- 307 F. W. D. 3-ton cargo trucks.

The exhaustion of free issues of motor parts and supplies by the Regular Army replacement stock for issue to the National Guard without reimbursement has been also responsible for increase of expenditures under project 32, "Maintenance of quartermaster vehicles," and expenditures for this purpose will increase from year to year.

Troop seats for use in $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton G. M. C. cargo trucks, used as passenger-carrying vehicles in lieu of passenger cars, are being furnished the National Guard.

During the fiscal year 1929 the sum of \$157,842.35 was expended for maintenance of Quartermaster Corps motor vehicles. In addition \$171,027.30 was expended for conditioning and placing in serviceable running condition the 150 G. M. C. $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton chassis and bodies and 307 F. W. D. 3-ton cargo trucks.

See Appendix J for statement of funds expended by States for training fuel and maintenance of motor equipment (Quartermaster Corps).

ORDNANCE

Cleaning and preserving materials, targets, repair parts, and maintenance of matériel in the hands of troops constitute the principal source of expenditures for ordnance. The actual cost of maintaining ordnance matériel in the hands of the National Guard for the fiscal year 1929 was less than 1 per cent of the value of such matériel.

This cost includes inspection, overhaul, repair parts, cleaning and preserving materials, and replacement of worn-out matériel. Considering that practically all of this ordnance matériel has been in service over 10 years, this indicates unusually good economy in its care and preservation.

Orders were placed for the procurement of pack accessories for the machine gun and automatic rifle units to go with Phillips packsaddles for Cavalry organizations. It is expected that a training allowance of these items can be supplied to about half the existing Cavalry units before the beginning of the next training year. The program will be continued with 1930 funds.

Ammunition items are becoming more costly each year due to depleted war reserves. By utilizing to the fullest extent stocks on hand in the National Guard, by the substitution of cheaper items in certain instances, and by careful supervision, it was possible to supply all requirements and to make a very much needed increase in certain Coast Artillery allowances.

AIR CORPS EQUIPMENT

Tables of equipment for observation squadrons of the National Guard were changed during the fiscal year to authorize the issue to each squadron of four standard observation and four training airplanes. The initial issue of this equipment was completed during the year and some organizations furnished with replacements for wrecked airplanes.

Despite the high cost of initial Air Corps equipment, its maintenance and replacement, it is not believed that there are now any problems of Federal supply which might prevent the development of Air Corps organizations into real tactical units capable of immediate field service in time of a minor emergency.

The development of a few units is still being retarded by a lack of adequate airdromes and permanent facilities. The plant of a division aviation unit of the National Guard should include not only adequate space in modern heated hangars to accommodate at least eight airplanes of standard observation type but should also provide an operations room or building; a room for packing, airing, and drying parachutes; a room or building for the installation and operation of radio equipment; space for care and instruction with the armament issued; a photographic hut or the necessary rooms and installations for photographic operations and instruction; separate space for housing of organization transportation; a machine shop and rooms for Air Corps supplies and other organizational equipment. In addition, classrooms and adequate locker space are necessary.

The facilities are in the nature of armories and should be provided by the State, and I hope that the few States which have not already provided these facilities for their Air Corps organizations will make every effort to secure them in the immediate future.

Appendix M gives a résumé of training and operations reports of Air Corps units and indicates the number of airplanes on hand in each unit on June 30, 1929.

SIGNAL CORPS EQUIPMENT

PROCUREMENT

The Militia Bureau has been cooperating with the Signal Corps in an effort to combine its orders for the manufacture of the Signal Corps equipment with those placed for the Regular Army. During the fiscal year 1929 special arrangements were made with the Signal Corps whereby all orders in the future for National Guard signal equipment and supplies will be combined with orders placed for the Regular Army. Through these combined orders lower unit prices can be obtained and the cost to the Government is thereby reduced, and issues to the National Guard will be greatly facilitated, as the stocks on hand in the Signal Corps depots will be in sufficient quantities to take care of the requirements of the National Guard as well as those of the Regular Army.

RADIO EQUIPMENT

During the fiscal year 1929 radio equipment has been ordered from the Signal Corps in such quantities that together with the quantities now in the hands of the National Guard it is believed that distribution can be made in sufficient quantities to insure reasonable training.

PANELS

The new type panels recently adopted by the Regular Army were issued last year in such quantities as to completely equip all National Guard organizations.

REEL CARTS—TYPE RL-16

These are issued on the basis authorized by National Guard Tables of Equipment.

SIGNAL PROPERTY, OBSOLETE, EXCESS, AND UNSERVICEABLE

Last year a careful study was made in the Militia Bureau with a view to making proper disposition of all obsolete, excess, and unserviceable Signal property in the hands of the National Guard. Upon completion of this study the commanding general of each corps area was requested to make adjustments between the States in his corps area so that serviceable property that was in excess in one State might be used to make up shortages that existed in other States. About half the corps areas have now completed these adjustments. From the reports which have been received in the Militia Bureau from these corps areas it appears that a very substantial saving has been made through this means. The money value of the savings made during the fiscal year 1929 is estimated at approximately \$100,000.

ENGINEER EQUIPMENT

The National Guard is very well equipped with Engineer property. Estimates have been made of the cost of completing peace-time training requirements of all organizations and have been submitted with a view to obtaining the necessary appropriations (fiscal year 1931) to furnish part of this equipment. Last year 12 new type

searchlight units (60-inch Cadillac) were issued to the National Guard. At the close of the camps a report was requested of all organizations concerning these searchlight units. It appears that they were generally very satisfactory; however, certain defects were reported. Information concerning all these defects was forwarded to the Chief of Engineers with a view to having them eliminated when the next lot of searchlights is ordered.

MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

An effort has been made to balance the equipment now in the hands of the several States. Reports in regard to surplus and shortage have been made from several corps areas and some of this surplus has been used to make up shortages.

The new equipment has been adopted and it is expected that during the coming year some items can be supplied the National Guard. On account of shortage of funds, it will be some years before the Medical units can be completely equipped with this material.

CHEMICAL WARFARE EQUIPMENT

During the past fiscal year the funds allotted for chemical-warfare training were primarily used for the supply of smoke candles, lachrymatory candles, smoke shells, and the repair of gas masks.

TABLES OF ALLOWANCES

Revision of original tables of allowances is being held up pending receipt of approved tables of ordnance cleaning and preserving materials for the Regular Army.

EQUIPMENT TABLES

Equipment tables have been changed but little during the past year. A few revisions have been necessary to keep them in accord with the War Department tables of basic allowances. They have been prepared and distributed for all types of National Guard organizations.

Application of the equipment tables will enable an organization commander to ascertain readily the character and quantity of equipment authorized for his unit and will assure a uniform manner of wearing or carrying items of individual equipment.

ANIMALS FOR MOUNTED ORGANIZATIONS

On June 30, 1929, there were on hand in the mounted organizations of the National Guard 10,356 horses. Of this number 8,451 are Government-owned, and 1,905 are State or organization owned horses, which have been federally accepted, and are maintained at Federal expense.

The total number of horses, authorized by the Secretary of War, to be maintained at Federal expense (Government owned and federally accepted) during the fiscal year 1929 was 10,420. This number is approximately 85 per cent of the maximum number authorized by present regulations for training purposes.

While existing regulations provide for an allowance of 32 horses per troop or battery, the limitation of 10,420 fixed by the Secretary of

War has the effect of reducing the allowance per troop or battery to 27. In the past the States have been given considerable latitude in the distribution of horses within the States. During the fiscal year a careful study of the horse situation has been made and the mounted organizations within each State have been classified depending upon the facilities available for training and the maximum use made of the horses in their possession. A revision of National Guard Regulations 79, to become effective about January 1, 1930, has been approved. These regulations establish allowances for each organization according to the facilities available for indoor and outdoor training, and will have the effect of providing those organizations with adequate facilities with an increased number of horses and of reducing the allowances of those organizations which are not provided with suitable training establishments. The minimum number fixed for any organization in a given State is sufficient for the training specified by the National Guard Training Directives.

The Militia Bureau is prepared to make replacements under a regular program and, during the fiscal year 1929, 1,230 horses were purchased and distributed to the National Guard as replacement for unserviceable Federal, State, or organization owned horses. A few new units were supplied with their allowances of horses. The States were permitted to purchase their own horses or they were supplied by the remount division of the Quartermaster Corps. From reports received very satisfactory and very good horses were received by the National Guard in all cases. During the fiscal year 1930 replacement of at least 500 horses will be made and they will be for the purpose of replacing unserviceable Federal horses and for supplying new units to be organized in the fiscal year 1930. The Militia Bureau contemplates a replacement program of at least 500 horses per year and every endeavor will be made to maintain this program, provided funds are available for the purpose.

COMPENSATION OF HELP FOR CARE OF MATÉRIEL, ANIMALS, AND EQUIPMENT

In the fiscal year 1929, the total sum of \$2,280,112.55 was expended for the following classes of caretakers, based on the monetary allowances indicated for each class (NGR 79).

1. Animal caretakers at the rate of \$75 per month for each eight animals or fraction thereof, but not to exceed \$300 per month where only a single unit uses the animals and where the animals are pooled for the use of two or more units at the rate of \$300 per month for 32 animals and \$75 per month for each additional eight animals and major fraction thereof.

2. Motor-mechanic caretakers, one mechanic caretaker for each motorized unit at not to exceed \$150 per month for each unit having not less than four authorized motor vehicles, and an assistant motor mechanic caretaker at not to exceed \$130 per month for each unit having more than 10 motor vehicles. Units having less than four authorized motor vehicles are not allowed a mechanic.

3. Artillery-matériel caretakers at the rate of \$75 per month for each horse-drawn Field Artillery gun battery and battalion headquarters and combat train.

4. Airplane mechanics for each observation squadron, 1 chief mechanic at \$225, 1 radio mechanic at not to exceed \$175, and 5 assistant mechanics at not to exceed \$130 per month each.

The funds appropriated for the pay of caretakers were not sufficient to pay the authorized caretakers under NGR 79. This was adjusted by not authorizing additional caretakers in units or organizations entitled to the same, eliminating assistant motor mechanics, as in the fiscal year 1928, and suspending the operation of National Guard Regulations authorizing 15 days' leave with pay to caretakers during the 15 days' field training period which deprived caretakers of their pay as such during this period. In addition to the above, Federal recognition of new units authorized for the fiscal year 1929 was withheld until the last quarter.

The appropriation for the fiscal year 1930 will not take care of the present National Guard Regulation allowance of caretakers, but will provide sufficient funds for 12 months' pay for those now authorized.

ADMINISTRATIVE ECONOMIES

The policy adopted in 1926 of utilizing steel cots at National Guard camps was continued during the fiscal year 1929, about 14,000 of the cots having been supplied to date. The supply of steel cots from surplus stock has resulted in economy in the maintenance of canvas cots as these are kept intact in armories where steel cots have been made available for use at summer camps. Economy has resulted also in the saving of transportation cost of canvas cots from armories to training camps and return each year.

The policy of utilizing odd sizes of uniform clothing which were available as a free issue was continued during the fiscal year 1929, resulting in considerable economy. The fullest use possible is made of funds allotted for local repair and renovation of uniform clothing, thus extending the life of uniforms to the limit of their utility.

The policy of storing tentage, vehicles, and other camp equipage has been continued and extended to such camps as have suitable storage facilities, resulting in a saving of transportation funds.

The supply and replacement of typewriters have been regulated so as to provide standardization of sizes and secure the maximum service from each machine before condemnation and replacement. Three lengths of carriages have been adopted for issue to National Guard organizations. Condemnation and replacement is authorized only when maintenance cost is less economical than replacement considering the trade-in value of the old machine, each replacement being approved by the Militia Bureau.

A more efficient method of maintenance and replacement of band instruments and a more equitable distribution of available funds for this purpose have been adopted, by which funds for this purpose are apportioned to States on the basis of the number of musicians in each State and each State required to keep within the amounts thus apportioned. All major repairs are made at the Philadelphia quartermaster depot, requisitions for repairs and replacement being approved by the Militia Bureau. Local repairs within the scope of organization personnel is authorized, funds for repair parts being made available to States.

In connection with the annual inventory of essential items, tables have been compiled in the Militia Bureau to show the allowance of each item to each State, the quantity on hand and the excess or shortage. This data enables the Militia Bureau intelligently to pass on requisitions or request for funds for additional equipment to utilize excess equipment in filling requirements, or for replacement where needed, and also enables action to be taken to provide essential items of equipment where shortage is found to exist.

AMMUNITION ECONOMIES

Wherever possible the allowances of ammunition were so established as to insure the use of sand-loaded projectiles for firing at water targets, thus using material which was in excess of the normal needs of the War Department and therefore a free issue. Surplus ammunition on hand in the States was utilized to the fullest extent and issues from depots limited to the minimum additional required.

A compilation of data on the quantity of the principal items of equipment is being made which when completed will show the amount of any item authorized and on hand in each State and in the entire National Guard. The data obtained so far indicates that there is a considerable excess in some States of items which are short in others. Transfers are being negotiated between States where this condition exists, thus limiting the issues from depots to the minimum.

MOTOR VEHICLES

Free issue was made of 307 F. W. D. 3-ton trucks, with complete equipment by the Ordnance Department and 150 G. M. C. $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton chassis by the Quartermaster Corps. The F. W. D. trucks were placed in serviceable condition by a small expenditure of approximately \$30 per truck and the G. M. C. chassis at approximately \$460 per vehicle.

TANGIBLE AND DIRECT SAVINGS RESULTING FROM ADMINISTRATIVE ECONOMIES

From an appropriation of \$82,500 for the purchase of 500 horses the bureau was able by adjustment with the remount service, Quartermaster Corps, and different State authorities to purchase 825 horses, thus decreasing the price of each horse by \$65. By economies in arms, uniforms, and equipment projects \$37,500 was saved and transferred to project No. 45, "Purchase of horses." Three hundred and seventy-five horses were purchased with funds thus transferred.

Savings on 825 horses, at \$65-----	\$53, 625
Savings transferred to project No. 45-----	37, 500
Total-----	91, 125

FIELD TRAINING CAMPS AND TARGET RANGES

By continuing the policy of providing suitable small arms ranges near the home stations of the units using them, all States have been materially assisted in the matter of securing adequate facilities for carrying forward range instruction and target practice. The increase in the number of ranges provided has been justified by bringing out

more and more men for rifle instruction. At present there are 667 ranges in use, an increase of 37 during the last year. Of these 330 are leased by the United States, 107 are owned by the United States, and 230 are owned, leased, or otherwise provided by the States, municipalities, organizations, or private parties.

Funds as follows were expended during the past fiscal year for construction, repair, and rental of target ranges:

For construction, project 13-----	\$62, 838. 51
For repair, project 14-----	51, 003. 50
For rental, project 12-----	48, 631. 51
Total-----	162, 473. 52

Satisfactory progress is being made throughout the country in the program of camp construction, which in general provides for proper facilities for each State to have its training camp within its own borders, and to be assured while in these camps, the comforts as to housing, messing, sanitation, administration and recreation necessary in camps of a semipermanent nature.

The repair and upkeep of the camps now provided has been continued, and their general condition is satisfactory. Taking into consideration the type of buildings in the several camps, the item of repair is one of increasing rather than diminishing cost.

There is attached hereto Appendix K, a list of camps used by the National Guard troops during the training season of 1928. These camps were used either exclusively by the National Guard or concurrently with other elements which were training, that is, citizens' military training camps, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, officers' reserve, and the Regular Army. Of the 84 camps listed 61 are exclusively used by the National Guard and 23 are concurrent; 39 are owned by the United States; 5 are leased by the United States; 22 are owned by the States; 12 are leased by the States; 5 are owned by the United States and the State concerned; and 1 is owned by the United States and leased by the State.

Funds as follows were expended during the past fiscal year for construction and repair:

For construction-----	\$397, 087. 79
For repairs-----	308, 468. 26
Total-----	705, 556. 05

During the past year the camp at Fort Williams, Me., has been completed in all essentials.

All States with the exception of Indiana, Georgia, New Hampshire, and Nevada are now provided with permanent camps. Indiana has its annual camp at Camp Knox, Ky. Georgia has not yet procured a suitable site. New Hampshire uses two leased sites well suited to their particular training needs. Nevada until recently had no National Guard; its troops now attend camp in California.

ESTIMATES FOR FIELD TRAINING

The circular governing field training in 1929 (MB 35-A-20, 1928) embodies such changes in that for 1928 as experience showed were advisable. It contains the policies covering the operation and maintenance of field training camps. The use of this circular has elimi-

nated many of the difficulties of previous years and has expedited the work of reviewing the estimates.

Although the statement of allowances in the circular are definite some requests for funds exceeded the allowances and entailed additional work in revising the estimates. There were numerous instances where estimates for pay and allowances, transportation, and subsistence were not based on the actual attendance of the previous year. It is essential that the estimates be based on the actual attendance of the previous year so that the revision work can be expedited and funds placed to the credit of the State with the least practicable delay. The plan of furnishing the State a copy of its revised estimate showing the changes made therein by the Militia Bureau and a statement of the reason for each change was continued. The States have availed themselves of the opportunity to present additional facts to justify increases.

An idea of the work entailed in the review of the camp estimates may be had when it is considered that approximately 250 individual estimates varying in amount from a few dollars to several hundred thousand were each carefully considered and measured against the policies and allowances authorized in the current field training circular and changes were made wherever such policies and allowances were exceeded. In some instances amount asked for were increased to the allowance.

Accurate records have been maintained for two years, and it is planned to reduce the size of the estimates materially in all cases where the same troops are going to the same camp each year.

PRESS RELATIONS AND PUBLICITY

Preparation of news stories and special articles for National Guard publications was the principal activity of the publicity section of the regulations division during the past year. This section, by careful reading of all National Guard magazines and through the clipping service furnished by the press relations section of the General Staff, is able to furnish valuable material on current activities of the National Guard for incorporation in public addresses made by officers of the War Department. This is a valuable means of disseminating interesting news and one which should be taken advantage of more frequently.

That the subject of national defense, and the position occupied by the National Guard in the general plan of national defense, is being given wide consideration, is proved by the increase in requests from high schools and college students for information to include in addresses and theses. Several requests also have come from members of women's city clubs. These matters are given special attention and standard material is kept available for this purpose. Those to whom material is furnished are requested to supply the Militia Bureau with copies of the papers they prepare, and in every instance it has been found that the subject has been carefully handled.

NATIONAL GUARD REGULATIONS

In my annual report for 1928 statement was made that the revision of National Guard Regulations had been completed. While at the time that statement was correct, in so far as the work of the Militia

Bureau was concerned, it was not possible to secure publication of all the pamphlets during the past year.

Several important changes to meet new policies relative to "Procurement of supplies and services," and "Reports of survey" had to be made in NGR 74 and NGR 75-7. After considerable study the former was completed and published under date of October 1, 1928, while NGR 75-7 was sent to the Government Printing Office in April of this year. Thus the complete list of pamphlets has now been made ready for distribution.

NGR 1, listing the pamphlets of the current series, has been revised and will be distributed with NGR 75-7. The Appendix List of Blank Forms was completed and distributed during the year.

A comprehensive revision of portions of NGR 20, Commissioned Officers, was made by changes No. 1, January 1, 1929, which will considerably improve the administration of personnel matters affecting officers. NGR 58, Federal Pay and Allowances, was revised and reprinted and revisions were made of certain important provisions of NGR 45, Training, and NGR 59, Preparation of National Guard Pay Rolls and Pay and Mileage Vouchers and Model Remarks. NGR 62, Medical Attendance, was rewritten to conform to the change in the law relative to the extension of the privileges of medical and hospital treatment.

A revision of NGR 30, National Guard Reserve, was made but failed of approval because of legal opinions which hold that officers of the National Guard Reserve are not entitled to commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps. To meet these opinions certain changes have been proposed to the national defense act. If enacted into law, the publication of the new NGR 30 will follow. It will be designed to make more efficient the National Guard Reserve, requiring officers to perform certain training duties without pay in return for which they will be retained in a Reserve Corps status, available for filling war table vacancies.

A revision of NGR 79, Animals, Material, and the Care of Thereof, is now being made and has been submitted for approval of the Secretary of War.

HISTORIES OF NATIONAL GUARD ORGANIZATIONS

As anticipated in my report for 1928 there has been continued interest in the histories of National Guard organizations, and during the fiscal year just closed 18 additional outline histories have been received in the bureau and forwarded to the historical section, Army War College, for review. Up to and including June 30, 1929, 192 outline histories sufficiently complete to justify consideration by the historical section, Army War College, have been received and forwarded, or approximately 81 per cent of the color and standard-bearing organizations now sufficiently organized to justify the submission of histories. The publication of more extensive histories of regiments and corresponding organizations, inaugurated in the 1928 National Guard Register, has been continued this year. It is greatly regretted it has not been possible to include every organization with an allowed history in the 1929 register.

COATS OF ARMS AND INSIGNIA

Up to and including June 30, 1929, 159 coats of arms have been approved for color and standard bearing organizations, of which 32 were approved during the closing fiscal year.

To the same date 162 distinctive insignia or badges for color and standard bearing organizations have been approved, an increase of 23 during the year.

The granting of permission in March, 1928, for the personnel of noncolor and nonstandard bearing organizations to wear approved organizational badges resulted in the approval, during the year, of 76 different badges for organizations from 15 States. This indicates the widespread interest in these badges and proves the extension of the privilege to the noncolor and nonstandard bearing organizations was fully justified. Inasmuch as it is unnecessary to furnish an outline history with proposals for these badges, it is comparatively a simple matter to secure approval of them. It is hoped those organizations not now equipped will secure them during the coming year.

Fuselage devices for two observation squadrons were approved, making a total of four to date.

The harmonious spirit of cooperation mentioned in my report for 1928, as existing between those sections of The Adjutant General's office, the Quartermaster General's office, the Army War College, and the Militia Bureau handling the histories, coats of arms, distinctive insignia and badges for National Guard organizations, has continued unabated and has resulted in expediting approvals.

TEXAS CAVALRY MEDAL

The Texas Cavalry Medal has apparently been issued to all of those who most desire it, since but 11 medals were issued during the past year. Out of 6,000 medals authorized by Congress for distribution to members of the Texas Cavalry used on the Mexican border during the World War but who were not inducted into Federal service, less than 500 have been issued in the past five years. At the present rate the supply of medals on hand in this office will be sufficient to care for all needs for the next 50 years. Unless veterans of the Texas units can be induced to apply for these medals, they will remain with the Chief, Militia Bureau, to whom their care was intrusted.

OTHER FUNDS

This matter has been referred to in my annual reports for the last three years. Refunds have been completed with the exception of the following States: Colorado, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Utah.

The refunds to these States will be made upon the passing of the necessary enabling acts by their respective legislative bodies.

LEGAL MATTERS

During the year many opinions on legal matters concerning the National Guard were rendered by the Judge Advocate on duty in the bureau. The majority of these were for the guidance of the

Militia Bureau personnel and State officials on questions affecting Federal pay, organization, personnel, irregularities in the expenditure of Federal funds, property accountability, and various other matters. In only a few cases has it been necessary to call upon the Comptroller General or the Judge Advocate General for a decision.

LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL GUARD

There has been no legislation enacted during the past fiscal year affecting the National Guard, with the exception of certain provisions in the appropriation for the support of the National Guard, which specifically authorize the hire, repair, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for the purpose of field training. This authority was necessary because of the provisions of section 5 of the act of July 16, 1914.

In the appropriation for the pay of National Guard caretakers for the fiscal year 1930 the Congress provided that caretakers should be paid on a 12-month basis each year instead of on an 11½-month basis, as has been the practice heretofore.

REPORTS OF CORPS AREA COMMANDERS

The commanding generals of corps areas and departments have cooperated to the fullest extent with the Militia Bureau in increasing the efficiency of the National Guard of the United States and Territories. Their reports furnish an impartial judgment on the status of the National Guard not otherwise obtainable. It is gratifying to note the increased interest and responsibility assumed by the corps area commanders in the training and state of supply and care of property in their corps areas as evidenced by a comparison of the reports for the past several years.

Through an officer in charge of National Guard affairs on each corps area staff, close supervision and a careful check is kept on the state of organization and training and the status of supply and care and maintenance of property. The reports for the fiscal year 1929 show the National Guard to be generally in a satisfactory condition in every respect with minor exceptions. The commander of the Seventh Corps Area states "Satisfactory. Notwithstanding the satisfactory state of the National Guard, there is capacity for continued progress." The Hawaiian Department commander reports: "The status of the Hawaiian National Guard with respect to training is not of the standard desired. However, both officers and men are in an excellent state of morale and display a keen interest and desire to learn." Most of the corps area reports comment favorably on the Militia Bureau training policy and training directive and recommend its continuance. This leads me to believe that the policies are correct and our insistence in the past, that they be adhered to, has accomplished the results hoped for.

There can be no doubt that the present status of training of the National Guard is at the highest point ever attained. In the care of property much remains to be done, but each corps area commander is giving consideration to this subject and a distinct advance is noticed each year. The maintenance of the property in the hands of the National Guard will be in a satisfactory condition within a short

time. All corps area commanders report the lack of suitable armories in some States within the corps area. This is a State matter and one over which the Federal Government has very little control. However, many States have excellent armories and facilities and each year many new armories are being built. I feel that this condition is improving as rapidly as can reasonably be expected. Some complaint is made of inadequate training areas, due to industrial congestion, location of camps, unsuitable terrain, etc. Every effort is being made with the appropriation available to assist the States in organizing adequate training areas, and each year shows improvement. I feel the conditions as to training areas, while susceptible of being improved, may be considered satisfactory.

Great interest is being shown in command post exercises for training of commanders and staffs. These are held in every corps area and are most favorably commented upon by all corps area commanders. The tendency, encouraged by this bureau, is to expand this form of training for all organizations. It is considered by the Militia Bureau to be the most valuable form of basic training for all headquarters, from battalion up to include the division, that has yet been evolved.

In addition to being popular with the National Guard and approved by the corps area commanders, they are inexpensive in comparison with value received over other methods of training commanders and staffs.

The past year shows increased interest in unit schools for officers and enlisted men and are proving a valuable aid in training. Many corps area commanders recommend a further use be made of these schools, in which recommendation this bureau will exert its influence to promote.

Some corps area commanders feel that fewer National Guard officers should be sent to the higher service schools, particularly the Army War College, and the money thus saved be used to send a greater number of junior officers and enlisted men to the basic schools of the different arms.

I feel that this recommendation is sound and in this connection attention is invited to the fact that 16 National Guard officers attended courses at the Army War College last year while only 8 will attend the present course.

All corps area commanders comment on the cordial cooperation given them and Regular Army instructors by the National Guard authorities. More instructors, both commissioned and enlisted, are desired by several and a general request is made for more travel pay for National Guard field officers and Regular Army instructors so that more visits could be made for instructional purposes. This is much to be desired but not practicable under the present appropriation for the National Guard.

Strong points generally reported are:

High morale and esprit de corps.

High class of personnel.

Adaptability for training with motor transport.

Keen interest and enthusiasm in work.

Proved efficiency in aiding civil authorities in emergencies.

High standing in the community.

Cooperation of the National Guard with the Regular Army authorities.

Continued decrease in number of unsatisfactory units at annual inspections.

Weak points reported on are:

Lack of suitable armories and riding halls.

Split divisions between States.

Tendency to use annual field training period for things which should be done at home stations.

Annual turnover of personnel.

Lack of proper physical examinations for recruits.

Local political influence in appointment and retention of inefficient officers.

Lack of supervision of units by higher commanders due to lack of funds.

There is a general note of optimism running through all reports which indicates a particularly healthy condition of the National Guard. Weak points are recognized, and are being given close study. Remedial action is taken where possible. Particular attention is being given the care and maintenance of property, and it is expected a decided improvement can be reported next year.

A brief digest of each corps area report follows:

FIRST CORPS AREA

General.—Conditions satisfactory. There is the variation in methods and results inherent to the highly individualized communities peculiar to New England; lack training areas of sufficient size; advantage in use of Camp Devens by Twenty-sixth Division; distinct advance in training of higher headquarters; schools well attended and practical in scope; special staff instruction school maintained for State staff and Twenty-sixth Division.

Weak points.—Not common to all States; poor armories in Maine; lack of sufficient Regular Army instructors and travel pay to provide for increased number of visits to distant units; shortage of animals.

Strong points.—Decided advancement of training in all lines through cooperation with Regular Army instructors; increased enthusiasm for small-arms firing; improvement in care of equipment.

Recommendations.—None.

SECOND CORPS AREA

General.—Condition very satisfactory; improvement in basic training; command and staff training improved; turnover of personnel throughout the year improved, not yet satisfactory.

Weak points.—Poor uniforms; deterioration of war-time motor equipment; lack of funds to provide attendance of instructors at drills; poor physical examinations.

Strong points.—High morale and esprit de corps; excellent cooperation with Federal authorities; well organized and efficient staffs; excellent support of the National Guard by the States.

Recommendations.—Increased ammunition allowance; provision for replacement of motor equipment.

THIRD CORPS AREA

General.—National Guard has attained reasonable expectations; advance noted in building of new armories, organization of new units, supply and equipment and training methods.

Weak points.—Large turnovers in personnel; lack of suitable armories.

Strong points.—Half of the National Guard of corps area in one State; well-established training camps; use of Regular Army installations in training; excellence of armories in two States.

Recommendations.—None.

FOURTH CORPS AREA

General.—Condition satisfactory; advancement satisfactory.

Weak points.—Excessive annual turnover of personnel; general lack of armories.

Strong points.—High morale, keen interest, and enthusiasm; improved standard of personnel of all grades; popularity with civil communities; cooperation with Regular Army instructors.

Recommendations.—Militia Bureau continue to place at camps matériel and camp property for use of National Guard units.

FIFTH CORPS AREA

General.—Condition very satisfactory; noticeable improvement in training programs and schedules, in instruction of troops and staffs, of facilities for armory and field training, in housing troops and property, in care of property, of personnel standards, and gradual improvement and intelligent interest on the part of individuals in their duties and responsibilities.

Weak points.—None.

Strong points.—Satisfactory development of both divisions; continuing interest and seriousness of the personnel in military work; improvement in team work; a better realization of requirements of both training and supply.

Recommendations.—Funds desired for field officers to visit armory drills of units.

SIXTH CORPS AREA

General.—Condition satisfactory with few exceptions; increased attendance at drills, and in units reported "Very satisfactory" at annual armory inspections; armory inspection attendance "good;" progress indicated in development of training of commanders and staffs and in organizations; special mention of Wisconsin in care and preservation of Federal property.

Weak points.—Irregularities and deficiencies in care and use of Government property.

Strong points.—Development of messes; excellence of officer personnel; increased interest in marksmanship; efforts to stimulate drill attendance; excellent morale and esprit de corps; progress attained in training; interest in correspondence and group schools; selection of personnel for mess management.

Recommendations.—Two additional clerks for National Guard office at corps area headquarters.

SEVENTH CORPS AREA

General.—Condition satisfactory with capacity for improvement; marked technical advance in every arm and branch; continued decrease in number of units reported “unsatisfactory” at annual inspections.

Weak points.—Tendency to carry over to field training period what should have been done in armory training period; lack of command post exercises for commanders and staffs.

Strong points.—High grade personnel; adaptability for training with all means of motor transport and communications equipment; influence for good citizenship; proved efficiency in aiding civil authorities in emergencies.

Recommendations.—Practical training of higher commanders and staffs in tactics, command and leadership by exercises of combined arms.

EIGHTH CORPS AREA

General.—Condition satisfactory; very favorable advancement.

Weak points.—Lack of armory facilities for care of property; lack of property responsibility among company officers; political influence.

Strong points.—Increased interest, scope, and standardization in command and staff training; concentration of large units in one training camp; improved system of accounting for Government property; increasingly friendly and cooperative relations between corps area headquarters and State authorities and between the Regular Army instructors and the National Guard.

Recommendations.—Discontinue sending field officers to the higher service schools and the Army War College and use funds thus saved to send company officers to basic school of their respective arms; to require all promotions by examination only by rescinding certain portions of NGR 20.

NINTH CORPS AREA

General.—Condition very satisfactory with exception of one State; progress shown in training of commanders and staffs, and of basic units; marked improvement in the care of Federal property; splendid cooperation of State authorities with corps area headquarters; satisfactory camp sites for field training; improvement shown in attendance at armory drills and field training, in readiness for combat, camp sanitation, mess management, and messes.

Weak points.—Lack of supervision by higher commanders due to lack of travel funds; poor armories; smallpox and typhoid immunization not carried out as provided by regulations; poor schools; lack of care of Federal property in some States; lack of outdoor ranges at home stations; severe climatic conditions in Utah and Wyoming and its influence on mounted training.

Strong points.—Care of Federal property; high type of enlisted personnel; high morale and esprit; continued efforts to improve standard of training and administration.

Recommendations.—Store training matériel and camp equipment not required for armory training at field training camp sites.

HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT

General.—Training not satisfactory; morale and esprit de corps very satisfactory; equipment satisfactory; satisfactory progress during year in care of property and training of officers.

