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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF OF THE MILITIA
BUREAU

1931



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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF OF THE MILITIA BUREAU

WAR DEPARTMENT, MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington, June 30, 1931.

SIR: This, the twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Chief of the Militia Bureau, War Department, covering the operations of the bureau from July 1, 1930, to June 30, 1931, inclusive, is submitted.

GENERAL REMARKS

During the year covered by this report the development of the National Guard in its general efficiency has steadily continued. The aggregate strength in officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men is 187,386, as shown in Table IX and Appendix A of this report.

The National Guard is now recognized as an established part of the community structure and occupies a popular place in the scheme of national defense. Under these conditions a stabilization in organization has been reached that means fewer changes in personnel and in location of units each year. There is no longer any particular effort required to maintain the existing strength. The difficulty lies, rather, in keeping within the limits permitted by appropriations.

With maintenance and organization no longer a problem, more time and attention have been given to training and to the promotion of general all-around efficiency. Training programs and schedules are prepared with greater care and with a better understanding of what is needed to enable the National Guard to properly carry out its mission and fulfill the purpose for which it is organized and maintained. Officers are becoming more efficient instructors and are making the instruction better and more interesting, with the result that attendance at armory drills has steadily increased and the organizations go to the camps better prepared to engage in field training of the desired character. With this improved foundation and the high percentage of attendance, there has been a marked advancement in all field training, and this should continue.

During the year the following divisions were assembled for field training:

Twenty-sixth Division (less one regiment of artillery) at Camp Devens, Mass.

Thirty-third Division at Camp Grant, Ill.

Thirty-sixth Division at Camp Palacios, Tex.

Thirty-eighth Division (less one regiment of infantry) at Camp Knox, Ky.

The headquarters of several divisions which were not assembled as divisions, engaged in command post exercises during the year. That

held at Fort George G. Meade, Md., was particularly instructive and interesting. Such exercises are a relatively inexpensive method of acquainting higher commanders and their staffs with some of the problems that will confront them in war and have proven very beneficial.

The Air Corps command and staff exercises held during May, 1931, afforded the Air Corps of the National Guard its first opportunity to demonstrate on a large scale its state of training. The results achieved were most gratifying and clearly demonstrated the potential value of the 19 squadrons. Much was learned by personnel participating, and it is hoped that the participation this year marks the initial step toward National Guard inclusion in all future maneuvers involving the use of an air force.

Many States have either already provided suitable armories for housing their National Guard organizations or are engaged on a definite program of armory construction looking toward that end. There are some States, however, where little has been done to improve conditions and the State appropriations for armory building have been most meager.

While there has been a noticeable improvement in the care and safeguarding of military property in the hands of the National Guard, this has been greatest where there has been betterment in armory facilities.

The additional storage at the various field training camps installed both by the Federal and State Governments has made it possible to store at the camp much heavy equipment used only during the field training period. This results not only in considerable saving in the cost of transportation on these articles, which would otherwise have to be freighted to and from the camps each year, but by lightening the storage burden at home stations permits better care to be taken of the property and equipment required for use during the armory training season. This policy is to be encouraged and is recommended for continuation.

While the National Guard is very well supplied with equipment, especially from the standpoint of training requirements, there is still much to be desired, particularly with regard to motor equipment, and antiaircraft matériel. The motor vehicles now on hand are, with few exceptions, in sufficient quantity to cover peace-time allowances, but are of old type and in many cases have been in use so long and repaired so often that their maintenance and use is not an economy. They should be replaced with more modern and lighter equipment, better suited to the purposes for which they are used and cheaper of maintenance. A shortage still exists in 3-inch antiaircraft guns, modern fire-control equipment, sound locators, and searchlights for the antiaircraft organizations.

But few cases of irregularities have occurred in the disbursement of Federal funds during the past year and none of major proportions.

State authorities are exercising more care in the matter of accountability and responsibility for Government property and are insisting upon better care of the property under their control.

The funds made available at the past session of Congress, for construction work at permanent National Guard camps, have made possible the providing of many needed additions and improvements to the facilities and utilities of the camps. These include sewers,

water systems, bathhouses, latrines, kitchens and mess halls, warehouses, lighting systems, and various other items of a permanent nature, looking toward better health and training conditions. All construction work has been done in accordance with the general plan, with the approval of the Secretary of War, and with the least delay possible to the safeguarding of the Government's interests.

In accordance with the policy of doing everything possible to promote the general efficiency of the National Guard and improve the training thereof, selected officers to the number of 295 were sent to the various Army Service Schools, where special courses adapted to their needs as National Guard officers were conducted. The instruction given at these schools is of a very high order and has proven most valuable to these officers in work with their organizations. Were more funds available for sending a larger number of officers to these schools, it would be very beneficial to the National Guard.

The annual meeting of the Association of State Adjutants General was held at the Militia Bureau April 27, 28, and 29, 1931, and was attended by 51 adjutants general and United States property and disbursing officers from 33 States. Subjects of general interest to the National Guard were discussed. This personal contact between the State officers and those of the Militia Bureau is mutually advantageous. The acquaintance and understanding thus obtained is valuable to all and the meeting should continue to be an annual event.

ADMINISTRATION

On June 30, 1931, there were 36 officers on duty in the bureau including the chief and three officers of the National Guard (holding commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps) whose detail is authorized by law. Eleven officers terminated their duties during the year. The civilian force consisted of a total of 87 employees, 83 clerical (including 3 temporaries), and 4 custodial.

It has been pleasing to note the steady improvement generally throughout the entire National Guard in the conduct of its business with the Militia Bureau. Correspondence and reports received in the bureau evidence greater care in preparation, and delays are less frequent in the rendition of periodical reports furnished from the field. It may be stated also that the business of the bureau has progressed very satisfactorily, all current work being practically up to date at the close of the fiscal year.

The problem of an equitable distribution of pertinent military publications to the National Guard has been given careful study, resulting in the adoption of a complete set of Tables of Allowances indicating exactly what Army, training, and technical regulations, and training manuals are required by each headquarters and unit of the guard, and the number allowed. These tables will permit the State authorities to edit requisitions received by them from their various units and include in their requisitions to the War Department only such publications as are authorized and in the exact quantities allowed. This should result in a considerable saving to both the National Guard and the War Department.

While the Militia Bureau was considered well organized, a slight reorganization along functional lines was accomplished during the year, resulting in a more economical employment of its personnel and a corresponding increase in efficiency throughout the entire bureau.

The bureau handled 420,422 pieces of mail during this fiscal year and distributed to the National Guard during the same period 1,550,325 publications and 3,718,250 blank forms.

MILITIA BUREAU PERSONNEL

On June 30, 1931, 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. William N. Bispham, Medical Corps.
 Col. Albert L. Culbertson, Infantry Reserve (Illinois National Guard).
 Col. A. Owen Seaman, Quartermaster Corps.
 Col. Francis A. Pope, Corps of Engineers.
 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).
 Maj. Herman Kobbe, Cavalry.
 Maj. Oliver S. Wood, Infantry.
 Maj. Maurice D. Welty, Infantry.
 Maj. Edward H. Hicks, Field Artillery.
 Maj. Edwin J. O'Hara, Finance Department.
 Maj. Albert Tucker, Infantry.
 Maj. Lee Sumner, Infantry.
 Maj. James A. Pickering, Field Artillery.
 Maj. Leon E. Ryder, Signal Corps.
 Maj. Harold C. Fellows, Cavalry.
 Maj. William J. Bacon, Judge Advocate General's Department.
 Capt. Christian G. Foltz, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Alexander C. Doyle, Quartermaster Corps.
 Capt. John A. Ballard, Signal Corps.
 Capt. Henry Harmeling, Judge Advocate General's Department.
 Capt. Allen F. Grum, Ordnance Department.
 Capt. Richard F. Lussier, Infantry.
 Capt. Vincent J. Meloy, Air Corps.
 First Lieut. Martinus Stenseth, Air Corps.
 First Lieut. Patrick F. Craig, Chemical Warfare Service.

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

Col. Guy S. Norvell, Cavalry.
 Col. George B. Comly, Cavalry.
 Col. Francis W. Glover, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. John A. Barry, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. Hugo D. Selton, Infantry.
 Maj. Clyde A. Selleck, Field Artillery.
 Maj. Herbert S. Clarkson, Field Artillery.
 Maj. Edwin F. Ely, Finance Department.
 Capt. George H. Harrell, Quartermaster Corps.
 Capt. Frank E. Taylor, Judge Advocate General's Department.
 Capt. Harry J. Farner, Infantry.

PERSONNEL OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

OFFICERS, ACTIVE NATIONAL GUARD

On June 30, 1931, there were 14,345 positions authorized in the active National Guard, in accordance with the applicable Tables of Organization. This is an increase of 11 since June 30, 1930. There are now 13,051 officers (an increase of 319), 198 warrant officers and 1 cornet Federally recognized, leaving 1,095 vacancies in the commissioned grades.

During the year 1,417 officers were promoted and 14 officers demoted. New officers, 1,836 in number, were recognized, making a total of 3,267 recognitions. On June 30, 1931, 48 cases were pending, and 1,486 officers and 31 warrant officers were separated from the National Guard during this period.

A marked decrease in the number of cases of Federal recognition is noted. Between August 31, 1930, and May 30, 1931, the number, compared with that of a year ago and with the average of the last seven years, was noticeably smaller.

The distribution by arms and services and grades is shown by the following tables:

TABLE 1.—Total commissioned strength of the National Guard on June 30, 1931

[illegible]

NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS ON THE EMERGENCY OFFICERS' RETIRED LIST

There was a slight increase in the number of National Guard officers whose names appear on the emergency officers' retired list. It is believed, however, that the number will show a gradual decrease in the future, as no Federal recognitions are now granted to applicants whose names are on the emergency officers' retired list and who are not now in the National Guard. The number carried is now 60; final decision has not yet been made in a number of cases, included in the figures given.

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, 1931.

TABLE IV.—*Commissioned strength of the National Guard reserve as of June 30, 1931*

Arms and services	Major generals	Briga- dier generals	Colonels	Lieu- tenant colonels	Majors	Cap- tains	First lieuten- ants	Second lieuten- ants	Total
General officers.....	1	7							8
Adjutant General's Depart- ment.....		5	3	8	9	6	1	1	33
Air Corps.....					5	18	29	22	74
Cavalry.....			2	8	15	91	73	71	260
Chaplains.....						17	3		20
Coast Artillery.....			1	3	8	55	62	60	189
Engineers.....			1	3	4	35	28	31	102
Field Artillery.....			2	11	25	143	143	158	482
Finance Department.....				3	1	1			5
Infantry.....			9	32	73	487	448	416	1,465
Inspector General's Depart- ment.....					1	1			2
Judge Advocate General's Department.....			1	1	6	6			14
Medical Department:									
Medical Corps.....			1	6	39	66	27		139
Dental Corps.....						19	10		29
Veterinary Corps.....						10	3	1	14
Medical Administrative Corps.....						13	6		19
Ordnance Department.....			1	3	3	7	2	4	20
Quartermaster Corps.....				7	13	25	13	17	75
Signal Corps.....				4		4	17	8	33
Total.....	1	12	21	89	202	1,004	865	789	2,983

The problem of how to utilize to the best advantage the services of these officers is still unsolved. The plan for assigning those desiring it to war strength organizations has not proven a success. Only a very small proportion of these officers take any active interest in military affairs after they have been transferred to the National Guard Reserve. As they may enter into a scheme of mobilization, it is believed that their failure to keep up their military studies makes them, in reality, a liability rather than an asset. A committee of three State adjutants general is now making a study of this matter. Of the total number of officers indicated above, 136 were, on June 30, 1931, assigned to positions authorized by War Strength Tables of Organization, and 2,847 unassigned.

During the past year, 539 officers were transferred from the active National Guard to the National Guard Reserve. The following table shows, by arms and services and grades, the officers whose federal recognitions were terminated by reason of their separation from the National Guard Reserve:

TABLE V.—*Separations in the National Guard Reserve of commissioned officers during the fiscal year 1931*

Arms and services	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant Colo- nels	Majors	Cap- tains	First lieu- tenants	Second lieu- tenants	Total
Adjutant General's Department.....			1	1			2
Air Corps.....			1	7	17	12	37
Cavalry.....	1		1	19	13	8	42
Chaplains.....				1	2		3
Coast Artillery.....			1	5	6	7	19
Engineers.....			2	2	3	7	14
Field Artillery.....			3	18	15	13	49
Infantry.....	1	2	10	34	67	47	161
Judge Advocate General's Department.....			1		1		2
Medical Department:							
Medical Corps.....		2	3	7	1		13
Dental Corps.....				3	1		4
Veterinary Corps.....				1		4	5
Medical Administrative Corps.....				1	1		2
Ordnance Department.....					2	2	4
Quartermaster Corps.....					2	4	6
Total.....	2	4	23	99	131	104	363

The report of June 30, 1931, shows a total of 15,030 enlisted men, assigned and unassigned in the National Guard Reserve. This enlisted reserve is considered a valuable adjunct to the National Guard, as in case of an emergency it could be called in immediately, adding a considerable strength of men who have had some training to the active National Guard. Some States realize the value of this and are active in creating a force of assigned reservists. It would be well worth while if some inducement could be offered, as in the Navy, to build up the enlisted reserve of the National Guard.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL IN THE OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS

On June 30, 1931, there were 12,357 members of the National Guard who held appointments in the Officers' Reserve Corps, commissioned in the Army of the United States. The following table shows the distribution in arm, and service, and grade:

TABLE VI.—*National Guard personnel in the Officers' Reserve Corps*

Arms and services	Major gener- als	Briga- dier gener- als	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colo- nels	Majors	Cap- tains	First lieuten- ants	Second lieuten- ants	Total
OFFICERS									76
General officers of line.....	15	61							
Adjutant General's Depart- ment.....			13	26	24	13	11	3	90
Air Corps.....			1	3	17	70	104	132	327
Cavalry.....			20	22	65	219	207	186	719
Chaplains.....				9	27	118	24		178
Chemical Warfare Service.....				11	6		2		19
Coast Artillery.....			15	20	44	233	217	217	746
Engineers.....			13	13	29	114	132	94	395
Field Artillery.....			43	54	117	656	645	712	2,227
Finance Department.....				19	4	2	3		28
Infantry.....			97	143	377	1,466	1,376	1,404	4,863

TABLE VI.—*National Guard personnel in the Officers' Reserve Corps*—Continued

Arms and services	Major gener- als	Briga- dier gener- als	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colo- nels	Majors	Cap- tains	First lieuten- ants	Second lieuten- ants	Total
OFFICERS—continued									
Judge Advocate General's Department.....			2	25	22	28	1		78
Medical Department:									
Medical Corps.....			16	28	207	427	117		795
Dental Corps.....					13	153	33	1	200
Veterinary Corps.....					12	105	22	1	140
Medical Administrative Corps.....						82	18	9	109
Ordnance Department.....			2	19	20	22	2	10	75
Quartermaster Corps.....			4	49	69	104	95	55	376
Signal Corps.....				17	1	17	47	34	116
Auxiliary.....					1				1
Specialist.....					1	1			2
Total.....	15	61	226	458	1,056	3,830	3,056	2,858	11,560
ENLISTED MEN									
Adjutant General's Depart- ment.....								1	1
Air Corps.....								7	7
Cavalry.....					1	2		65	68
Chaplains.....							1		1
Chemical Warfare Service.....								3	3
Coast Artillery.....							2	46	48
Engineers.....								33	33
Field Artillery.....							2	100	102
Finance Department.....								2	2
Infantry.....						3	12	447	462
Medical Department:									
Medical Corps.....							6		6
Dental Corps.....							3		3
Veterinary Corps.....								1	1
Medical Administrative Corps.....						1	3	14	18
Ordnance Department.....							1	2	3
Quartermaster Corps.....						3	4	21	28
Signal Corps.....							1	7	8
Military Intelligence.....								1	1
Military Police.....							2		2
Total.....					1	9	37	750	797
Grand total.....	15	61	226	458	1,057	3,839	3,093	3,608	12,357

Of the 12,357 officers recorded in the foregoing table, 797 are enlisted members of the National Guard, and of these 194 are now assigned to war vacancies.

A number of States now require that their officers accept commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps if they are to retain their commissions in the National Guard.

NATIONAL GUARD REGISTER

The National Guard Register for 1931 will be published as of September 30, 1931. Hereafter, it is planned to publish the register every two years instead of annually, as heretofore has been the case.

ORGANIZATION

During the fiscal year 1931 there has been no increase in the authorized strength of the National Guard. Hence, only a few new units within the existing strength allotment, and some which had been previously authorized, have been organized. In addition, other units have been organized by conversion of existing units. The latter includes 75-mm. horse-drawn artillery to 75-mm. tractor-drawn as follows:

Fifty-seventh Field Artillery Brigade, Thirty-second Division: One hundred and twentieth Field Artillery, Wisconsin.

Fifty-ninth Field Artillery Brigade, Thirty-fourth Division: One hundred and twenty-fifth Field Artillery, Minnesota; One hundred and fifty-first Field Artillery, Minnesota.

Sixty-sixth Field Artillery Brigade, Forty-first Division: One hundred and forty-sixth Field Artillery, Washington; One hundred and forty-eighth Field Artillery, Washington and Idaho. (Conversion of First Battalion, One hundred and forty-eighth Field Artillery, Idaho National Guard, authorized effective July 1, 1931.)

The Two hundred and twenty-second Field Artillery (75-mm. tractor drawn), G. H. Q., Reserve, Utah, was converted to a 155-mm. howitzer regiment and assigned to the Sixty-fifth Field Artillery Brigade, Fortieth Division, thereby completing the field artillery brigade of the Fortieth Division.

The Two hundred and fortieth Coast Artillery (harbor defense), Maine, was converted from a 12 to a 9 battery regiment and organized into three battalions—1 battalion harbor defense, 1 battalion 155-mm. gun (tractor drawn), and 1 battalion anti-aircraft.

Four chemical regiments have been added to the National Guard allotment but are as yet unassigned.

The total number of headquarters and units in the National Guard allotment, not including the chemical regiments, is 1,009 headquarters and 3,996 units. Of these, under the present plan of National Guard development (210,500 aggregate, units at maintenance strength plus 10 per cent) 834 headquarters and 3,191 units are organized or authorized for organization; 38 headquarters and 358 units are inactive, classed as nonessential; and 137 headquarters and 447 units remain to be organized.

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, 1931*

INFANTRY DIVISIONS

[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, 159¹]

Division	Strength	Head- quarters detach- ment	Special troops	Infan- try	Field Ar- tillery	Engi- neers	Divi- sion avia- tion	Medi- cal regi- ment	Train	Total	Per cent com- plete
Twentieth-sixth.....	7,843	1	4	80	29	8	3	6	7	138	86.7
Twenty-seventh.....	8,762	1	8	78	35	8	3	12	7	152	95.5
Twenty-eighth.....	8,778	1	8	80	36	8	3	10	7	153	96.2
Twenty-ninth.....	7,891	1	4	78	34	8	3	6	-----	134	84.2
Thirtieth.....	8,282	1	6	78	35	8	3	7	3	141	88.6
Thirty-first.....	7,819	1	6	78	31	8	3	3	5	135	84.9
Thirty-second.....	7,565	1	8	78	32	-----	3	7	-----	129	81.1
Thirty-third.....	8,111	1	6	78	26	8	3	5	2	129	81.1
Thirty-fourth.....	7,517	1	2	78	32	8	3	2	2	128	80.5
Thirty-fifth.....	7,334	1	3	78	23	8	3	6	7	129	81.1
Thirty-sixth.....	6,980	1	2	77	22	8	3	6	5	124	77.9
Thirty-seventh.....	7,589	1	7	78	23	8	3	10	7	137	86.1
Thirty-eighth.....	8,112	1	5	78	35	8	3	8	5	143	89.9
Fortieth.....	6,847	1	3	78	33	1	3	1	-----	120	75.4
Forty-first.....	6,849	1	1	78	26	6	3	2	1	118	74.2
Forty-third.....	7,914	1	6	78	34	7	3	9	-----	138	86.8
Forty-fourth.....	7,498	1	7	78	23	8	3	5	1	126	79.2
Forty-fifth.....	8,030	1	7	78	35	8	3	6	5	143	89.9
Total.....	139,721	18	93	1,407	544	126	54	111	64	2,417	84.4

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 155-mm. howitzer, part of each Field Artillery brigade.