Weak points.—Mixture of races; poor noncommissioned officers; lack of knowledge of instructional methods; limited reservoir of man power for recruits.

Strong points.—Good discipline, morale, and esprit de corps; willingness to learn; extra time given by officers; good attendance at schools; no politics; good camp sites; splendid civilian support.

Recommendations.—Continuation of Militia Bureau training directive.

The recommendations of the corps area and department commanders are being given close study by the Militia Bureau with a view to correcting such weak points indicated in the reports as are susceptible of correction by it.

CONCLUSION

In closing my part of this report it seems proper to give a brief résumé of the progress made by the National Guard and of the major problems with which the Militia Bureau has been concerned during my term of office.

PERSONNEL

On June 30, 1925, the aggregate strength of the federally recognized National Guard was 177,525. This was increased to an average strength of approximately 184,300 during the fiscal year 1928. On June 30, 1929, the aggregate strength was 176,988, a slight decrease over that of June 30, 1925. While these figures indicate a slight loss in strength it is due to the weeding out of undesirable and "dead" personnel and is more than compensated for by marked increased attendance at armory drills and field training camps and an improved morale. As stated elsewhere in this report the authorized aggregate strength of the National Guard for the fiscal year 1929 was 188,000 and this is increased to 190,000 for the fiscal year 1930. This strength can easily be attained and maintained if appropriations will permit.

That the standard of commissioned and enlisted personnel has greatly improved during the past four years is evidenced by increased attendance at armory drills and field-training camps, by reduction in the turnover, and by greater efficiency and effectiveness of organizations.

ORGANIZATION

Much progress has been made toward completing the essential combat organizations as provided for in the Militia Bureau program. Since June, 1924, the number of headquarters and units has been increased from 2,282 to 3,973 and when the first increment of the Militia Bureau plan is completed the total number of headquarters and units will be 4,020, an increase of 1,738. This objective could have been attained considerably earlier as under the modified or 250,000-man power program approved by the Secretary of War on January 21, 1923. The development of the National Guard was

proceeding satisfactorily when it became apparent in June, 1924, that it would soon reach a strength greater than could be maintained by available and prospective appropriations. The Militia Bureau was then directed by the Secretary of War to suspend all further recognition of National Guard units pending a further modification of the plan of development.

TRAINING

I believe that during the training years 1926, 1927, and 1928 there has been a marked improvement in the coordination of training throughout the National Guard. I attribute this satisfactory progress to two things—first, to the carefully prepared plans of the Militia Bureau promulgated three years ago which fixed the peace-time objective for the National Guard as “basic training” for both units and higher commanders and staffs; and, second, to the understanding and loyal manner in which corps area commanders and the National Guard as a whole have made such plans effective. During the field training season of 1928 the Militia Bureau developed plans in conjunction with the State authorities of Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia for the assembly in July of the entire Thirtieth Division at Camp Jackson, S. C. This assembly of a division made up of components for several States, the first experiment of its kind, was a decided success.

SUPPLY

Appropriations for the support of the National Guard have not kept pace with its development and its real needs. The great increase in armory drill and camp attendance, coupled with the exhaustion of surplus war stocks, formerly free issues and their replacement now having to be paid for, all have increased National Guard costs materially. It has been only by the exercise of the most rigid supervision and economy that the National Guard has been maintained on its present satisfactory footing and has made progress in organization, training, and equipment. Notwithstanding this, the National Guard is now better equipped than ever before. Through the publication by the Militia Bureau of National Guard Tables of Equipment and Allowances, both of which are complementary to the Tables of Organization, every unit commander should know and should be able to obtain, every article of equipment and expendable material to which his unit is entitled.

One of the outstanding problems has been the procurement of a satisfactory and suitable field uniform. This has been accomplished in part through the approval of a plan formulated by the Militia Bureau which had for its object the procurement of such a uniform with a blouse of the roll-collar type to be issued to the National Guard during the calendar years 1929 and 1930. A large quantity of these uniforms has already been manufactured and issues will be made as rapidly as requisitions are received and approved.

Another outstanding National Guard supply problem is the question of horses. Of the federally-owned horses on hand June 30, 1928, many were transferred to the National Guard from the war surplus in 1923, and replacements of Government-owned horses since that date have been obtained by the transfer of condemned horses from

the Regular Army. The experience of the Militia Bureau in the use of horses in the hands of the National Guard during the field training season of 1928 indicated that a large number of these horses, due to extreme age and other defects, were unserviceable for the limited field training required of National Guard organizations and that some were unsuitable for armory drill. A survey of these horses has been made and approximately 950 of them are being eliminated. These horses are being replaced and the number on hand increased through the purchase of 1,230 horses during the fiscal year 1929. The purchase of this number of horses is made possible through the application of savings made in the Militia Bureau appropriations and through arrangements made for the purchase of the horses authorized in the War Department appropriation bill for 1929.

CONSTRUCTION

With respect to the construction of field training camps and target ranges, a comparison with the situation at the end of the fiscal year 1924 and with that existing at the end of the fiscal year 1929 should be a source of great satisfaction. Under the general policies of the Williams and Baer Board originated by the Militia Bureau there was laid down a general program for the development of camp sites and target ranges. Eighty-four camps have been constructed in whole or in part through the application of Militia Bureau funds. Of these camps 61 are exclusively used by the National Guard and 23 are concurrent camps. Thirty-nine are owned by the United States, 22 are owned by the States, 5 are leased by the United States, 12 are leased by the States, 5 are owned by the United States and States, and one is owned by the United States and leased by the State. There are four States now without permanently installed camps, i. e., Indiana, Georgia, New Hampshire, Nevada. There are 667 target ranges now in use. Of these 330 are leased by the United States, 107 are owned by the United States, and 230 are owned, leased or otherwise provided by the State, municipalities, organizations, or private individuals.

DETAIL OF NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS WITH THE GENERAL STAFF

I do not believe that the policy which the War Department recently announced limiting the period of duty for National Guard and reserve officers with the War Department General Staff is in the best interests of the National Guard, nor in the best interests of efficiency and economy. Based upon personal experience while on duty with the War Department General Staff, I am convinced that a normal period of duty of one year, with a possible extension of six months in exceptional cases, would be for the best interests of all concerned. The Militia Bureau has a primary interest in this matter in view of the fact that all policies, plans, and regulations affecting the organization, distribution, and training of the National Guard must be reviewed by committees of the General Staff organized and prescribed in section 5 of the national defense act, and I do not believe that the average National Guard officer can become properly informed regarding the War Department organization and method of functioning in a period of six months. I believe that the training received by National Guard officers assigned to the General Staff is incidental only and that the

primary purpose of the law referred to above was to make available in the War Department General Staff a number of officers of the National Guard and reserves who would be able to bring to bear on all questions of policies, plans, and regulations affecting the National Guard and the Organized Reserves their experience and knowledge of local conditions. I hope that the policy above referred to will be reconsidered on the above basis.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

In concluding my report for the fiscal year 1928 I stated, "During the period covered by this report there has been a marked improvement in personnel, organization, training, supply, and general efficiency of the National Guard despite restrictions imposed by limitations of funds available for the support of this component." A recent analysis of the state of readiness of the various Infantry divisions and the corps, Army, general headquarters reserve, and special troops as to the execution of their mobilization missions indicates that all of the organizations, with a limited number of exceptions, are in a very satisfactory condition.

NATIONAL GUARD REGULATIONS

One of the achievements during the past four years has been the completion of the revision of National Guard Regulations which was formally authorized December 21, 1924. While the number of pamphlets comprising the regulations has been modified from time to time to meet the situation, all of the regulations embodied in the system are now complete and are in the hands of the National Guard, with the exception of one section pertaining to the 75 series and covering Federal property. This pamphlet will soon be in the hands of the National Guard. While it is realized that these regulations are more or less provisional and will be subject to changes which experience will undoubtedly demonstrate should be made, they furnish a basis for more efficient administration and include in one volume all the regulations which the National Guard, not in Federal service, is required to have and to use.

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

I concur in the above report, and particularly in the conclusions thereof.

E. R. REDMOND,
*Colonel Specialist Reserve,
Acting Chief Militia Bureau.*

JUNE 30, 1929.

APPENDIX A

Commissioned and warrant vacancies in the National Guard, June 30, 1929

State	General officers of the line		State staff ¹	Division and brigade staff							All other							Total officers	Warrant officers	Aggregate	
	Major generals	Brigadier generals		Colonels	Lieutenant colonels	Majors	Captains	First lieutenants	Second lieutenants	Chaplains	Total	Colonels	Lieutenant colonels	Majors	Captains	First lieutenants	Second lieutenants				Chaplains
FIRST CORPS AREA																					
Connecticut			2				2	1			3		2		5	12	13	1	33	38	
Maine			1		1						1			2	4	5	7	1	19	21	
Massachusetts			3										2	2	15	19	27	1	66	69	1
New Hampshire			2											1	2	2	3		8	10	
Rhode Island															9	3	3		15	15	
Vermont					1		1				2				2	1	1		4	6	
SECOND CORPS AREA																					
Delaware			2					1			1					1	1		2	5	
New Jersey							2	1		1	4			1	7	7	11		26	30	
New York			4			1	5	3			9	1	1	6	24	59	71		162	175	3
Porto Rico			2											1		1	3		5	7	
THIRD CORPS AREA																					
District of Columbia			2				1				1		1		2		1	1	5	8	
Maryland			1				2	1		1	4			1	3	9	15	1	29	34	
Pennsylvania			1		2			1	1		4		1	2	10	30	49	1	93	98	2
Virginia			1				1	1			2			3	7	1	10	1	22	25	
FOURTH CORPS AREA																					
Alabama												1		1	2	5	13	1	23	23	
Florida			1												1	3	8		12	13	1
Georgia												1			3	7	5		16	16	
Louisiana			1												4	8	6	1	19	20	
Mississippi															1		5		6	6	
North Carolina			2											2	5	4	4	1	16	18	
South Carolina								1			1				4	3	3		10	11	
Tennessee							1				1				1	9	16		26	27	

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Includes those positions which can only be filled by State adjutants general and United States property and disbursing officers.

APPENDIX B

Strength of the active federally recognized National Guard for the years 1919 to 1929, 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			June 30, 1928			June 30, 1929		
	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	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	206	2	2,597	205	2	2,415
Arizona					30	594	30	526	25	470	39	1	717	50	1	749	49	1	773	57	1	848	54	1	823	61	1	991
Arkansas			(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	141	2	2,034	136	2	2,010
California	22	1,050			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	370	6	5,109	376	7	5,201
Colorado	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	370	6	5,109	376	7	5,201
Connecticut	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	138	1	1,629	132	1	1,592
Delaware			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	307	5	3,888	304	5	3,784
District of Columbia	5	249			27	464	50	710	47	702	47	1	593	43	1	697	53	1	694	53	1	719	56	1	741	56	1	739
Florida					19	313	34	456	31	484	48	1	648	50	2	658	56	1	829	60	1	822	63	1	930	61	1	878
Georgia					61	1,180	94	1,654	95	1,636	135	2	2,109	134	3	2,037	135	2	2,150	144	1	2,116	152	2	2,287	159	1	2,200
Hawaii	6	244	28	703	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	220	3	3,360	235	3	3,183
Idaho					9	199	100	1,922	129	2,391	145	3	3,551	213	3	3,523	214	3	3,315	230	3	3,446	220	3	3,360	235	3	3,183
Illinois					42	887	62	1,203	64	1,306	63	1	1,361	84	1	1,381	84	1	1,457	94	2	1,575	100	1	1,579	98	2	1,537
Indiana					32	337	57	896	51	704	57	1	854	54	1	843	65	1	828	77	2	971	78	2	989	82	2	1,049
Iowa					171	3,660	355	6,606	433	6,657	508	8,181	558	5	8,240	541	6	8,007	574	9	8,600	598	8	8,617	620	10	8,649	
Kansas	35	1,161	62	1,550	142	3,028	195	3,411	205	3,209	230	3	3,177	233	3	3,177	233	3	3,273	233	4	3,396	238	4	3,065	242	4	2,908
Kentucky	56	1,397	76	1,554	123	1,902	172	2,536	177	2,585	212	2	2,899	225	3	2,868	214	4	3,026	246	4	3,106	247	4	3,065	242	4	2,908
Louisiana			7	142	45	753	110	2,327	162	2,494	173	1	2,399	209	2	2,465	196	2	2,363	212	2	2,482	213	2	2,588	193	3	2,518
Maine	42	1,234	54	1,305	80	1,288	114	2,060	122	2,046	133	1	1,634	123	2	1,825	128	2	1,614	144	3	1,979	143	3	1,989	155	3	2,049
Maryland			4	325	99	1,826	163	2,415	179	2,346	202	1	1,927	137	2	1,861	137	2	1,614	144	3	1,979	143	3	1,989	155	3	2,049
Massachusetts			3	265	374	6,524	483	7,850	565	8,243	619	3	9,275	637	7	9,169	605	7	9,250	629	10	8,723	613	10	8,971	631	9	8,699
Michigan			13	319	128	2,451	227	3,735	267	3,900	284	5	3,995	300	5	3,942	301	4	3,918	314	5	4,132	304	5	4,133	320	5	4,263
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	338	5	4,600	339	5	4,518
Mississippi			5	100	45	780	63	1,352	78	1,414	85	1	1,376	106	2	1,436	102	2	1,472	116	2	1,535	121	2	1,617	122	3	1,528
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	293	5	4,183	290	5	4,078
Montana					5	64	20	419	31	631	66	1	1,091	67	1	1,066	67	1	991	70	1	1,039	73	1	1,029	74	1	1,080
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	106	2	1,602	106	2	1,586
Nevada	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
New Hampshire					1	3,303	213	4,009	230	3,857	289	4	4,265	298	4	4,383	298	5	4,200	315	6	4,244	327	5	4,508	328	6	4,188
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	327	5	4,508	328	6	4,188
New Mexico					28	474	45	670	46	641	66	1	889	65	1	996	65	1	951	69	1	1,025	65	1	1,057	66	1	841
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	1,318	20	19,459	1,335	5	19,000
North Carolina			9	138	83	1,562	114	2,213	146	2,771	191	1	3,143	200	4	3,142	190	3	3,143	215	4	3,349	225	5	3,355	226	5	3,038
North Dakota					17	327	46	1,102	57	1,206	60	1	1,312	62	1	1,331	67	6	1,216	69	1	1,263	71	1	1,199	69	1	1,080
Ohio	25	309	111	2,335	391	6,686	513	8,118	490	7,231	538	5	7,752	558	5	7,593	553	5	4,618	581	6	4,736	578	9	7,895	579	9	7,451
Oklahoma	103	3,033	118	2,552	154	2,587	159	3,785	339	4,365	346	2	4,849	358	2	4,849	358	1	3,305	388	6	4,736	411	6	4,602	405	7	4,463
Oregon	28	1,023	60	1,209	103	2,022	118	2,239	124	2,267	141	11	11,331	805	1	1,815	89	10	10,262	774	13	10,439	829	12	10,907	803	11	10,800
Pennsylvania			57	2,061	498	9,803	750	11,864	768	10,944	792	1	10,944	792	1	10,944	792	1	10,944	792	1	10,944	792	1	10,944	792	1	10,944
Porto Rico			36	1,454	71	1,353	67	1,465	85	1,808	86	1	1,809	81	1	1,274	82	1	1,173	112	1	1,448	113	1	1,494	131	1	1,577
Rhode Island			24	766	50	1,138	75	1,441	90	1,325	90	1	1,304	81	1	1,057	103	2	1,1,17									

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Strength of the National Guard as of June 30, 1929

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				Special allotment																National Guard reserve			
Chap- lains		Total		Infantry			Med- ical	Chap- lains	Total			State staff		Total					Total				
Commissioned officers	Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Commissioned officers	Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Aggre- gate	Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Aggre- gate		
1	22	1	331									11	17	304	5	3,784	4,093	37		260	297		
1	35	1	520									8	18	155	3	2,049	2,207	26		221	247		
1	56	1	779	13		255	1			14		255	17		631	9	8,699	9,339	181		681		
1	44	1	573									6		72	2	938	1,012	6		29	35		
3	157	4	2,203	13		255	1			14		255	8	4	131	1	1,577	1,709	10		84		
3												8	5	81	1	1,104	1,186	26			26		
3			57									58	44	1,374	21	18,151	19,546	286		1,275	1,561		
2	112	2	1,425	224	3	4,140	20	4	248	3	4,140	6	16	56	1	739	796	6		3	9		
												13	6	328	6	4,188	4,522	38		465	503		
				70	1	1,401	7	1	78	1	1,401	28	36	1,335	19	19,000	20,354	168		1,229	1,397		
2	115	2	1,482	294	4	5,541	27	5	326	4	5,541	6	22	84	1	1,423	1,508	12			12		
			208	3		72	1		4		72	53	80	1,803	27	25,350	27,180	224		1,697	1,921		
				3		70			3		70	6	14	61	1	878	940	6		66	72		
	35	1	514									8	10	231	4	2,964	3,199	36		253	289		
												24	33	803	11	10,800	11,614	101		25	126		
	47	1	722	6		142	1		7		142	8	16	251	4	3,501	3,756	57		442	499		
												46	73	1,346	20	18,143	19,509	200		786	986		
	13		206									9	12	205	2	2,415	2,622	28		410	438		
				60	1	1,040	5	1	66	1	1,040	8		159	1	2,200	2,360	25			25		
												9	25	235	3	3,183	3,421	34			34		
	28	1	455									8	9	126	2	1,762	1,890	26		3	29		
	13		249									8	10	122	3	1,528	1,653	38		16	54		
												7	23	226	5	3,038	3,269	31			31		
												9		125	1	1,873	1,999	10			10		
	54	1	910	60	1	1,040	5	1	66	1	1,040	13	24	184	3	2,208	2,395	36		8	44		
												71	103	1,382	20	18,207	19,609	228		437	665		
												11	13	350	6	4,234	4,590	4			4		
				13		281			13		281	7	24	193	3	2,518	2,714	50			50		
				37	1	671	1	1	39	1	671	16		579	9	7,451	8,039	160		686	846		
												7	5	113	2	1,729	1,844	36			36		
				50	1	952	1	1	52	1	952	41	42	1,235	20	15,932	17,187	250		686	936		
												13	5	620	10	8,649	9,279	75			75		
				58	1	1,052	5	1	64	1	1,052	12	14	320	5	4,253	4,578	149		529	678		
												13		344	6	4,277	4,627	63			63		
				58	1	1,052	5	1	64	1	1,052	38	19	1,284	21	17,179	18,484	287		529	816		
												11	19	136	2	2,010	2,148	73		100	173		
												9	20	240	3	3,200	3,443	38		422	460		
												9	26	242	4	2,908	3,154	41		240	281		
				118	2	2,076	9	2	129	2	2,076	12	30	339	5	4,518	4,862	25			25		
												12	2	290	5	4,078	4,373	41			41		
												8	19	106		1,586	1,692	24			24		
												8	22	69	1	1,080	1,150	6		134	140		
												7		95	2	1,142	1,239	38		94	132		
				171	3	3,130	13	2	186	3	3,130	76	138	1,517	22	20,522	22,061	286		990	1,276		
												4	6	61	1	991	1,053	37		96	133		
												8	14	132	1	1,592	1,725	23			23		
												8	15	66		841	907	38			38		
												12	27	405	7	4,463	4,875	120		334	454		
												18	26	559	8	7,032	7,599	218		1,131	1,349		
1	78	2	1,024									50	88	1,223	17	14,919	16,159	436		1,561	1,997		
												11	20	376	7	5,201	5,584	92		595	687		
												8		82	2	1,049	1,133	5			5		
	25	1	338									6	3	74	1	1,080	1,155	33		55	88		
												8	15	194	3	2,780	2,977	1		8	9		
	13		228									6		110	1	1,217	1,328	48		733	781		
												11	14	204	3	2,442	2,649	11			11		
												7	22	41	1	626	668	117		606	723		
1	116	3	1,590									3	5	4		118	122	13		1	14		
												60	79	1,085	18	14,513	15,616	320		1,998	2,318		
6	489	11	6,907	733	12	13,630	60	12	805	12	13,630	8	19	98	2	1,537	1,637	25		308	333		
6	7,407			14,375			60	12	14,447			501	685	12,347	188	164,453	176,988	2,542		10,267	12,809		

Strength in officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of active National Guard, by States and branches, June 30, 1929

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APPENDIX E

Quarterly strength of the active National Guard, by States, fiscal year 1929

Corps area	State	Division	Sept. 30, 1928			Dec. 31, 1928			Mar. 31, 1929			June 30, 1929			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
1	Connecticut.....	43	305	5	3,893	304	5	3,885	308	5	3,842	304	5	3,784	305	5	3,851
	Maine.....	43	145	3	2,077	142	3	2,039	140	3	2,073	155	3	2,049	145	3	2,060
	Massachusetts.....	26	649	10	9,089	640	10	8,929	635	10	8,736	631	9	8,699	639	10	8,863
	New Hampshire.....		63	2	939	65	2	935	66	2	930	72	2	938	67	2	935
	Rhode Island.....	43	117	1	1,486	114	1	1,458	124	1	1,520	131	1	1,577	122	1	1,510
	Vermont.....	43	82	1	1,136	81	1	1,120	81	1	1,112	81	1	1,104	81	1	1,118
	Corps area total.....		1,361	22	18,620	1,346	22	18,366	1,354	22	18,213	1,374	21	18,151	1,359	22	18,337
2	Delaware.....	44	58	1	779	54		769	54	1	746	56	1	739	56	1	758
	New Jersey.....	44	337	6	4,749	329	5	4,395	326	6	4,238	328	6	4,188	330	6	4,392
	New York.....	{ 27	1,356	20	19,426	1,349	20	18,921	1,338	21	18,880	1,335	19	19,000	1,344	20	19,057
	Porto Rico.....	44															
			87	1	1,400	84	1	1,390	84	1	1,377	84	1	1,423	85	1	1,398
	Corps area total.....		1,838	28	26,354	1,816	26	25,475	1,802	29	25,241	1,803	27	25,350	1,815	28	25,605
3	District of Columbia.....	29	59	1	922	61	1	868	61	1	885	61	1	878	61	1	888
	Maryland.....	29	234	3	3,209	235	4	2,949	225	4	2,989	231	4	2,964	231	4	3,028
	Pennsylvania.....	28	856	13	11,236	842	12	10,939	821	13	10,498	803	11	10,800	830	12	10,868
	Virginia.....	29	257	4	3,584	261	3	3,516	257	3	3,492	251	4	3,501	257	3	3,523
	Corps area total.....		1,406	21	18,951	1,399	20	18,272	1,364	21	17,864	1,346	20	18,143	1,379	20	18,307
4	Alabama.....	31	215	2	2,568	216	2	2,456	211	2	2,430	205	2	2,415	212	2	2,467
	Florida.....	31	161	2	2,286	159	1	2,226	153	1	2,203	159	1	2,200	158	1	2,229
	Georgia.....	30	229	3	3,456	234	3	3,412	234	3	3,299	235	3	3,183	233	3	3,338
	Louisiana.....	31	133	2	1,746	125	1	1,791	125	1	1,762	126	2	1,762	127	2	1,765
	Mississippi.....	31	127	2	1,710	122	2	1,545	122	2	1,550	122	3	1,528	123	2	1,583
	North Carolina.....	30	229	5	3,201	227	5	3,048	233	5	3,016	226	5	3,038	229	5	3,076
	South Carolina.....	30	122	1	1,851	123	1	1,770	128	1	1,794	125	1	1,873	124	1	1,822
	Tennessee.....	30	195	3	2,470	195	3	2,381	197	3	2,248	184	3	2,208	193	3	2,327
	Corps area total.....		1,411	20	19,288	1,401	18	18,629	1,403	18	18,302	1,382	20	18,207	1,399	19	18,607

5	Indiana.....	38	353	6	4,574	352	6	4,324	345	6	4,323	350	6	4,234	350	6	4,364
	Kentucky.....	38	208	2	2,626	207	2	2,527	195	2	2,424	193	3	2,518	201	2	2,524
	Ohio.....	37	594	9	8,243	581	9	7,992	578	9	7,522	579	9	7,451	583	9	7,802
	West Virginia.....	38	104	2	1,737	117	2	1,685	113	2	1,730	113	2	1,729	112	2	1,720
	Corps area total.....		1,259	19	17,180	1,257	19	16,528	1,231	19	15,999	1,235	20	15,932	1,246	19	16,410
6	Illinois.....	33	633	8	8,656	624	9	8,457	622	9	8,535	620	10	8,649	625	9	8,574
	Michigan.....	32	321	5	4,226	320	5	4,257	326	5	4,211	320	5	4,253	322	5	4,237
	Wisconsin.....	33	357	5	4,323	365	6	4,344	343	6	4,310	344	6	4,277	352	6	4,313
	Corps area total.....		1,311	18	17,205	1,309	20	17,058	1,291	20	17,056	1,284	21	17,179	1,299	20	17,124
7	Arkansas.....		139	2	1,958	138	2	2,016	139	2	2,005	136	2	2,010	138	2	1,997
	Iowa.....	34	243	3	3,393	245	3	3,283	240	3	3,157	240	3	3,200	242	3	3,258
	Kansas.....	35	246	4	3,070	247	4	2,937	245	4	2,902	242	4	2,908	245	4	2,954
	Minnesota.....	34	339	5	4,447	336	5	4,407	343	5	4,377	339	5	4,518	339	5	4,437
	Missouri.....	35	297	5	4,385	284	5	4,060	280	5	4,043	290	5	4,078	288	5	4,142
	Nebraska.....	35	108	2	1,624	109	2	1,578	105	2	1,539	106		1,586	107	2	1,582
	North Dakota.....	34	75	1	1,209	72	1	1,066	69	1	1,044	69	1	1,080	71	1	1,100
	South Dakota.....	34	96	2	1,168	94	2	1,140	92	2	1,137	95	2	1,142	94	2	1,147
	Corps area total.....		1,543	24	21,254	1,525	24	20,487	1,513	24	20,204	1,517	22	20,522	1,524	24	20,617
8	Arizona.....	45	58	1	875	62	1	846	66	1	977	61	1	991	62	1	922
	Colorado.....	45	134	1	1,622	134	1	1,546	133	1	1,545	132	1	1,592	133	1	1,576
	New Mexico.....	45	75	1	1,090	72	1	987	71		902	66		841	71	1	955
	Oklahoma.....	45	400	6	4,833	389	6	4,645	394	6	4,521	405	7	4,463	397	6	4,616
	Texas.....	36	569	6	7,255	566	8	7,157	561	8	7,168	559	8	7,032	564	7	7,153
	Corps area total.....		1,236	15	15,675	1,223	17	15,181	1,225	16	15,113	1,223	17	14,919	1,227	16	15,222
9	California.....	40	369	6	4,992	363	5	4,981	365	6	4,858	376	7	5,201	368	6	5,008
	Idaho.....	41	85	2	970	84	2	904	82	2	902	82	2	1,049	83	2	956
	Montana.....	41	77	1	1,138	76	1	1,062	76	1	1,092	74	1	1,080	76	1	1,093
	Nevada.....	40	5		58	5		52	6		62	4		118	5		73
	Oregon.....	41	183	3	2,754	186	3	2,782	188	3	2,749	194	3	2,780	188	3	2,766
	Utah.....	40	103	2	1,116	103	2	1,120	100	2	1,191	110	1	1,217	104	2	1,161
	Washington.....	41	203	3	2,390	193	2	2,386	197	2	2,338	204	3	2,442	199	2	2,389
	Wyoming.....	41	51	1	714	49	1	714	47	1	670	41	1	626	47	1	681
	Corps area total.....		1,076	18	14,132	1,059	16	14,001	1,061	17	13,862	1,085	18	14,513	1,070	17	14,127
	Hawaii.....		107	1	1,626	103	2	1,545	101	2	1,508	98	2	1,537	102	2	1,554
	Total.....		12,548	186	170,285	12,438	184	165,542	12,345	188	163,362	12,347	188	164,453	12,420	187	165,910
	Aggregate.....			183,019			178,164			175,895			176,988			178,517	

APPENDIX F

Consolidated annual Army inspection report, National Guard, 1929

[S., satisfactory; V. S., very satisfactory]

Branch	1			2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9						10	11	12		13	14	15			16		17		18	19	
	Number actually present at inspection			Personnel attending Army service schools			Personnel enrolled in Reserve Officers' Training corps			Total to be credited to attendance (sum of items 1, 2, and 3)			Actual strength of organization at date of inspection			Personnel in organization with less than one year's service			Strength during 12 months prior to inspection			Attendance at drill during 12 months prior to inspection			Personnel protected during 12 months prior to inspection by—						Average number drills or assemblies held during 12 months prior to inspection	Average number drills or assemblies at which officers qualified for pay	Total number of units in which a mobilization plan was—		Average state of discipline of organizations	Average state of morale and esprit of organizations	Total number of armories owned by—			Total number of armories in which facilities for training entire command are—		Total number of armories in which adequate protection for Federal property—		Average status as to care and storage of property	Total number of armories having—	
	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men			On hand	Not on hand			Adequate	Inadequate	Is afforded	Is not afforded	Adequate stables	Inadequate stables				
																																											Antityphoid inoculation			Successful vaccination
Infantry	5,093	81	72,389	86		49			492	5,179	81	72,930	5,367	81	87,437	142	8	29,206	5,338	78	89,347	5,047	78	61,930	1,783	19	28,269	1,534	18	23,868	47.7	45.5	1,762	105	V. S.	V. S.	578	36	581	1,000	195	1,106	89	V. S.	2	
Field Artillery	2,496	43	24,862	23		25			166	2,519	43	25,053	2,645	46	29,434	68	3	9,542	2,550	43	30,737	2,397	45	21,611	894	10	10,005	763	11	8,064	47.7	46.2	664	21	V. S.	V. S.	172	16	175	301	62	337	26	V. S.	211	15
Cavalry	707	13	9,210	23		2			70	730	13	9,282	779	13	10,906	29		3,573	777	15	11,198	724	14	7,830	294	4	4,357	262	4	3,822	48.2	45.8	244	16	V. S.	V. S.	79	9	91	156	23	173	6	V. S.	156	13
Coast Artillery	778	16	10,131			1			98	778	16	10,230	809	16	11,934	24		3,734	809	17	12,381	783	17	9,171	366	9	4,977	256	7	3,543	47.7	43.1	270	5	V. S.	V. S.	77	4	41	104	18	110	12	V. S.		1
Engineers	444	14	5,888						30	453	14	5,918	471	14	7,212	18		2,345	474	14	7,396	454	13	5,068	251	4	3,097	222	4	2,596	45.0	43.3	150	8	V. S.	V. S.	31	3	45	60	19	72	7	V. S.	3	1
Quartermaster Corps	123		1,793	1					9	126		1,802	129		2,107	7		695	127		2,164	121		1,594	83		1,189	76		1,096	47.5	45.8	65		V. S.	V. S.	22		27	44	5	47	2	V. S.	1	
Signal	11		128						11	11		128	11		146			24	10		144	10		102	11		146	11		146	48.0	45.0	4		V. S.	V. S.	1		1		1		V. S.			
Medical Department	401	15	4,483			2			48	401	15	4,533	437	15	5,563	25	2	1,782	444	15	5,674	404	15	4,162	189	6	2,151	186	7	2,074	47.1	45.6	126	13	V. S.	V. S.	57	2	47	95	11	98	8	V. S.	1	1
Air Corps	291		1,461	2		10			2	293		1,473	351		1,691	21		602	349		1,719	284		1,350	234		1,042	176		764	48.1	47.5	45	4	V. S.	V. S.	19		6	16	9	23	2	V. S.		
Miscellaneous	992		4,506	12					34	1,005		4,540	1,204		5,458	20		1,739	1,180		5,625	1,006		3,940	356		1,756	345		1,703	47.5	45.2	214	20	V. S.	V. S.	128	8	64	175	25	182	18	V. S.	12	2
Total	11,336	182	134,851	156		89			949	11,495	182	135,889	12,203	185	161,888	354	13	53,242	12,058	182	166,385	11,230	182	116,788	4,458	52	56,989	3,831	51	47,676	47.4	45.3	3,544	192	V. S.	V. S.	1,164	78	1,077	1,951	368	2,149	170	V. S.	386	33

¹ Average for all organizations.