TABLE VII.—*National Guard divisions—Infantry and Cavalry units federally recognized to June 36, 1931—Continued*

CAVALRY DIVISIONS

[Authorized number of units by branch, in each Cavalry Division: Division Special Troops, 6; 2 Cavalry brigades, 42; 1 separate battalion Field Artillery (horse), 5; 1 Engineer squadron, 5; aviation, 3; armored car troops, 1; Medical squadron, 5; Division Train, 8; total, 75 ²]

Division	Strength	Special troops	Cavalry	Field Artillery	Engineers	Total	Per cent complete
Twenty-first.....	3,220	-----	48	-----	-----	48	59.2
Twenty-second.....	2,586	-----	42	-----	-----	42	56.0
Twenty-third.....	2,820	1	37	5	3	46	60.5
Twenty-fourth.....	2,780	1	40	5	-----	46	61.3
Total.....	11,406	2	167	10	3	182	59.2

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, 1931*

State	Number of pilots	Number of observers	Number of officers includes observation nonrated officers acting as observers and 1 ground officer per squadron	Number enlisted men	Number of planes including number being overhauled	Number aircraft flying hours, fiscal year 1931			Number man-hours of flight, fiscal year 1931
						Service	Training	Total	
Alabama.....	14	3	24	102	8	1,564.55	993.54	2,558.59	4,701.58
Arkansas.....	15	1	17	73	8	1,419.44	967.54	2,387.48	4,336.40
California.....	16	3	18	82	9	1,665.30	1,169.10	2,834.40	5,303.15
Colorado.....	15	0	17	92	9	1,271.25	640.40	1,912.05	3,314.50
Connecticut.....	12	4	18	106	10	1,442.15	786.00	2,228.15	3,714.55
Illinois.....	19	0	19	101	10	1,468.10	324.50	1,793.00	3,419.15
Indiana.....	17	6	23	104	9	1,766.40	982.40	2,749.20	4,735.20
Maryland.....	16	1	21	84	10	1,017.22	631.52	1,649.14	3,325.55
Massachusetts.....	12	6	21	99	11	1,168.10	651.55	1,820.05	3,326.05
Michigan.....	13	2	16	99	10	1,087.41	560.20	1,648.01	3,571.05
Minnesota.....	15	4	19	94	10	1,310.00	431.15	1,741.15	3,264.30
Missouri.....	13	2	23	96	10	1,454.40	680.30	2,135.10	4,031.10
New Jersey.....	12	0	14	107	9	1,377.50	675.25	2,053.15	3,607.02
New York.....	9	3	16	100	11	1,291.20	600.05	1,891.25	3,343.40
Ohio.....	11	1	18	91	10	1,477.30	877.55	2,355.25	4,156.35
Pennsylvania.....	18	2	20	129	9	1,181.30	825.40	2,007.10	3,371.20
Tennessee.....	9	3	20	108	8	675.56	861.22	1,537.18	2,666.40
Texas.....	16	3	20	86	10	1,330.10	908.45	2,238.55	4,097.00
Washington.....	11	2	18	100	9	1,322.55	567.50	1,890.45	3,179.40
Total.....	263	46	362	1,853	180	25,293.43	14,138.12	39,431.55	71,466.55

TABLES OF ORGANIZATION

Tables of Organization for tractor-drawn 75-mm. regiments, Field Artillery brigade headquarters and headquarters battery, Infantry Division, have been issued, and pending a reprinting of National Guard Tables of Organization all changes contained in Militia Bureau circulars which were still in force, were consolidated and issued in one Militia Bureau Circular No. 7 A-5, March 17, 1931.

AUTHORIZED STRENGTH OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

The authorized and actual strengths of the National Guard as of June 30, 1931, are as follows:

TABLE IX.—*Authorized and actual strength of the National Guard, June 30, 1931*

	Authorized, June 30, 1931				Actual, June 30, 1931				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	308	5	4,011	4,324	-108
Maine.....	189	3	2,310	2,502	174	3	2,294	2,471	-31
Massachusetts.....	712	10	9,045	9,767	657	10	9,102	9,769	+2
New Hampshire.....	82	2	1,007	1,091	75	2	971	1,048	-43
Rhode Island.....	167	3	1,832	2,002	155	3	1,788	1,946	-56
Vermont.....	87	1	1,144	1,232	81	1	1,102	1,184	-48
SECOND CORPS AREA									
Delaware.....	59	1	800	860	54	1	777	832	-28
New Jersey.....	396	6	4,671	5,073	361	5	4,634	5,000	-73
New York.....	1,524	22	19,937	21,483	1,370	19	20,043	21,432	-51
Porto Rico.....	91	1	1,429	1,521	89	1	1,431	1,521	-----
THIRD CORPS AREA									
District of Columbia.....	76	1	987	1,064	69	1	974	1,044	-20
Maryland.....	265	4	3,221	3,490	245	4	3,131	3,380	-110
Pennsylvania.....	900	13	11,346	12,259	837	13	11,228	12,078	-181
Virginia.....	270	4	3,696	3,970	258	4	3,580	3,842	-128
FOURTH CROPS AREA									
Alabama.....	229	2	2,593	2,824	209	2	2,527	2,738	-86
Florida.....	183	3	2,336	2,522	171	3	2,364	2,538	+16
Georgia.....	263	3	3,509	3,775	247	3	3,446	3,696	-79
Louisiana.....	145	2	1,901	2,048	135	2	1,861	1,998	-50
Mississippi.....	126	2	1,650	1,778	116	2	1,655	1,773	-5
North Carolina.....	275	5	3,221	3,501	259	5	3,134	3,398	-103
South Carolina.....	148	2	2,074	2,224	145	2	2,001	2,148	-76
Tennessee.....	212	3	2,391	2,606	191	3	2,519	2,713	+107
FIFTH CORPS AREA									
Indiana.....	388	6	4,540	4,934	367	6	4,467	4,840	-94
Kentucky.....	230	3	2,736	2,969	216	3	2,586	2,805	-164
Ohio.....	666	9	8,153	8,828	616	9	7,953	8,578	-250
West Virginia.....	130	2	1,868	2,000	123	2	1,833	1,958	-42
SIXTH CORPS AREA									
Illinois.....	697	11	8,894	9,602	642	11	9,438	10,091	+489
Michigan.....	368	5	4,252	4,625	332	5	4,202	4,539	-86
Wisconsin.....	371	6	4,471	4,848	353	6	4,561	4,920	+72
SEVENTH CORPS AREA									
Arkansas.....	171	2	2,063	2,236	138	1	2,068	2,207	-29
Iowa.....	270	4	3,513	3,787	265	4	3,361	3,630	-157
Kansas.....	256	4	3,027	3,287	245	4	2,947	3,196	-91
Minnesota.....	387	5	4,730	5,122	352	5	4,712	5,069	-53
Missouri.....	332	5	4,308	4,645	308	5	4,184	4,497	-148
Nebraska.....	114	2	1,661	1,777	109	2	1,612	1,723	-54
North Dakota.....	77	1	1,119	1,197	78	1	1,113	1,192	-5
South Dakota.....	106	2	1,260	1,368	104	2	1,250	1,356	-12
EIGHTH CORPS AREA									
Arizona.....	83	1	1,189	1,273	82	1	1,099	1,182	-91
Colorado.....	156	1	1,770	1,927	134	1	1,724	1,859	-68
New Mexico.....	79	2	959	1,040	75	1	880	956	-84
Oklahoma.....	418	6	4,938	5,362	393	6	4,839	5,238	-124
Texas.....	636	10	7,769	8,415	582	9	7,473	8,064	-351

TABLE IX.—*Authorized and actual strength of the National Guard, June 30, 1931—Continued*

	Authorized, June 30, 1931				Actual, June 30, 1931				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	439	7	6, 014	6, 460	-129
Idaho-----	111	2	1, 197	1, 310	101	2	1, 193	1, 296	-14
Montana-----	76	1	1, 132	1, 209	77	1	1, 125	1, 203	-6
Nevada-----	8		152	160	7		119	126	-34
Oregon-----	206	3	2, 867	3, 076	204	3	2, 851	3, 058	-18
Utah-----	142	2	1, 318	1, 462	129	2	1, 293	1, 424	-38
Washington-----	233	3	2, 490	2, 726	221	2	2, 480	2, 703	-23
Wyoming-----	55	1	607	663	47	1	581	629	-34
HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT									
Territory of Hawaii-----	108	2	1, 617	1, 727	106	2	1, 606	1, 714	-13
Total-----	14, 123	207	175, 858	190, 188	13, 051	198	174, 137	187, 386	-2, 802

TRAINING

With the organization of the National Guard stabilized for the present, the Militia Bureau has concentrated its efforts on training and administration.

The training objectives of the guard are:

To maintain all units in condition to function effectively, at existing strength and without further training, when employed in minor emergencies by State or Federal authority; and

To provide a sufficiently trained force, capable of rapid expansion to war strength, which can be employed with the minimum delay in time of war as an effective component of the Army of the United States.

In the attainment of these objectives, basic training of individuals, of units to include the company, and of staffs to include that of the division, is the immediate goal. Corps area commanders have authority to permit qualified units appropriately to extend their training beyond the basic field.

For the training year 1930-31, special emphasis was placed upon certain phases of basic training as follows:

All arms and services: Discipline, leadership, chemical warfare.

Infantry: Marksmanship with all of its weapons, the tactical employment of its various weapons through the medium of appropriate combat exercises, and in defense against aircraft.

Field Artillery: Method of attack against fast-moving targets such as tanks and armored cars.

Coast Artillery: Spotting sections for observation of coast artillery fire.

Cavalry: Riding, use of weapons, care of animals, marching, bivouacking, tactics.

Aviation: Communications, photography, towing and tracking for anti-aircraft artillery.

Medical Department: Medical Department detachments—basic military training. Medical regiments—military and medical training to enable them to function with their units.

The general results have been good.

In accordance with instructions from the Militia Bureau, the rating of "very satisfactory" has been eliminated. Hereafter only "satisfactory" and "unsatisfactory" are to be used; items formerly rated "VS" are now to be set forth under "commendations." Field inspections are to be conducted by a board of officers, a procedure which is sure to arrive at a more accurate rating of the unit.

ARMORY TRAINING

National Guard commanders who are responsible for training programs are realizing that armory training is preparation for field training, and that, therefore, the closest coordination in the preparation of the two training programs is essential. Officers have shown improvement in their knowledge and grasp of training management, and armory training has advanced.

Based on the allotted strength the attendance at armory training during the past year was approximately 80 per cent, an increase of 5 per cent over that of the previous year.

The results of armory inspections are shown in Table X facing this page.

FIELD TRAINING

The attendance at the field training camps has shown a very high percentage of the enrolled strength, the aggregate for the year being 172,907. This is a very clear-cut indication of the effectiveness of the National Guard from the standpoint of strength and of its ability to provide a reliable force for use in case of emergency.

Improvement in armory training and a better coordination of its programs with those of field training have made for a decided improvement in the latter. The new system of field inspection is expected to become a valuable factor of training in itself.

In some camps the number of recruits has been such as to adversely affect the training of the organizations, but with a better understanding of this problem it is believed a satisfactory arrangement will be worked out in most cases, to insure their receiving the basic instruction for recruits prior to coming to the camp.

A total of 721 reserve officers trained with the National Guard in camp during 1930. All corps area commanders but one favored such training. Reports of representatives of the Militia Bureau who observed the training rated the policy a success, and it will be continued in 1931.

In general the training of the National Guard is satisfactory, and at a higher level than ever before. A résumé of inspection reports for the field training period of 1930 is included in Table XI facing this page.

SUPPLEMENTAL TRAINING

Lack of funds has precluded the authorization of supplemental training for National Guard troops during the past year. However, the States of Iowa, and North Dakota held 4-day schools in prepara-

TABLE X.—Consolidated annual armory inspection report, National Guard, 1931

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 1 year's service			Attendance at drill during 12 months prior to inspection			Average number drills or assemblies held during 12 months prior to inspection	Average state of discipline of organization	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—		Average status as to care and use of animals	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	Average degree of proficiency in—							
	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Warrant 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	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	Organization training in other general subjects applicable to each arm	
Infantry.....	5,327	78	80,272	85	1	40	4	341	5,416	79	80,653	5,498	80	90,788	153	4	31,246	5,343	76	68,649	48.0	S	625	31	548	1,029	175	1,131	73	S	S	S	S	S	S	968	236	1,152	580	87.5	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Field Artillery.....	2,717	50	28,729	16		17	1	110	2,734	50	28,856	2,840	50	31,945	87	2	10,910	2,649	50	24,737	47.5	S	199	20	173	350	42	363	29	S	S	S	S	S	157	235	429	151	81.5	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
Cavalry.....	807	16	10,369	18		9		64	825	16	10,442	851	17	11,472	27	1	4,129	781	17	8,868	46.8	S	68	10	75	112	41	136	17	S	S	S	S	S	105	48	137	94	82.7	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
Coast Artillery.....	883	19	11,881	1		7		67	884	19	11,955	909	19	13,017	43	1	4,628	866	20	9,820	48.4	S	83	5	45	111	22	123	10	S	S	S	S	S	80	53	201	70	89.1	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
Engineers.....	485	14	6,722	13		1		31	498	14	6,754	507	14	7,713	21	1	2,920	500	14	5,703	47.8	S	32	6	41	63	16	73	6	S	S	S	S	S	55	24	87	45	81.1	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
Quartermaster Corps.....	120		1,919					13	120		1,932	128		2,199	7		690	122		1,673	45.5	S	25	1	26	46	6	47	5	S	S	S	S	S	32	20	43	13	78.3	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
Signal Corps.....	7		128					7	7		128	7		144			57	9		162	49.0	S	1			1	1		S	S	S	S	S	1		1		90.0	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		
Medical Department.....	436	14	5,083					28	436	14	5,116	456	15	5,923	31	1	2,079	423	15	4,537	48.2	S	60	1	52	98	15	102	11	S	S	S	S	S	15	98	2	5	81.3	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
Air Corps.....	311		1,535	8		10		7	319		1,552	367		1,763	27		628	283		1,473	48.1	S	18	1	2	12	9	16	5	S	S	S	S	S	7	14	34	11	74.8	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
Miscellaneous.....	1,086		5,187	20		2		13	1,119		5,201	1,243		5,819	19		1,744	1,163		4,435	47.8	S	145	3	61	183	26	195	14	S	S	S	S	S	123	86	115	40	88.1	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
Total.....	12,179	191	151,830	161	1	86	18	673	12,358	192	152,589	12,806	195	170,783	415	10	59,031	12,079	192	129,907	47.7	S	1,256	78	1,023	2,004	353	2,187	170	S	325	43	S	S	S	1,543	814	2,201	979	83.4	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

¹ Average for all organizations; S., satisfactory.

TABLE XI.—Consolidated Annual Field Inspection Report, National Guard, 1930. (S., satisfactory; V. S., very satisfactory)

Branch	Personnel																Marksmanship and gunner qualifications		Animals	Motor vehicles		Discipline		Train- ing	General comments		Commissioned person- nel			Organization rating										
	1				2				3	4		5	6				7		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16	17	18	19			20	21		22			
	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' mili- tary training camp grad- uates in organization				(A) Number rated Air Corps pilots in organiza- tion		Number qualified as gunners	Fitting efficiency of organization (artil- lery only)	Numbe, hired for encampment	Number bired for encampment	Proficiency attained by organization in driving and use of motor vehicles in convey or other training	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 instruc- tion?	Per cent of readiness for offensive com- bat service considering only present personnel as to training	Assuming organization recruited to war strength and completely equipped, estimate period of organ- izational training required to prepare it for offensive combat service	Proficiency of—			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				Officers	Noncommissioned officers	Commanding off- cers above captain		Staff officers	Company officers		Satisfactory	Very satisfactory	
Infantry	5,154	82	82,435	329	2,009	187	1	8,601	20	207	13,658	48	44	1,006	1,188	713	518	347	9	1	575	3,000	1,046	11	S	S	V. S.	V. S.	S	Yes	72.2	3 months	V. S.	V. S.	S	V. S.	867	811	7	
Field Artillery	2,583	49	29,649	214	1,163	136		2,270	9	97	4,650	23	164	200	320	225	139	92	2		47	1,384	896	37	S	S	V. S.	V. S.	S	Yes	73.4	do.	V. S.	V. S.	S	V. S.	344	290	5	
Cavalry	745	18	10,298	75	828	26		1,090	5	27	1,625	2	11	201	150	101	76	45	4		1	112	1,246	9	S	S	V. S.	V. S.	S	Yes	75.4	do.	V. S.	V. S.	S	V. S.	119	105	1	
Coast Artillery	838	19	12,117	69	386	17		773		17	1,808	11	1	90	153	122	74	51	6			552	2,575	V. S.	6	S	S	V. S.	V. S.	S	Yes	75.4	2 months	V. S.	V. S.	V. S.	V. S.	93	164	
Engineers	455	14	6,975	44	233	15		780	2	23	1,270	4		184	110	80	43	45				121	7	S	S	V. S.	V. S.	S	Yes	71.1	do.	V. S.	V. S.	S	V. S.	69	71			
Quartermaster Corps	117		1,944	11	84	2		152	13	295	1		20	8	4	8						162	12	V. S.	V. S.	V. S.	V. S.	S	Yes	75.6	do.	V. S.	S	V. S.	V. S.	37	27			
Signal Corps	6		124	2	6	1		22		4	18			1										V. S.	V. S.	S	S	S	Yes	70.0	3 months	V. S.	S	S	S	3				
Medical Department	430	14	5,538	8	0	26	1	419			924	1	34	56	61	28	17	11	2			68	4	S	S	V. S.	V. S.	S	Yes	82.6	2 months	V. S.	V. S.	V. S.	V. S.	41	89			
Air Corps	353		1,615	17	81	37		160	1	7	279	2	65	17	13	11	9	277	116			4		S	S	V. S.	V. S.	S	Yes	75.1	do.	V. S.	S	V. S.	V. S.	24	22	1		
Miscellaneous	1,062		5,324	7	33	125		666	1	7	820	9	1	165	69	48	28	28				318	2	S	V. S.	V. S.	V. S.	S	Yes	79.6	do.	V. S.	V. S.	V. S.	V. S.	64	127	1		
Total	11,773	196	150,019	776	4,327	572	2	14,963	38	402	25,345	99	257	1,972	2,089	1,338	911	635	300	117	1,175	7,116	V. S.	3,623	97	S	S	V. S.	V. S.	S	Yes	75.1	12.5 months	V. S.	V. S.	V. S.	V. S.	1,661	1,706	15

¹ Average for all organizations.

tion for the regular field training at State expense. In each of these schools a comprehensive schedule of instruction was followed with very satisfactory results. These States are to be commended for their marked interest and initiative.