PENDIX F

Section report, National Guard, 1929

y; V. S., very satisfactory]

Private parties	16		17		18	19		20	21	22		23		24	25		26		27		28				29		30		31		32									
	Total number of armories in which facilities for training entire command are—		Total number of armories in which adequate protection for Federal property—		Average status as to care and storage of property	Total number of armories having—		Average status as to care and use of animals	Average status as to care of stables	Total number of garages which are—		Average status as to care and use of—		Average condition of records	Total number of armories in which indoor range facilities are—		Total number of units to which suitable and accessible small-arms ranges are—		Total number of units having suitable and accessible small-arms ranges which—		Total number of units in which a specific training objective for—				Total number of units in which the programs and schedules were such as to reasonably assure—		Total number of units in which a file of schedules for conducting the test in training was—		Per cent of readiness for offensive combat service considering only present personnel as to—		Average degree of proficiency in—									
	Adequate	Inadequate	Is afforded	Is not afforded		Adequate	Inadequate			Adequate	Inadequate	Motor vehicles	Airplanes		Adequate	Inadequate	Available	Not available	Available	Not available	Make proper use of same	Do not make proper use	Was set	Was not set	Was set	Was not set	The attainment of objective	The nonattainment of objective	On hand	Not on hand	Training	Equipment material	Basic	Specialist	Use primary weapon-equipment	Use auxiliary weapon-equipment	Fire control	Communications	Organization training in other general subjects applicable to each arm	
581	1,000	195	1,106	89	V. S.	2				52	8	S.		V. S.	911	252	1,034	588	937	97	1,827	40	1,827	40	1,817	50	1,809	58	73.5	80.9	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.
175	301	62	337	26	V. S.	211	15	S.	V. S.	110	13	S.		S.	140	205	399	202	360	39	669	16	632	53	670	15	664	21	70.1	82.4	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.
91	156	23	173	6	V. S.	156	13	V. S.	V. S.	11	1	S.		V. S.	109	58	143	67	139	4	249	11	247	13	252	8	246	14	71.5	77.3	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.
41	104	18	110	12	V. S.		1			47	5	V. S.		V. S.	83	33	184	72	177	7	269	6	269	6	268	7	267	8	72.8	80.4	V. S.	V. S.	V. S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.
45	60	19	72	7	V. S.	3	1	S.	V. S.	7				S.	21	87	56	74	13	148	10	139	19	152	6	150	8	66.5	80.6	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	
27	44	5	47	2	V. S.	1				25	2			S.	30	35	25	32	3	63	2	63	2	65		64	1	77.5	79.8	S.	S.	V. S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	
		1	1		V. S.						1	V. S.		V. S.		4		4		4		4		4		4		87.0	66.0	V. S.	V. S.	V. S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	
47	95	11	98	8	V. S.	1	1	V. S.	V. S.	47	12	S.		S.	9	18	9	23	5	4	126	13	126	13	129	10	130	9	76.8	76.4	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.
6	16	9	23	2	V. S.					17	2	V. S.	V. S.	V. S.	6	10	29	6	25	4	49		49		49		49		74.7	67.6	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.
64	175	25	182	18	V. S.	12	2	V. S.	V. S.	69	10	S.	S.	V. S.	110	63	125	43	111	14	209	25	206	28	207	27	192	42	78.4	82.8	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	V. S.	S.
1,077	1,951	368	2,149	170	V. S.	386	33	V. S.	V. S.	385	54	S.	V. S.	V. S.	1,450	678	2,049	1,082	1,864	185	3,613	123	3,562	174	3,613	123	3,575	161	74.8	77.4	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.

Branch	Personnel																				Marksmanship and gunner qualification																										
	1					2					3					4		5	6		7	8				9		10								11				12							
	Present at camp					Absent from camp					Present and absent					Number joined since last camp		Number of enlisted men with less than 2 months' service	Number of National Guard Reservists attending camp		Number of reserve officers' training corps graduates in organization	Number of citizens' military training camp graduates in organization				(A) Number rated Air Corps pilots in organization (B) Number under (A) qualified in service type airplanes during camp	Rifle				Pistol				Machine												
	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Attached medical		Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Attached medical		Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Attached medical		Officers	Enlisted men		Basic	Red		White	Blue	Number firing (courses fired)				Number completing course (courses fired)				Number qualified (courses fired)				Dismounted	Mounted	Dismounted	Mounted	Dismounted	Mounted	Number firing (courses fired)					
				Officers	Enlisted men				Officers	Enlisted men				Officers	Enlisted men									Officers	Enlisted men		A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A							B	C	D	A	B	
	Infantry	5,105	78	78,745	310	1,843	171	2	13,944	22	269	5,276	80	92,689	332	2,112	783	34,366	11,730	47	54	888	1,088	680	404	290	11	92	482	22,442	63	407	15,721	31	325	8,145	11,064	49	7,692	47	3,899	36	1,161	6,500			
Field Artillery	2,353	48	27,393	196	1,009	115		3,996	143		2,468	48	31,389	203	1,152	361	11,632	4,189	16	7	235	279	166	103	63	8				3,660	2,422		1,339	4,334	139	2,799		1,140	238								
Cavalry	768	15	10,013	68	257	31		1,840	2	47	799	15	11,853	70	304	97	4,517	1,434	9	3	149	97	64	37	32	5		94	55	2,468	1,366	61	44	913	2,490	1,517	116	564	51	121	80						
Coast Artillery	738	18	10,961	60	329	16	1	1,437	2	32	754	19	12,398	62	361	92	4,965	1,451	3	1	128	151	112	56	52	2	30			2,414	1,450	11		776	2,675	2,358	1,028	144	65								
Engineer	417	13	6,286	48	229	16		1,346	2	36	433	13	7,632	50	265	47	2,884	945	1		139	85	58	42	32	1		47		640	440	36		220	248	229	140	140									
Quartermaster Corps	130		1,981	4	27	3		297		4	133		2,278	4	31	21	101	254	6		6	15	6	3	1										119												
Signal	8		119	2	10	1		21		1	9		140	2	11	1	53	10																													
Medical Department	443	15	5,150	10	9	21		721	1		464	15	5,871	11	9	59	2,011	745	1		50	45	24	11	9					6				6	811	700	303	78	15								
Air Corps	302		1,451	15	71	31		227		5	333		1,678	15	76	43	574	187	7	19	39	13	4	2	4	249	106			238				114	1,494	192	1,052	167	496	141	296	123					
Miscellaneous	1,109		4,903	19	46	129		861	2	6	1,238		5,764	21	52	157	2,160	828	13	6	119	74	52	36	31	4																					
Total	11,373	187	147,002	732	3,830	534	3	24,690	38	543	11,907	190	171,692	770	4,373	1,661	63,663	21,773	103	90	1,753	1,847	1,172	694	517	280	106	122	623	55	31,868	90	524	49	21,579	42	422	44	11,513	23,415	380	16,536	330	7,649	228	2,121	6,718

¹ Average for all organizations.

APPENDIX G

Consolidated annual field inspection report, National Guard, 1928

[S., satisfactory; V. S., very satisfactory]

Consolidated annual field inspection report, National Guard, 1914																														
[S., satisfactory; V. S., very satisfactory]															Musketry															
and gunner qualification															31															
11															30															
Pistol															Machine gun															
Number firing (courses fired)															Number qualified as gunners															
Number completing course (courses fired)															Number of tactical problems and exercises conducted															
Number qualified (courses fired)															Number of musketry problems and exercises conducted															
Number firing (courses fired)															Number of musketry problems and exercises conducted															
Number completing course (courses fired)															Number of musketry problems and exercises conducted															
Number qualified (courses fired)															Number of musketry problems and exercises conducted															
Number firing (courses fired)															Number of musketry problems and exercises conducted															
Number completing course (courses fired)															Number of musketry problems and exercises conducted															
Number qualified (courses fired)															Number of musketry problems and exercises conducted															
Number firing (courses fired)															Number of musketry problems and exercises conducted															
Number completing course (courses fired)															Number of musketry problems and exercises conducted															
Number qualified (courses fired)															Number of musketry problems and exercises conducted															
Number firing (courses fired)															Number of musketry problems and exercises conducted															
Number completing course (courses fired)															Number of musketry problems and exercises conducted															
Number qualified (courses fired)															Number of musketry problems and exercises conducted															
Number firing (courses fired)															Number of musketry problems and exercises conducted															
Number completing course (courses fired)															Number of musketry problems and exercises conducted															
Number qualified (courses fired)															Number of musketry problems and exercises conducted															
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		Muskeetry						General comments			Commissioned personnel			Organization rating						
		31						32	33		34			35	36		37			
Object		Number of muskeetry 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—	
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
22	56	186	115	105	76	23	7	70	81	3 months	V. S.	V. S.	S.	S.	S.	1,026	620	10		
5	1							71	81	do	V. S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	378	177	4		
1		15	33		31	10	1	67	78	do	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	143	86	2		
								76	79	2 months	V. S.	V. S.	V. S.	V. S.	V. S.	90	129	4	1	
								69	77	do	V. S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	74	66	2		
								76	69	do	V. S.	V. S.	S.	S.	S.	37	25			
								80	60	3 months	V. S.	V. S.	V. S.	V. S.	V. S.		4			
4	4							70	69	2 months	V. S.	V. S.	V. S.	V. S.	V. S.	63	59			
4	8	13						73	55	3 months	V. S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	37	8			
31	59		2		2			73	77	2 months	V. S.	V. S.	S.	S.	V. S.	107	80	1		
68	135	215	153	111	111	39	8	73	73	2.5 months ¹	V. S.	V. S.	S.	V. S.	V. S.	1,955	1,254	23	1	

States, corps areas, and bureaus	Forage		Caretakers	Expenses, camps of instruction, field and supplemental training										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 or Regular
	Project No. 1.—Forage, bedding, and horse-shoes	Project No. 1-a.—Horse-shoeing, veterinary services, etc.	Project No. 2.—Employment of caretakers	Project No. 3.—July, August, and September camps	Project No. 3-a.—June camps	Project No. 3-b.—Supplemental training	Project No. 3-d.—Hospitalization, July, August, and September camps	Project No. 3-g.—Hospitalization, June camps	Project No. 6.—Construction work at training camps	Project No. 7.—Maintenance, and repair work at training camps	Project No. 8.—Military service schools	Project No. 9.—Pay of property and disbursing officers for the United States	Project No. 10.—Pay of officers on duty in the Militia Bureau	Project No. 11.—Employment of range keepers	Project No. 12.—Target range leases	Project No. 13.—Target range construction	Project No. 14.—Target range maintenance and repairs	Project No. 15.—Alteration, renovation, and repairs to articles of the uniform	Project No. 16.—Maintenance of organizational equipment	Project No. 17.—Gas and oil for armory training (exclusive of flying units)	Project No. 17-a.—Gas and oil for armory training (flying units)	Project No. 18.—Office equipment, supplies, etc.	Project No. 18-a.—Printed matter, etc.	Project No. 19.—Intra-state transportation, etc.	Project No. 19-a.—Transportation, etc., disbanded and reorganized units	Project No. 20.—Pay and expenses of Air Corps personnel injured during armory drills	Project No. 21.—Miscellaneous expenses	Project No. 22.—Expenses of correspondence courses	Project No. 23.—Travel in connection with visits of instruction					
Alabama	\$37,763.14	\$1,660.02	\$59,610.00	\$151,313.79			\$988.81		\$13,077.60	\$8,890.98	\$7,540.13	\$1,500.00		\$600.00	\$738.34	\$810.50	\$425.00	\$618.20	\$391.87	\$1,153.82	\$5,358.02	\$283.14	\$323.18	\$616.77			\$3.75		\$4,108.75					
Alaska	4,022.71	53.27	4,312.50	36,046.60			143.96			600.00	2,735.15	900.00		825.00		370.00		864.40				114.93	61.75	179.80			11.21		1,257.95					
Arizona			34,419.88	117,835.67			444.10			1,520.00	4,505.20	1,200.00		720.29	195.00	551.85	495.00	2,245.41	1,291.11	2,001.93	4,090.84	128.08	50.79	805.65			4.42		2,722.45					
Arkansas	25,555.99	1,940.00	62,673.00	217,811.89			723.69			1,763.66	5,580.03	1,200.00		1,320.00	1,004.41	675.00	408.36	5,180.00	2,590.00	1,961.32	4,427.56	615.04	139.42	1,036.00			103.08		3,679.45					
California	15,634.16	428.97	34,162.50	723.69			539.98			778.00	8,510.09	1,200.00		850.00		6,500.95		1,693.21	2,034.50	3,006.16	4,199.84	293.58	310.32	800.00			196.27		3,028.78					
Colorado	3,438.16	840.00	42,298.90	186,654.16			844.72			1,875.00	9,380.14	1,800.00						4,000.00	2,034.50	3,006.16	4,199.84	293.58	310.32	800.00			1.69		1,031.46					
Connecticut			13,513.34	24,303.32						780.00		900.00								530.00		8.07	22.44				4.32		243.74					
Delaware			1,730.00	37,703.78						293.38	1,770.08	900.00								336.60		36.92	47.26				7.52		3,949.60					
District of Columbia	25,451.96	2,137.79	33,227.73	89,469.37	47,410.03					1,564.96	10,255.90	1,200.00		1,200.00		1,365.79	975.00	1,249.41	2,001.93	4,090.84	128.08	50.79	805.65						3,865.20					
Florida	30,079.61	2,070.00	32,670.00	190,316.70						6,887.38	6,630.18	1,200.00		1,413.33		1,039.40	150.00	4,162.00	1,019.64	1,961.32	4,427.56	615.04	139.42	1,036.00						2,722.45				
Georgia	27,003.17	1,547.42	37,329.94	419,766.84						868.50	5,655.02	900.00		2,203.67	1,482.39	1,112.00		1,391.11	2,001.93	4,090.84	128.08	50.79	805.65						3,679.45					
Idaho	30,842.17	4,129.15	89,497.37	247,983.62						940.00	9,380.14	1,200.00		407.50		308.85	70.00	1,249.41	2,001.93	4,090.84	128.08	50.79	805.65						3,679.45					
Illinois	22,743.94	2,026.00	69,105.00	157,588.28						3,507.02	6,495.10	1,500.00						1,650.00	1,889.20	1,088.75										3,679.45				
Indiana	22,721.63	1,106.10	38,755.20	102,026.77						14,184.78	3,650.29	1,200.00		140.00		1,499.71	310.00	8,739.28	3,650.49	2,157.32	3,150.00									3,679.45				
Iowa	62,976.72	3,932.88	85,144.99	102,026.77						25,502.33	3,895.15	1,200.00		1,789.00	567.50	1,285.49	1,811.50	3,407.36	1,124.25	1,379.66	3,302.47									3,679.45				
Kansas	30,059.72	717.86	41,400.00	127,274.36						5,212.00	5,655.26	1,800.00		233.33		820.00		4,000.00	3,282.90	822.81										3,679.45				
Kentucky	22,709.21	2,084.77	30,097.50	89,004.25						2,383.00	9,880.02	1,200.00		140.00		450.00		1,799.94	1,650.00	2,046.08	4,245.53									3,679.45				
Louisiana	36,505.07	1,294.39	16,185.00	112,627.08						4,655.54	9,255.54	2,100.00		690.00		540.50	2,544.75	4,288.00	855.90	2,046.08	4,245.53									3,679.45				
Maine	10,014.89	753.52	31,026.67	137,683.08						11,318.42	1,810.42	1,200.00		383.43		652.00		1,132.00	566.00	50.24										3,679.45				
Maryland	62,256.09	3,600.91	96,503.38	430,447.22						3,101.42	10,860.22	1,200.00		440.00		2,070.00	450.00	1,660.80	930.85	403.90										3,679.45				
Massachusetts	27,731.10	2,830.37	69,761.00	228,491.89						6,060.50	3,145.11	1,200.00																		3,679.45				
Michigan	26,611.54	879.76	54,461.23	106,766.85						2,167.00	5,605.03	900.00																		3,679.45				
Minnesota			6,810.00	105,716.71								900.00																		3,679.45				
Mississippi			50,070.21	227,470.86								900.00																		3,679.45				
Missouri			802.18	52,935.67								900.00																		3,679.45				
Montana			6,900.00	74,430.33								900.00																		3,679.45				
Nebraska				40,296.01								900.00																		3,679.45				
Nevada			238,488.25	57,832.61								900.00																		3,679.45				
New Hampshire	33,509.21	4,340.22	10,030.00	40,296.01								900.00																		3,679.45				
New Jersey	37,799.01	593.53	32,164.90	57,832.61								900.00																	</					

Officers and noncommissioned officers of the Army in connection with the National Guard				Transportation of supplies	Sergeants	Armory drill pay	Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard																										Grand total	States, corps areas, and bureaus		
Project No. 1.—Travel in connection with change of station	Project No. 2.—Travel in connection with change of station	Project No. 3.—Miscellaneous travel in connection with change of station	Project No. 4.—Travel in connection with change of station	Project No. 5.—Transportation of Federal property	Project No. 6.—Expenditures, sergants-instructor	Project No. 7.—Army drill pay	Project No. 8.—Articles of the uniform	Project No. 9.—Maintenance of quarter-master motor vehicles	Project No. 10.—Procurement and maintenance of musical instruments	Project No. 11.—Local repairs to musical instruments and procurement of musical instruments	Project No. 12.—Miscellaneous quarter-master equipment, supplies, and repairs	Project No. 13.—Ammunition for National Guard	Project No. 14.—Ammunition for National Guard at national matches	Project No. 15.—Ammunition for National Guard at national matches	Project No. 16.—Ammunition for National Guard at national matches	Project No. 17.—Technical supplies and chemical war service munitions	Project No. 18.—Ordinance equipment	Project No. 19.—Ordinance supplies and repairs	Project No. 20.—National match rifles	Project No. 21.—New Air Corps equipment	Project No. 22.—Air Corps supplies and repairs	Project No. 23.—Local procurement of Air Corps supplies and repairs	Project No. 24.—Procurement of anti-aircraft target supplies	Project No. 25.—New signal equipment	Project No. 26.—New medical, engineer, and chemical war service supplies and repairs	Project No. 27.—Purchase of horses	Project No. 28.—Initial equipment	Collections								
1,288.78		\$1,163.41		\$9,706.99	\$7,534.89	\$164,524.88	\$21,849.29	\$4,961.12	\$89.88	\$94.00	\$5,683.78	\$17,246.71			\$117.14	\$220.20	\$1.00		\$10,781.70		\$17,233.05	\$30,519.29	\$1,018.15		\$513.21	\$2,018.36	\$2,700.00	\$3,786.93	\$702.43	\$595,746.67	Alabama.					
417.27		419.08		2,155.11	3,287.26	50,794.02	1,762.53	878.05		63.00	278.81	9,487.44			117.14		.50		2,180.45							118.58	800.00		414.69	129,803.77	Arizona.					
2,112.43		1,208.09		3,239.93	5,661.63	123,606.90	13,249.39	8,332.10		64.59	3,284.78	16,203.15					.50		4,218.59							488.63			676.72	418,738.21	Arkansas.					
3,421.36		1,356.10		6,231.14	12,731.22	300,498.76	11,834.16	4,480.60		528.16	3,082.25	42,895.87					1.50		15,437.41							200.80			938,501.23	California.						
957.43		901.53		4,854.68	5,728.16	95,801.11	4,876.58	812.77		200.00	1,115.57	4,833.09			117.70		.75		4,357.35		4.00					495.05			319,666.65	Colorado.						
1,199.69		988.76		2,246.46	10,956.34	255,635.43	16,343.60	8,637.84		424.08	5,891.87	17,879.17			117.14		1.00		9,772.22		4.00					333.65			1,372.39	629,503.51	Connecticut.					
315.63		123.33		374.58	1,633.89	33,097.50	7,935.51	4,753.99		59.90	517.14	7,180.65					.50		3,036.39		4.00					279.16			173.18	1,372.39	Delaware.					
172.81		278.04		158.34	3,425.89	57,951.46	1,027.49	751.72		21.50	219.72	1,961.00					.75		2,075.67							32.00			60.00	106,828.01	District of Columbia.					
1,073.82		930.24		2,710.01	7,244.74	135,225.25	13,084.15	3,262.94		169.83	4,592.14	7,419.85			351.43		.75		8,788.11		7.00					278.60			719.65	113,906.49	Florida.					
1,892.55		943.05		5,052.99	8,388.63	200,776.01	10,004.04	2,004.04		244.88	9,719.43	15,668.00			117.70		1.00		12,520.00		4.00					543.65			1,909.49	566,153.34	Georgia.					
890.77		1,255.46		46.42	3,318.33	98,301.51	7,265.63	740.97		147.20	1,882.85	3,913.48					.50		2,453.43		3.00					114.80			546.04	199,457.89	Hawaii.					
1,160.32		2,589.37		2,763.14	2,967.73	54,066.05	3,944.69	906.81		84.08	1,882.85	3,913.48			117.70		.75		2,151.14							98.69			379.94	230,078.88	Idaho.					
2,518.52		1,116.25		15,361.26	18,662.27	491,961.63	20,539.42	9,432.38		1,946.46	7,519.48	13,744.52			244.84		2.00		17,738.09		3.00					579.45			3,709.94	1,352,190.76	Illinois.					
2,472.73		1,155.19		5,673.86	16,145.18	268,794.61	17,526.13	5,637.80		2,080.27	8,588.03	35,217.95			117.14		1.25		15,668.00		4.00					280.24			20,374.95	1,724.20	830,675.10	Indiana.				
2,069.55		969.40		3,363.22	8,135.29	206,615.94	13,869.93	6,768.09		234.95	4,978.65	33,759.09					1.00		9,546.10		7.00					237.20			496.93	337,970.13	Iowa.					
1,583.64		444.49		4,243.62	8,961.16	201,431.87	18,176.16	711.65		279.81	10,114.48	6,970.33			234.85		1.00		7,933.93							436.50			1,293.08	620,275.80	Kansas.					
602.32		936.66		2,282.81	7,859.40	142,408.78	12,866.33	1,916.78		174.48	3,400.13	26,350.58			117.70		.75		7,775.82							387.82			3,559.39	448,637.76	Kentucky.					
1,140.80		861.01		2,572.03	4,036.20	104,619.56	6,976.70	4,291.81		156.16	4,291.81	3,969.29			117.70		.75		8,606.43		4.00					1,990.30			347,936.57	1,372.39	Louisiana.					
456.92		641.23		4,867.43	4,647.63	113,377.63	5,981.62	1,378.00		1,423.51	1,765.05	10,857.96					1.00		4,462.06		3.00					148.69			572.04	410,353.35	Maine.					
1,569.03		1,365.20		1,299.75	9,429.89	193,083.13	19,461.02	1,694.76		1,562.21	1,438.22	24,476.32					1.00		6,162.40							352.60			816.64	529,374.18	Maryland.					
1,824.85		1,223.95		4,451.98	21,365.39	600,473.03	37,574.33	8,763.29		935.17	10,003.94	69,672.77			117.71		2.00		19,873.76		3.00					547.05			6,436.24	1,551,693.23	Massachusetts.					
1,934.46		1,753.24		6,080.82	11,072.05	241,180.98	19,393.34	2,972.21		515.56	455.00	5,741.54			117.15		1.00		10,627.28							283.65			1,874.01	799,033.68	Michigan.					
2,490.76		555.01		3,757.82	12,406.89	274,856.22	15,356.80	6,048.32		1,197.20	3,024.57	29,729.45			352.00		1.00		8,290.07							751.30			758.10	1,000.00	Minnesota.					
958.23		1,899.51		2,809.67	5,481.20	101,688.94	9,070.89	2,510.10		171.54	2,447.84	6,024.59					.75		8,584.42							476.89			781.97	285,954.69	Mississippi.					
2,760.54		963.49		5,215.18	13,734.66	260,387.59	5,241.56	9,778.32		549.26	5,059.78	23,069.60			234.28		1.00		10,183.81		7.00					53.81			2,992.81	738,472.30	Missouri.					
275.75		575.75		2,152.03	3,141.40	55,268.05	5,080.91	775.20		50.60	334.64	3,449.24					.75		601.20							96.00			27.80	141,079.84	Montana.					
1,066.57		230.82		2,390.02	3,965.55	92,440.40	8,332.71	1,470.20		100.17	1,382.78	2,167.80					.50		3,156.88							98.60			219,268.62	8,865.08	Nebraska.					
307.61		448.22		3,423.56	1,761.20	55,774.81	2,509.01	1,105.53		84.15	1,105.53	10,230.21					.75		9,973.99							277.73			219.32	145,979.64	New Hampshire.					
2,101.16		495.96		2,580.71	11,867.89	285,761.72	20,204.63	8,574.33		351.45	6,634.18	1,616.21			234.85		1.50		6,152.17		4.00					370.10			571.75	802,198.49	New Jersey.					
1,746.70		1,550.31		2,328.57	3,900.69	1,233,023.86	4,804.43	241.28		43.70	2,915.05	1,701.12					.75		1,463.41							176.52			237,935.79	1,512.89	New Mexico.					
7,341.94		1,594.13		8,099.00	48,354.68	1,233,023.86	94,856.98	26,086.85		3,010.95	2,056.32	13,526.41			586.27		4.50		52,739.39		4.00					1,988.26			16,372.31	3,297,532.63	New York.					
1,352.08		373.66		4,552.04	8,863.85	180,437.83	13,159.64	3,039.93		103.05	3,777.83	11,033.35			117.15		1.00		20,532.96							210.05			2,089.06	531,066.42	North Carolina.					
833.59		2,253.18		713.67	2,425.50	56,508.06	11,241.13	444.36		113.71	230.65	4,655.47					.50		2,300.04		4.00					813.60			209.42	143,884.91	North Dakota.					
4,092.09		1,763.60		5,477.23	21,337.34	478,210.30	40,361.07	5,091.51		826.52	13,314.24	63,643.33			117.71		2.00		19,835.15		3.00					828.50			6,652.15	1,480,651.25	Ohio.					
2,389.03		1,299.29		8,580.54	14,631.24	282,240.43	20,764.73	7,227.08		543.04	8,244.75	33,358.19			585.71		1.00		18,865.98		107.10					139.20			2,242.56	902,357.37	Oklahoma.					
840.15		4,135.54		2,564.88	6,645.50	192,111.01	10,707.14	1,098.97		1,129.47	1,763.46	14,495.35					1.00		2,079.01		3.00					197.20			21,637.08	1,788.65	Oregon.					
6,044.89		22.50		6,945.45	32,375.50	731,422.70	54,519.00	32,848.81		6,385.12	712.44	15,531.51			703.42		2.00		41,481.55							843.81			11,691.30	2,125,716.87	Pennsylvania.					
358.24		473.24		34.04	3,051.60	98,720.19	5,263.34	152.31		579.81	75.93	5,533.78			117.71		.75		2,737.15							2,901.32			157,478.84	245,903.29	Porto Rico.					
488.34		1,009.52		2,146.50	6,139.80	117,756.94	12,942.13	3,718.64		98.59	1,763.45	12,163.73					.75		12,811.97		7.00					2,207.70			3,215.83	700.00	208.22	334,570.27	South Carolina.			
736.30		1,845.60		6,047.45	2,219.10	72,017.72	9,210.59	2,353.81		1,225.78	245.00	4,080.75			117.15		.75		12,742.56							31,878.93			7,859.03	9,308.00	9,637.76	1,851.20	1,885,666.29	South Dakota.		
1,241.31		3,087.70		1,324.82	27,058.60	470,596.22	26,920.92	6,745.65		737.52	563.69	12,274.14			469.14		2.00		10,365.22							1,111.91			2,665.86	1,721.90	9,637.76	4,346.68	600.16	1,851.20	1,885,666.29	Tennessee.
4,357.48		837.02		5,751.51	2,932.70	72,190.24	1,896.61	4,254.06		1,744.62	63.51	875.29			234.28		.50		8,242.17							2,248.94			188.44	142,416.01	1,293.28	517,400.42	Texas.			
266.37		976.76		463.04	2,456.11	58,241.33	6,497.27	1,779.73		274.89	81.32	6,987.57					1.50		8,740.58							352										

APPENDIX I

Statement of funds under Militia Bureau appropriations, fiscal year 1929 ¹

Appropriations	Subappropriations	Amount appropriated fiscal year 1929	Amount transferred to camps and travel fiscal year 1929	Amount transferred from A. E. and T. ap- propriations	Total avail- able for fiscal year 1929	Total ex- pended and obligated	Net available balance
Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard.	Procurement of forage, bedding, etc., for animals.	\$1,404,720.00	\$77,000.00	-----	\$1,327,720.00	\$1,270,979.70	\$56,740.30
	Compensation of help for care of matériel, animals, and equipment.	2,328,553.00	53,000.00	-----	2,275,553.00	2,275,553.00	-----
	Expenses, camps of instruction, field and supplemental training.	9,603,532.00	-----	\$229,000.00	9,832,532.00	9,821,072.49	11,459.51
	Expenses, selected officers and enlisted men, military service schools, etc.	375,000.00	-----	-----	375,000.00	375,000.00	-----
	Pay of property and disbursing officers for the United States.	79,500.00	-----	-----	79,500.00	79,200.00	300.00
	General expenses, equipment, and instruction, National Guard.	773,674.00	77,000.00	-----	696,674.00	680,616.02	16,057.98
	Travel of officers and noncommissioned officers of the Regular Army, connection with the National Guard.	340,000.00	-----	6,000.00	346,000.00	341,960.30	4,039.70
	Transportation of supplies-----	250,000.00	22,000.00	-----	228,000.00	223,895.88	4,104.12
	Expenses of sergeant-instructors-----	488,780.00	² 6,000.00	-----	482,780.00	474,005.38	8,774.62
	Total-----	15,643,759.00	235,000.00	235,000.00	15,643,759.00	15,542,282.77	101,476.23
Pay of National Guard (armory drill)-----		11,375,000.00	-----	-----	11,375,000.00	11,323,466.90	51,533.10
Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard.		5,263,150.00	-----	-----	5,263,150.00	5,260,598.83	2,551.17
Collections for lost property and sale of un- serviceable property.		(³)	-----	-----	96,817.79	96,817.79	-----
Salaries, Militia Bureau (departmental)-----		144,562.00	-----	-----	144,562.00	144,097.94	464.06
	Total-----	32,426,471.00	235,000.00	235,000.00	32,523,288.79	32,367,264.23	156,024.56

¹ As recorded on the books of the Militia Bureau on Aug. 31, 1929.² Transferred to travel.³ Collections, less amount credited to "Miscellaneous receipts," reapportioned to States, \$96,817.79.