RANGE FIRING, SMALL ARMS

The improvement in small arms practice during the year has not been as great as might reasonably be expected considering the amount of ammunition expended and the number of qualifications attained. The percentage of men qualified does not indicate satisfactory progress and it is believed that this condition is, in general, due to the two principal causes: Lack of efficient preparatory instruction, and failure to develop sufficient coaches of proper caliber for assignment to firing points during range practice. To correct this condition, the Militia Bureau directed that schools be established during the armory training period in each National Guard organization for the training of company officers and noncommissioned officers to fit them for duty as instructors and coaches in marksmanship.

There is still a lack of proper attention to training in the use of auxiliary weapons. The importance and desirability of such training has been brought to the attention of the National Guard and more satisfactory progress is expected.

During the past year the Militia Bureau has continued the policy of establishing small-arms ranges at home stations. This practice has resulted in increased interest in marksmanship throughout the National Guard. The policy will be continued in so far as funds permit.

The following data represent a compilation of small-arms firing reports for the target year 1930:

Rifle:	
Number authorized to fire	80,300
Number completing prescribed course	37,560
Number qualified	22,884
Percentage completing prescribed course	46.7
Percentage qualified of those authorized to fire	28.4
Percentage qualified of those completing the course	60.8
Pistol, dismounted:	
Number authorized to fire	70,293
Number completing prescribed course	33,583
Number qualified	18,099
Percentage completing prescribed course	47.7
Percentage qualified of those authorized to fire	25.7
Percentage qualified of those completing the course	53.8
Pistol, mounted:	
Number authorized to fire	5,018
Number completing prescribed course	1,729
Number qualified	800
Percentage completing prescribed course	37.1
Percentage qualified of those authorized to fire	21.3
Percentage qualified of those completing the course	58.1
Machine gun:	
Number authorized to fire	15,523
Number completing prescribed course	8,281
Number qualified	4,892
Percentage completing prescribed course	53.3
Percentage qualified of those authorized to fire	31.5
Percentage qualified of those completing the course	59.0

Automatic rifle:

Number authorized to fire.....	5, 018
Number completing prescribed course.....	1, 729
Number qualified.....	1, 131
Percentage completing prescribed course.....	34. 4
Percentage qualified of those authorized to fire.....	22. 5
Percentage qualified of those completing the course.....	65. 4

37-mm gun and 3-inch trench mortar:

Number authorized to fire.....	3, 233
Number completing prescribed course.....	1, 453
Number qualified.....	1, 203
Percentage completing prescribed course.....	44. 9
Percentage qualified of those authorized to fire.....	37. 2
Percentage qualified of those completing the course.....	82. 7

SERVICE PRACTICE, FIELD ARTILLERY

Firing reports for the year 1930 show that 54,541 rounds of ammunition, 75-mm shell and shrapnel; 155-mm (howitzer and gun) shell, shrapnel; and sand loaded projectiles and 37-mm shell were fired in 3,376 problems, an average of 16.1 rounds per problem. Thirty per cent of the problems were percussion precision adjustments; 15 per cent were percussion bracket adjustments; and 55 per cent were time bracket adjustments. Two hundred and thirty-one problems were fired with lateral observation and 22 were fired with an airplane observer.

These reports further show that the conduct of service practice of field artillery organizations of the National Guard was more profitable, with few exceptions, than in former years. A large number of organizations based their problems on tactical situations and assumed interesting service conditions. These assumptions included the wearing of gas masks by gun squads, the smoking of battery positions, the taking of air photographs of battery installations, and in one regiment the use of a gridded airplane mosaic as the basis for its service practice.

AERIAL GUNNERY

During the past year there was noticeable improvement with respect to aerial gunnery and with the advent of new flying equipment and decidedly improved airdrome and installation facilities in many squadrons the situation regarding this type of training will be much better.

Tow target installations have proven satisfactory and the cooperation between antiaircraft units and air squadrons productive of good results.

COAST ARTILLERY TARGET PRACTICE

Harbor defense.—Seacoast practices were generally better in 1930 as compared with those of former years. If these practices are divided into two groups, with those having attained a score of 40 or better in the first and those with a score of less than 40 in the second, we will find that 60 per cent of the harbor defense batteries are in the first group. Of the 74 target practices held by National Guard batteries 9 were classified as excellent; 9 very good; 16 good; 17 fair; and 27 were unclassified.

Firing was held at the following average ranges:

	Yards
155-mm. G. P. F. gun practice-----	6, 782
6-inch gun practice-----	7, 777
10-inch gun practice-----	9, 658
12-inch gun practice-----	11, 727
12-inch mortar practice-----	5, 947

Antiaircraft.—An improvement is noted in the general results attained by antiaircraft gun and machine gun batteries as compared with records of previous years. Searchlight batteries were handicapped due to shortage of sound locator equipment. One of the 10 searchlight batteries conducted a satisfactory practice by using equipment borrowed from the Regular Army.

Of the 40 antiaircraft practices held in 1930, 7 were classified as excellent; 9 very good; 7 good; 7 fair; and 10 were unclassified. Gun practices (3-inch guns) were held at an average slant range of 4,176 yards; machine gun (30-caliber guns) at an average slant range of 835 yards.

MUSKETRY AND COMBAT FIRING

The Militia Bureau has taken definite steps during the past year to improve the training in musketry and combat firing by issuing instructions covering the training to be followed in preparation therefor. There is still a lack of proper facilities for this class of fire in a majority of the camps which is a serious handicap to effective training. A number of the larger camps have adequate ranges for this training and additional facilities will be provided as rapidly as funds will permit. The training of the National Guard in musketry and combat firing in general is satisfactory.

REGULAR ARMY PERSONNEL ON DUTY WITH THE NATIONAL GUARD

There is a demand for additional instructors and sergeant-instructors. Some of these requests have come from newly organized units, while others have come from units having less than the number recognized as the necessary minimum. The Militia Bureau, under the limitations imposed by the War Department as to numbers, is endeavoring to distribute this instructor personnel so that eventually each tactical organization may have its proportionate number of instructors.

Based on a survey made during the year, it is estimated that 17 additional instructors are needed to meet the minimum requirements. The number of Regular Army officers authorized for duty with the National Guard is 471, one additional air officer having been authorized for duty in the Militia Bureau since last year.

The number of sergeant-instructors, which heretofore had not been definitely limited, has now been fixed at the present number, 590.

NATIONAL MATCHES, 1930

The National Guard was represented at the national matches, 1930, by teams from the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and each of the States except Nevada, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, and Wisconsin. This made a total of 45 teams, which is an increase of 1 over the number participating in 1929. 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 these matches are grouped in four classes, following the completion of the national rifle team match, as follows: Classes A, B, C, and unclassified.

For the purpose of this classification the service teams are grouped by themselves and are additional in each class to those included therein from the National Guard, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, Citizens' Military Training Camps, Organized Reserves, and civilians. 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, 1930, 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

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 5. Oregon. | 11. Arizona. |
| 8. Massachusetts. | 12. District of Columbia. |
| 9. Washington. | 13. Connecticut. |
| 10. Ohio. | 15. North Dakota. |

CLASS B

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 19. California. | 25. Michigan. |
| 20. New York. | 26. New Jersey. |
| 23. Illinois. | 27. New Mexico. |

CLASS C

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 29. Iowa. | 34. Colorado. |
| 30. Vermont. | 36. Louisiana. |
| 33. Minnesota. | 37. Hawaii. |

The total number of National Guard teams classified was 20, an increase of 1 over 1929. This is a very creditable showing considering that 8 are in class A after competition with 108 teams representing the National Guard, Organized Reserves, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, Citizens' Military Training Camps, American Legion, and civilians.

The outstanding National Guard team at the 1930 matches was that from Oregon, which 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 the aggregate score made by the 20 high National Guard competitors in the President's match. The united service match was not fired, but the aggregate score 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 second place in the united service match, with the following team selected for the highest scores in the President's match:

- | | |
|--|---|
| Second Lieut. G. S. Cook, Washington. | Master Sergt. G. L. Eden, Massachusetts. |
| Master Sergt. C. Shockro, Massachusetts. | Master Sergt. T. Dunleavy, Massachusetts. |
| Sergt. W. C. Meline, North Dakota. | Second Lieut. R. E. Meister, Washington. |
| First Sergt. L. C. Hanelt, North Dakota. | Second Lieut. P. D. Swindler, Ohio. |
| First Sergt. F. L. Fenton, California. | |

First Sergt. W. W. Burnham, Washington.
 Sergt. C. E. Smith, Arkansas.
 Sergt. H. A. James, New York.
 First Sergt. C. H. Nydell, Washington.
 Capt. A. J. Griffin, Arizona.

Sergt. D. Hildebrand, Arkansas.
 First Sergt. C. E. Hein, Oregon.
 First Lieut. W. H. Peoples, Florida.
 Capt. A. F. Carden, Florida.
 First Lieut. P. W. Schurtz, New Mexico.

The small-arms firing school was conducted in a highly efficient manner and valuable instruction was imparted to all in attendance. All National Guard personnel were required to attend unless they held a certificate of proficiency from a previous school. Very few availed themselves of this exemption and practically all attended for the material benefit which they would derive both in the matches and as instructors in rifle marksmanship with their organizations.

The instruction given at the school in antiaircraft marksmanship has proven to be of great benefit to the National Guard. Attendance was voluntary, but practically all National Guard officers in attendance at the matches attended, completed the course, and received certificates as qualified instructors in antiaircraft firing.

ARMY SERVICE SCHOOLS

During the school year which ended June 30, 1931, 295 officers and 131 enlisted men of the National Guard were authorized to attend regular and special courses at Army service schools. This increase of 28 officers and 1 enlisted man over the number sent last year was made possible by an increase of \$25,750 in funds available for this purpose. These courses are becoming more popular each year. During the past year it was possible to authorize attendance of only about 50 per cent of the personnel who made applications therefor.