APPENDIX J

Statement of disbursements made by United States property and disbursing officers and by the disbursing officer of the Militia Bureau during the fiscal year 1929 under appropriations for fiscal year indicated (as shown by accounts current)

Statement of disbursements made by United States property and accounting																																						
	Procurement of forage, bedding, etc., for animals			Compensation of help for care of material, animals, and equipment		Expenses, camps of instruction			Pay of property and disbursing officers for the United States		General expenses, equipment and instruction, National Guard			Travel of officers and noncommissioned officers of the Regular Army in connection with the National Guard		Transportation of equipment and supplies		Expenses, selected officers and enlisted men, military service schools		Expenses, sergeants-instructor		Armory drill pay		Quartermaster supplies and services for rifle ranges for civilian instruction		Ordnance equipment for rifle ranges		National matches		Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard					Total of			
	1927	1928	1929	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	No year	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1927	1928	1929				
Alabama		\$615.05	\$38,683.15		\$59,610.00		\$174.20	\$96,068.61		\$1,500.00			\$97.51	\$7,770.28																								
Arizona			53.27		4,312.50			28,644.03		900.00				1,622.10																								
Arkansas					34,419.88			83,375.28		1,200.00			3,384.53	12,113.41																								
California			1,651.11	\$225.00	62,760.50			255,133.02		2,100.00			9,238.15	12,446.21																								
Colorado			428.97		34,162.50			56,992.00		1,200.00			323.54	15,109.51																								
Connecticut		297.00	697.00		42,298.90	\$1.67	9,018.30	165,685.69		1,800.00	\$828.22	5,289.30	7,321.17																									
Delaware					13,513.34		12,200.00	29,817.52		900.00			530.00																									
District of Columbia					1,730.00			33,559.90		900.00	10.00	6,202.58	2,507.90																									
Florida		954.38	27,322.06	2.43	33,227.73		1,106.48	132,778.80	\$150.00	1,650.00			11,681.13	5,334.99																								
Georgia		2,987.25	31,059.71	2,801.20	30,058.05			32,505.93		1,200.00			3,450.76																									
Hawaii								47,439.13		900.00			322.64																									
Idaho		200.03	1,547.42	216.00	36,804.94	5.66	1,528.32	323,666.54		2,700.00			5,527.09	21,305.03																								
Illinois		28.00	3,923.60	141.00	88,536.53	49.00	7,152.93	168,927.17		2,100.00			15,431.42																									
Indiana			2,026.00		69,105.00			129,858.48		1,800.00			4,948.54																									
Iowa			491.10		38,155.20			121,247.28		1,500.00			172.90																									
Kansas		51.50	3,932.88		85,144.99			98,808.96		1,500.00			230.48	3,080.12																								
Kentucky			616.86		41,400.00			81,012.49		1,200.00			124.00	5,076.68																								
Louisiana		994.07	23,955.98		30,097.50			77,912.82		1,200.00	1,054.00	9,092.61	5,433.87																									
Maine			1,294.39		15,880.00			129,025.33		1,500.00			8,080.28	17,678.63																								
Maryland			786.03		31,026.67		8,822.00	364,746.18		2,750.00			7,229.79																									
Massachusetts		190.82	4,087.71	8,507.00	88,241.71			177,845.74		1,800.00			2,300.57	11,221.68																								
Michigan		32.00	2,525.04	280.00	69,840.67			129,910.63		2,100.00			995.23	5,939.64																								
Minnesota		177.95	605.36		54,461.23	434.55	20,517.79	71,545.71	193.33	2,100.00			3,297.95	13,262.74																								
Mississippi					6,810.00			158,423.50		2,100.00			6,249.44																									
Missouri					49,320.21			40,506.82		900.00				13,262.74																								
Montana					49,320.21			40,506.82		900.00				13,262.74																								
Nebraska					49,320.21			40,506.82		900.00				13,262.74																								
Nevada					49,320.21			40,506.82		900.00				13,262.74																								
New Hampshire					49,320.21			40,506.82		900.00				13,262.74																								
New Jersey					49,320.21			40,506.82		900.00				13,262.74																								
New Mexico					49,320.21			40,506.82		900.00				13,262.74																								
New York					49,320.21			40,506.82		900.00				13,262.74																								
North Carolina					49,320.21			40,506.82		900.00				13,262.74																								
North Dakota					49,320.21			40,506.82		900.00				13,262.74																								
Ohio					49,320.21			40,506.82		900.00				13,262.74																								
Oklahoma					49,320.21			40,506.82		900.00				13,262.74																								
Oregon					49,320.21			40,506.82		900.00				13,262.74																								
Pennsylvania					49,320.21			40,506.82		900.00				13,262.74																								
Porto Rico					49,320.21			40,506.82		900.00				13,262.74																								
Rhode Island					49,320.21			40,506.82		900.00				13,262.74																								

Bureau during the fiscal year 1929 under appropriations for fiscal year indicated (as shown by accounts current)

Uses, items, etc.	Armory drill pay	Quarter-master supplies and services for rifle ranges for civilian instruction	Ordnance equipment for rifle ranges	National matches	Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard						Total of appropriations						Grand total	
					1927	1928	1929	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1927	1928	1929	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30		No year
1928	1929	No year	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1927	1928	1929	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	No year	
				\$82.60		\$1,118.00	\$7,519.46					\$2,004.76	\$211,234.11					\$213,238.87
				54.00			1,349.98						36,935.88					36,935.88
				84.62		2,490.59	6,921.46					6,631.48	138,114.65					144,746.13
				96.00			4,880.06					38,041.80	339,066.90					377,108.70
				81.00			2,108.47					659.25	110,082.45					110,741.70
				106.56		4,632.17	2,436.86				\$829.89	19,236.77	220,346.18					240,412.84
				24.00			4,110.31					12,200.00	48,895.17					61,095.17
				24.00		486.78	543.19				10.00	6,689.35	39,264.99					45,964.35
				208.62			2,495.27					13,744.42	140,258.54					160,002.96
				26.65		413.46	874.71					10,324.07	201,782.91					212,107.58
				131.00			888.17						58,181.86					58,181.86
				207.24			1,956.77				5.66	2,266.99	91,183.23					93,455.88
						1,486.43	4,792.77				49.00	14,335.42	444,926.97					459,311.39
						15.02	5,879.05				40.50	204.07	263,599.50					263,844.07
				130.86	\$40.50		3,390.86					882.90	178,827.28					179,710.18
				173.10			2,813.51					230.71	219,667.78					219,898.49
				36.00			3,401.50					285.38	149,068.08					149,353.46
				260.64			1,009.45					1,118.07	142,359.56					143,477.63
				107.46			1,378.39				1,054.00	9,092.61	103,139.98					113,286.59
				40.50			3,281.13					9,905.09	172,984.23					182,889.32
				110.28		509.71	7,495.02			\$4.85		18,163.98	485,220.57			\$4.85		503,389.40
				101.32		1,160.88	2,518.69					140,306.38	266,774.19					407,080.57
				45.21		417.57	4,907.17				434.55	22,514.87	194,283.23					217,232.65
				77.16		746.90	1,564.23					52,902.89	87,401.34					140,304.23
				341.76		216.05	4,278.69					13,349.05	227,413.14					240,762.19
				28.00		5,020.85	825.60					942.88	45,044.03					45,986.91
				233.37			1,159.50					112.00	85,560.18					82,672.18
				102.72								100.00	900.00					1,000.00
							2,264.38					24.46	51,771.75					51,796.21
						9.00	4,271.08					17,277.34	277,156.80					294,434.14
						799.59	3,241.95					323.50	86,938.25					87,261.75
				355.98			22,830.20	\$2,062.14	\$5,107.46	10,866.62	71.30	150,433.39	1,062,131.98	\$2,062.14	\$5,107.46	10,866.62		1,230,672.89
				58.85	43.30	701.48	1,467.81					1,529.70	194,879.74					196,409.44
				45.00		293.80	1,37.95					12,871.25	32,212.88					45,084.13
				194.00		233.10	3,891.80				4,529.49	22,675.43	475,386.42					553,870.71
		\$51,279.37	\$16,563.00			3,015.93	6,158.64				45.00	853.74	317,925.21					318,823.95
				111.69			1,139.12					1,050.90	130,035.69					131,086.59
				132.00			22,225.18	198.75	75.29		168.85	13,437.54	763,670.22	198.75	75.29			777,550.65
				82.40		740.85	75.93					47.64	57,749.34					57,796.98
							964.90					3,713.62	91,503.32					95,216.94
							1,730.04					764.63	216,599.27					217,363.90
				41.50			3,934.98					5,599.27	69,372.63					74,971.90
							2,481.00				81.33	466.82	199,452.99					200,001.14
				70.20			14,187.35				46.00	1,728.65	464,664.02					466,438.67
				49.50			2,999.23				5.00	18,925.01	89,932.24					108,863.25
							1,660.59					4,506.75	47,470.05					51,976.80
				49.50			2,204.32				76.78	11,069.69	194,163.55					205,310.02
							4,542.85					145,468.70	145,468.70					174,489.25
				170.37			375.89					3,081.16	68,320.46					71,401.62
				147.82			4,393.62				135.13	26,149.54	321,179.78					347,464.45
							1,312.09					346.07	64,919.50					65,266.57
				350.96								2,677.33	36,489.37					39,166.70
	\$250.00																	
77.00	250.00	51,279.37	16,563.00	4,974.43	83.80	27,401.30	193,271.09	2,260.89	5,182.75	10,871.47	7,582.48	724,820.78	10,164,902.00	2,260.89	5,182.75	10,871.47	51,279.37	10,966,899.83

70487-29. (Face p. 62.)

APPENDIX K

Training camps used by the National Guard for field training

	Corps area and State	Location or name of camp	Concurrent or exclusively National Guard	Ownership leased by United States or State	Attendance of National Guard calendar year 1928
FIRST CORPS AREA					
1	Connecticut	Niantic	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	3,341
2	do	Poquenock Bridge	Ex. N. G.	L. U. S.	101
3	Maine	Camp Keyes, Augusta	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	
4	do	Fort Williams	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	502
5	Massachusetts	Camp Devens	C.	O. U. S.	8,907
6	do	Sandwich	Ex. N. G.	L. U. S.	274
7	New Hampshire	Rye Beach	Ex. N. G.	L. U. S.	658
8	do	Salisbury	Ex. N. G.	L. U. S.	218
9	Rhode Island	Quonsett Point	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	811
10	Vermont	Vermont State camp	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	1,067
11	New York	Fort H. G. Wright	C.	O. U. S.	2,644
SECOND CORPS AREA					
12	Delaware	Bethany Beach	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	514
13	New Jersey	Sea Girt	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	3,983
14	do	Fort Hancock	C.	O. U. S.	47
15	New York	Peekskill	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	12,327
16	do	Pine Camp	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	4,589
17	do	Mitchel Field	C.	O. U. S.	106
18	do	Fort Ontario	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	2,063
19	Porto Rico	Yauco	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	1,453
THIRD CORPS AREA					
20	Maryland	Camp Ritchie, Cascade	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	2,852
21	do	Fort George G. Meade	C.	O. U. S.	170
22	Pennsylvania	Mount Gretna	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	8,482
23	do	Middletown	C.	O. U. S.	101
24	do	Tobyhanna Military Reservation.	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	4,972
25	do	Carlisle Barracks	C.	O. U. S.	368
26	Virginia	Fort Monroe	C.	O. U. S.	742
27	do	State rifle range, Virginia Beach.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	2,004
28	West Virginia	Martinsburg	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	111
FOURTH CORPS AREA					
29	Alabama	Camp McClellan	C.	O. U. S.	2,217
30	do	Mobile	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	118
31	Florida	Camp Joseph E. Johnston	Ex. N. G.	O. S. and U. S.	1,344
32	do	Fort Barrancas	C.	O. U. S.	242
33	Georgia	Fort Oglethorpe	C.	O. U. S.	1,123
34	Louisiana	Camp Beauregard	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	2,792
35	Mississippi	Biloxi	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	330
36	North Carolina	Fort Bragg	C.	O. U. S.	684
37	do	Camp Glenn	Ex. N. G.	O. S. and U. S.	None.
38	South Carolina	Fort Moultrie	C.	O. U. S.	842
39	do	Camp Jackson	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	7,500
40	Tennessee	Camp Peay, Tullahoma	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	None.
FIFTH CORPS AREA					
41	Indiana				
42	Kentucky	Camp Knox	C.	O. U. S.	3,162
43	Ohio	Wilbur Wright Field	C.	O. U. S.	None.
44	do	Camp Perry	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	6,221
45	West Virginia	Point Pleasant	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	1,494
SIXTH CORPS AREA					
46	Illinois	Camp Grant, Rockford	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	6,086
47	Michigan	Camp Grayling	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	4,969
48	Wisconsin	Camp Williams	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	3,011
49	do	Camp McCoy, Sparta	C.	O. U. S.	3,929

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

	Corps area and State	Location or name of camp	Concurrent or exclusively National Guard	Ownership leased by United States or State	Attendance of National Guard calendar year 1928
SEVENTH CORPS AREA					
50	Arkansas.....	Camp Pike.....	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	1,120
51	do.....	Little Rock Intermediate Depot.	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	73
52	Iowa.....	Camp Dodge.....	Ex. N. G.	O. S. and U. S.	3,029
53	Kansas.....	Fort Riley.....	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	3,441
54	Minnesota.....	Wold Chamberlain Field.....	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	120
55	do.....	Lake City.....	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	2,965
56	Missouri.....	Camp Clark.....	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	2,694
57	do.....	Anglem Field.....	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	101
58	Nebraska.....	Ashland.....	Ex. N. G.	O. S. and U. S.	1,389
59	North Dakota.....	Camp Grafton, Devil's Lake.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	1,040
60	South Dakota.....	Rapid City.....	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	1,065
EIGHTH CORPS AREA					
61	Arizona.....	Fort Huachuca.....	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	717
62	Colorado.....	State Rifle Range, Golden.....	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	1,201
63	do.....	Lowry Field.....	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	92
64	New Mexico.....	Las Vegas.....	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	242
65	Oklahoma.....	Fort Sill.....	C	O. U. S.	6,087
66	Texas.....	Palacios.....	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	5,755
67	do.....	Mineral Wells.....	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	825
68	do.....	Fort Bliss.....	C	O. U. S.	650
NINTH CORPS AREA					
69	California.....	Capitola.....	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	613
70	do.....	Camp Del Monte.....	C	L. U. S.	None.
71	do.....	San Luis Obispo.....	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	3,622
72	do.....	Fort MacArthur.....	C	O. U. S.	404
73	do.....	Griffith Park.....	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	86
74	Idaho.....	Boise Barracks.....	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	793
75	Montana.....	Fort Wm. H. Harrison.....	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	837
76	Oregon.....	Fort Stevens.....	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	384
77	do.....	Clatsop.....	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	2,381
78	Utah.....	Jordan Narrows.....	Ex. N. G.	L. S. and O. U. S.	921
79	Washington.....	Camp Murray.....	Ex. N. G.	O. S. and U. S.	2,172
80	do.....	Fort Lewis.....	C	O. U. S.	138
81	do.....	Fort Worden.....	C	O. U. S.	251
82	Wyoming.....	Pole Mountain.....	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	525
HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT					
83	Oahu.....	Schofield Barracks.....	C	O. U. S.	636
84	Maui.....	Wailuku.....	Ex. N. G.	L. T.	666
85	Honolulu.....	Punchbowl.....	Ex. N. G.	O. T.	66
Total.....					156,582

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.
- O. T..... Owned by Territory.
- L. T..... Leased by Territory.

APPENDIX L

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 States	Number of horses purchased
Alabama.....	45		7	1	35
Arizona.....			2		9
California.....	21		10	5	20
Colorado.....	21				20
Connecticut.....	5				6
Florida.....	26		2	6	21
Georgia.....	75			10	48
Idaho.....	23		46	30	17
Illinois.....	11		37	4	11
Indiana.....	22				20
Iowa.....	15	¹ 4		1	11
Kansas.....	145	107	15	1	42
Kentucky.....	47				47
Louisiana.....	45		4	2	35
Maine.....	19				66
Maryland.....	3		16	10	9
Massachusetts.....	52		10	2	61
Michigan.....	46			1	45
Minnesota.....	11				17
New Jersey.....	34		40	32	36
New Mexico.....	65		13		44
New York.....	108		131	81	177
North Carolina.....	22		1		22
Ohio.....	33		11		21
Oklahoma.....	63		8		49
Pennsylvania.....	133		134	50	113
Rhode Island.....	14		10	5	24
South Carolina.....	5				7
Tennessee.....	19				17
Texas.....	106		24	13	94
Utah.....	10		9	7	3
Virginia.....	42	9 ^a	7	4	37
Washington.....	21	4 ^b	9		17
Wisconsin.....	35		12		24
Wyoming.....	58		2	4	5
Total.....	1, 400	124	560	269	1, 230

¹ Colts.

NOTE.—(a) 4 transferred from North Carolina (horses serviceable); 5 transferred from Fortress Monroe (horses serviceable); (b) 4 transferred from United States Navy to the Washington National Guard (horses serviceable).

APPENDIX M

Status of aviation units of the National Guard on June 30, 1929

Units	States (18)	Number of pilots ¹	Number of observers	Number officers (includes observers, nonrated officers acting as observer, and 1 ground officer per squadron)	Number of enlisted men	Number of airplanes, including airplanes being overhauled	Number of aircraft flying hours, fiscal year 1929 ²			Number of man-hours of flight, fiscal year 1929
							Service	Training	Total	
Thirty-first Division Aviation: One hundred and sixth Observation and One hundred and sixth Photo Section.	Alabama-----	16	0	23	95	7	773	1,336	2,109	4,098
Corps: One hundred and fifty-fourth Observation Squadron and One hundred and fifty-fourth Photo Section.	Arkansas-----	14	0	15	65	8	494	820	1,314	2,885
Fortieth Division Aviation: One hundred and fifteenth Observation Squadron and One hundred and fifteenth Photo Section.	California-----	13	0	14	85	8	965	2,566	3,531	7,632
Forty-fifth Division Aviation: One hundred and twentieth Observation Squadron and One hundred and twentieth Photo Section.	Colorado-----	19	0	19	96	8	661	654	1,315	2,978
Forty-third Division Aviation: One hundred and eighteenth Observation Squadron and One hundred and eighteenth Photo Section.	Connecticut-----	14	8	23	109	7	462	478	940	2,161
Thirty-third Division Aviation: One hundred and eighth Observation Squadron and One hundred and eighth Photo Section.	Illinois-----	17	0	18	95	7	713	415	1,128	2,227
Thirty-eighth Division Aviation: One hundred and thirteenth Observation Squadron and One hundred and thirteenth Photo Section.	Indiana-----	14	0	19	103	8	502	776	1,278	2,555
Twenty-ninth Division Aviation: One hundred and fourth Observation Squadron and One hundred and fourth Photo Section.	Maryland-----	20	3	25	85	8	255	571	826	1,686
Twenty-sixth Division Aviation: One hundred and first Observation Squadron and One hundred and first Photo Section.	Massachusetts--	15	1	19	90	8	414	670	1,084	2,089
Thirty-second Division Aviation: One hundred and seventh Observation Squadron and One hundred and seventh Photo Section.	Michigan-----	11	0	15	85	5	-----	1,098	1,098	2,130
Thirty-fourth Division Aviation: One hundred and ninth Observation Squadron and One hundred and ninth Photo Section.	Minnesota-----	17	1	20	90	8	370	719	1,089	1,731

Thirty-fifth Division Aviation: One hundred and tenth Observation Squadron and One hundred and tenth Photo Section.	Missouri-----	12	0	16	85	8	554	794	1,348	2,451
Twenty-seventh Division Aviation: One hundred and second Observation Squadron and One hundred and seventh Photo Section.	New York-----	17	1	18	102	7	675	865	1,540	2,598
Thirty-seventh Division Aviation: One hundred and twelfth Observation Squadron and One hundred and twelfth Photo Section.	Ohio-----	16	0	16	93	7	656	739	1,395	2,426
Twenty-eighth Division Aviation: One hundred and third Observation Squadron and One hundred and third Photo Section.	Pennsylvania---	16	4	20	116	7	156	616	772	1,784
Thirtieth Division Aviation: One hundred and fifth Observation Squadron and One hundred and fifth Photo Section.	Tennessee-----	13	2	18	85	8	92	1,360	1,452	2,670
Thirty-sixth Division Aviation: One hundred and eleventh Observation Squadron and One hundred and eleventh Photo Section.	Texas-----	10	1	14	83	9	722	1,052	1,774	3,235
Forty-first Division Aviation: One hundred and sixteenth Observation Squadron and One hundred and sixteenth Photo Section.	Washington-----	15	0	16	102	8	552	830	1,382	2,928
Total-----		269	21	328	1,664	136	9,018	16,357	25,375	50,264

¹ Average flying time per National Guard pilot was approximately 94 hours and 20 minutes as compared with 91 hours and 55 minutes for the fiscal year 1928.

² The total of 25,375 aircraft hours is compared with 23,991 in the preceding fiscal year, only 5,050 of which were in service type airplanes. The total includes 3,628 hours at field training camps.

NOTE.—There were 4 fatal accidents during the fiscal year; 1 fatal accident for each 6,243 aircraft-hours and 1 death for each 12,566 man-hours. In the preceding fiscal year there was 1 fatal accident in each 7,997 aircraft-hours.

APPENDIX N

Status of funds—Reports of survey and statements of charges

State	Collected		Outstanding	
	Payment by indi- viduals	Payments by States	Charged against individuals	Charged against State
Alabama.....	\$667.26	\$295.74		
Arizona.....	682.98			\$12,168.27
Arkansas.....	553.29	40.28	\$14.03	185,068.81
California.....	3,540.97	205.96	36.00	
Colorado.....	83.44			23,558.73
Connecticut.....	1,858.22		47.61	
District of Columbia.....	646.88		576.14	512.32
Florida.....	1,403.67	583.82		2,651.35
Georgia.....	1,184.59	484.10	37.73	865.06
Hawaii.....	508.54	164.03	40.90	2,908.31
Idaho.....	305.31	187.91	49.20	
Illinois.....	6,357.01	413.00	3,480.52	28,452.12
Indiana.....	1,487.73	96.89	185.74	2,584.61
Iowa.....	208.62	44.38	28.98	1,425.72
Kansas.....	764.42	205.16		340.34
Kentucky.....	2,483.27	932.93		5,443.08
Louisiana.....	648.04	1,225.71	321.78	3,803.22
Maine.....	45.00			
Maryland.....	171.67	21.87		
Massachusetts.....	3,702.15	3,027.11	2.78	
Michigan.....	1,194.04	124.83	142.41	80.97
Minnesota.....	234.74	56.79		
Mississippi.....	1,124.86	244.17		354.08
Missouri.....	3,602.63	268.54		
Montana.....				597.98
Nebraska.....	424.38			
New Hampshire.....	85.92	66.22		
New Jersey.....	1,916.42	169.79	1,038.27	25,528.16
New Mexico.....	122.83			982.45
New York.....	2,440.27	306.81	629.40	908.03
North Carolina.....	1,922.25		31.56	1,272.10
North Dakota.....	207.16			
Ohio.....	1,211.09	50.08		1,017.25
Oklahoma.....	1,391.13	110.91		1,798.88
Oregon.....	1,402.18		8.04	362.63
Pennsylvania.....	3,755.52	2,986.68	396.63	44,497.00
Porto Rico.....	298.65	59.13	159.70	
Rhode Island.....	448.04	546.59		
South Carolina.....	102.43		3.34	
South Dakota.....	1,073.58		35.55	156.37
Tennessee.....	184.93		47.20	1,182.71
Texas.....	1,297.20	49.98	15.79	378.36
Utah.....	163.11	167.06	26.38	654.26
Vermont.....				1,758.87
Virginia.....	589.20	343.79		230.65
Washington.....	1,850.77	2,623.03		7.50
West Virginia.....	163.69	629.85	22.69	
Wisconsin.....	333.83	4,954.28		492.08
Wyoming.....	704.69	77.90		548.03
Total.....	55,548.60	21,765.32	7,378.37	352,591.10

APPENDIX O

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 1929

State	Blankets, gray		Blankets, wool		Compasses, prismatic		Compasses, watch		Field glasses		Gauntlets		Instruments, drawing, set		Knives, clasp or gabion		Pistols		Revolvers		Rifles		Shirts, flannel		Shoes, service		Tubes, radio	
	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost
Alabama			5	22		3		8		1							14	3	15	5		4	2	27	1	20		
Arizona			35	227	2	1	14	12	2								7	30	2	8	3	245	445	133	235	24		
Arkansas			18	15													1			1		24	29	32	19			
California	1		66	28	1	1	10	24	2	5							32	7	1	4	3	4	113	68	69	44		
Colorado			8		2												1					17	10	10				
Connecticut		8	18	44		1		5		1					3		23	13			1	1	26	21	41	24		
Delaware																												
District of Columbia			2	22			3	1									1				1		7	16	5	10		
Florida			71	71		1		9		2									4	14	1	10	56	128	64	119		
Georgia			131	9	1		9	1	1								5	4		2	1	3	266	33	221	49		
Hawaii			11				1	2									2				6		34		27	3		
Idaho				3						1										1			1	17	1	25		
Illinois		3	124	188		9		43	13	14							162	24	45	28	5	5	470	526	336	265		
Indiana			149	38			11		2								8		12				307	49	209	47		
Iowa	1		81	204		8		141		27							5	136		1			31	11	37	339		
Kansas			118	39		1	1	9		2							44		1	1	2	1	169	47	110	60		
Kentucky			48	44		1		7	2	1			1		4		3		42	18	8		123	102	72	114		
Louisiana			7	62			8	6									2	2	7	1			102	30	23	29		
Maine			21																				31	9	20	10		
Maryland			2	1																			1	12	1	11		
Massachusetts			102	43	2	7	3	11		4		1					17	9		5	4	4	145	134	125	77		12
Michigan		7	112	1	4		19	14	3								19	4	16		3	1	132	17	76	18		
Minnesota			120	898						18		7					9	3		55		79	54	4	15	4		4
Mississippi			7	55														8					56	184	34	137		
Missouri	19		127	110	7	1	9	12	1	4							25	25	27	13	1	2	131	69	88	60		
Montana																								26				
Nebraska																		2					62	2				
Nevada																												
New Hampshire				1																7			1		1			
New Jersey			51		3					5							44						71	1	47	1		
New Mexico				1															1					8		15		
New York																	27	1	7	42		13	122	21	184	19		72
North Carolina	15		73	36				143		16							33	10	1		2	9	10	19	125	50		
North Dakota																				5			1	5		16		
Ohio			331	59		1			2	1	2						30	2	12	2	2	1	346	71	249	64		
Oklahoma			236	98			17		8								30		29				102	20	45	67		
Oregon	1		68	56	1			8	2								11	2					91	106	63	52		
Pennsylvania	22		239	129	3	1	20	8	6	2							77	13	14	2	2	10	380	180	316	126	14	31
Porto Rico				5																				35		10		
Rhode Island				1						1								6	1			7		49				
South Carolina			77				1																		63			
South Dakota			183	107			3													31	1		125	81	114	32		
Tennessee			41	23													33						74	7	53	1		
Texas			193	24			3	14	3								55	2	1		2		225	57	68	102		
Utah	10		20														2	3					28	8	47	11		
Vermont			25	7																			13		6	4		
Virginia		1	60	34		1		1									5						19	22	40	44		
Washington			117	178			1	1									21				4		135	64	107	133		
West Virginia			4																25				13	21	10	18		
Wisconsin		1	44	30		2	1	33									3	5		2	1	8	73	247	21	150		2
Wyoming				14													4	1			4	1		16		26		
Total	69	20	3,033	2,927	26	40	134	512	51	98	2	8		1		7	755	315	292	284	59	168	4,433	3,044	3,309	2,645	38	121

APPENDIX P

Value of property dropped on reports of survey, statements of charges, and inventory and inspection reports during fiscal year 1929

State	Ordnance	Quarter-master	Engineers	Medical	Signal	Air Service	Chemical Warfare Service	Total
Alabama.....	\$2,338.93	\$51,949.31	\$40.06	\$39.52	\$5,310.27	\$13,496.67	-----	\$73,174.76
Arizona.....	3,285.07	20,569.71	111.09	83.96	1,462.79	-----	-----	25,572.62
Arkansas.....	460.26	28,731.22	83.50	20.62	902.03	4,500.00	-----	34,697.63
California.....	3,126.55	58,208.23	215.17	287.19	14,420.34	33,957.35	-----	110,212.83
Colorado.....	136.41	13,891.82	28.00	-----	2,909.19	34,326.03	-----	51,291.45
Connecticut.....	1,472.00	50,394.70	38.45	231.51	7,184.92	50,701.21	-----	110,022.79
Delaware.....	128.26	23,269.19	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	23,397.45
District of Columbia.....	88.26	1,815.43	62.44	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,966.13
Florida.....	2,788.96	39,942.48	222.90	697.71	1,553.12	-----	-----	45,205.17
Georgia.....	2,196.95	76,126.25	113.74	1,351.73	2,375.68	-----	-----	82,164.35
Hawaii.....	598.66	17,799.03	58.68	79.26	304.96	-----	-----	18,840.59
Idaho.....	293.64	19,407.34	288.23	24.59	2,604.76	-----	-----	22,618.56
Illinois.....	28,472.28	133,555.20	471.35	488.82	4,563.74	25,599.97	-----	193,151.35
Indiana.....	53,401.73	130,266.91	791.74	1,155.03	40,674.36	22,175.84	\$486.50	248,952.11
Iowa.....	9,133.15	61,810.01	488.11	74.70	562.81	-----	-----	72,068.78
Kansas.....	3,778.28	67,038.76	144.76	-----	5,785.99	-----	888.00	77,635.78
Kentucky.....	4,973.24	26,969.68	205.51	115.09	503.48	-----	15.00	32,782.00
Louisiana.....	683.17	54,757.51	33.17	262.59	2,331.25	-----	12.00	58,079.69
Maine.....	1,337.33	16,503.15	-----	-----	425.00	-----	-----	18,265.48
Maryland.....	501.26	39,571.99	-----	.60	1,564.24	25,399.61	-----	67,037.70
Massachusetts.....	4,247.19	90,323.71	198.24	136.98	12,598.87	5,707.81	-----	113,212.80
Michigan.....	2,631.41	58,837.61	200.75	102.24	15,249.30	12,393.51	-----	89,414.85
Minnesota.....	21,177.05	238,165.89	751.58	859.08	3,938.55	35,494.65	245.76	300,632.56
Mississippi.....	1,139.13	20,150.47	44.60	-----	177.50	-----	-----	21,511.70
Missouri.....	6,388.24	45,862.24	519.69	240.92	5,450.83	20,275.28	-----	78,737.20
Montana.....	159.75	21,982.00	-----	66.62	-----	-----	-----	22,208.37
Nebraska.....	2,121.78	7,780.92	16.31	230.06	2,609.87	-----	-----	12,758.94
New Hampshire.....	923.17	7,253.87	.50	13.42	725.23	-----	-----	8,916.19
New Jersey.....	10,173.10	84,633.31	42.00	43.62	1,260.16	-----	-----	96,152.19
New Mexico.....	163.44	12,822.59	-----	-----	563.85	-----	-----	13,549.88
New York.....	96,564.42	484,987.82	942.07	1,274.65	10,608.28	18,002.82	-----	612,380.06
North Carolina.....	2,454.65	40,602.14	24.00	192.22	4,271.04	-----	-----	47,544.05
North Dakota.....	208.46	23,048.59	6.93	-----	42.00	-----	-----	23,305.98
Ohio.....	1,862.59	97,629.41	16.40	209.32	9,803.47	20,317.80	-----	129,838.99
Oklahoma.....	2,554.89	61,938.34	26.01	82.93	2,945.35	-----	-----	67,547.52
Oregon.....	1,393.31	30,997.40	93.53	36.72	2,257.35	-----	-----	34,778.31
Pennsylvania.....	13,492.51	199,241.77	774.67	805.43	15,188.01	-----	-----	229,502.39
Porto Rico.....	3,057.54	36,265.39	39.63	28.63	103.25	-----	-----	39,494.44
Rhode Island.....	777.05	10,626.73	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	11,403.78
South Carolina.....	439.24	26,309.35	28.00	7.46	150.00	-----	-----	26,934.05
South Dakota.....	1,126.05	32,742.49	127.46	-----	2,052.50	-----	-----	36,048.50
Tennessee.....	7,270.48	37,519.16	10.04	195.64	2,653.04	5,042.72	220.50	52,911.58
Texas.....	6,106.92	159,254.73	63.77	219.08	1,116.20	9.50	-----	166,770.20
Utah.....	10,381.57	29,926.25	-----	130.71	2,359.59	-----	317.50	43,115.62
Vermont.....	96.76	8,895.85	-----	-----	26.15	-----	-----	9,018.76
Virginia.....	907.99	60,232.66	15.40	64.17	6,664.83	-----	-----	67,885.05
Washington.....	4,980.64	34,431.13	14.47	502.04	5,249.88	32,054.20	-----	77,232.36
West Virginia.....	2,418.25	19,881.88	-----	31.10	15.96	-----	3,442.62	25,789.81
Wisconsin.....	6,994.89	59,436.35	208.48	304.27	712.51	-----	1.00	67,657.50
Wyoming.....	5,466.79	13,915.53	105.83	283.12	135.82	-----	-----	19,907.09
Total.....	336,873.64	2,988,271.49	7,667.46	10,973.15	204,368.32	359,455.00	5,628.88	3,913,237.94

NOTE.—The increases indicated in this report over the 1928 report are due principally to the fact that motor vehicles and parts, airplanes and parts, and animals are included herein. These items were not included in previous reports.

ANNUAL REPORTS, WAR DEPARTMENT

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1930

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF OF THE MILITIA
BUREAU

1930



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF OF THE MILITIA BUREAU

WAR DEPARTMENT, MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington, June 30, 1930.

SIR: This, the Twenty-eighth Annual Report of the Chief of the Militia Bureau, War Department, covering the operations of the bureau from July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930, inclusive, is submitted.

For the period covered by this report from July 1 to September 30, 1929, the affairs of the Militia Bureau were administered under the direction of Col. E. R. Redmond, Specialists Reserve. The undersigned was appointed Chief of the Militia Bureau and assumed the office as such on October 1, 1929.

GENERAL REMARKS

The progressive growth of the National Guard continued during the period covered by this report. There has been an increase of 5,727 in the aggregate strength of officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men since June 30, 1929, as shown by Table IX and Appendix A of this report. From the number of applications for authority to organize additional units on file in the Militia Bureau it is evident that this increase could have been materially extended had appropriations and War Department policies permitted.

There have been 126 less separations of commissioned officers from the National Guard this year than there were last year. There are also 105 less vacancies in the commissioned grades. All of this indicates an increasing stability in the commissioned personnel, which is a very considerable factor in the promotion of progress and efficiency.

With the exception of a relatively small number of headquarters and line units for which personnel are not available for allocation, the reorganization of the National Guard Cavalry has been accomplished. It now conforms to that arm in the Regular Army.

There has been a very gratifying improvement in the efficiency of basic and field training. Attendance at both armory and field training camps has increased. Militia Bureau training directives and notes on training have been generally followed in the preparation of training programs, resulting in a more uniform system of training and the direction of all training activities toward definite objectives.

The interest in command post exercises as a medium of command and staff training continues to increase. This form of training is now being used quite extensively and with very satisfactory results. During the past year the headquarters, Twenty-seventh, and Forty-

fourth Divisions, and the headquarters of all brigades belonging to these divisions, were assembled at Camp Dix, N. J., and participated in an Army command post exercise conducted under the direction of the commanding general Second Corps Area.

During the field training period of the past year the following divisions were assembled:

Twenty-eighth Division, Mount Gretna, Pa.

Thirty-third Division (less Field Artillery brigade), Camp Grant, Ill.

Thirty-sixth Division, Camp Palacios, Tex.

Thirty-eighth Division (less one Infantry regiment), Camp Knox, Ky.