The schools and courses at which National Guard personnel were represented, the lengths of courses and the number of officers and enlisted men who attended each course are shown in the following table:

TABLE XII.—Attendance at service schools

Schools	Courses	Length of courses	Number attending
Army War College	{ G-1	4 weeks	3 officers.
Command and General Staff	{ G-2	do	4 officers.
	National Guard and reserve officers.	3 months	9 officers.
Infantry	{ Field officers	6 weeks	18 officers.
	{ Company officers	3 months	91 officers.
	{ Communications (enlisted)	4 months	50 enlisted men.
Tank	{ Company officers	3 months	3 officers.
Field Artillery	{ Field officers	6 weeks	8 officers.
	{ Battery officers	3 months	45 officers.
	{ Enlisted specialists	4 months	27 enlisted men.
Coast Artillery	{ Field officers	2 months	2 officers.
	{ Battery officers	do	20 officers.
	{ Enlisted specialists	3 months	10 enlisted men.
Cavalry	{ Field officers	6 weeks	7 officers.
	{ Troop officers	3 months	17 officers.
	{ Noncommissioned officers	5 months	9 enlisted men.
Engineers	{ Company officers	3 months	14 officers.
Air Corps Technical School	{ Officers	do	7 officers.
	{ Enlisted specialists	6 weeks to 8 months	19 enlisted men.
Aviation Medicine	{ Flight surgeons	1 month	3 officers.
Medical Field Service	{ Field officers	6 weeks	10 officers.
	{ Noncommissioned officers	2 months	15 enlisted men.
Signal Corps	{ Company officers	3 months	12 officers.
Chemical Warfare	{ Line and staff	do	6 officers.
	{ Unit gas	6 weeks	4 officers.
Quartermaster	{ Special	2½ months	11 officers.
Ordnance	{ Special maintenance	6 weeks	1 officer.
	{ Maintenance	4½ months	1 enlisted man.

Of the number sent to schools 10 officers and 6 enlisted men failed to meet the educational qualifications to satisfactorily complete courses; 2 officers and 1 enlisted man failed to graduate on account of sickness; 3 officers and 9 enlisted men were relieved shortly after reporting for duty at schools because of physical disability.

During the past year a requirement has been put into effect that the application of every officer must be accompanied by a certificate from a medical officer stating positively that the applicant is physically qualified to perform the strenuous duties required of a student at the Army service schools. Also more searching inquiry is being made into the educational qualifications of those authorized to attend. While the number of failures due to various causes has not been excessive, continued effort will be made to cut the number to an absolute minimum.

The appropriation for the attendance of National Guard personnel at service schools during the past year was \$375,000. This sum provides for only about half the number that desired to take advantage of this important form of military training. Due to the limited time available for training and the wide distribution of National Guard organizations, the Army service schools provide an invaluable means of instruction for selected officers and enlisted men, who, upon return to their local organizations, are well qualified to serve as instructors.

With a greater appreciation of the value of the courses offered at these Army service schools and a gradual increase in the strength of the National Guard, provision should be made for an addition to the appropriation for this essential form of instruction. At least \$450,000 should be authorized for this purpose in future years. This amount would provide for the attendance of approximately 370 officers and 140 enlisted men annually, or about 2.8 per cent of the present commissioned and less than one-tenth of 1 per cent of the enlisted strength of the National Guard.

Twenty enlisted men of the National Guard were admitted to the United States Military Academy on July 1, 1930; 20 qualified for admission July 1, 1931.

TABLE XIII.—*National Guard officers attending service schools, fiscal years 1920 to 1931, inclusive*

BY STATES			
Alabama	54	Louisiana	33
Arizona	19	Maine	46
Arkansas	55	Maryland	50
California	79	Massachusetts	145
Colorado	51	Michigan	75
Connecticut	68	Minnesota	82
Delaware	9	Mississippi	25
District of Columbia	24	Missouri	79
Florida	45	Montana	17
Georgia	57	Nebraska	29
Hawaii	23	New Hampshire	14
Idaho	26	New Jersey	68
Illinois	118	New Mexico	19
Indiana	83	New York	203
Iowa	58	North Carolina	58
Kansas	70	North Dakota	16
Kentucky	40	Ohio	127

Oklahoma	89	Utah	36
Oregon	55	Vermont	28
Pennsylvania	165	Virginia	60
Porto Rico	18	Washington	68
Rhode Island	33	West Virginia	25
South Carolina	40	Wisconsin	88
South Dakota	23	Wyoming	10
Tennessee	43		
Texas	136	Total	2,882

BY SCHOOLS

Army War College	154	Aviation Medicine	21
Command and General Staff	102	Air Corps	99
Infantry	1,140	Signal Corps	79
Field Artillery	517	Tank	24
Coast Artillery	172	Chemical Warfare	50
Cavalry	237	Miscellaneous	47
Engineer	146		
Medical Corps	94	Total	2,882

The cooperation of chiefs of arms and services, commandants and faculty members of schools by providing suitable courses of instruction and by rendering painstaking assistance to students toward profitable graduation is sincerely appreciated.

USE OF NATIONAL GUARD IN EMERGENCIES

No attempt is made in this report to cover the activities of the National Guard in State service, beyond stating that this service has been of considerable extent and of great value to the State concerned.

The reports indicate a wide range in variety and character of the use of the National Guard by the various States in emergencies. In fact the record shows very clearly that the guard has proven the main dependence of the State whenever an unusual situation, or one with which the normal agencies were unable to cope, has arisen. It has been the reliance of the States not only in upholding law, maintaining order, and protecting life and property when the civil authorities have failed or required additional support, but in the work of relief, rescue, and rehabilitation in case of public calamity, disaster, or distress.

In some States it has been interesting to note that definite plans of operation have been prepared covering almost every conceivable emergency, to the end that the National Guard may be ready to function promptly and efficiently upon call.

REPORTS OF CORPS AREA COMMANDERS

The commanding generals of corps areas and departments are in large degree charged with the supervision of the training of the National Guard. The support and cooperation accorded the Militia Bureau by them has been most valuable and sincerely appreciated, and their uniformly cordial relationships with the State authorities has been most helpful.

The following digests from their reports are of interest.

FIRST CORPS AREA

General.—The state of the National Guard of this corps area, as compared to what might have reasonably been expected, is considered excellent. Its advancement, as compared to the fiscal year 1930, from a training standpoint, is considered excellent, also. Practically all organizations have been instructed in chemical warfare training during the armory period and will receive further training in this respect during their summer encampments. Notable improvement has been noted in the field artillery, engineer, and signal troops, as well as the usual anticipated improvement of infantry. The number of officers and enlisted men taking branch extension courses is still on the increase.

Weak points.—No outstanding weak points observed.

Strong points.—Combined training of the Two hundred and forty-first Coast Artillery (Massachusetts) and Two hundred and forty-second Coast Artillery (Connecticut) at Forts Wright, Terry, and Michie, the training to include a battle practice after the conclusion of the usual field training of these organizations.

Coordination of details with respect to the National Guard air squadrons of this corps area furnishing air missions, as they so successfully did the past year, involving spotting, towing, and tracking for the National Guard coast artillery regiments.

The liberality of the various State legislatures regarding National Guard affairs this past year.—The State of Connecticut acquired the area at East Lynn, near Niantic, known as the Fred Stone Ranch, comprising 2,300 acres.

Recommendations.—The completion of the National Guard camp sites at Camps Williams and Devens.

SECOND CORPS AREA

General.—Condition in general is very satisfactory except in the State of Delaware, which is not believed to be up to the standard that might reasonably be expected, although in some respects there has been improvement. The state of advancement as compared with the fiscal year 1930, has been gratifying. There has been uniform advance in training, especially in the battlefield essentials of all arms. Due to increase in the number of applicants for enlistment in the National Guard thereby permitting certain degree of selection, personnel is of higher quality.

Weak points.—Failure of some States to provide adequate armory facilities. Obsolete motor equipment.

Strong points.—Higher morale and esprit de corps. Absence of internal politics in the guard.

Recommendations.—That obsolete motor equipment be replaced; that ammunition allowance be increased.

THIRD CORPS AREA

General.—The two infantry divisions and the additional artillery brigade (corps troops) and the cavalry brigade (army troops) are completely organized, except for certain small minor units, and functioning smoothly and efficiently.

Except as to the proficiency in the use of weapons by the guard as a whole and the training of the Twenty-eighth Division aviation, the National Guard has reached a satisfactory state of efficiency in basic training.

The advancement of the guard has been quite marked in the following:

1. A higher average attendance at armory drill than for the fiscal year 1930 or prior years.

2. Attendance at the various camps was greater than in any former camp since the World War. Many companies had 100 per cent present.

3. Building of new armories, remodeling and repairing of existing armories, and improvement of camp sites.

4. A closer application to his duties by the individual guardsman.

5. The Fifty-fourth Field Artillery Brigade organization has been completed with the exception of the headquarters battery and the One Hundred and Fourth Ammunition Train.

6. Increase in number of vaccinations over 1930 is 5,877.

Weak points.—1. Turnover in personnel.

2. Lack of suitable armories in the District of Columbia and in certain localities in Virginia and Pennsylvania.

Strong points.—1. The allocation of more than half of the National Guard to one State, and the close and cordial cooperation between States.

2. Well-established training camps within the corps area for each State except the District of Columbia.

3. Utilization of certain of the Regular Army installations for the field training, particularly at Tobyhanna, Carlisle Barracks, Fort George G. Meade, and Middletown air depot.

4. Excellent armories in Pennsylvania and Maryland, and good prospects for State aid in Virginia.

Recommendations.—1. Greater importance should be attached to proficiency in the use of weapons—auxiliary as well as primary—in armory and field inspections.

2. Additional funds should be provided to enable each State to maintain the authorized peace-strength equipment.

3. The obsolete and nearly worn-out motor transportation presents a difficult problem. A replacement program should be adopted as soon as possible. Modern type of ambulances should be provided without delay.