The assembly of these divisions was accomplished without unduly increasing the cost of transportation. However, it is considered that such increase as was necessary was justified by the training value of the results.

There has been noticeable improvement in the care and conservation of military property in the hands of the National Guard. This is due in large measure to the provision of better armory facilities in the States and to additional storage installations at the various field training camps. The storage of heavy equipment at field training camps has been stressed, and every effort is being made to reduce the costs of transporting equipment from home stations to camp with a view to utilizing the savings thus made in the construction of additional storehouses at these camps.

There is much to be desired with respect to the States providing adequate armory facilities, and in some States the outlook is not very encouraging due to lack of State appropriations for armory purposes. The situation, however, is improving with the building of every armory.

The unsatisfactory armory conditions in the District of Columbia referred to in last year's report have been corrected to some extent. As a part of the plans for the improvement of the Government area in the city of Washington, the old National Hotel at the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Sixth Street was acquired. This property has been turned over to the District of Columbia National Guard for use as an armory, and, after minor alterations, serves its purpose fairly well. This, however, is but a temporary arrangement. In a relatively short time this building must be torn down to make way for the improvements included in the plans. As a requisite for Federal recognition, the Federal Government requires the States to provide suitable housing facilities for National Guard units. It is not consistent to exact this requirement from the States and then waive the requirement with respect to the only element of the National Guard for which the Federal Government must provide housing facilities. The situation should be contemplated and provisions made for a suitable armory for the District of Columbia National Guard in keeping with other improvements that are being made in the Capital City.

There is an ever-increasing demand for additional National Guard units. This not only acts as an incentive to existing units to maintain the required standard of efficiency but tends to assure them of the support of their communities. A decrease in the number of units disbanded on reports of unsatisfactory status is the consequence.

The National Guard is now closer to its objective in all classes of equipment than at any time in its history. It should, however, not be assumed that entirely satisfactory conditions prevail in this respect, as there is still much to be desired, especially with regard to motor transport, animals, and antiaircraft matériel. While motor vehicles, except passenger cars and motor cycles, were obtained during the fiscal year 1930 in sufficient quantity to give the National Guard its peace-time allowance of cargo vehicles, these vehicles, especially the heavier types, being of war-time manufacture, have been in use so long and repaired so often that they have now reached the stage where economical maintenance is no longer possible and the procurement of new motor vehicles of all types must be undertaken within the next few years. Although sufficient horses were purchased during the fiscal year 1930 to enable replacement of all casualties among National Guard animals and to bring the animal strength up to authorized training allowances, this policy will have to be continued during succeeding fiscal years in order to maintain National Guard animals suitable for training at the required strength. While the rearmament of antiaircraft batteries progressed during the year, an acute shortage still exists in 3-inch guns, modern fire-control equipment, sound locators, and searchlights.

Irregularities in the disbursement of Federal funds have been limited to only a few cases this year. This is attributed to more careful supervision and inspection by State military authorities and the fact that the Militia Bureau is insisting upon a complete and thorough investigation of every case by the Department of Justice.

State authorities are giving the matter of accountability and responsibility for Government property increased attention. In many of the States provisions are made for periodical audits of property and a complete check whenever it is transferred from one custodian to another.

Construction and repair work at permanent camps have been continued with all funds available. Special attention has been given to the provision of utilities necessary for the health of troops such as sewers, water systems, bathhouses, latrines, kitchens, and mess halls. All construction work has been done in accordance with the general plan and with the approval of the Secretary of War. It is hoped that appropriations in the future will be sufficient to enable the continuance and completion of this work within a reasonable period of time.

During the past year 268 National Guard officers attended the various Army service schools, where special courses adapted to their needs were conducted. It is considered that the return for the funds expended for this purpose must be given a high priority. The officers who attended were loud in their praise of the service schools and the marked improvement in training efficiency demonstrated by organizations that have officers who have successfully completed the courses clearly indicates the desirability of sending to these schools as many officers as possible each year. This is especially the case with respect to the special service schools conducted by the several arms. It is strongly urged that increased appropriations be made available for this purpose.

The annual meeting of the Association of Adjutants General was held at the Militia Bureau over the period April 14, 15, and 16, 1930.

The meeting was attended by 60 adjutants general and United States property and disbursing officers from 39 different States. A wide range of subjects of interest to the National Guard was discussed at the conference, and many controversial matters which could not be settled by correspondence were adjusted. The fact that this convention was held and not a single resolution proposed is evidence of the efficiency of such procedure.

MILITIA BUREAU PERSONNEL

Maj. Gen. William G. Everson was appointed Chief of the Militia Bureau October 1, 1929. General Everson was appointed from Indiana and succeeded Maj. Gen. Creed C. Hammond, who relinquished his duties as chief of the bureau on June 28, 1929. General Hammond was from Oregon.

On June 30, 1930, the following-named officers were on duty in the Militia Bureau:

Maj. Gen. William G. Everson, Chief, Militia Bureau.
 Col. William H. Waldron, Infantry, executive officer.
 Col. Lincoln F. Kilbourne, Infantry.
 Col. Harry LaT. Cavanaugh, Cavalry.
 Col. Reynolds J. Burt, Infantry.
 Col. Guy S. Norvell, Cavalry.
 Col. William N. Bispham, Medical Corps.
 Col. A. Owen Seaman, Quartermaster Corps.
 Col. Francis A. Pope, Corps of Engineers.
 Col. George B. Comly, Cavalry.
 Col. Albert L. Culbertson, Infantry Reserve (Illinois National Guard).
 Col. Francis W. Glover, Cavalry.
 Col. Robert W. Collins, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Lieut. Col. Francis C. Endicott, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Henry S. Merrick, Cavalry Reserve (Iowa National Guard).
 Lieut. Col. Hiram W. Taylor, Finance Department Reserve (New York National Guard).
 Lieut. Col. Hugo D. Selton, Infantry.
 Maj. Herman Kobbe, Cavalry.
 Maj. Clyde A. Selleck, Field Artillery.
 Maj. Maurice D. Welty, Infantry.
 Maj. Edward H. Hicks, Field Artillery.
 Maj. Albert Tucker, Infantry.
 Maj. Herbert S. Clarkson, Field Artillery.
 Maj. Lee Sumner, Infantry.
 Maj. Edwin F. Ely, Finance Department.
 Capt. Christian G. Foltz, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. John A. Ballard, Signal Corps.
 Capt. Harry J. Farner, Infantry.
 Capt. George H. Harrell, Quartermaster Corps.
 Capt. Frank E. Taylor, Judge Advocate General's Department.
 Capt. Allen F. Grum, Ordnance Department.
 First Lieut. Vincent J. Meloy, Air Corps.
 First Lieut. Patrick J. Craig, Chemical Warfare Service.

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

Col. John W. Gulick, Coast Artillery Corps (appointed Chief of Coast Artillery Corps with the rank of major general).

Col. Ernest R. Redmond, Specialists Reserve (Massachusetts National Guard).

Col. Archibald F. Commiskey, Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. Arthur W. Bradbury, Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Raymond M. Cheseldine, Quartermaster Corps Reserve (Ohio National Guard).

Maj. Thomas C. Spencer, Signal Corps.

Maj. Ray L. Avery, Chemical Warfare Service.

Capt. Charles T. Phillips, Air Corps.

Capt. Frank Lockhead, Infantry.

Capt. Charles J. Deahl, jr., Infantry.

Capt. Fred I. Gilbert, Ordnance Department.

ADMINISTRATION

The Militia Bureau is well organized and is functioning very efficiently with its present complement of officers. No changes in organization have, therefore, been made and none will be attempted unless such action is found advisable after further opportunity has been afforded to study the question. I am not convinced that the suggestion of my predecessor in his annual report of last year that a slight reduction in the number of commissioned personnel as assistants to the chief is possible at this time. Certainly no such attempt would be advisable without increasing the civilian personnel.

While it has not been possible to keep all work strictly up to date at all times with the present clerical force, the work has progressed satisfactorily, all current work being up to date at the close of the fiscal year.

There were 33 officers on duty in the bureau on June 30, 1930, including three officers of the National Guard (also holding commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps) whose details as assistants to the chief of the bureau are specifically authorized by law. The civilian force on that date consisted of a total of 87 employees—83 clerical (including 3 temporaries) and 4 custodial.

There has been a considerable increase in the volume of mail received and dispatched by the bureau over that handled during the last fiscal year. The bureau handled 409,919 pieces of mail during this fiscal year and distributed to the National Guard authorities during the same period, 2,035,395 publications and 4,048,291 blank forms.

USE OF NATIONAL GUARD IN EMERGENCIES

In the First Corps Area detachments of the National Guard were called out in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts in connection with various urban and forest fires.

In the Second Corps Area detachments of the New York National Guard aggregating 48 officers and 500 enlisted men were ordered to active duty on two separate occasions in connection with riots at Auburn State Prison.

In the Fifth Corps Area the One hundred and sixty-sixth Infantry and various detachments of the Ohio National Guard aggregating 90 officers and 1,059 enlisted men were ordered to active duty in

connection with an emergency arising from a disastrous fire at the Columbus State Penitentiary.

In the Sixth Corps Area small detachments were ordered out on several occasions in connection with labor disturbances of a minor character.

In the Seventh Corps Area detachments of the Missouri National Guard, aggregating 6 officers and 67 enlisted men, were ordered to active duty in connection with riots at Jefferson City. Small detachments were ordered out in Arkansas, Kansas, and Nebraska in connection with flood and storm relief.

In the Eighth Corps Area a detachment of the Texas National Guard, aggregating 39 officers and 420 enlisted men were ordered to active duty at Sherman for the purpose of enforcing martial law following an outbreak of mob violence. Another detachment of the Texas National Guard numbering 14 officers and 83 enlisted men were sent to Borger for the enforcement of martial law in the oil fields.

The Howitzer Company, One hundred and fifty-seventh Infantry; Battery C, One hundred and sixty-eighth Field Artillery; and the Forty-fifth Tank Company, all of the Colorado National Guard, were ordered to active duty in connection with fire and mutiny at the Carson City State Penitentiary.

Company E, One hundred and twentieth Engineers, New Mexico National Guard, was ordered to active duty on two separate occasions—first, in connection with flood relief at San Marcial, and second, to maintain order during an election at Las Vegas.

Battery B, One hundred and eighty-ninth Field Artillery, Oklahoma National Guard, was ordered to Chickasha for duty in connection with race riots.

The National Guard of the Hawaiian Department and of the States comprising the Third, Fourth, and Ninth Corps Areas were not employed on emergency duty during the past fiscal year.

PERSONNEL OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

OFFICERS, ACTIVE NATIONAL GUARD

There are 14,334 positions for officers authorized at the present time in the active National Guard, according to the applicable Tables of Organization, an increase of 284 since June 30, 1929. There are 12,732 officers (385 more than on June 30, 1929), 198 warrant officers, and 1 cornet now federally recognized in these positions, leaving 1,403 vacancies.

There were 3,963 new recognitions issued during the year ending June 30, 1930. At the close of that fiscal year 138 cases were pending. Of the total number of recognitions in the fiscal year 1930, 1,571 officers were promoted and 10 officers were demoted.

During the fiscal year 1930, 1,843 officers and 42 warrant officers were separated from the National Guard.

The distribution, by arms and services and grades, of the foregoing is shown by the following tables:

REPORT OF CHIEF OF THE MILITIA BUREAU

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TABLE I.—Total commissioned strength of the active National Guard on June 30, 1930

Arms and services	Major gener- als	Brig- adier gener- als	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colo- nels	Majors	Cap- tains	First lieu- tenants	Second lieu- tenants	Total
General officers.....	17	58							75
Adjutant General's Depart- ment.....		22	14	33	24	28	14	2	137
Air Corps.....			21	22	17	69	125	148	359
Cavalry.....				6	62	218	229	189	741
Chaplains.....				7	19	156	25		206
Chemical Warfare Service.....				3			1		11
Coast Artillery.....			15	20	50	249	233	225	792
Engineers.....			16	15	31	125	149	103	439
Field Artillery.....			48	58	137	725	725	822	2,515
Finance Department.....				17	3	5	3		28
Infantry.....			100	164	402	1,604	1,519	1,520	5,309
Judge Advocate General's Department.....			2	27	29	29			87
Medical Department:									
Medical Corps.....			15	27	243	514	123		922
Dental Corps.....					11	184	39		234
Veterinary Corps.....					13	127	18	1	159
Medical Administrative Corps.....						88	28	3	119
Ordnance Department.....			1	27	20	29	5	7	89
Quartermaster Corps.....			4	48	79	106	95	64	396
Signal Corps.....				16	2	19	45	32	114
Total.....	17	80	236	487	1,145	4,275	3,376	3,116	12,732
Warrant officers.....									198
Cornet.....									1
Grand total.....									12,931

TABLE II.—Promotions in the active National Guard of commissioned officers during the fiscal year 1930 (figures show grade from which promoted)

Arms and services	Brig- adier gener- als	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colo- nels	Majors	Cap- tains	First lieu- tenants	Second lieu- tenants	Total
General officers of line.....	1							1
Adjutant General's Department.....		1		3	1			5
Air Corps.....					1	13	26	40
Cavalry.....		2	3	3	18	51	79	156
Chaplains.....				1	2	1		4
Chemical Warfare Service.....				2				2
Coast Artillery.....			2	4	12	46	72	136
Engineers.....			1	3	8	28	32	72
Field Artillery.....			3	7	21	105	161	297
Finance Department.....				2	2		1	5
Infantry.....		2	14	25	66	207	348	662
Medical Department:								
Medical Corps.....			1	3	36	45	1	86
Dental Corps.....						9		9
Veterinary Corps.....					1	4	1	6
Medical Administrative Corps.....						5	7	12
Ordnance Department.....			1	2		1	1	5
Quartermaster Corps.....			1	1	17	13	23	55
Signal Corps.....					1	5	12	18
Total.....	1	5	26	56	186	533	764	1,571

REPORT OF CHIEF OF THE MILITIA BUREAU

TABLE III.—*Separations in the active National Guard of commissioned and warrant officers during the fiscal year 1930*

Arms and services	Brigadier generals	Colonels	Lieutenant colonels	Majors	Captains	First lieutenants	Second lieutenants	Total
General officers.....	2							2
Adjutant General's Department.....	1		2	1	2	1	1	8
Air corps.....				2	17	36	35	90
Cavalry.....		2	1	4	33	34	54	128
Chaplains.....			1	4	16	7		28
Coast Artillery.....		1	3	3	25	29	37	98
Engineers.....			1	3	16	22	19	61
Field Artillery.....		3	3	11	83	104	138	342
Finance Department.....			1					1
Infantry.....		15	16	32	226	231	311	831
Inspector General's Department.....			1	1	1			3
Medical Department:								
Medical Corps.....		1	1	20	75	29		126
Dental Corps.....					14	3		17
Veterinary Corps.....					14	3	1	18
Medical Administrative Corps.....					6	3		9
Ordnance Department.....		1	1	2	6	6	4	20
Quartermaster Corps.....			2	7	13	11	8	41
Signal Corps.....					4	9	6	19
Total.....	3	23	33	91	551	528	614	1,843
Warrant officers.....								42
Grand total.....								1,885

NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS ON THE EMERGENCY OFFICERS' RETIRED LIST

Up to June 30, 1930, the Militia Bureau has received notification that the Veterans' Bureau had placed the names of 102 National Guard officers on the emergency officers' retired list created by the act of May 24, 1928. In view of the fact that these officers were, presumably, placed on this list because of physical disability the Militia Bureau on February 24, 1930, established a policy of requesting the State authorities, in each case, to convene a board of medical officers, under the provisions of paragraph 90, N. G. R. 20, November 1, 1927, to determine the physical fitness of the officers concerned for active military service. A period of three months is allowed the state authorities under this policy in which to complete the board proceedings and forward the same to the Militia Bureau. Each case received has been considered on its merits, and, where it appeared that the officer was physically fit for service, Federal recognition has been continued.

Of the total number of National Guard officers who have been placed on the emergency officers' retired list final action has been taken by the Militia Bureau in 94 cases. There are 8 cases on hand now pending.

Of the 94 cases in which final action has been taken, Federal recognition has been continued in 45 instances and in 49 instances such recognition has, for various reasons, been terminated.

NATIONAL GUARD RESERVE

The following table shows, by arms and services and grades, the number of officers in the National Guard Reserve on June 30, 1930:

TABLE IV.—*Commissioned strength of the National Guard Reserve as of June 30, 1930*

Arms and services	Major generals	Briga- dier generals	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colonels	Majors	Cap- tains	First lieuten- ants	Second lieuten- ants	Total
General officers.....	1	6							7
Adjutant General's Depart- ment.....		5	2	8	8	3		1	27
Air Corps.....					6	15	30	15	66
Cavalry.....			3	5	16	98	74	69	265
Chaplains.....						13	5		18
Coast Artillery.....			1	3	6	51	54	51	166
Engineers.....			1	3	6	34	28	32	104
Field Artillery.....			2	8	21	138	134	127	430
Finance Department.....				2	1		1		4
Infantry.....			8	29	73	462	446	374	1,392
Inspector General's Depart- ment.....					1	1			2
Judge Advocate General's Department.....			1		6	5	1		13
Medical Department:									
Medical Corps.....				6	36	61	24		127
Dental Corps.....						19	9		28
Veterinary Corps.....						10	4	5	19
Medical Administrative Corps.....						13	6		19
Ordnance Department.....			1	3	3	6	3	5	21
Quartermaster Corps.....				4	13	23	14	19	73
Signal Corps.....				2		3	13	8	26
Total.....	1	11	19	73	196	955	846	706	2,807

Of the total number of officers above indicated, 129 were, on June 30, 1930, assigned to positions authorized by War Strength Tables of Organization and 2,678 were unassigned.

It is interesting to note how the strength has increased since the National Guard Reserve first came into existence.

During the past year 620 officers were transferred from the active National Guard to the National Guard Reserve, and the following table shows by arms and services and grades the officers whose Federal recognitions were terminated by reason of their separations from the National Guard Reserve:

TABLE V.—*Separations in the National Guard Reserve of commissioned officers during the fiscal year 1930*

Arms and services	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colonels	Majors	Cap- tains	First lieuten- ants	Second lieuten- ants	Total
Adjutant General's Department.....				1			1
Air Corps.....				2	11		13
Cavalry.....			2	3	11	8	24
Chaplains.....							
Coast Artillery.....			1	4	6	4	15
Engineers.....		1		4	2	3	10
Field Artillery.....	1		2	13	8	11	35
Finance Department.....							
Infantry.....		1	13	65	68	81	228
Inspector General's Department.....				1			1
Judge Advocate General's Department.....				1			1
Medical Department:							
Medical Corps.....				1			1
Dental Corps.....			7	10	3		20
Veterinary Corps.....				2			2
Medical Administrative Corps.....				2	1		3
Ordnance Department.....					1		1
Quartermaster Corps.....			1	1	1		3
Total.....	1	2	26	109	113	110	361

TABLE VI.—*National Guard personnel in the Officers' Reserve Corps*—Continued

Arm and service	Major generals	Briga- dier generals	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colonels	Majors	Cap- tains	First lieu- tenants	Second lieu- tenants	Total
ENLISTED MEN									
Adjutant General's Depart- ment							1	1	2
Air Corps								6	6
Cavalry					1	2		49	52
Chemical Warfare Service								3	3
Coast Artillery							2	29	31
Engineers								25	25
Field Artillery							4	79	83
Finance Department								2	2
Infantry					1	4	6	383	394
Medical Department:									
Medical Corps							2		2
Dental Corps							2		2
Veterinary Corps									
Medical Administrative Corps						1	3	14	18
Military Intelligence								1	1
Military police							2		2
Ordnance Department								4	4
Quartermaster Corps						3	3	21	27
Signal Corps							1	7	8
Total					2	10	26	624	662
Grand total	15	54	210	425	997	3,590	2,756	3,123	11,170

Of the 11,170 officers recorded in the foregoing table 662 were on June 30, 1930, enlisted members of the National Guard. Of this latter number 101 are now assigned to war vacancies.

In view of past experience it is expected that the number of appointments of National Guard personnel in the Officers' Reserve Corps will continue to increase until practically all National Guard officers will hold commissions in the Army of the United States.

NATIONAL GUARD REGISTER

The National Guard Register for 1930 will be published as of June 30, 1930, and the initial papers for the printer will be ready very shortly after that date.

Due to the cost of the Register, which has been steadily mounting for various reasons during the past few years, and to the necessity of conserving the printing and binding allotment of funds of the Militia Bureau, it will be necessary to omit the names of the National Guard Reserve officers in the 1930 Register and also to reduce its distribution very materially.

Other than the omission of the names of the National Guard Reserve officers, the contents of the 1930 Register will be practically the same as the one for 1929.

ORGANIZATION

During the fiscal year 1930 there have been organized 16 headquarters and 46 units throughout the entire National Guard. This was made possible by an increase of 2,211 in the authorized strength of the National Guard. The organization projects have been of two kinds—new headquarters and units in the incomplete organizations and conversions of organizations from one type to another. The latter includes the conversion of the Two hundred and fifty-second Coast Artillery (harbor defense), North Carolina National Guard,

to a 155-mm. tractor-drawn regiment; the conversion of the Two hundred and fifty-first Coast Artillery (harbor defense), California National Guard, to an antiaircraft regiment; and the conversion of the Two hundred and sixtieth Coast Artillery (harbor defense), District of Columbia National Guard, to an antiaircraft regiment.

In the total National Guard allotment there are 1,007 headquarters and 3,996 units. Of these 829 headquarters and 3,187 units have been organized or are authorized for organization. Thirty-eight headquarters and 358 units are classified as inactive, not essential for immediate organization, leaving 140 headquarters and 451 units to be organized. This can be accomplished at maintenance strength plus 10 per cent within an approximate strength of 210,500.

No increase in the strength of the National Guard has been authorized for the fiscal year 1931; therefore, no new units will be authorized except such as are urgently needed to complete organizations and can be organized within present strength allotments and equipped from surplus stocks within a State.

The status of the organization of the Infantry and Cavalry divisions and aviation units is shown in the following tables:

TABLE VII.—*National Guard Divisions, Infantry and Cavalry units federally recognized to June 30, 1930*

[Authorized number of units, by branch, in each Infantry division: Division: Headquarters Detachment, 1; Division special troops, 9; Infantry, 80; Field Artillery 36; Engineers, 8; Division aviation, 3; Medical Regiment 12; Train, 10; total, 159 ¹]

INFANTRY DIVISIONS

Division	Strength	Head-quarter detach-ment	Special troops	Infantry	Field artillery	Engineers	Division aviation	Medical regi-ment	Train	Total	Per cent complete
Twenty-sixth.....	7,721	1	4	80	29	8	3	6	7	138	86.7
Twenty-seventh.....	8,641	1	8	78	35	8	3	11	7	151	94.9
Twenty-eighth.....	8,353	1	8	80	36	8	3	10	7	153	96.2
Twenty-ninth.....	7,613	1	4	78	34	8	3	6	-----	134	84.2
Thirtieth.....	7,997	1	6	78	35	8	3	6	3	140	88.0
Thirty-first.....	7,499	1	6	78	31	8	3	3	5	135	84.9
Thirty-second.....	7,564	1	8	78	31	-----	3	6	-----	127	79.8
Thirty-third.....	7,934	1	6	77	26	7	3	5	2	127	79.8
Thirty-fourth.....	7,309	1	2	78	32	8	3	2	2	128	80.5
Thirty-fifth.....	7,208	1	3	78	23	8	3	6	7	129	81.1
Thirty-sixth.....	6,861	1	2	78	23	8	3	6	5	126	79.2
Thirty-seventh.....	7,441	1	7	78	23	8	3	10	7	137	86.1
Thirty-eighth.....	7,938	1	5	76	35	8	3	7	5	140	88.0
Fortieth.....	6,034	1	3	78	22	1	3	1	-----	109	68.5
Forty-first.....	6,716	1	1	77	25	6	3	2	1	116	72.9
Forty-third.....	7,672	1	6	78	33	7	3	9	-----	137	86.1
Forty-fourth.....	7,042	1	6	78	23	8	3	5	1	125	78.6
Forty-fifth.....	7,799	1	7	77	35	8	3	6	5	142	89.3
Total.....	135,342	18	92	1,403	531	125	54	107	64	2,394	83.6

CAVALRY DIVISIONS

[Authorized number of units, by branch, in each Cavalry division: Division Special Troops, 6; Second Cavalry Brigade, 42; First Separate Battalion Field Artillery (horse), 5; First Engineer Battalion, 5; Aviation, 3; Armored Car Troop, 1; Medical Squadron, 5; Division Train, 8; total, 75 ²]

Division	Strength	Special Troops	Cavalry	Field Artillery	Engineers	Total	Per cent complete
Twenty-first.....	3,164	-----	48	-----	-----	48	59.2
Twenty-second.....	2,585	-----	42	-----	-----	42	56.0
Twenty-third.....	2,753	1	37	5	3	46	60.5
Twenty-fourth.....	2,633	1	40	4	-----	45	60.0
Total.....	11,135	2	167	9	3	181	58.9

¹ This total includes all units in the National Guard Infantry divisions among which are several units not considered for organization in time of peace, and one regiment of 155-mm. howitzer, part of each Field Artillery brigade.

² Twenty-first Cavalry Division, 48 troops, total 81 units; Twenty-third Cavalry Division, 43 troops; total 76 units.

TABLE VIII.—*Status of aviation units, National Guard, on June 30, 1930*

State	Num- ber pilots	Num- ber ob- serv- ers	Number officers, includes observation nonrated officers acting as observers and 1 ground officer per squadron	Num- ber en- listed men	Num- ber of planes, includ- ing number being over- hauled	Number aircraft flying hours, fiscal year 1930			Number man- hours of flight, fiscal year 1930
						Service	Training	Total	
Alabama.....	9	4	16	92	7	660:23	1,157:59	1,818:22	3,349:04
Arkansas.....	16	1	19	72	7	588:99	772:56	1,361:45	2,474:05
California.....	13	1	16	73	9	699:00	889:20	1,588:20	2,971:00
Colorado.....	17	0	18	101	7	871:10	708:20	1,579:30	3,049:10
Connecticut.....	11	7	19	100	9	878:20	647:20	1,525:40	2,876:15
Illinois.....	21	0	21	106	8	1,231:20	641:05	1,872:25	3,141:55
Indiana.....	16	2	18	107	9	1,146:45	1,388:14	2,534:59	4,242:59
Maryland.....	20	1	22	87	10	440:32	804:28	1,245:00	2,310:28
Massachusetts.....	13	4	20	102	9	463:50	676:45	1,140:35	1,930:35
Michigan.....	13	1	15	92	7	739:12	736:37	1,475:49	2,536:25
Minnesota.....	15	2	20	88	9	680:57	395:39	1,076:36	1,823:35
Missouri.....	14	1	24	96	8	863:15	638:35	1,501:50	2,691:55
New Jersey.....	2	0	10	81	8	49:15	124:50	174:05	299:50
New York.....	11	2	17	98	9	680:15	719:16	1,399:31	2,324:30
Ohio.....	13	1	23	93	8	1,301:10	475:40	1,776:50	3,354:40
Pennsylvania.....	17	7	23	118	9	686:50	996:50	1,683:40	2,772:10
Tennessee.....	11	4	24	93	8	360:48	1,732:05	2,092:53	3,988:31
Texas.....	10	3	18	88	10	676:40	783:30	1,460:10	2,582:55
Washington.....	13	1	14	102	8	784:50	681:28	1,466:18	2,865:15
Total.....	255	42	357	1,789	159	13,803:21	14,970:57	28,774:18	51,586:17

TABLES OF ORGANIZATION

Tables of Organization, National Guard, have remained in a status quo during the fiscal year except for minor changes sent out by Militia Bureau circulars. Tables of Organization for tractor-drawn 75-mm. regiments and Field Artillery brigade headquarters and headquarters battery, Infantry division, are being prepared for use in those divisional Field Artillery units authorized to be converted from horse-drawn to tractor-drawn.

AUTHORIZED STRENGTH OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

During the fiscal year 1930 the authorized strength of the National Guard has increased from 188,000 to 190,211. The authorized and actual strengths of the National Guard as of June 30, 1930, are as follows:

14805—3—3

TABLE IX.—*Strength of the National Guard as of June 30, 1930*

	Authorized				Actual				Over or under
	Com- mis- sioned officers	War- rant officers	Enlisted men	Aggre- gate	Com- mis- sioned officers	War- rant officers	Enlisted men	Aggre- gate	
FIRST CORPS AREA									
Connecticut.....	345	6	4,081	4,432	299	5	3,886	4,190	-242
Maine.....	189	3	2,310	2,502	166	3	2,179	2,348	-154
Massachusetts.....	712	10	9,045	9,767	642	10	8,999	9,651	-116
New Hampshire.....	82	2	1,007	1,091	73	2	975	1,050	-41
Rhode Island.....	160	3	1,799	1,962	136	2	1,693	1,831	-131
Vermont.....	87	1	1,144	1,232	82	1	1,107	1,190	-42
SECOND CORPS AREA									
Delaware.....	59	1	800	860	52	1	757	810	-50
New Jersey.....	396	6	4,671	5,073	342	5	4,314	4,661	-412
New York.....	1,524	22	19,937	21,483	1,340	20	19,754	21,114	-369
Porto Rico.....	91	1	1,429	1,521	87	1	1,421	1,509	-12
THIRD CORPS AREA									
District of Columbia.....	76	1	987	1,064	63	1	921	985	-79
Maryland.....	265	4	3,221	3,490	239	4	2,991	3,234	-256
Pennsylvania.....	900	13	11,346	12,259	822	13	10,674	11,509	-750
Virginia.....	270	4	3,696	3,970	258	4	3,523	3,785	-185
FOURTH CORPS AREA									
Alabama.....	229	2	2,593	2,824	202	1	2,444	2,647	-177
Florida.....	183	3	2,336	2,522	171	3	2,266	2,440	-82
Georgia.....	263	3	3,509	3,775	244	3	3,362	3,609	-166
Louisiana.....	145	2	1,901	2,048	125	2	1,838	1,965	-83
Mississippi.....	126	2	1,650	1,778	120	2	1,521	1,643	-135
North Carolina.....	275	5	3,219	3,499	243	5	3,087	3,335	-164
South Carolina.....	148	2	2,074	2,224	128	1	1,987	2,116	-108
Tennessee.....	212	3	2,393	2,608	189	3	2,286	2,478	-130
FIFTH CORPS AREA									
Indiana.....	388	6	4,540	4,934	345	6	4,320	4,671	-263
Kentucky.....	230	3	2,736	2,969	211	3	2,568	2,782	-187
Ohio.....	666	9	8,153	8,828	603	8	7,783	8,394	-434
West Virginia.....	130	2	1,868	2,000	121	2	1,862	1,985	-15
SIXTH CORPS AREA									
Illinois.....	697	11	8,898	9,606	626	11	9,306	9,943	+337
Michigan.....	368	5	4,248	4,621	326	5	4,284	4,615	-6
Wisconsin.....	371	6	4,471	4,848	343	6	4,511	4,860	+12
SEVENTH CORPS AREA									
Arkansas.....	166	2	2,068	2,236	144	2	2,025	2,171	-65
Iowa.....	264	4	3,519	3,787	257	4	3,265	3,526	-261
Kansas.....	256	4	3,027	3,287	251	4	2,864	3,119	-168
Minnesota.....	387	5	4,730	5,122	352	5	4,599	4,956	-166
Missouri.....	332	5	4,308	4,645	308	5	4,123	4,436	-209
Nebraska.....	114	2	1,661	1,777	111	2	1,556	1,669	-108
North Dakota.....	77	1	1,119	1,197	77	1	1,071	1,149	-48
South Dakota.....	106	2	1,260	1,368	101	2	1,231	1,334	-34
EIGHTH CORPS AREA									
Arizona.....	83	1	1,189	1,273	65	1	1,072	1,138	-135
Colorado.....	156	1	1,770	1,927	137	1	1,646	1,784	-143
New Mexico.....	79	2	959	1,040	73	1	901	975	-65
Oklahoma.....	418	6	4,938	5,362	403	6	4,610	5,019	-343
Texas.....	636	10	7,769	8,415	585	10	7,329	7,924	-491

TABLE X.—Consolidated annual armory inspection report, National Guard, 1930

Branch	1			2		3		4			5			6			7			8	9	10			11		12		13	14		15	16		17	18		19		20	21													
	Number actually present at inspection			Personnel attending Army service schools		Personnel enrolled in Reserve Officers' Training Corps		Total to be credited to attendance (sum of items 1, 2, and 3)			Actual strength of organization at date of inspection			Personnel in organization with less than one year's service			Attendance at drill during 12 months prior to inspection					Total number of armories owned by—			Total number of armories in which facilities for training entire command are—		Total number of armories in which adequate protection for Federal property—			Total number of armories having—			Average status as to care and use of			Average status as to care and use of—		Average condition of records			Total number of armories in which indoor range facilities are—		Total number of units to which suitable and accessible small-arms ranges are—		Per cent of readiness for offensive combat service considering only present personnel as to equipment material		Training of individuals		Organization training as to—					in other general subjects applicable to each arm
	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men			State, county, or city	Organizations	Private parties	Adequate	Inadequate	Is afforded	Is not afforded		Average status as to care and storage of property	Adequate stables		Inadequate stables	Average status as to care and use of animals		Motor vehicles	Airplanes	Average condition of records	Available		Not available	Available	Not available	Basic	Specialist	Use primary weapon equipment	Use auxiliary weapon equipment	Fire control	Communications					
Infantry.....	5,250	81	75,386	72	41	393	5,322	81	75,820	5,461	81	88,197	151	4	29,476	5,159	78	63,004	48.0	V. s.	555	29	597	995	186	1,107	74	V. s.	2	23	V. s.	S.	V. s.	V. s.	V. s.	921	260	1,094	628	85.9	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.						
Field Artillery.....	2,614	48	26,398	22	21	164	2,636	48	26,583	2,770	49	30,690	73	6	10,256	2,575	47	22,308	48.0	V. s.	171	20	181	320	52	339	33	V. s.	201	23	V. s.	V. s.	V. s.	V. s.	122	250	429	149	83.2	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.							
Cavalry.....	789	17	9,706	12	12	62	801	17	9,780	832	18	11,206	28	2	4,141	712	16	8,092	47.5	V. s.	66	4	79	121	28	139	16	V. s.	132	7	V. s.	S.	V. s.	V. s.	94	55	153	60	82.4	V. s.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.							
Coast Artillery.....	833	19	10,755	1	6	89	834	19	10,850	853	17	12,327	38	2	4,215	794	17	9,392	47.7	V. s.	72	2	43	96	21	104	13	V. s.	3	3	V. s.	V. s.	V. s.	V. s.	75	42	206	46	84.0	V. s.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.							
Engineers.....	464	14	6,256	12	1	83	477	14	6,339	492	14	7,483	23	2	2,690	469	15	5,169	45.7	V. s.	34	3	45	69	13	79	3	V. s.	3	3	V. s.	V. s.	V. s.	V. s.	52	30	81	59	81.1	S.	V. s.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.							
Quartermaster Corps.....	125	1	1,889	1	1	13	126	1	1,902	131	1	2,218	8	1	763	123	1	1,613	44.8	V. s.	22	1	27	43	7	47	3	V. s.	1	1	V. s.	S.	V. s.	V. s.	32	18	33	17	79.4	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.							
Signal Corps.....	12	1	136	1	1	12	136	1	136	12	1	153	1	1	40	12	1	100	46.0	V. s.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	V. s.	1	1	V. s.	S.	V. s.	V. s.	1	1	4	1	89.0	V. s.	V. s.	V. s.	S.	S.	S.	S.	V. s.							
Medical Department.....	422	11	4,809	2	1	33	424	11	4,843	450	13	5,750	39	1	2,072	416	13	4,246	47.8	V. s.	58	1	51	93	17	99	11	V. s.	2	16	V. s.	V. s.	V. s.	V. s.	7	13	23	17	81.2	V. s.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.							
Air Corps.....	294	1	1,494	4	10	6	299	1	1,510	364	1	1,722	39	1	582	262	1	1,356	48.3	V. s.	18	1	1	14	6	19	1	V. s.	2	16	V. s.	V. s.	V. s.	V. s.	1	12	18	18	74.8	V. s.	V. s.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.							
Miscellaneous.....	1,007	1	4,778	14	2	26	1,022	1	4,806	1,178	1	5,575	20	1	1,787	1,019	1	4,063	48.0	V. s.	143	2	64	193	16	196	13	V. s.	9	9	V. s.	V. s.	V. s.	V. s.	126	83	120	49	88.5	V. s.	V. s.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.							
Total.....	11,810	190	141,007	139	93	4	869	11,963	190	142,559	12,543	192	165,321	419	14	56,022	11,541	189	119,343	47.1	V. s.	1,140	63	1,088	1,944	347	2,130	161	V. s.	350	55	V. s.	V. s.	V. s.	V. s.	1,430	764	2,148	1,043	82.9	V. s.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.						

¹ Average for all organizations; S., satisfactory; V. s., very satisfactory.

TABLE IX.—*Strength of the National Guard as of June 30, 1930—Continued*

	Authorized				Actual				Over or under
	Com- mis- sioned officers	War- rant officers	Enlisted men	Aggre- gate	Com- mis- sioned officers	War- rant officers	Enlisted men	Aggre- gate	
NINTH CORPS AREA									
California.....	505	7	6, 077	6, 589	414	7	5, 863	6, 284	-305
Idaho.....	107	2	1, 201	1, 310	100	2	1, 161	1, 263	-47
Montana.....	76	1	1, 132	1, 209	72	1	1, 049	1, 122	-87
Nevada.....	11	-----	212	223	6	-----	109	115	-108
Oregon.....	206	3	2, 867	3, 076	202	3	2, 849	3, 054	-22
Utah.....	134	2	1, 306	1, 442	119	2	1, 262	1, 383	-59
Washington.....	233	3	2, 490	2, 726	212	3	2, 463	2, 678	-48
Wyoming.....	52	1	610	663	45	1	571	617	-46
Hawaiian Depart- ment.....	108	2	1, 617	1, 727	100	2	1, 547	1, 649	-78
Total.....	14, 093	207	175, 891	190, 191	12, 732	198	169, 785	182, 715	-7, 476

TRAINING

The primary objectives of National Guard training during the past year have continued to be the grounding of all units in the fundamentals of basic training and the development of combat divisions to a standard of efficiency which will admit of their employment with the minimum delay in case of war or other national emergency.

Training was conducted in accordance with the Militia Bureau Training Directive, which was prepared with a view to coordinating all training activities of the National Guard and directing them toward definite objectives.

ARMORY TRAINING

As the result of a well-balanced program and uniform training methods there has been noticeable improvement in armory training during the past year.

As a general rule this class of training has been confined to the basic training of individuals and of units up to and including the company, troop, and battery. However, in cases where satisfactory progress was made in basic training, provision was made for advancement to higher phases. This is especially the case with division, brigade, and lesser staffs which have engaged in command post exercises.

The results of the annual armory inspection are shown in Table X, facing this page.

FIELD TRAINING

The improvement in armory training has been favorably reflected in field training and has resulted in better planning and execution of field work by National Guard troops.

The shortage of animals for mounted and horse-drawn organizations again necessitates the pooling of animals for field training this summer.

Some States still lack suitable Artillery ranges, which require large areas, and makes it necessary to send Artillery organizations to camps outside their own States for field training and service practice.

Divisions and small organizations divided between two or more States have created many training problems, especially in the command and staff of such organizations. However, the conduct of command post exercises has done much for the training of command and staffs of National Guard organizations. The command post exercise at Camp Dix during the summer of 1929 and a similar exercise to be conducted at Fort George G. Meade, Md., this summer, are outstanding examples of opportunities afforded for the training of the command and staff of larger National Guard organizations.

The growing demands being made on the National Guard for the training of reserve officers led the Militia Bureau to make a study of this subject. It was found that all the States, together with Porto Rico, District of Columbia, and Hawaii, except four, were in favor of the training of a limited number of reserve officers with the National Guard at field training camps. The reactions of corps area commanders were ascertained to be as follows: One corps area, no recommendations; six corps areas and commanding general, Hawaiian Department, concurred in the practice with moderate reservations; one corp area did not concur, stating that the Regular Army should continue to take care of the training of the Officers' Reserve Corps.

In a report made to the War Department the Militia Bureau expressed the opinion that although the training of the Officers' Reserve Corps is a primary function of the Regular Army, the assignment of reserve officers to National Guard organizations, for field training, in such number as not to interfere with the training of the National Guard, is practicable, and stated that approximately 2,339 units (companies, troops, and batteries) were considered available for the training of an equal number of junior Reserve officers at field training camps to be held this summer. The training of a limited number of reserve staff officers was also contemplated.

From information so far received it is believed that most corps area commanders will take advantage of this opportunity to relieve the Regular Army of some of its training burden at the coming field training camps.

Table XI, facing this page, is a résumé of inspection reports for the field training period 1929.

TABLE XI.—*Consolidated annual field inspection report, National Guard, 1929*

TABLE XI.—Consolidated annual field inspection report, National Guard, 1920																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Branch	Personnel																				Marksmanship and gunner qualifications		Animals	Motor vehicles		Discipline		Training	General comments		Commissioned personnel		Organization rating																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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	Present at camp					Absent from camp					Number of enlisted men with less than 2 months' service	Number of National Guard reservists attending camp		Number of Reserve Officers' Training Corps graduates in organization	Number of citizens' military training camp graduates in organization				(A) Number rated Air Corps pilots in organization (B) Number under (A) qualified in service-type airplanes during camp		Number qualified as gunners		Firing efficiency of organization (artillery only)	Number hired for encampment	Number hired for encampment	Proficiency attained by organizations in driving and use of motor vehicles in convoy or other trips	Appearance, condition, sufficiency, care, and upkeep of arms, uniforms, etc.	Discipline of organization	Quality of command and leadership demonstrated over their appropriate units by—		Were recruits segregated for instruction?	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	Commanding officers above captain	Staff officers	Company officers	Average rating of all organizations	Number of units rated—		Number of units rated unsatisfactory																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Attached medical		Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Attached medical			Officers	Enlisted men		Basic	Red	White	Blue	A	B	Expert	First and second class gunners							Firing efficiency of organization (artillery only)	Number hired for encampment								Number hired for encampment	Proficiency attained by organizations in driving and use of motor vehicles in convoy or other trips		Appearance, condition, sufficiency, care, and upkeep of arms, uniforms, etc.	Discipline of organization	Officers	Noncommissioned officers	Training	Equipment, matériel	Training	Equipment, matériel	Satisfactory	Very satisfactory																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers

SUPPLEMENTARY TRAINING

No supplementary training was authorized for National Guard troops during the past year. Lack of funds has precluded the conduct of 4-day schools of instruction formerly held in preparation for the regular field training. However, the States of Iowa and North Dakota held these schools at State expense and are to be commended for their marked interest and initiative in so doing.

RANGE FIRING, SMALL ARMS

There has been an improvement in small-arms range practice during the past year, especially with the rifle and pistol. Practice with auxiliary weapons is not receiving the attention it merits, although every encouragement has been given the States to stress firing with these weapons.

The improvement noted during the past year is due in a large measure to the policy of the Militia Bureau in providing range facilities at home stations. This policy has created a healthy interest in rifle and pistol marksmanship and has made more time available in the camps for instruction which can not be given in the armories, particularly tactical training, musketry, and combat exercises. In view of results obtained this policy will be continued.

The following data represent a compilation of reports received from the entire National Guard, except the State of Pennsylvania, which report has not yet been received.

Rifle:

Number authorized to fire.....	68, 172
Number completing course.....	30, 317
Number qualified.....	17, 914

Pistol, dismounted:

Number authorized to fire.....	54, 969
Number completing course.....	21, 821
Number qualified.....	11, 560

Pistol, mounted:

Number authorized to fire.....	2, 190
Number completing course.....	285
Number qualified.....	173

Machine gun:

Number authorized to fire.....	12, 828
Number completing course.....	6, 370
Number qualified.....	3, 575

Automatic rifle:

Number authorized to fire.....	2, 089
Number completing course.....	1, 040
Number qualified.....	664

37-mm. gun and 3-inch trench mortar:

Number authorized to fire.....	2, 105
Number completing course.....	1, 142
Number qualified.....	938

SERVICE PRACTICE, FIELD ARTILLERY

Firing reports for the calendar year 1929 show that continued progress is being made in the conduct of service practice by the majority of Field Artillery organizations of the National Guard, especially in regard to the profitable expenditure of ammunition and varied types of problems fired. Comments of officers supervising the

firing indicate a general improvement in the instruction of personnel in the preparation, observation, and conduct of fire.

The 75-mm. gun organizations that held service practice expended 63,232 rounds of ammunition in firing 2,961 problems, or an average of 19 rounds per problem. In 1928 the average for these organizations was 22 rounds per problem. The 155-mm. howitzer and gun regiments fired 7,930 rounds in 499 problems, giving an average of 16 rounds per problem, while in 1928 there was expended an average of 19 rounds per problem. The reduced number of rounds per problem in 1929 compared to 1928 resulted in more problems being fired and more instruction being given on a smaller allowance of ammunition.

AERIAL GUNNERY

Several States partially completed the aerial gunnery course as prescribed by T. R. 440-40, and it is believed that during 1931 this phase of training should show marked improvement. During the past year all Lewis guns on flexible mounts have been replaced with Browning guns. Two planes in each organization have been equipped for towing and negotiations are under way with the Chief of Air Corps to furnish each organization with two new type camera guns.

All units were urged to take full advantage of ranges within a reasonable distance of their home stations, even to the extent of conducting preliminary firing during the armory training period.

COAST ARTILLERY TARGET PRACTICE

All National Guard Coast Artillery (harbor defense) regiments and 155-mm. gun regiments conducted service practice during the 1929 field-training periods except the Two hundred and forty-fifth Coast Artillery, New York National Guard, and the Two hundred and forty-ninth Coast Artillery, Oregon National Guard. The two excepted regiments participated in joint Army and Navy maneuvers and received valuable training in the tactical employment of harbor-defense artillery. The harbor defense regiments were assigned to fixed guns at Regular Army coast forts and made some very creditable records at moving targets representing hostile naval craft. The two 155-mm. gun regiments conducted target practice at coast points outside of harbor defenses using the equipment normally assigned.

The gun and machine gun batteries of the antiaircraft regiments held prescribed service practice by firing at towed aerial targets. Only 2 of the 10 searchlight batteries were able to hold service practice, and this with equipment borrowed from the Regular Army. Sufficient locator equipment was not available for issue to the other eight searchlight batteries for them to conduct satisfactory practice.

Coast Artillery service practices were generally satisfactory. A marked improvement was noted in the 1929 practices conducted by batteries assigned to 155-mm. guns and antiaircraft weapons as compared with the practices of previous years.

MUSKETRY AND COMBAT FIRING

There is a growing interest in musketry and combat firing in the National Guard since the policy for the construction of ranges suitable for this type of instruction was announced in 1928. A number of the

larger National Guard training camps now have ranges of this nature, but in a majority of the States adequate facilities are not yet available.

Advancement in known distance firing has made possible an increased amount of this highly important class of training. Wherever possible to do so practically all organizations fired various types of musketry and combat exercises during the 1929 field training camps, and indications are that this training will be further extended this year.

REGULAR ARMY PERSONNEL ON DUTY WITH THE NATIONAL GUARD

Due to the many urgent requests received from corps area commanders and State adjutants general for additional instructors the Militia Bureau early in the fiscal year 1930 made a survey of Regular Army personnel on duty with the National Guard to determine if a reallotment of authorized instructor personnel could be made to meet the minimum requirements of all National Guard organizations. As a result of this survey it was found that 11 additional officers were needed to meet the minimum requirements. Accordingly, in January, 1930, the Militia Bureau requested The Adjutant General of the Army to increase the number of Regular Army officers allotted to duty with the National Guard by 11.

Instead of an increase, as recommended, the allotment of Regular Army officers for duty with the National Guard for the fiscal year 1931 has been reduced to 470, a decrease of 6 officers, making a total shortage of 17 officers. These additional officer instructors are deemed essential to the efficient training of the National Guard, and it is hoped they will be provided as soon as practicable during the ensuing fiscal year in order that the training of the National Guard may not suffer for lack of sufficient instructor personnel. In this connection it is desired to invite attention to the fact that since June 30, 1924, the number of National Guard units has grown from 2,885 to 3,150 on June 30, 1930. This is an increase of 265 units, for which no additional officer instructor personnel has been authorized, while on the other hand the number of sergeant-instructors has been decreased by 12.

NATIONAL MATCHES, 1929

The National Guard was represented at the national matches in 1929 by a team from the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and each of the States except New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Kansas, South Dakota, Nevada, and Utah. This made a total of 44 teams at the national matches, which is an increase of 1 team over the number attending in 1928. All teams present participated in all activities incident to the matches.

Under the policy requiring a certain percentage of new men on each national match rifle team annually the teams competing in the national matches are grouped in four classes, following the close of the national rifle team match, as follows: Classes A, B, C, and unclassified.

For the purpose of arranging the teams in the above classified groups, the service teams are placed among themselves and are additional in each class to the other teams included therein from the National Guard, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, the citizens' military training camps, Organized Reserves, civilians, etc. The teams are classified according to the scores made in the national rifle team

match, the first three classes including 30 teams, 10 in each class, in the order of their standing. For the national matches, 1929, the following National Guard teams attained the classification and relative order shown under each class, intervening places having been won by teams from organizations other than the National Guard:

CLASS A

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Massachusetts. | 5. Ohio. |
| 2. New Jersey. | 8. New York. |
| 3. Texas. | 10. Washington. |
| 4. Oregon. | 11. California. |

CLASS B

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| 12. Louisiana. | 17. Missouri. |
| 13. Pennsylvania. | 19. Arizona. |
| 14. District of Columbia. | 20. Connecticut. |
| 15. Oklahoma. | |

CLASS C

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 24. Maryland. | 28. Michigan. |
| 26. Hawaii. | 30. Iowa. |

The total number of National Guard teams classified was 19, which is an increase of 3 over 1928. This is a most creditable showing considering that eight of these classifications appear in class A and were won in competition with 102 teams representing the National Guard, Organized Reserves, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, citizens' military training camps, American Legion, civilians, etc.

The outstanding National Guard team at the 1929 matches was that from Massachusetts, which team finished first among all teams except those from the Regular services.

The team to represent the National Guard in the united service match was selected on the basis of aggregate score made by the 20 high National Guard competitors in the President's match. The match was not fired, but the aggregate of the scores made by these 20 competitors from each class in the match mentioned was considered as the team score in the united service match.

On the basis of the foregoing the National Guard was awarded third place in the united service match, with the following team selected for the highest scores in the President's Match:

Sergt. H. F. Stemen, Ohio.
 Capt. A. J. Griffin, Connecticut.
 Master Sergt. R. D. Boerom, Michigan.
 Master Sergt. B. Bassinon, Massachusetts.
 Master Sergt. L. P. Laline, Vermont.
 Corpl. D. A. Germain, Louisiana.
 Second Lieut. W. J. Thomas, Florida.
 Capt. T. J. Imler, Arizona.
 Master Sergt. E. Rossel, Illinois.
 Capt. C. C. Jensen, District of Columbia.
 Corpl. W. P. Thelen, Minnesota.
 Master Sergt. F. J. Redmond, Michigan.
 First Sergt. C. L. Swett, California.
 Sergt. G. W. Sears, Florida.
 First Sergt. G. A. Patterson, California.
 Pvt. P. C. Geraci, District of Columbia.

Sergt. C. H. Meighen, Ohio.

First Lieut. F. W. Ellis, New York.

Pvt. H. B. Parsons, District of Columbia.

First Sergt. L. G. Jeffrey, California.

Too much praise can not be given for the excellent manner in which the small-arms firing school was conducted during the 1929 matches. The National Guard personnel attended this school for the full period and unquestionably received very valuable instruction which was of material benefit to them in the matches and greatly enhanced their value as instructors in small-arms marksmanship with their organizations.

For the first time a school in antiaircraft marksmanship was conducted in connection with the 1929 matches. This instruction was ably handled by an officer of the Regular Army who had received similar training at the Infantry School. While attendance was voluntary, practically every National Guard officer attended the school, completed the course, and received a certificate as a qualified instructor in antiaircraft firing. This training will prove to be very valuable to the National Guard.

SERVICE SCHOOLS

During the school year 1929-30, which coincides with the fiscal year 1930, 268 officers and 130 enlisted men of the National Guard were authorized to attend regular and special courses at the various Army service schools. While the number of enlisted men sent to schools in 1929-30 is approximately the same as the number sent during the previous school year, it was necessary to reduce the attendance of officers by 43 to meet a corresponding decrease in funds available for school purposes.

The schools, lengths of courses, and the number of officers and enlisted men attending each course are shown in the following table:

TABLE XII.—Attendance at service schools

Schools	Courses	Length of course	Number attending
Army War College	{ G-1	4 weeks	4 officers.
	{ G-2	do	Do.
Command and General Staff	National Guard and Reserve officers.	3 months	10 officers.
Infantry	{ Field officers	6 weeks	17 officers.
	{ Company officers	3 months	87 officers.
	{ Communications (enlisted men).	4 months	46 enlisted men.
Tank	Company officers	3 months	3 officers.
Field Artillery	{ Field officers	6 weeks	8 officers.
	{ Battery officers	3 months	51 officers.
	{ Enlisted specialists	4 months	22 enlisted men.
Coast Artillery	{ Field officers	6 weeks	3 officers.
	{ Battery officers	do	16 officers.
Cavalry	{ Special radio	10 weeks	10 enlisted men.
	{ Troop officers	3 months	17 officers.
Engineer	{ Noncommissioned officers	5 months	13 enlisted men.
Air Corps Technical	{ Company officers	3 months	12 officers.
	{ Specialists	6 to 8 months	14 enlisted men.
Medical Corps	{ Field officers	6 weeks	11 officers.
	{ Aviation Medicine	3 months	1 officer.
Signal Corps	{ Noncommissioned officers	2 months	18 enlisted men.
	{ Company officers	3 months	11 officers.
Chemical Warfare	{ Specialists	4½ months	1 enlisted man.
	{ Unit gas officers	5 weeks	4 officers.
Quartermaster	{ Line and staff	2½ months	5 officers.
	{ Special course	do	4 officers.

Of the number sent to school 9 officers and 11 enlisted men failed to satisfactorily complete courses. The number of failures is proportionally less than in previous years. By a judicious selection of students every effort is being made to eliminate failures entirely.

Twenty-six enlisted men were admitted to the United States Military Academy on July 1, 1929. The full quota of 20 vacancies allotted the National Guard for admission on July 1, 1930, is filled.

The sum of \$317,500 was appropriated for the attendance of National Guard personnel at service schools during the past year. To this sum was added \$31,750, transferred from other funds, thus making a total of \$349,250 available for school purposes. This latter amount is a decrease of \$25,750 in the amounts that were available for the two preceding fiscal years, and it is the lowest sum authorized for this important training since 1926.

The greatest amount available for school purposes any year has been \$375,000. This amount provides for the instruction of approximately 300 officers and 130 enlisted men. An annual appropriation of at least \$450,000 should be authorized for the instruction of National Guard personnel at Army service schools. This amount would provide for the attendance of approximately 370 officers and 140 enlisted men annually, which numbers are almost 3 per cent of the commissioned strength and 1 per cent of the enlisted strength of the National Guard.

Due to the limited time available for training and the wide distribution of many National Guard organizations, the Army service schools provide an invaluable means for instructing selected officers and enlisted men. The efficiency of the National Guard depends to a great extent on this source of training. Consequently, it is believed that no other single expenditure of Militia Bureau funds gives a greater return than the appropriation for service schools.

The number of National Guard officers attending service schools since 1920 is shown by States and by schools in the following table:

TABLE XIII.—*National Guard officers attending service schools, 1920 to 1930*

BY STATES			
Alabama	48	Minnesota	74
Arizona	17	Mississippi	21
Arkansas	51	Missouri	71
California	69	Montana	14
Colorado	46	Nebraska	25
Connecticut	61	New Hampshire	13
Delaware	9	New Jersey	61
District of Columbia	22	New Mexico	17
Florida	41	New York	177
Georgia	51	North Carolina	51
Hawaii	20	North Dakota	16
Idaho	23	Ohio	109
Illinois	106	Oklahoma	81
Indiana	75	Oregon	50
Iowa	52	Pennsylvania	148
Kansas	60	Porto Rico	16
Kentucky	36	Rhode Island	27
Louisiana	32	South Carolina	38
Maine	44	South Dakota	22
Maryland	46	Tennessee	40
Massachusetts	131	Texas	127
Michigan	65	Utah	33

Vermont.....	26	Wisconsin.....	80
Virginia.....	54	Wyoming.....	9
Washington.....	61		
West Virginia.....	21	Total.....	2, 587

BY SCHOOLS

Army War College.....	147	Aviation Medicine.....	18
Command and General Staff.....	93	Air Corps.....	92
Infantry.....	1, 031	Signal Corps.....	67
Field Artillery.....	464	Tank.....	21
Coast Artillery.....	150	Chemical Warfare.....	40
Cavalry.....	213	Miscellaneous.....	35
Engineer.....	132		
Medical Corps.....	84	Total.....	2, 587

The cooperation of the chiefs of arms and services as well as of the commandants of schools in offering attractive courses and in making feasible the attendance of National Guard personnel is greatly appreciated.

HOSPITALIZATION

Hospitalization and medical care of the National Guard personnel as authorized by the act of Congress approved April 26, 1928, has now been placed on a practical basis, and it is believed that almost all cases originating at camp in line of duty have received proper care and medical treatment. The procedure necessary to obtain this hospitalization has been much simplified and is now well understood throughout the guard.

For the fiscal year 1929 the cost was \$47,420.61.

For the fiscal year 1930 the cost was \$37,783.45.

SUPPLY

FEDERAL FUNDS

Appropriations for the support of the National Guard for the fiscal year 1930 amounted to \$32,474,798. Detailed information relative to Federal funds is contained in the following tables and in Appendix B:

TABLE XIV.—Statement of funds under Militia Bureau appropriations fiscal year 1930 (obligations and new available balances as of August 31, 1930)¹

Appropriations	Subappropriations	Amount ap- propriated fiscal year 1930	Transfers between subappropriations		Total avail- able for fiscal year 1930	Total ex- pended and obligated	Net avail- able balance
			Debit	Credit			
Arming, equipping, and training the Na- tional Guard.	Procurement of forage, bedding, etc., for ani- mals.	\$1,202,285.00		\$25,000.00	\$1,176,985.00	\$1,160,170.19	\$16,814.81
	Compensation of help for care of matériel, ani- mals, and equipment.	2,428,553.00		300.00 10,000.00	2,418,553.00	2,414,893.62	3,659.38
	Expenses, camps of instruction, field and sup- plemental training.	9,701,800.00	\$25,000.00 10,000.00 125,000.00 10,000.00 5,000.00 3,000.00 7,000.00		9,886,800.00	9,869,784.69	17,015.31
	Expenses, selected officers and enlisted men, military service schools, etc.	317,500.00	31,750.00		349,250.00	346,153.41	3,096.59
	Pay of property and disbursing officers for the United States.	79,500.00	300.00		79,800.00	79,800.00	
	General expenses, equipment, and instruction, National Guard.	840,665.00		10,000.00 31,750.00 25,000.00	773,915.00	760,947.80	12,967.20
	Travel of officers and noncommissioned officers of the Regular Army, connection with the Na- tional Guard.	320,000.00	25,000.00	7,000.00	338,000.00	329,101.49	8,898.51
	Transportation of supplies	225,000.00		5,000.00	220,000.00	220,000.00	
	Expenses of sergeant-instructors	480,000.00		3,000.00	477,000.00	477,000.00	
	Total	15,595,303.00	242,050.00	117,050.00	15,720,303.00	15,657,851.20	62,451.80
Pay of National Guard (armory drill)		11,541,138.00		125,000.00	11,416,168.00	11,388,489.84	27,678.16
Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard.		5,338,327.00			5,338,327.00	5,317,009.88	21,317.12
Collections for lost property and sale of un- serviceable property.		(²)			63,324.31	63,324.31	
Salaries, Militia Bureau (departmental)		145,000.00			145,000.00	143,913.69	1,086.31
Total		32,619,798.00	242,050.00	242,050.00	32,683,122.31	32,570,588.92	112,533.39

¹ As recorded on the books of the Militia Bureau on Aug. 25, 1930.² Collections, less amount credited to "Miscellaneous receipts," reapportioned to States, \$63,324.31.

TABLE XV.—Statement of disbursements made by United States property and disbursing officers under appropriations for the fiscal year 1930
(as of August 31, 1930)

State	Total	Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard				Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard						National matches		Quarter-master supplies and services for rifle ranges for civilian instruction
		1927	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1929	1930	
Alabama	\$214,461.94		\$46.75	\$2,292.31	\$208,090.53		\$820.32	\$3,175.03					\$37.00	
Arizona	45,155.53			568.10	44,000.51		110.00	434.42					42.50	
Arkansas	144,403.07			176.75	137,060.36		548.73	6,602.23					20.00	
California	331,588.72			14,322.40	312,992.61		117.51	4,060.20					96.00	
Colorado	123,810.56			1,299.87	119,099.89			3,360.80					50.00	
Connecticut	225,702.24			1,117.83	219,035.07		1,276.78	4,236.56					36.00	
Delaware	51,378.02				47,467.41			3,892.61					18.00	
District of Columbia	42,650.42			1,015.81	40,939.24		227.28	239.71					228.38	
Florida	133,421.55			2,203.06	127,984.28			3,164.92					69.29	
Georgia	195,430.73		108.00	6,061.15	188,001.12		88.62	1,162.89					8.95	
Hawaii	59,023.16			186.76	58,063.65			685.05				\$43.00	44.70	
Idaho	111,685.50			4,153.70	102,013.73		307.11	5,147.96					63.00	
Illinois	540,349.60			60,558.79	464,161.06	\$47.91	2,124.97	13,456.87						
Indiana	265,011.90		20.00	87.53	255,074.56			9,829.81						
Iowa	190,621.62			863.07	183,572.74		918.93	5,236.88					30.00	
Kansas	219,595.65			116.85	218,803.68		65.35	609.77						
Kentucky	154,741.66			482.34	146,894.07		23.14	7,333.31					8.80	
Louisiana	157,189.47		13.30	20,075.00	135,813.48			1,237.69					50.00	
Maine	119,778.39			360.50	118,605.66			776.23					36.00	
Maryland	210,640.59			31,410.12	176,002.39		106.62	3,121.46						
Massachusetts	496,758.73			9,716.09	481,049.77		1,901.74	4,071.28		\$7.35			12.50	
Michigan	284,184.30		10,557.41	8,301.35	263,762.03		59.70	1,456.21	\$23.60				24.00	
Minnesota	278,255.74		27.81	22,589.19	251,874.72			3,746.02					18.00	
Mississippi	84,991.53			3,449.62	79,021.57			2,403.30					117.04	
Missouri	272,265.05			3,202.22	259,375.04		3,613.08	6,035.56		16.15			23.00	
Montana	41,615.69			646.27	40,349.14		31.53	525.75					63.00	
Nebraska	85,847.67			49.16	83,414.92		61.50	2,298.09					24.00	
Nevada	1,374.15			1.50	1,372.65									
New Hampshire	66,375.45			254.35	62,655.05		254.98	3,211.07						
New Jersey	284,265.45			1,675.36	273,598.22		1,730.62	7,183.45					77.80	
New Mexico	113,093.18			3,042.70	104,336.78			5,646.20					67.50	
New York	1,206,179.71		439.50	77,184.49	1,081,249.02		567.88	32,115.68		2,605.58	\$11,993.56		24.00	
North Carolina	185,605.97			9,015.44	171,416.68		257.64	4,876.21					40.00	

TABLE XV.—Statement of disbursements made by United States property and disbursing officers under appropriations for the fiscal year 1930
(as of August 31, 1930)—Continued

State	Total	Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard				Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard						National matches		Quarter-master supplies and services for rifle ranges for civilian instruction
		1927	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1929	1930	
North Dakota	56,020.00			9,250.39	45,906.46			808.15					55.00	
Ohio	509,834.18			6,468.33	494,438.22		1,003.80	4,247.12						\$3,676.71
Oklahoma	317,052.26			374.15	309,994.82			6,651.29					32.00	
Oregon	169,873.85		5.95	3,254.85	164,831.10			1,678.45					103.50	
Pennsylvania	794,132.89		283.86	39,337.49	730,403.22	34.50	961.07	22,996.87	23.60	39.28	39.00		14.00	
Porto Rico	59,537.94				59,393.69			84.75					59.50	
Rhode Island	116,513.26			1,669.68	112,238.13			2,605.45						
South Carolina	123,772.91			5,732.74	113,868.38		266.18	3,862.11					43.50	
South Dakota	81,700.43			3,532.11	73,635.59		7.60	4,525.13						
Tennessee	179,928.72	\$115.34		587.03	176,984.75		8.00	2,215.60					18.00	
Texas	527,985.83			18,175.61	488,755.27		92.03	20,863.68					99.24	
Utah	110,827.93		44.13	17,551.06	91,048.99	1.10	92.08	2,090.57						
Vermont	49,087.86			1,153.36	45,976.36			1,916.14					42.00	
Virginia	192,030.27			1,583.67	188,950.36			1,471.24					25.00	
Washington	179,829.67		2.00	27,216.46	146,363.95		213.81	5,931.95					101.50	
West Virginia	70,179.61			1,111.98	68,612.21		200.97	247.45					7.00	
Wisconsin	238,778.89			12,550.14	222,553.53		107.48	3,567.74						
Wyoming	54,618.07		40.52	1,473.97	51,953.53		106.95	919.34					123.76	
Total	10,769,162.51	115.34	11,589.23	437,502.70	10,043,060.19	83.51	18,274.00	238,016.25	47.20	2,668.36	12,032.56	43.00	2,053.46	3,676.71

APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOTMENTS

Pursuant to the War Department project system the annual appropriations for the support of the National Guard for the fiscal year 1930 were apportioned and allotted in accordance with 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 carrying out a definite piece of work such as the procurement of particular classes of supply, services, and expenses for particular types of training, construction of a building or group of buildings, etc.