4. Local target ranges should be established wherever possible.

5. Protection by vaccination prior to camp attendance should be required.

6. More visits of instruction to units not at home stations of instructors and more travel funds.

FOURTH CORPS AREA

General.—The state of the National Guard in this corps area, as compared to what might reasonably be expected of this component of the Army, is generally satisfactory except in one State where armory and stable facilities are not considered fully adequate for the care of Federal property, or to materially aid basic training.

The state of advancement as compared to 1930, particularly from a training standpoint, has been marked generally except in one State.

Weak points.—1. General high annual turnover in personnel.
 2. Inadequate armory, stable, and storage facilities.
 3. Too few local small-arms ranges in some States.
 4. Delays in submitting requisitions and procrastination in securing the action of surveying officers in several States.

5. Reports on field artillery target practice have been quite generally incomplete and delayed.

6. Some States still lack a sound method or system for determining eligibility for commission or promotion prior to a candidate's appearance before a board.

7. There are not enough regularly well-conducted and supervised schools for officers, noncommissioned officers, and specialists conducted on other than drill nights in some States.

Strong points.—1. Better mess management at all camps.

2. More careful preparation and execution of training programs and schedules.

3. Almost 100 per cent enrollment of 30 division field and staff officers in appropriate Army extension courses. Commendable progress in staff training in the Thirty-first divisional area.

4. Interstate teamwork. Splendid relations, amicable cooperation with these headquarters and with each other.

5. Better general preparation for inspections.

6. Good spirit, keen interest, general ambition to play the game fairly and to get results.

Recommendations.—1. The States of the Thirty-first divisional area issue necessary orders to require field and staff officers to pursue appropriate Army Extension courses as a qualification for pay.

2. That practical staff training be extended down to include battalions and that funds be set aside for eventual assembling of brigades in camps so that brigade commanders may arrange suitable CPXs.

3. That each State adjutant general require that organizations check property and place necessary items on survey within a month of their return from camp, requisitions forwarded promptly when surveys are acted upon, and United States property and disbursing officers instructed to forward all requisitions to corps area headquarters not later than March 15.

4. That steps be taken to replace motor equipment.

FIFTH CORPS AREA

General.—1. State of the National Guard: Very satisfactory as compared with what reasonably might be expected. The satisfactory understanding and cooperation between the National Guard and corps area headquarters continues.

2. State of advancement compared to fiscal year 1930: A special effort was made to improve tactical training of all units, and especially the combat training of company, troop and battery subdivisions. Command and staff training was had. Attention was given to interior administration. There was progress in all lines of endeavor and a general improvement as compared with fiscal year 1930.

Weak points.—The outstanding weak points are: None.

Strong points.—The outstanding strong points are:

1. Maintenance of high standards.

2. Quality of personnel.

3. Increased interest.
 4. Procurement, care, maintenance and storage of property of all classes.
 5. Sound training methods.
 6. The active National Guard units, consisting of two Infantry divisions and one Cavalry brigade in this corps area, could prepare for any emergency after a very short period of intensive training and after equipment had been received. In the event of increase to war strength by selective service, this period would be lengthened.
- Recommendations: None.

SIXTH CORPS AREA

General.—The state of the National Guard in this corps area as compared to what might reasonably be expected is generally very satisfactory.

From the standpoint of training, and in administration as well, the Guard as a whole is in a more satisfactory state as compared to the fiscal year 1930. The following improvements have been noted:

1. Improved drill attendance and attendance at field training camps.
2. An increase in qualifications with the rifle and pistol, and improvement in marksmanship training and instruction of gunners.
3. Increased attendance at and interest in officers' schools.
4. Some decrease in turnover of enlisted personnel and a noticeable improvement in the type of men.
5. Improvement in both the preparation and execution of training programs.

6. Decided improvement in troop messes at training camps due to successful schools in mess management.

7. Great improvement has been made in the Illinois National Guard in connection with the care of property and in administration.

Weak points.—1. Inadequate basic training of officers and non-commissioned officers. This applies particularly to junior officers.

2. Small proportion of senior officers, particularly division and brigade staff officers of the Thirty-third Division who have had the benefit of the Command and General Staff course.

3. Lack of officers in staff groups of Infantry units, most especially in battalions, due to present tables of organization.

Strong points.—1. Large proportion of officers, especially in field grades, with World War experience and small turnover in this class of officers. Strong nucleus of excellent officers who are high class men with sound military viewpoint and unquestioned probity who are interested in the welfare of the National Guard.

2. Liberal financial support by State legislatures and by communities in which organizations are located.

3. Well-established field training camp within each State.

4. Excellent small arms range at Camp Logan, Ill., which is also suitable and available for service practice by the antiaircraft artillery and for gunnery practice by the Thirty-third Division aviation.

5. The location of the Thirty-third Division command and staff (with few exceptions) and the command and staffs of two brigades in Chicago.

6. From the standpoint of the National Guard as a State force, the preparation of complete detailed emergency plans, white, covering various classes of domestic disturbances.

7. Organization, discipline, and training in accordance with Regular Army methods including a clear recognition of the functions and responsibilities of commanders in the chain of command.

8. Continued marked loyalty and enthusiasm of officers due to leadership of higher State military authorities.

9. Excellent armory and camp facilities for training and for care and handling of property in Michigan and Wisconsin.

Recommendations.—1. Beginning with year 1932, stop all issue of war manufacture caliber .30 ammunition.

2. The issue of manual-drawn carts to all machine-gun, howitzer, and headquarters units.

3. Inauguration of program of replacement of World War motor equipment.

4. Adoption of definite policy of annual animal replacement by purchase at Regular Army contract price.

5. The organization of the missing units in the following regiments (in order of priority): Two hundred and second Coast Artillery Regiment (AA); One hundred and twenty-third Field Artillery (howitzer); One hundred eighth Medical Regiment.

SEVENTH CORPS AREA

General.—The state of the National Guard is satisfactory. Of approximately 500 units only three were given an unsatisfactory rating during the 1931 annual armory inspections.

The training of the National Guard during the fiscal year 1931 showed improvement and progress over the preceding year, particularly in the planning and execution of combat exercises and in the instruction given to higher command and staff during the armory training period. Instruction in the use of chemical warfare agents has been given a larger place than heretofore, and all concerned appear to better realize the powerful agent this subject may prove when properly used.

Weak points.—None outstanding.

Strong points.—None outstanding.

Recommendations.—1. That obsolete and worn-out motor vehicles be replaced by more modern and serviceable ones.

2. That divisional air units be equipped with the necessary tools and parts for assembling target-towing apparatus for antiaircraft artillery units; and that these air units hold their field training at the same time and place as the antiaircraft units.

EIGHTH AREA CORPS

General.—The state of the National Guard of this corps area is considered very satisfactory. This statement is based on personal inspections made by the corps area commander and corps area staff officers at field training camps; from reports of instructors and from the results obtained at the annual armory and field inspections. During the armory period a minimum of time was devoted to refresher instruction in fundamentals; the greater part of the time has

been devoted to extending the scope of training, to prepare the way and lead up to field exercises simulating, as nearly as possible, the condition of actual modern warfare. In addition to the fundamental training, the following instruction was especially stressed, to include:

1. Tactical walks.
2. Command post exercises.
3. Map maneuver problems.
4. Units armed with the rifle, combat exercises.
5. Teamwork.
6. Chemical warfare instruction and designation of unit gas officer for each battalion or similar unit.
7. Inspection and tests.
8. Army extension courses.
9. Maneuvers simulating actual modern warfare conditions.

The state of advancement of the National Guard of this corps area as compared with the fiscal year 1930 is considered very favorable. It will be noted in the following tables that a great increase in efficiency was obtained:

1. Officers' and noncommissioned officers' school courses:

Army extension course.—These courses show marked improvement. The following is a comparison between enrollments during 1930 and 1931:

	1930		1931
Officers.....	1, 071	Officers.....	1, 143
Enlisted men.....	126	Enlisted men.....	360

Command and staff.—It is believed that more real progress has been made in this than in other lines. For the armory period problems are prepared after the summer camps, and during weekly school assemblies they work out these problems once or twice a month. In the field period the same problem is continued and completed in a minimum of 20 hours of general terrain exercises and command post exercises.

2. Annual armory inspections:

	1930		1931
VS.....	274	S.....	341
S.....	82	U.....	20
U.....	3		
VU.....	1		

The comparison in the above table does not mean that the high standard heretofore reached has depreciated, but on the contrary the units show a higher standard than last year due to the stringent scope of rating set by these headquarters. The 2-way rating plan in effect this year and the requirements set by these headquarters is thought to be an improvement over previous years.

3. *Target practice.*—Increased interest in rifle practice is evidenced due to the installation of new target and combat ranges.

4. *Field training.*—The entire National Guard of this corps area has completed its field training during the year. The training has been progressive and has been very satisfactory.

5. *Aviation.*—The Thirty-sixth Division Air Squadron operated with its division and with the Fifty-sixth Cavalry Brigade; the Forty-fifth Division Squadron operated with the Colorado National Guard camp, which consisted of aerial gunnery, photography, bombing, radio communication, and night flying.

6. Messes and mess management were considered improved during the year and operated very satisfactorily.

Weak points.—1. Lack of State-owned armories, which is a State function.

2. State politics have been, at least in two cases, detrimental to the proper administration of the National Guard.

3. Large turnover in the enlisted personnel.

4. Old motor equipment.

5. Lack of horses.

Strong points.—1. High morale and esprit de corps.

2. High class of personnel.

3. Increased interest toward attainment of higher ratings at annual armory inspections.

4. Increased scope of training.

5. Keen interest and enthusiasm in their work.

6. Messes and mess management.

7. The concentration of the guard in this corps area in large camps for field training, thus permitting practical experience in the larger aspects in supply, logistics, and administration.

8. The care and preservation of Federal property is very satisfactory, and storehouses have been constructed at each camp site to store property not actually needed at home stations.

9. Increasingly friendly and cooperative relations between these headquarters and State authorities, and the instructors and the guard.