The funds apportioned and allotted to States and those allotted to corps area commanders and supply branches, in behalf of the several States were segregated in the fiscal records of the bureau, with the result that the records 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 B.)

PAY FOR ARMORY DRILLS

There was appropriated under the item "For pay of National Guard (armory drills)" for the fiscal year 1930, \$11,541,168.

Each State was authorized to hold 48 drills during the year, the minimum prescribed by law. The average cost per drill, it is estimated (complete data not being available) will amount to \$237,406 as compared to \$234,516 in 1929.

The increased cost per drill in 1930 over 1929, as in past years, was due to the following causes:

(a) Increase in maximum authorized strength and increased attendance.

(b) The constant improvement in the character of the enlisted personnel and reduction in turnover.

(c) A higher standard of efficiency and attendance required by States.

PAY FOR FIELD TRAINING

As all field training payments are required to be made by the United States property and disbursing officers, or authorized agent officers, one of the biggest problems in connection with encampments is the payment of troops. The regulations provide that when payments are made by a 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 officer, after the return of troops to home rendezvous. As payment of troops at home station presents so many advantages to the organization commanders as well as the troops, this system has been encouraged, with the result that during the year the troops of many States were paid at their armories after their return from camp, by designated agent officers. This system will be followed by other States during the coming year.

ARMS, UNIFORMS, AND EQUIPMENT

The appropriation of \$5,336,327 for the fiscal year 1930, together with free issue articles, has permitted the supply of equipment to meet current training requirements. Due to practical exhaustion of free issue stocks, together with the increased strength of the National Guard, very material increases in future appropriations under this item will be necessary.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE

The cost of replacement of reimbursable articles of uniform clothing issued to the National Guard during the fiscal year 1930 amounted to \$635,550, a reduction of \$165,149.28 as compared with the cost of replacement of uniform clothing for the fiscal year 1928 and a reduction of \$83,328.55 as compared with the fiscal year 1929. This reduction was made possible by utilizing stocks in State storage to the fullest extent and by repair and renovation in all cases consistent with economical maintenance.

The sum of \$844,400 was made available to the Quartermaster General for the procurement and manufacture of melton O. D. and cotton khaki uniforms to enable the initial issue of these to be made. The manufacture was completed and the issue made to the National Guard during the fiscal year, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas receiving the cotton khaki uniform and all other States the melton O. D. uniform.

The sum of \$326,050 was made available to the Quartermaster General for the procurement and manufacture of Pershing style caps for issue to the National Guard early in the fiscal year 1931.

The articles of uniform clothing supplied during the fiscal year have been sufficient to meet current replacement requirements. The new roll collar uniform procured and manufactured by the Quartermaster General was satisfactory in quality and workmanship. The supply of this uniform to the National Guard will undoubtedly result in higher morale and increased contentment among the enlisted personnel.

The sum of \$16,264 was made available to the Quartermaster General for the procurement and manufacture of 214 Phillips pack saddles, which, together with the 286 provided from funds of the fiscal year 1929, completed the project of 500 saddles necessary to provide 50 per cent of the peace allowance of machine gun, machine-gun ammunition, and machine rifle packs for all National Guard Cavalry regiments and the peace allowance for radio packs for brigade and regimental headquarters.

MOTOR VEHICLE EQUIPMENT

Due to the fact that practically all vehicles are of war-time construction, the motor equipment in the hands of the National Guard is not in a satisfactory condition. To put it in runnable shape it was necessary to allot additional funds to many of the States. The age and amount of repairs required preclude the possibility of a satisfactory condition existing until replaced by new equipment.

The following table includes the kind and number of motor vehicles on hand in the National Guard:

TABLE XVI.—*Motor vehicles*

Type	Quarter-master	Ordnance	Engineer
Ambulance.....	358		
Cars:			
5-passenger.....	113		
7-passenger.....	43		
Reconnaissance.....	212		
Motor cycles.....	454		
Tank, light.....		102	
Tractors:			
5-ton.....		888	
10-ton.....		59	
Trucks:			
¾-ton, type 2.....	777		
1½ to 2 ton, type 3.....	321		
3 to 5 ton, type 4.....	2,077		
5½-ton, type 5.....	104		
Artillery repair.....		54	
Light repair.....	167		
Spare parts.....	24		
Small-arms repair.....	11		
Searchlight.....			31
75-mm. AA.....		26	
750-gallon.....	18		
Tank, ¾-ton, 250-gallon.....	17		
Machine shop.....	9		
Wrecking.....	1		
Air compressor.....	1		
Delousing.....	1		
Total.....	4,708	1,129	31
Grand total.....		5,868	

The free issues of motor parts and supplies from Regular Army replacement stocks to the National Guard without reimbursement has been practically exhausted and it has been necessary to purchase locally nearly all parts except tires and tubes. This naturally will increase from year to year and expenditures will be greater.

During the fiscal year 1929 four tank carriers (TCSW) 6-wheel drive, were ordered for the National Guard through the Holabird quartermaster depot and were delivered during the early part of the fiscal year 1930.

During the fiscal year 1930 the sum of \$221,708.88 was expended for maintenance of Quartermaster Corps motor vehicles.

The motorization of the units of the Fifty-ninth Field Artillery Brigade, Minnesota National Guard, was authorized and became effective July 1, 1930. Two ambulances and seventeen ¾-ton G. M. C. cargo trucks were ordered conditioned and placed in serviceable running order. For this purpose \$3,740 was made available. See Appendix B for statement of funds expended by States for training, fuel, and maintenance of motor equipment, Quartermaster Corps.

ORDNANCE EQUIPMENT

Cleaning and preserving materials, targets, repair parts, and maintenance of matériel in the hands of troops constitute the principal source of expenditures for ordnance. The actual cost of maintaining ordnance matériel in the possession of the National Guard for the fiscal year 1930 was less than 1 per cent of the value of such matériel. This cost includes inspection, overhaul, repair parts, cleaning and preserving materials, and replacement of worn-out material. Considering that practically all of this ordnance matériel has been in

service over 10 years, this indicates unusually good economy in its care and preservation.

During the fiscal year 1930 Cavalry units were supplied with the training allowance of pack hangers and pertaining equipment for machine gun, machine-gun ammunition, and machine rifle packs. This project has been completed.

Provision is being made for the supply of 3-inch guns to all anti-aircraft units for field training purposes. All but two of the existing anti-aircraft regiments are now able to conduct their field training with this type of gun. The availability of the 3-inch gun so far has permitted the use of but four guns or one battery's equipment for each anti-aircraft regiment. It is hoped to eventually increase the number to six guns per regiment.

Instruments, binaural training have been procured and are being issued one to each searchlight battery for training of sound locator personnel.

Ammunition items are becoming more costly each year due to depleted war reserves. By utilizing to the fullest extent stocks on hand in the National Guard, by the substitution of cheaper items in certain instances, and by careful supervision, it was possible to supply normal training requirements.

AIR CORPS EQUIPMENT

During the past fiscal year the allocation of flying equipment was revised and placed on a basis of five standard observation planes, one basic, and two primary training planes for each of the 19 squadrons.

Arrangements were completed for the substitution of Browning machine guns on flexible mounts for Lewis guns. All of the latter type have been ordered turned in to Ordnance depots.

By an arrangement made with the Signal Corps the SCR 109-A radio sets were transferred to Artillery units and were replaced by the SCR 136 radio sets.

Contracts have been negotiated by the matériel division of the Air Corps at Wright Field for the purchase of 18 type K-11 Fairchild all-purpose cameras. Delivery will be completed on or before January 1, 1931.

Steps are being taken to secure for each of the 19 squadrons two gun cameras adaptable for either flexible or fixed guns. It is contemplated that this project will be completed during the fiscal year 1931.

Attention is again invited to the unsatisfactory conditions existing in several States with respect to the provision of suitable airdrome facilities. The cost of maintaining Air Corps units is so great that a high standard of efficiency must be insisted on, and unless the unsatisfactory conditions referred to are shortly remedied, it will be necessary to withdraw Federal recognition from the units concerned. Furthermore, the demand for aviation units far exceeds the number allotted. The Militia Bureau has on file applications from numerous States and cities offering the most modern facilities in return for the allocation and organization of aviation units.

SIGNAL CORPS EQUIPMENT

Arrangements were made with the Signal Corps whereby at the beginning of the fiscal year 1930 balanced stocks of all kinds of signal equipment and supplies for the National Guard, except radio sets,

were procured and made available in the various Signal Corps depots. This plan has resulted in more prompt filling of requisitions and has placed the National Guard on the same basis as the Regular Army for signal supply, establishing in peace time the system of supply that would have to be placed in effect if the National Guard were called into Federal service.

Issue of radio equipment in accordance with a reduced training allowance program is proceeding as rapidly as availability of funds for this purpose will permit. Priority of issue established by the Militia Bureau is based on the importance of radio as a communications agency for the various units. During the past year all observation squadrons have been furnished the latest type Signal Corps ground radio sets for communications with aircraft.

In November, 1929, the Militia Bureau called the attention of all States to the availability of a supply of wire and telephones, normally reimbursable items, which could be furnished as free issue for use on target and combat ranges. It was suggested that a survey of requirements for this material be made and requisitions submitted. As a result 409 telephones and 358 miles of wire to a total value of \$37,225.70 have been supplied to the various States.

ENGINEER EQUIPMENT

Issues of required items for initial and replacement equipment have continued to the extent of available funds during the fiscal year 1929. Appropriations for the fiscal year 1931 and estimates for 1932 provide for funds for the purchase of additional major items of engineer property to furnish authorized organizational equipment necessary for effective training.

Arrangements have been made with the Corps of Engineers whereby surplus engineer equipment of the National Guard may be turned in to depots for the establishment of credit for issue of required articles. Authority for turn-in of surplus equipment under this plan must be secured through the Militia Bureau in each case.

During the past year two searchlights (36-inch) surplus in one State were transferred to a State with none on hand. The Militia Bureau is endeavoring to furnish two searchlights (60-inch) to each antiaircraft searchlight battery. Due to the cost of searchlight equipment and the present limitation of funds for this purpose the completion of this project will probably be delayed for several years.

MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

The medical equipment now in the hands of the National Guard has been balanced and a considerable surplus has been found. On approval of the Chief of Finance, this surplus and a considerable amount of obsolete equipment in the hands of the several States is being used to complete shortages.

Newly adopted equipment was furnished the following recently organized units: One hundred and thirty-fourth, One hundred and thirty-fifth, and One hundred and fifty-eighth Collection Companies. This newly adopted equipment was also furnished the One hundred and thirty-seventh Hospital Company, whose armory was burned two years ago.

A study has been made of this new equipment and it has been found that by using the old items the sets now in the hands of the National Guard units can be made over to comply with the new tables at a comparatively small cost. This is being done and it is hoped to complete this project in six years.

CHEMICAL WARFARE EQUIPMENT

During the past fiscal year the funds allotted for chemical warfare training were primarily used for the supply of smoke candles, lachrymatory candles, and instruction material. A limited program of replacement of gas masks for training purposes is contemplated for the fiscal year 1931.

REPORTS OF SURVEY

Property lost, stolen, damaged, or worn out in service during the fiscal year 1930 is shown in the following tables:

TABLE XVII.—Value of property dropped on reports of survey, statements of charges and inventory, and inspection reports during fiscal year 1930

State	Ordnance	Quartermaster	Engineers	Medical	Signal	Air Service	Chemical Warfare Service	Total
Alabama	\$14,579.91	\$56,085.38	\$212.90	\$65.17	\$3,029.33	\$29,634.21	\$2,777.00	\$106,333.90
Arizona	228.97	5,779.95			9.34			6,018.26
Arkansas	946.78	56,468.78	6.35	7.86	747.72	31,699.01		89,876.50
California	5,656.16	50,017.32	336.54	92.37	6,339.62	13,944.88	257.75	76,644.64
Colorado	362.83	9,572.84		6.22	2,135.61	17,066.07		29,143.57
Connecticut	1,099.39	78,664.45	62.80	81.32	1,099.28	4,136.98	1,045.00	86,189.22
Delaware	570.31	4,275.57						4,845.88
District of Columbia	133.26	1,099.39	29.60		1.82			1,264.07
Florida	2,719.91	50,189.27	111.00		5,244.21		1,457.25	59,721.64
Georgia	1,254.72	51,970.05	7.31	69.95	3,972.32		2,182.80	59,457.15
Hawaii	2,652.44	33,806.77	32.97	10.95	83.88			36,587.01
Idaho	224.68	7,312.91	76.17	5.00	423.40			8,042.16
Illinois	8,801.21	224,133.57	889.65	342.67	8,467.78	286.99		242,921.87
Indiana	4,205.41	41,992.15	63.55	5.75	1,635.02	2,050.44		49,952.32
Iowa	1,955.94	38,314.95	84.89	9.83	7,992.62			48,358.23
Kansas	2,327.53	67,242.94	109.45	101.93	8,125.60			77,907.45
Kentucky	1,446.22	34,944.82	53.53	219.85	1,117.08			37,781.50
Louisiana	599.55	46,416.76	57.89	133.99	2,261.48			49,469.67
Maine	56.22	1,311.70	5.50		3,347.56			4,720.98
Maryland	661.05	23,949.60	.55		624.11	1,364.83		26,600.14
Massachusetts	5,569.83	106,767.46	209.11	564.63	15,223.21	2,686.29	45.44	131,065.97
Michigan	3,420.33	69,724.84	176.79	657.41	15,886.48		15.17	89,881.02
Minnesota	2,095.38	55,738.06	45.44	1,479.53	3,805.85	17,768.99	132.00	81,065.25
Mississippi	4,526.30	26,944.01	4.16	257.64	79.83			31,811.94
Missouri	3,123.05	45,875.10	124.66	573.56	2,308.84	3,734.05		55,739.26
Montana	1,907.86	15,398.41	16.17		1,141.08		163.38	18,626.90
Nebraska	281.32	9,971.39		103.64	56.55		86.40	10,499.30
Nevada		83.43						83.43
New Hampshire	529.54	12,652.52	15.04	16.90	481.18			13,695.18
New Jersey	5,914.59	62,867.17	66.75	156.37	759.73			69,764.61
New Mexico	115.42	23,398.91	113.01					23,627.34
New York	31,908.52	317,540.96	172.46	3,032.71	10,342.33	18,183.92		381,180.90
North Carolina	635.12	39,664.68	33.42	708.93	1,088.91		90.00	42,221.06
North Dakota	46.78	21,222.21			332.72			21,601.71
Ohio	2,919.46	90,564.84	11.37	76.38	1,022.22	1,949.44	10.15	96,553.86
Oklahoma	724.21	53,813.80	36.25	1,744.36	4,211.16			60,529.78
Oregon	6,041.45	30,065.68			239.82			36,346.95
Pennsylvania	5,777.94	218,058.67	2,435.09	530.88	445.60	16,027.90	10.05	243,286.13
Porto Rico	8,025.12	38,954.63	50.40	14.00	259.79			47,303.94
Rhode Island	168.80	15,279.91	4.55	41.74	5,153.14			20,648.14
South Carolina	2,329.64	24,356.63	89.95	553.28	781.19		2,400.00	30,510.69

TABLE XVII.—Value of property dropped on reports of survey, statements of charges and inventory, and inspection reports during fiscal year 1930—Continued

State	Ordnance	Quartermaster	Engineers	Medical	Signal	Air Service	Chemical Warfare Service	Total
South Dakota.....	272. 94	17, 809. 60	102. 53	21. 60	479. 47			18, 686. 14
Tennessee.....	483. 34	33, 664. 82	11. 55		18. 00	13. 54	100. 00	34, 291. 25
Texas.....	8, 123. 38	198, 538. 47	730. 85	1, 232. 38	4, 379. 58	23, 029. 18		236, 033. 84
Utah.....	1, 577. 04	45, 425. 47	36. 00	7. 02	488. 66			47, 534. 19
Vermont.....	241. 36	11, 066. 71	2. 31	53. 48	1, 717. 32			13, 081. 18
Virginia.....	1, 359. 51	45, 649. 21	38. 74	197. 99	3, 825. 65			51, 071. 10
Washington.....	1, 861. 82	29, 816. 72	56. 45	174. 65	3, 149. 12	18, 549. 47	1, 020. 00	54, 628. 23
West Virginia.....	1, 445. 69	17, 672. 04	2. 31	6. 22	60. 49		2, 715. 00	21, 901. 75
Wisconsin.....	1, 052. 43	111, 904. 03	158. 12	293. 26	973. 07		267. 00	114, 647. 91
Wyoming.....	61. 86	18, 047. 33	3. 60		12. 52		110. 00	18, 235. 31
Total.....	153, 022. 52	2, 692, 086. 88	6, 887. 73	13, 651. 42	135, 381. 29	202, 126. 19	14, 884. 39	3, 218, 040. 42

TABLE XVIII.—*Status of funds—Reports of survey and statement of charges*

State	Collected		Outstanding	
	Payments by individuals	Payments by States	Charged against individuals	Charged against States
Alabama.....		\$2. 40		\$1, 196. 57
Arizona.....	\$48. 58		\$267. 26	11, 757. 31
Arkansas.....	991. 93	306. 94	14. 50	185, 068. 81
California.....	4, 353. 82	62. 91	12. 60	25. 00
Colorado.....	192. 01	163. 00		23, 395. 43
Connecticut.....	2, 513. 84	5, 346. 51		
Delaware.....				
District of Columbia.....	856. 61	63. 70	378. 37	44. 00
Florida.....	857. 13	3, 000. 71		2, 427. 52
Georgia.....	641. 35	57. 18	37. 69	1, 067. 58
Hawaii.....	299. 61	276. 73		3, 276. 83
Idaho.....	201. 63	970. 17	180. 43	
Illinois.....	10, 297. 53	27. 49	1, 070. 24	27, 500. 83
Indiana.....	1, 155. 53	2. 00		2, 504. 17
Iowa.....	23. 03	63. 67		381. 50
Kansas.....	653. 46	392. 47		457. 28
Kentucky.....	1, 477. 52	26. 38		6, 057. 72
Louisiana.....	1, 146. 95	48. 65	31. 55	7, 390. 65
Maine.....	17. 42			
Maryland.....	154. 45			
Massachusetts.....	2, 410. 46	1, 489. 28		1, 166. 72
Michigan.....	1, 757. 69	98. 06	549. 26	3, 529. 17
Minnesota.....	375. 58	913. 42		
Mississippi.....	844. 53			
Missouri.....	1, 017. 96	464. 82	16. 15	127. 00
Montana.....	143. 09	2, 547. 44		597. 98
Nebraska.....	120. 13	106. 08		
Nevada.....	2. 55			
New Hampshire.....	270. 04	293. 43		
New Jersey.....	463. 47	1, 047. 94	11. 50	27, 257. 10
New Mexico.....	331. 99	89. 30	17. 24	2, 559. 60
New York.....	2, 305. 87	690. 34		201. 44
North Carolina.....	480. 18		33. 03	2, 976. 82
North Dakota.....	124. 21			
Ohio.....	1, 240. 74	65. 71	2. 31	1, 391. 06
Oklahoma.....	1, 040. 52	321. 37	6. 60	782. 65
Oregon.....	160. 13		5. 49	381. 65
Pennsylvania.....	3, 657. 93	2, 418. 34	364. 83	47, 193. 34
Porto Rico.....	1, 167. 84	86. 32	185. 94	
Rhode Island.....	69. 50	7. 14		
South Carolina.....				
South Dakota.....	423. 73	224. 56		97. 25
Tennessee.....	200. 49			11, 825. 71
Texas.....	2, 117. 06	177. 11		1. 82
Utah.....	238. 87		26. 38	622. 30
Vermont.....	10. 64	25. 79		1, 741. 91
Virginia.....	685. 13	117. 47		120. 32
Washington.....	2, 768. 62	1, 066. 43		140. 96
West Virginia.....	189. 43	46. 59		
Wisconsin.....	668. 22	192. 22		
Wyoming.....	625. 44	194. 01		720. 63
Total.....	51, 794. 44	23, 495. 08	3, 211. 37	375, 986. 63

TABLES OF ALLOWANCES

National Guard Tables of Allowances are in process of being revised. The publication of the revised tables will be suspended until certain proposed changes in organizations have been settled.

EQUIPMENT TABLES

Revision of National Guard Tables of Equipment has been held in abeyance pending publication of a proposed revision of War Department Tables of Basic Allowances.

ANIMALS FOR MOUNTED ORGANIZATIONS

On June 30, 1930, there were on hand in the mounted organizations of the National Guard 10,394 horses. Of this number 8,349 are Government owned and 2,045 are State or organization owned horses which have been federally accepted and are maintained at Federal expense. The total number of horses for which funds have been appropriated and which are to be maintained at Federal expense during the fiscal year 1930 is 10,420. This number is approximately 85 per cent of the maximum number authorized by present regulations for training purposes. New NGR 79 carries a provision by means of which all mounted organizations of the National Guard are classified. The classification of the unit determines the number of horses allowed. These regulations have considerably increased the hours of training of mounted organizations and have permitted the Militia Bureau to supply units that make a maximum use of their horses, with the maximum number authorized, and to make a corresponding reduction of horses, except those necessary for training purposes, in those units which are making but little use of them. The minimum number of horses allowed any organization of a State is sufficient for the training specified by National Guard training directives.

The Militia Bureau is prepared during the fiscal year 1931 to make replacements of unserviceable Federal horses of the National Guard. The standard type of horse, riding and light draft, now being purchased by the remount division of the Quartermaster Corps for the Regular Army will be supplied during the fiscal year 1931. During the fiscal year 1930, 1,180 Federal horses were purchased and distributed to the National Guard as replacement for unserviceable Federal, State, or organization owned horses. A few new units were supplied with their allowance of horses. In making replacements States were permitted to purchase their own horses or they were supplied by the remount division of the Quartermaster Corps. From the reports received very satisfactory and very good horses were received by the National Guard. Due to the motorization of the One hundred and twenty-fifth and One hundred and fifty-first Field Artillery, Minnesota National Guard, approximately 240 Federal Artillery horses will become available for issue to the National Guard during the fiscal year 1931 and it is expected that other Federal horses will become available due to motorization of other horse-drawn Field Artillery units. During the fiscal year 1931 the Militia Bureau expects to bring all mounted units of the National Guard up to their authorized allowance for the fiscal year. Sufficient funds have been appropriated and will be available for the purpose.

COMPENSATION OF HELP FOR CARE OF MATÉRIEL, ANIMALS, AND EQUIPMENT

In the fiscal year 1930 the total sum of \$2,414,826.29 was expended for the following classes of caretakers based on the monetary allowances indicated for each class:

For animal caretakers, \$75 per month for each 8 animals but not to exceed \$300 per month where only a single unit uses the animals. Where the animals are pooled for the use of two or more units, at the

rate of \$300 per month for 32 animals and \$75 per month for each additional 8 animals.

For motor mechanic caretakers, one for each motorized unit at not to exceed \$150 per month for each unit having not less than four authorized motor vehicles.

For Artillery matériel caretakers at the rate of \$75 per month for each brigade headquarters battery, headquarters battery, and service battery at a separate station and each gun battery and battalion headquarters battery and combat train of horse-drawn Field Artillery.

For airplane mechanics for each division air service, one chief mechanic at \$225, one radio mechanic at not to exceed \$175, and five assistant mechanics at not to exceed \$130 per month each.

The funds appropriated for the pay of caretakers for the fiscal year 1930 were not sufficient to pay the authorized caretakers under NGR 79. However, the Militia Bureau was able to provide the necessary caretakers for units in the National Guard by administrative action and by keeping the allowance of funds down to a minimum.

ADMINISTRATIVE ECONOMIES

The policy adopted in 1926 of utilizing steel cots at National Guard camps was continued during the fiscal year 1930 to the extent that these cots were available as a free issue. The use of steel cots at camps has resulted in economy in maintenance of canvas cots, as these are kept intact in armories where steel cots have been made available.

The policy adopted in 1929 of utilizing excess uniform clothing on hand in the States before approving requisitions for additional uniforms was continued during the fiscal year 1930. The life of uniforms is extended as much as possible by utilization of funds available for repair and renovation.

The policy adopted in 1929 governing the supply and maintenance of band instruments was continued in effect during the fiscal year. Economies were effected by having all unserviceable instruments inspected at the Philadelphia quartermaster depot before authorizing replacement and also by having all major repairs made at that depot. Minor repairs were made locally by organization personnel, funds for repair parts being made available to the States.

Excess stocks of equipment discovered in any State were utilized to fill requirements in other States to the fullest possible extent, thus reducing demands on supply depots for additional equipment.

The new roll collar uniform was supplied to the National Guard only in sufficient quantity to properly equip the guard at present authorized strength, i. e., at authorized strength, plus 10 per cent. This uniform will continue to be maintained at this level instead of at peace strength requirements.

States having central arsenals with distributing facilities have been encouraged to maintain in such arsenals all equipment in excess of that required to properly equip organizations at authorized strength, make replacements to organizations from arsenal stocks, and replace such stocks by a bulk requisition to corps area commanders, provided that stock in any State including equipment in the hands of organizations and in State storage shall not exceed the peace requirements for the National Guard of the State. This results in economies,

as the number of requisitions from these States are materially reduced, one bulk requisition being submitted instead of separate unit requisitions.

Economy was effected in the case of ammunition by fully utilizing the stocks on hand in the National Guard and in certain instances by the substitution of cheaper items.

A saving of several thousand dollars was effected in the Eighth Corps Area by using parts of tractors that had been salvaged. Surplus material in States has been utilized as far as possible by the transfer to other States.

A considerable saving has been effected during the fiscal year 1930 by utilization of stocks of signal equipment surplus in one State to fill shortages in others. This adjustment of equipment has been carried out within corps areas and the results obtained have been most satisfactory, especially in connection with the outfitting of newly organized units.

Through cooperation of corps area commanders and State authorities very considerable amounts of equipment are stored at or near field training camps for use during the encampments, thus making material savings in costs of transportation to and from the camps. The equipment thus stored includes such items as artillery pieces with limbers, carriages, and caissons, tractors, trucks, steel or canvas cots, and other items not essential for armory training.

Economy has also resulted from the requirement of reports from unit commanders on equipment to be taken to summer camps, the reports to accompany the State estimates for funds for the encampments. In numerous cases it was found that much unnecessary equipment was being transported annually to and from camps. Although exact figures are not available, a very appreciable saving resulted from the disallowance of such unnecessary equipment.

TANGIBLE AND DIRECT SAVINGS RESULTING FROM ADMINISTRATIVE ECONOMIES

As a result of the operation of side agreement A No. 3 to joint military passenger agreement by which a reduction of 5 per cent on tariff rates for transportation of National Guard personnel to summer training camps and return to home station was made, a saving of \$51,705.71 was effected.

From an appropriation of \$82,500 for the purchase of 500 horses the bureau was able by adjustment with the Remount Service of the Quartermaster Corps to purchase 805 horses, thus reducing the cost per horse by \$63.62. By economies in arms, uniforms, and equipment projects \$37,500 was saved and applied to the purchase of 375 horses. These transactions showed:

Savings on purchase of horses.....	\$51, 133. 60
Savings transferred from other projects.....	37, 000. 00
Total.....	88, 133. 60

FIELD TRAINING CAMPS AND TARGET RANGES

The policy of providing suitable small-arms ranges at or near home stations followed in previous years was continued in the fiscal year 1930. All States have been materially assisted in the matter of securing adequate facilities for range instruction and target practice. The increase in number of ranges at home stations, including gallery ranges where suitable sites for standard ranges can not be obtained, has been justified by the increased number of men receiving this instruction during the armory period. At present there are 696 ranges in use, increase of 29 during the last year. Of these 348 are leased by the United States, 108 are owned by the United States, and 240 are owned, leased, or otherwise provided by the States, municipalities, organizations, or private parties.

Funds as follows were expended for target ranges:

Construction.....	\$103, 451. 66
Repair.....	60, 301. 29
Total.....	163, 752. 95
Rental.....	50, 615. 96
	214, 368. 91

Satisfactory progress is being made throughout the United States on the program of camp construction which in general provides for proper facilities for each State to have its troops do their field training within the State.

The repair and upkeep of the camps now provided is a continuing matter and, on account of the temporary type of buildings, promises to be one which will involve increasing costs each year.

Funds expended on field training camps this fiscal year are as follows:

For construction.....	\$493, 804. 04
For repairs.....	319, 059. 17
Total.....	812, 863. 21

With the exceptions of Georgia, Indiana, New Hampshire, and Nevada all States are provided with summer training camps within their borders. The troops of Indiana attend camp at Camp Knox, Ky.; those of Nevada go to California; and those of Georgia either at Camp McClellan, Ala., Camp Jackson, S. C., or Camp Foster (Joseph E. Johnston), Fla. New Hampshire has two leased sites well suited to its needs.

CAMPS USED BY NATIONAL GUARD TROOPS IN THE TRAINING SEASON
1929

The following table shows the camps used either exclusively by the National Guard for field training, or concurrently with other components such as citizens' military training camps, reserve officers, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and the Regular Army.

REPORT OF CHIEF OF THE MILITIA BUREAU

TABLE XIX.—*Training camps used by the National Guard for field training*

	Corps area and State	Location or name of camp	Concurrent or exclusively National Guard	Ownership leased by United States or State	Attendance of National Guard, calendar year 1929
FIRST CORPS AREA					
1	Connecticut	Niantic	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	3,451
2	do	Poquenock Bridge	Ex. N. G.	L. U. S.	126
3	Maine	Camp Keyes, Augusta	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	1,580
4	do	Fort Williams	C.	O. U. S.	523
5	Massachusetts	Camp Devens	C.	O. U. S.	7,929
6	do	Sandwich	Ex. N. G.	L. U. S.	299
7	do	Barnstable, Mass.	Ex. N. G.	L. U. S.	113
8	New Hampshire	Rye Beach	Ex. N. G.	L. U. S.	690
9	do	Webster, N. H.	Ex. N. G.	L. U. S.	271
10	Rhode Island	Quonsett Point	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	222
11	Vermont	Vermont State camp	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	965
12	New York	Fort H. G. Wright	C.	O. U. S.	1,885
SECOND CORPS AREA					
13	Delaware	Bethany Beach	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	1,289
14	New Jersey	Sea Girt	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	3,441
15	do	Raritan Arsenal	C.	O. U. S.	31
16	do	Camp Dix	C.	O. U. S.	1,021
17	do	Fort Hancock	C.	O. U. S.	846
18	New York	Peekskill	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	11,590
19	do	Pine Camp	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	4,254
20	do	Miller Field	C.	O. U. S.	110
21	do	Fort Ontario	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	2,676
22	Porto Rico	Arecibo	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	1,464
THIRD CORPS AREA					
23	Maryland	Cascade, Md.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	2,678
24	do	Fort Geo. G. Meade	C.	O. U. S.	171
25	Pennsylvania	Mount Gretna	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	8,858
26	do	Middletown	C.	O. U. S.	108
27	do	Tobyhanna	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	2,964
28	do	Carlisle Barracks	C.	O. U. S.	351
29	Virginia	Fort Monroe	C.	O. U. S.	742
30	do	State rifle range	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	1,972
FOURTH CORPS AREA					
31	Alabama	Fort McClellan	C.	O. U. S.	2,477
32	Florida	Camp J. Clifford R. Foster	Ex. N. G.	O. S. and U. S.	2,348
33	do	Fort Barrancas	C.	O. U. S.	937
34	Georgia	Fort Oglethorpe	C.	O. U. S.	1,152
35	Louisiana	Camp Beauregard	Ex. N. G.	O. S. and U. S.	1,910
36	Mississippi	Biloxi	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	1,108
37	North Carolina	Fort Bragg	C.	O. U. S.	1,282
38	do	Camp Glenn	Ex. N. G.	O. S. and U. S.	1,043
39	South Carolina	Fort Moultrie	C.	O. U. S.	751
40	do	Camp Jackson	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	3,612
41	Tennessee	Camp Peay	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	1,181
FIFTH CORPS AREA					
42	Indiana	Camp Knox	C.	O. U. S.	7,622
43	Kentucky	Camp Perry	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	6,005
44	Ohio	Point Pleasant	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	885
45	West Virginia	Martinsburg	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	108
46	do	Camp Dawson	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	549
47	do				
SIXTH CORPS AREA					
48	Illinois	Camp Grant	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	6,142
49	Michigan	Camp Grayling	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	4,296
50	Wisconsin	Camp Williams	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	3,079
51	do	Camp McCoy	C.	O. U. S.	3,751

TABLE XIX.—*Training camps used by the National Guard for field training—Con.*

	Corps area and State	Location or name of camp	Concurrent or exclusively National Guard	Ownership leased by United States or State	Attendance of National Guard, calendar year 1929
SEVENTH CORPS AREA					
52	Aransas.....	Camp Pike.....	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	1,762
53	do.....	Little Rock intermediate depot.	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	79
54	Iowa.....	Camp Dodge.....	Ex. N. G.	O. S. and U. S.	2,749
55	Kansas.....	Fort Riley.....	C	O. U. S.	3,533
56	Minnesota.....	Wold Chamberlain Field.....	C	L. S.	105
57	do.....	Lake City.....	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	2,733
58	Missouri.....	Camp Clarke.....	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	2,507
59	Nebraska.....	Ashland.....	Ex. N. G.	O. S. and U. S.	1,456
60	North Dakota.....	Camp Grafton, Devil's Lake.....	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	1,032
61	South Dakota.....	Huron.....	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	422
62	do.....	Mitchell.....	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	640
EIGHTH CORPS AREA					
63	Arizona.....	Fort Huachuca.....	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	831
64	Colorado.....	State rifle range, Golden.....	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	1,275
65	New Mexico.....	Las Vegas.....	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	805
66	Oklahoma.....	Fort Sill.....	C	O. U. S.	4,987
67	Texas.....	Palacios.....	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	6,118
68	do.....	Mineral Wells.....	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	837
69	do.....	Fort Bliss.....	C	O. U. S.	79
NINTH CORPS AREA					
70	California.....	Capitola.....	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	637
71	do.....	San Luis Obispo.....	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	3,904
72	do.....	Fort Barry.....	C	O. U. S.	425
73	Idaho.....	Boise Barracks.....	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	912
74	Montana.....	Fort Wm. H. Harrison.....	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	819
75	Oregon.....	Clatsop.....	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	2,470
76	Utah.....	Jordan Narrows.....	Ex. N. G.	L. S. and O. U. S.	1,063
77	Washington.....	Camp Murray.....	Ex. N. G.	O. S. and U. S.	2,237
78	do.....	Fort Lewis.....	C	O. U. S.	162
79	do.....	Fort Worden.....	C	O. U. S.	615
80	Wyoming.....	Pole Mountain.....	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	469
HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT					
81	Hawaii.....	Schofield Barracks.....	C	O. U. S.	657
82	do.....	Hilo.....	Ex. N. G.	L. T.	690
Total.....					159,868

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 Reserves.
 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 the United States.
- L. T..... Leased by Territory.

Of these 81 camps, 55 are exclusively National Guard camps and 26 are concurrent; 37 are owned by the United States, 21 are owned by the States, 6 are leased by the United State, 10 are leased by the States, 6 are owned by the United States and the State concerned, and 1 is owned by the United States and leased by the State.

Two important items of camp construction were initiated in the early part of 1930. Plans and specifications were drawn for the construction of a brigade camp at Little Falls, Minn., to replace the old camp at Lakeview, Minn., which was inadequate and falling into a bad state of repair. Contracts were let and the work commenced on this camp in May. Its completion is expected at an early date in the fiscal year 1931. A site was secured near Flagstaff, Ariz., for a regimental camp to replace the old camp at Fort Huachuca. It is expected that this camp will be completed in the fiscal year 1931.

ESTIMATES FOR FIELD TRAINING

The circular governing field training in 1930 (M. B. 34 A-22, 1929) embodies such changes in that for 1929 as experience showed were advisable. It contains the policies covering the operation and maintenance of field training camps. The use of this and prior field training circulars has eliminated many of the difficulties of previous years and has expedited the work of reviewing the estimates. All training authorities for 1930 accompanied by approved copies of estimates have been mailed so as to reach the State authorities from one to three months prior to the date of opening of camps. This was made possible through calling for the estimates to be in the Militia Bureau by February 1. Estimates for 1931 and future years will be called for to reach the Militia Bureau by January 1 to permit issuance of training authorities and return of approved estimates at least two months prior to opening of camps. The review of the 250 camp estimates, varying in amount from a few dollars to several hundred thousand dollars, was concentrated under one officer in 1929 and the early receipt of estimates is essential to insure their return to the States in time to prepare for the camps.

PRESS RELATIONS AND PUBLICITY

With a view to improvement of measures for the conveyance of information to the public concerning the work and accomplishments of the National Guard, the Militia Bureau has extended its contacts with the press by means of news items released through the War Department Public Relations Branch, G-2, and specially prepared articles for magazines, newspapers, and service journals. In addition, officers of the Militia Bureau visiting National Guard training centers in all parts of the country have taken advantage of opportunities to address the public in civic assemblies such as chambers of commerce, Rotary clubs, Kiwanis clubs, and patriotic societies of various kinds. In this manner the larger centers of population were kept fairly well informed as to National Guard activities, but these contacts failed to reach the people living in small towns or rural communities. To meet this deficiency the Militia Bureau adopted the plan of preparing a series of newspaper articles to be published in local papers over the signature of the senior National Guard organization commander of

the community. Blank spaces were provided for the insertion of local color, together with suggestions for the use of illustrations and intimate news material. Distribution of these articles was made through the State adjutants general, and judging from requests for additional supply of the articles and from press clippings received in the Militia Bureau, the plan is solving the problem of publicity contacts in rural communities.

NATIONAL GUARD REGULATIONS

During the past year revision of National Guard Regulations was found necessary to exploit the results of experience, but it is believed they are now fairly well established and will in future require only such changes as may be dictated by changes in policies or new developments.

DISTINCTIVE DRESS UNIFORMS

NGR 77 provides States may under certain conditions adopt distinctive uniforms for National Guard organizations. Designs for such uniforms are to be submitted to the Militia Bureau for remark and recommendation before adoption. During the past fiscal year 11 organizations from 8 States submitted designs, all of which were satisfactory. This makes a total of 20 organizations which have submitted satisfactory designs.

It is believed a uniform of this character for use at parades, reviews, and other formal occasions, especially during the armory training period, is a decided aid to esprit de corps and is favored by the Militia Bureau. Some of these uniforms are quite elaborate and ornate, others are but minor modifications of or additions to the regulation uniform. A special guidon has been authorized for the Headquarters Troop, Fifty-second Cavalry Brigade (First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry). This is a replica of the original flag of the troop presented to its captain, Abram Markoe, in 1775. It is to be carried only at formations for ceremonies.

TEXAS CAVALRY MEDAL

As custodian of the Texas Cavalry medals authorized by Congress for members of the Texas Cavalry regiments organized during the World War for service on the Mexican border but not inducted into Federal service, I issued, during the past year, seven medals to former members or to next of kin of deceased former members. Less than 500 of the 6,000 manufactured have been issued to date. The remainder are held for issue as approved applications are received.

COATS OF ARMS AND INSIGNIA

Up to and including June 30, 1930, coats of arms had been approved for 177 of the 230 organizations now entitled to them, of which 20 were approved during the past fiscal year.

Distinctive insignia or badges have been approved for 179 of the present color or standard-bearing organizations, including 19 during the year just closed.

The second year since badges were authorized for noncolor and nonstandard bearing organizations showed the approval of 45 for

units from 11 States and the District of Columbia, making a total of 118 for the two years from 22 States and the District of Columbia.

Fuselage devices for two observation squadrons were approved, making a total of six.

The harmonious spirit of cooperation mentioned in previous reports as existing between those sections of The Adjutant General's Office, The Quartermaster General's Office, the Army War College, and the Militia Bureau handling the histories, coats of arms, distinctive insignia, and badges for National Guard organizations, has continued unabated.

HISTORIES OF NATIONAL GUARD ORGANIZATIONS

The interest in histories of National Guard organizations continues, although as they near completion the number submitted annually is gradually declining. During the year just closed there were 13 outline histories received in the Militia Bureau and forwarded to the historical section, Army War College, for review, compared with 18 during the previous year. This makes a total to June 30, 1930, of 201, or over 87 per cent of the 230 organizations now entitled to coats of arms. Outline histories of 5 noncolor and nonstandard bearing units have also been submitted in connection with claims for battle honors. The inclusion of brief histories of regiments and corresponding organizations in the National Guard Register has continued, and it is hoped another year will show the completion of this work as far as the approved histories will permit.

LEGAL MATTERS

During the year many legal questions affecting Federal pay, personnel, organization, the expenditure of Federal funds, property accountability, and various other matters have arisen in connection with the administration of National Guard affairs. Ordinarily these questions are referred to the officer of the Judge Advocate General's Department on duty in the Bureau. In only a few cases has it been necessary to call upon the Comptroller General or the Judge Advocate General for a decision.

LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL GUARD

There has been no legislation enacted during the past fiscal year affecting the National Guard with the exception of the appropriation for the support of the National Guard. However, the question of reimbursing those States which brought State-owned property into the Federal service in 1917 was settled by passage of the act of June 28, 1930 (Public No. 468, 71st Cong., 2d sess.) This legislation provides two methods of reimbursing the States concerned, viz: (1) Amounts charged against a State on approved surveys covering lost, damaged, or destroyed Federal property issued to the State are to be set-off against the credit the State has for property brought into the Federal service in 1917; (2) title to all property heretofore issued to the States on requisitions as reimbursement for State-owned property brought into Federal service in 1917 is to vest in the respective States, and they are not to be held accountable for such property. This method of reimbursing all of the States concerned had the approval

of the States and the War Department and is regarded as a satisfactory solution of a long-standing controversy.

OTHER FUNDS

Refunds have been completed with the exception of three States—Georgia, Tennessee, and Utah. The refunds to these States will be made upon the passing of the necessary enabling acts by their respective legislative bodies.

REPORTS OF CORPS AREA COMMANDERS

It is very gratifying to note the loyal support and cooperation accorded the Militia Bureau by the commanding generals of corps areas and departments. They have also rendered invaluable assistance to the Militia Bureau by establishing such cordial relations with State authorities as to enable them to exercise very effective supervision over the training, equipment, and supply of the National Guard. In their annual reports to the Militia Bureau some corps area commanders continue to stress the lack of adequate armory-training facilities, and the high annual turnover in enlisted men as outstanding weak points in the development of the National Guard. The outstanding strong points reported are the high morale and esprit de corps of personnel, increased efficiency, and improvement in the care and protection of Government property.

A brief digest of each corps area report follows:

FIRST CORPS AREA

General.—As compared to the fiscal year 1929, the state of advancement of the National Guard is satisfactory. Considerable improvement has been made in the care and maintenance of property, especially ordnance equipment. Vast improvement was made in the enrollment of officers and enlisted men for the correspondence courses.

Weak points.—No outstanding weak points other than those mentioned in previous reports.

Strong points.—Mobilization of the Forty-third Division at Camp Devens for divisional training, and transfer of various air missions, formerly carried out by the Regular Army, to National Guard air squadrons.

Recommendations.—None.

SECOND CORPS AREA

General.—Condition satisfactory, except in one State. Improvement of previous year has been maintained, especially in care and preservation of Federal property. Basic training has been standardized. Command and General Staff training showed marked improvement.

Weak points.—Deterioration of motor equipment; lack of funds to enable sufficient supervision on the part of instructors and regimental and battalion commanders over the training of isolated units; failure to maintain strength in some units; failure on part of a few mounted units to make full use of the animals available for training; poor quality of ammunition.

Strong points.—High morale and esprit de corps; excellent cooperation with Federal authorities; well organized and efficient staffs; excellent support of National Guard by States.

Recommendations.—Provision for replacement of unserviceable motor equipment.

THIRD CORPS AREA

General.—Condition satisfactory. National Guard has attained reasonable expectations; advance noted in building of new armories; organization of new units; supply and equipment, and training methods.

Weak points.—Large turnover in personnel; lack of suitable armories in certain localities.

Strong points.—Half of National Guard of Corps Area in one State; well established training camps; use of Regular Army installations in training; excellence of armories in two States.

Recommendations.—None.

FOURTH CORPS AREA

General.—Conditions satisfactory; general efficiency has improved over 1929.

Weak points.—Failure of some States to provide adequate armory facilities; unfortunate selections for service schools; high annual turnover in enlisted personnel; difficulty of concentrating higher staffs for armory training; limited supervision of training due to lack of sufficient instructors and funds; inadequate travel allowance for persons traveling on National Guard duty in privately owned automobiles.

Strong points.—Excellent relations with State authorities; improvement in care and preservation of equipment; better preparation and execution of training programs; increased interest in schools; better mess management; increased general interest.

Recommendations.—Increase of funds for assembly of higher staffs for training purposes; exercise of greater care in selection of officers to attend service schools; that upon separation from the service enlisted men be allowed to retain shoes issued to them; that travel allowance for persons traveling by privately owned automobiles on National Guard duty be increased to 5 cents per mile.

FIFTH CORPS AREA

General.—State of National Guard very satisfactory; satisfactory understanding and cooperation between National Guard and corps area headquarters continues; uniform progress has been made during the past year; marked improvement in Command and General Staff training and in preparation and execution of training programs and schedules.

Weak points.—Large annual turnover in enlisted personnel; dispersion of staffs; lack of supervision of armory training by battalion commanders.

Strong points.—The two divisions (thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth and the fifty-fourth Cavalry Brigade; the continuing intelligent interest of the personnel in their work.

Recommendations.—That funds be made available for visits of field officers to units of their organizations during the armory training period.

SIXTH CORPS AREA

General.—Condition highly satisfactory; appreciable advancement along all lines compared to fiscal year 1929.

Weak points.—Insufficient training of Field Artillery communications personnel; low armory drill attendance in one State; inefficient system of property responsibility in one State; shortage of animals for supply and medical units; lack of officers in staff groups of Infantry units.

Strong points.—Loyalty and enthusiasm of officers; excellent armory and camp facilities for training; high state of organization, discipline and training; small annual turnover in officer personnel.

Recommendations.—Motorization of horse-drawn elements of Field Artillery; organization of additional units of Thirty-third Division; issue of modern radio equipment and manual-drawn machine-gun carts to all Infantry regiments; increased allotment of officers sent to service schools; increased personnel of staff groups; increased allowance of ammunition.

SEVENTH CORPS AREA

General.—Condition satisfactory; noticeable improvement in interest and attendance at drills; marked technical advance in every arm and branch.

Weak points.—Obsolete truck equipment.

Strong points.—Presence in ranks of large percentage of men having high school or college education.

Recommendations.—Issue of new model motor equipment; increased allotment of students at service schools; detail of officers to make annual armory inspections be left to discretion of corps area commanders; motorization of horse-drawn artillery be continued.

EIGHTH CORPS AREA

General.—Condition very satisfactory; state of advancement very favorable as compared to fiscal year 1929.

Weak points.—Lack of armories; large turnover in enlisted personnel; old motor equipment; shortage of Cavalry horses.

Strong points.—High morale and esprit de corps; high class of personnel; increased number of very satisfactory units; increased scope of training; keen interest and enthusiasm of personnel; improvement of messes and mess management; efficient service in connection with flood relief; concentration of troops in large camps; care and preservation of Federal property; State-owned field training camps; friendly and cooperative relations between corps area and State authorities.

Recommendations.—Discontinue sending field officers to Army War College and use funds saved to send company officers to basic schools of their respective arms; construction of storehouses at camps not provided with same; replace old motor equipment.

NINTH CORPS AREA

General.—Condition very satisfactory with exception of one State; marked progress in training of command and staff and in basic training of units; excellent cooperation between corps area and State military authorities.

Weak points.—Failure to make sufficient use of animals assigned to Field Artillery units; failure to comply with regulations with respect to immunization against typhoid fever and smallpox; insufficient armory training facilities and home target ranges.

Strong points.—Care of Federal property; high type of enlisted personnel; improvement in methods and results of training; high state of morale and esprit; condition of records; improved training supervision; improvement in school work.

Recommendations.—Motorization of all Field Artillery units; Federal instructors be required to make annual inventory of all property of units to which they are assigned; that participation in suitable officers' school be made a prerequisite for armory drill pay of officers, suitable storehouses be constructed at all camps.

HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT

General.—Condition very satisfactory; considerable advancement made along lines of development of well-trained staffs, care of property, and in school systems.

Weak points.—Turnover of personnel; two unsatisfactory armories; mixture of races; limited reservoir for obtaining recruits.

Strong points.—Splendid state of discipline, morale and esprit; willingness of personnel to work and learn; school attendance; splendid facilities for field training; support of Territorial authorities.

Recommendations.—Continuation of present Militia Bureau training directive; authorization for at least two all-night camps during armory training period; assembly on island of Oahu of the entire Hawaii National Guard for field training at least once in every three years.

CONCLUSION

In closing this report it seems proper to summarize the progress that has been made by the National Guard during the past year.

There has been marked improvement in morale and esprit de corps throughout the National Guard. This is largely due to a high type of personnel and to the keen interest that officers and enlisted men have taken in their work.

Attendance at armory drills and field training has continued to increase. The efficiency of both classes of training has been very much improved by definite training programs prepared and conducted in accordance with Militia Bureau training directives.

At no time in its history has the National Guard been so well clothed and equipped as at present. During the fiscal year 1930 the National Guard was completely equipped with the new roll-collar uniform, and provision was made for the complete issue of the new-style Pershing cap which will be effected early in the fiscal year 1931. All Cavalry units have been provided with 50 per cent of peace allowance of Phillips pack saddles and ordnance hangers for machine guns, machine-gun ammunition, and machine rifles. Observation squadrons of the Air Corps have been issued the latest type of military radio sets for ground-to-air communications. The substitution of the 3-inch antiaircraft gun for the 75-mm. antiaircraft gun, which has been effected to the extent of 16 per cent of the authorized allowance, has increased the efficiency of antiaircraft-gun batteries. The procurement and issue of 50 per cent of the authorized allowance of the

new machine-gun mounts, tripod, antiaircraft, M-1, has increased the efficiency of antiaircraft machine-gun batteries. The procurement of the 18 new type K-11 Fairchild aerial cameras, 1 for each photo section of the Air Corps, was initiated and issue will be completed early in the next fiscal year. Provision has been made for the procurement of 44 new Douglas planes for observation squadrons, 13 of which will be purchased from 1930 funds and will be available for issue early in the fiscal year 1931. The remaining 31 will be delivered before January 1, 1931. About 40 per cent of the old war stock typewriters, in use for from eight to nine years, have been replaced with new machines. Old war stock band instruments in the hands of the National Guard are being replaced with new instruments at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.

Construction work at the various training camps has been planned and carried on to the limit of appropriations with a view to providing suitable field-training facilities at minimum costs for maintenance and operation and troop transportation to and from camps.

There has been noticeable improvement in the care and conservation of military property in the hands of the National Guard. Irregularities in the disbursement of Federal funds have been reduced to a minimum.

It seems hardly necessary to say that such gratifying results could not have been obtained without the loyal and efficient cooperation of corps area commanders and State authorities and all ranks of the National Guard.

WM. G. EVERSON,
Major General, Chief, Militia Bureau.

[illegible]

Strength of the National Guard as of June 30, 1930

[illegible]

States, corps areas, and bureaus	Forage		Caretakers	Expenses, camps of instruction, field and supplemental training										Expenses, selected officers and enlisted men, military service schools	Pay of property and disbursing officers for the United States	General expenses, equipment and instruction, National Guard																		Travel of officers Regular Army	
	Project No. 1—Forage, bedding, and horseshoes	Project No. 1-a—Horseshoeing, veterinary services, etc.	Project No. 2—Employment of caretakers	Project No. 3—July, August, and September camps	Project No. 3-a—June camps	Project No. 3-d—Hospitalization, July, August, and September camps	Project No. 3-g—Hospitalization, June camps	Project No. 6—Construction work at training camps	Project No. 7—Maintenance and repair work at training camps	Project No. 8—Military service schools	Project No. 9—Pay of property and disbursing officers for the United States	Project No. 10—Pay of officers on duty in the Militia Bureau	Project No. 11—Employment of range keepers	Project No. 12—Target range leases	Project No. 13—Target range construction	Project No. 14—Target range maintenance and repairs	Project No. 15—Alteration, renovation, and repair to articles of the uniform	Project No. 16—Maintenance of organizational equipment	Project No. 17—Gas and oil for armory training (exclusive of flying units)	Project No. 17-a—Gas and oil for armory training (flying units)	Project No. 18—Office equipment, supplies, etc.	Project No. 18-a—Printed matter, etc.	Project No. 19—Intrastate transportation, etc.	Project No. 19-a—Transportation, etc., disbanded and reorganized units	Project No. 20—Pay and expenses of Air Corps personnel injured during armory drill	Project No. 21—Miscellaneous expenses	Project No. 22—Expenses of correspondence courses	Project No. 23—Pay of Air Corps officers on duty with the Regular Army	Project No. 23-a—Travel in connection with visits of instruction	Project No. 23-b—Travel in connection with visits of instruction					
Alabama.....	\$32,594.82	\$1,448.54	\$66,133.17	\$161,891.21	\$280.00	\$500.00		\$45,000.00	\$4,805.76	\$8,451.43	\$1,500.00			\$480.00	\$611.34	\$250.00		\$1,172.75	\$1,195.28	\$666.31	\$4,148.80	\$131.78	\$193.60	\$865.75	\$295.00		\$75.59			\$3,641.73	\$5				
Arizona.....	3,609.20	98.75	4,500.00	43,757.98	780.46	69.36		50.00		3,200.96	900.00			825.00			\$134.84	760.07	432.00		61.06	\$193.60	\$865.75	\$295.00		\$75.59			\$3,641.73	\$5					
Arkansas.....			35,856.47	92,234.86		1,930.68			5,681.11	4,590.68	1,200.00		1,139.98	195.00	263.40		1,757.80	1,384.00	1,590.32	5,538.68	354.88	158.37	616.84			39.88			973.34	28					
California.....	20,524.56	2,154.00	63,158.35	246,790.96		1,563.11	41,147.86	2,203.76	10,435.13	2,400.00			1,460.00	969.02	690.00	450.00	4,903.00	2,590.00	1,451.32	5,098.63	189.58	601.84	2,812.23			17.96			2,579.70	2.75					
Colorado.....	12,438.24	939.50	32,647.66	12,717.09	73,257.55	208.78			845.00	7,733.08	1,200.00		1,460.00	67.43	886.70	1,920.50	1,448.40	1,052.00	289.12	5,200.00	164.37	42.48	340.80			13.03			3,512.42	2.44					
Connecticut.....	7,763.35	807.50	43,952.50	184,398.34		2,500.00	20.00	26.75	8,023.75	1,800.00							3,458.65	2,034.50	2,154.56	4,200.00	226.25	172.03	700.00			9.80			2,841.64	1.38					
Delaware.....			15,919.33	28,477.49		37.50		10,461.05	2,196.81	900.00									433.00		9.81	20.47	200.00			13.99			1,101.03	1.27					
District of Columbia.....			1,950.00	46,646.36		60.52		1,800.00	2,599.08	900.00			850.00						433.00		9.81	20.47	200.00			13.99			1,101.03	1.27					
Florida.....	23,571.55	1,586.50	32,196.48	103,990.46	496.00	3,347.29		15,771.60	6,245.63	1,200.00			1,580.00	361.80			2,123.55	1,031.50	375.08		57.87	198.61	221.25			2.30			312.16	2.70					
Georgia.....	24,539.87	1,966.53	32,472.76	172,350.40		938.17		1,723.91	3,000.55	1,800.00			840.00	790.46			2,942.70	1,731.00	375.08		41.23	288.85	985.25			59.29			60.57	26					
Hawaii.....			56,841.62			289.50		1,046.00	5,806.27	1,200.00			2,340.00						208.80		69.92	1,515.50				591.28			4,423.32	77					
Idaho.....	20,807.03	1,416.00	43,857.52	802.95	74,635.09	168.62	\$506.44	1,094.85	4,029.23	900.00			120.00	265.00			835.47		491.22		75.30	24.44	604.25			1.10			2,603.15	1.10					
Illinois.....	30,749.46	4,961.85	101,034.09	455,691.30	2,310.95	1,770.29		11,540.25	17,760.42	2,700.00			2,371.67	1,466.91			7,205.37	2,470.75	2,599.02	5,989.52	141.32	99.25	186.50			16.57			2,275.08	1.14					
Indiana.....	16,360.08	1,893.36	71,010.83	230,230.63		1,164.95		4,684.47	7,919.58	2,100.00			600.00	175.00			3,859.00	1,100.48	2,309.02	5,989.52	141.32	99.25	186.50			16.57			2,275.08	1.14					
Indiana.....	16,360.08	1,893.36	71,010.83	230,230.63		1,164.95		4,684.47	7,919.58	2,100.00			600.00	175.00			3,859.00	1,100.48	2,309.02	5,989.52	141.32	99.25	186.50			16.57			2,275.08	1.14					
Iowa.....	19,909.44	796.16	41,625.83	155,553.00		320.50		4,629.23	8,708.75	1,800.00			710.00				2,507.10	1,734.86	2,309.02	5,989.52	141.32	99.25	186.50			16.57			2,275.08	1.14					
Iowa.....	19,909.44	796.16	41,625.83	155,553.00		320.50		4,629.23	8,708.75	1,800.00			710.00				2,507.10	1,734.86	2,309.02	5,989.52	141.32	99.25	186.50			16.57			2,275.08	1.14					
Kansas.....	57,764.94	4,372.60	90,220.20	153,070.54		742.74		1,000.00	3,745.18	1,500.00			240.00				3,439.67	1,734.86	2,309.02	5,989.52	141.32	99.25	186.50			16.57			2,275.08	1.14					
Kansas.....	57,764.94	4,372.60	90,220.20	153,070.54		742.74		1,000.00	3,745.18	1,500.00			240.00				3,439.67	1,734.86	2,309.02	5,989.52	141.32	99.25	186.50			16.57			2,275.08	1.14					
Kentucky.....	25,200.07	1,100.00	45,835.90	126,764.72	4.60	333.05		4,217.46	9,754.82	1,500.00			965.00	550.42			2,584.52	487.60	1,530.13		165.93	36.23	610.25			19.40			3,023.43	1.47					
Kentucky.....	25,200.07	1,100.00	45,835.90	126,764.72	4.60	333.05		4,217.46	9,754.82	1,500.00			965.00	550.42			2,584.52	487.60	1,530.13		165.93	36.23	610.25			19.40			3,023.43	1.47					
Louisiana.....	29,312.24	1,810.73	29,997.67	96,187.53	383.48	237.09		35,066.78	5,087.55	1,200.00			210.00				4,376.94	1,256.57	941.70		179.43	53.87	222.62			21.32			3,128.92	1.52					
Louisiana.....	29,312.24	1,810.73	29,997.67	96,187.53	383.48	237.09		35,066.78	5,087.55	1,200.00			210.00				4,376.94	1,256.57	941.70		179.43	53.87	222.62			21.32			3,128.92	1.52					
Maine.....	13,203.58	1,836.26	25,022.50	103,228.53		823.45		409.22	3,949.82	1,200.00			850.00				1,362.15																		

Statement of amounts expended and obligated under Militia Bureau appropriations, fiscal year 1930

² In addition to the amount shown, there was expended out of "Salaries, Militia Bureau," \$143,913.09, making the total expended and obligated during the fiscal year 1930, \$32,570,588.92.

Project No. 42—New signal equipment	Project No. 43—New medical, engineer, and chemical warfare equipment	Project No. 43—New medical equipment	Project No. 44—Signal, medical, engineer, and chemical warfare supplies and repairs	Project No. 45—Purchase of horses	Project No. 46—Initial equipment	Collections	Grand total	States, corps areas, and bureau
\$1,813.50			\$4,985.02	\$200.00	\$8,032.84	\$26.65	\$607,216.82	Alabama.
1,813.50	\$386.17		1,338.96			239.60	150,045.03	Arizona.
1,811.50	17,981.75		3,649.52	200.00	26,106.10	375.88	397,090.81	Arkansas.
1,813.50			7,897.33	3,600.00		1,455.00	940,323.36	California.
1,807.50	2,304.93		2,951.88	1,300.00		100.00	337,990.98	Colorado.
			364.00			5,914.54	685,050.95	Connecticut.
			1,066.00			296.95	122,419.40	Delaware.
			1,984.79	700.00	2,575.57	187.91	141,786.32	District of Columbia.
		\$373.44	4,940.30	2,800.00		795.31	435,283.59	Florida.
			588.59			647.38	530,536.47	Georgia.
	524.01	26.14	759.02	4,700.00	4,846.75	800.95	183,587.90	Hawaii.
1,813.50		66.33	10,832.22	6,100.00	5,180.06	1,012.79	263,644.37	Idaho.
1,813.50			5,910.81	3,700.00	2,484.27	5,407.96	1,453,137.91	Illinois.
			3,414.07	11,200.00		1,444.15	746,795.74	Indiana.
	436.54	117.28	4,990.34	6,100.00	6,576.99	87.74	548,757.02	Iowa.
	716.95		315.31	1,800.00		1,221.49	616,369.99	Kansas.
		511.21	3,163.55			802.27	454,043.27	Kentucky.
	1,228.03		1,885.38	2,700.00	10,580.56	1,190.26	378,400.94	Louisiana.
1,811.50		66.33	3,025.78	9,000.00	4,402.00	92.41	358,230.08	Maine.
1,813.50			9,494.71	5,110.00	310.00	146.92	567,622.11	Maryland.
1,813.50	1,092.09	389.86	6,970.44	5,900.00		1,259.77	1,575,954.13	Massachusetts.
1,813.50			2,816.47			794.66	750,046.46	Michigan.
			1,726.55			383.94	945,847.39	Minnesota.
1,813.90	151.11		7,938.03			354.30	278,999.33	Mississippi.
	698.40		412.20			2,539.77	776,937.34	Missouri.
			1,218.77		3,538.30	143.09	139,792.84	Montana.
			22.63			137.73	231,598.83	Nebraska.
			696.59				24,881.53	Nevada.
3,880.72			3,644.14	6,600.00	11,333.53	97.50	171,905.25	New Hampshire.
1,813.50		132.66	1,111.87	5,400.00		1,081.38	828,534.76	New Jersey.
		77.10	24,868.73	3,500.00	1,365.52	69.22	268,164.60	New Mexico.
1,813.50		58.64	9,176.09			12,385.69	3,391,467.63	New York.
1,813.50			950.96			511.67	537,342.00	North Carolina.
	174.60	165.25	8,094.49		4,533.34	27.80	151,234.26	North Dakota.
1,811.50		148.47	6,902.29	8,900.00	2,609.52	1,607.12	1,433,843.88	Ohio.
			2,022.67		10,331.72	1,374.75	877,466.32	Oklahoma.
	19,721.15		12,280.07	2,100.00	11,024.96	306.03	529,850.93	Oregon.
		312.01	1,043.07	3,800.00		3,652.04	2,107,350.23	Pennsylvania.
1,810.50		219.76	1,274.42			1,000.33	190,024.49	Porto Rico.
1,810.50		82.14	2,550.47			73.15	350,734.93	Rhode Island.
	244.04	58.64	1,596.88			176.50	312,519.84	South Carolina.
		66.33	1,566.37	13,890.00	631.23	72.36	212,727.41	South Dakota.
763.21			11,376.45	1,500.00	14,413.78	209.64	499,004.83	Tennessee.
1,813.50			814.24			1,649.41	1,524,468.87	Texas.
		66.33	410.26	700.00		367.81	283,330.84	Utah.
		204.72	0,374.24	2,835.00	2,040.65	69.93	142,061.24	Vermont.
		66.33	1,591.33			556.64	607,348.88	Virginia.
	698.40	165.25	1,012.50	1,200.00		5,564.00	534,433.13	Washington.
			2,407.29			60.49	205,965.68	West Virginia.
			510.04			1,926.98	706,699.12	Wisconsin.
						324.36	150,374.14	Wyoming.
								Unapportioned:
			24.12		1,426.49		33,362.73	First Corps Area.
			140.43		114.14		27,330.87	Second Corps Area.
			897.42				8,845.45	Third Corps Area.
			12.37		31,008.42		57,965.20	Fourth Corps Area.
					8.03		2,910.73	Fifth Corps Area.
							26,541.95	Sixth Corps Area.
							13,205.21	Seventh Corps Area.
			38.44		7,110.49		38,217.05	Eighth Corps Area.
			110.12		297.39		5,420.03	Ninth Corps Area.
					1,767.95		5,199.28	Hawaiian Department.
			182.50		2,958.25		1,169,099.25	Militia Bureau.
			6.28				375.52	Corps of Engineers.
		5,411.41			995.00		5,643.12	Medical Department.
				4,445.00		2,300.00	97,502.03	Ordnance Department.
					9,366.20		228,087.91	Quartermaster Corps.
							9,632.24	Signal Corps.
							15,840.49	Adjutant General's Office.
							2,000.00	Air Corps.
							102.51	Chemical Warfare.
							85.00	Coast Artillery.
							9,564.99	Service schools (ammunition).
								Chief Division of Printing and Advertising.
37,269.33	46,772.70	8,465.93	201,300.59	119,980.00	187,970.65	63,324.31	\$32,426,675.23	

the fiscal year 1930, \$32,570,588.92.