Recommendations.—1. Discontinue sending field officers to Army War College, and use funds to send company officers to basic schools of their respective arms.

2. Replace old motor equipment as funds become available.

3. As a means of reducing expenditures against appropriations, recommend that the field artillery of the National Guard be tractor-drawn.

NINTH CORPS AREA

General.—The state of the National Guard in this corps area is very satisfactory. The training of command and staff and the basic and higher training of units continued to show very satisfactory progress. State military authorities and unit commanders have without exception cooperated to the fullest extent with this headquarters in the development of the National Guard.

Satisfactory progress was made in training, care of property, and administrative work throughout the year. The training programs and schedules were without exception well prepared and covered the training objectives given the National Guard. Armory drill attendance for 1931 was 81.3 per cent as compared with 77.85 for 1930. Field-training attendance for the calendar year 1930 was 90.3 per cent as compared with 87.1 for 1929. Continued progress was made in mess management, and the quantity and quality of food served during the field training period was excellent in every respect. Continued improvement was shown in sanitary conditions, which were in all cases satisfactory.

Weak points.—1. Failure to make sufficient use of Federal animals for draft purposes in field-artillery units.

2. Failure in some States to carry out the regulations for protection against typhoid fever and smallpox.

3. Failure of certain States to provide suitable armories.
4. Twenty-nine units without home-target ranges.

Strong points.—1. Care of Federal property and condition of store-rooms both State and unit.

2. Care of horses.
3. Care of motor equipment.
4. High type of enlisted personnel.
5. Marked improvement in training methods and results attained.
6. High state of morale and esprit de corps.
7. Care and use of airplanes.
8. Condition of records.
9. Increased interest in, and attendance at, troop schools.

10. The continued high standard set in the administration of the affairs of the National Guard by the State military authorities and unit commanders.

11. The excellent cooperation shown by State military authorities in all contacts with this headquarters.

12. Continued improvement in the supervision and control of training by higher commanders.

Recommendations.—It is recommended that the two horse-drawn regiments of field artillery, Fortieth Division, be motorized.

HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT

General.—General conditions are satisfactory. Improvement in training has been noticeable since last year's field-training camps. These camps developed a state of training not entirely satisfactory but interest in the field training resulted in much improvement by the end of the camp period. Attendance at armory drills and field-training camps has been very satisfactory. Attendance at schools has been generally satisfactory, also.

Advancement has been made along the following lines: Training in preparation for the field-training period to the end that little or no disciplinary or close-order drill may be required at field-training camps; schools; staff training; rifle marksmanship; machine-gun firing.

Weak points.—1. Turnover of personnel.

2. Two unsatisfactory armories (one at Wailuku, Maui, repairs to which will be started after July 1, 1931; one at Hakalau, Hawaii, used by Headquarters Company, Second Battalion, Two hundred and ninety-ninth Infantry, which unit has been recommended to be transferred to Hilo, Hawaii).

3. Varied racial composition.

4. Limited source from which to obtain the most satisfactory officer personnel.

5. Inadequate Territorial financial support.

Strong points.—1. Excellent state of discipline and morale.

2. Willingness to learn.

3. Good facilities for concentration for field training.

4. Good attendance at armory and field training.

Recommendations.—1. Larger allotment of funds for purchase of clothing, especially shoes.

2. Concentration of the entire Hawaii National Guard on the Island of Oahu for field training at least once every three years.

SUPPLY

FEDERAL FUNDS

Appropriations for the support of the National Guard for the fiscal year 1931 were as follows:

Annual appropriation.....	\$32, 909, 142. 00
First deficiency act.....	881, 914. 98
Second deficiency act.....	993, 000. 00
Made immediately available from 1932 appropriation act.....	902, 593. 25
Total.....	35, 686, 650. 23

Detailed information relative to Federal funds is contained in the following tables (XIV and XV) and in Appendix B:

TABLE XIV.—Statement of funds under Militia Bureau appropriations, fiscal year 1931 (obligations and new available balances as of August 25, 1931)¹

Appropriations	Subappropriations	Amount appropriated, fiscal year 1931	Transfers between sub-appropriations		Total available for fiscal year 1931	Total expended and obligated	Net available balance
			Debit	Credit			
Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard.	Procurement of forage, bedding, etc., for animals	\$1, 373, 430. 00		{ \$33, 000. 00 7, 000. 00 }	\$1, 333, 430. 00	\$1, 277, 127. 05	\$56, 302. 95
	Compensation of help for care of matériel, animals, and equipment.	2, 428, 553. 00	\$33, 000. 00		2, 461, 553. 00	2, 448, 607. 53	12, 945. 47
	Expenses, camps of instruction	9, 973, 875. 00		{ 1, 000. 00 20, 000. 00 5, 000. 00 5, 000. 00 215. 00 }	9, 952, 875. 00	9, 939, 272. 28	13, 602. 72
	Expenses, selected officers and enlisted men, military service schools.	375, 000. 00			364, 785. 00	359, 114. 93	5, 670. 07
	Pay of property and disbursing officers for the United States.	79, 500. 00	215. 00		79, 715. 00	79, 715. 00	
	General expenses, equipment, and instruction, National Guard.	691, 018. 00	{ 7, 000. 00 5, 000. 00 }		703, 018. 00	693, 997. 36	9, 020. 64
	Travel of officers and noncommissioned officers of the Regular Army in connection with the National Guard.	335, 000. 00	5, 000. 00		340, 000. 00	323, 068. 76	16, 931. 24
	Transportation of supplies	225, 000. 00	20, 000. 00		245, 000. 00	241, 117. 77	3, 882. 23
	Expenses, sergeants instructor	480, 000. 00	1, 000. 00		481, 000. 00	478, 159. 39	2, 840. 61
	Total	15, 961, 376. 00	71, 215. 00	71, 215. 00	15, 961, 376. 00	15, 840, 180. 07	121, 195. 93
Pay of National Guard (armory drill)		12, 046, 168. 00			12, 046, 168. 00	12, 046, 168. 00	
Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard.		5, 894, 598. 00			5, 894, 598. 00	5, 873, 407. 07	21, 190. 93
Collections for lost property and sale of un-serviceable property.		(²)			95, 833. 84	95, 833. 84	
Salaries, Militia Bureau (departmental)		149, 800. 00			149, 800. 00	149, 487. 41	312. 59
Add:	Total	34, 051, 942. 00	71, 215. 00	71, 215. 00	34, 147, 775. 84	34, 005, 076. 39	142, 699. 45
Special appropriations—							
Emergency construction (1931-32)		881, 914. 98			881, 914. 98	881, 914. 98	
New construction (camps, 1931-32)		18, 408. 25			18, 408. 25	18, 408. 25	
Purchase of new airplanes (AUE, 1931-32).		884, 185. 00			884, 185. 00	884, 185. 00	
	Grand total	35, 836, 450. 23	71, 215. 00	71, 215. 00	35, 932, 284. 07	35, 789, 584. 62	142, 699. 45

¹ As recorded on the books of the Militia Bureau on Aug. 25, 1931.² Collections, less amount credited to "Miscellaneous receipts," reapportioned to States, \$95,833.84.

TABLE XV.—Statement of disbursements made by United States property and disbursing officers under appropriations for the fiscal year 1931 as of July 1, 1931

State	Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard				Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard				Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard, emergency construction (no year)	National matches, 1931	Quarter-master supplies and services for rifle ranges for civilian instruction (no year)	Total
	1929	1930	1931	1931-32	1929	1930	1931	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32		
Alabama		\$1,416.26	\$225,890.53			\$1,274.28	\$3,736.93					\$232,318.00
Arizona		140.00	168,002.79				266.40					168,409.19
Arkansas		1,749.63	157,882.80			1,679.68	8,199.84					169,511.95
California		2,487.73	333,932.89			275.47	3,945.34	\$26.38			\$30,883.00	371,569.66
Colorado		2,218.18	116,046.95				2,016.80				2,383.43	122,665.36
Connecticut		1,954.89	227,985.24			883.91	5,148.84			\$33.13	8,425.18	244,431.19
Delaware		5,850.00	46,471.80				3,544.12					55,865.92
District of Columbia	\$15.00	9,147.59	44,940.01			196.42	391.39					54,690.41
Florida		11,447.88	174,950.37				2,554.05				22,135.22	211,087.52
Georgia		514.96	212,312.44			83.99	673.56				9.20	213,594.15
Hawaii		1,206.00	58,038.42			80.00	337.45					59,661.87
Idaho	110.00	3,851.15	108,012.87			30.00	505.34				11,288.00	123,806.69
Illinois		36,126.07	520,678.64			4,453.71	7,486.91					568,745.33
Indiana		376.48	270,702.97				8,599.22					279,678.67
Iowa		6,360.93	189,713.50			186.61	4,895.09				1,782.50	202,938.63
Kansas		402.75	216,904.95			28.00	881.55		\$26.38			218,243.63
Kentucky		860.95	159,510.36			67.14	872.84	65.50				161,376.79
Louisiana		14,850.43	131,194.67				1,495.26				14,504.75	162,045.11
Maine		1,188.49	177,490.93			15.00	896.46					179,590.88
Maryland		10,711.81	183,237.93			310.94	2,395.02				3,232.05	199,887.75
Massachusetts		11,409.87	498,968.76			1,148.91	4,875.35					516,402.89
Michigan		4,055.22	280,031.14			133.18	5,143.50				1,336.85	290,699.89
Minnesota		185,693.00	208,970.35			634.74	5,485.97				33,521.78	434,305.84
Mississippi		737.00	86,586.51			350.00	2,255.95					89,929.46
Missouri		18,876.38	225,651.52			2,629.55	4,687.99				7,514.50	259,359.94
Montana		1,421.80	45,592.12				312.00				3,219.35	50,567.55
Nebraska			86,813.13				2,363.98				18,587.00	107,800.36
Nevada			4,438.35									4,438.35
New Hampshire		50.00	59,471.35				3,079.17					62,600.52
New Jersey		3,061.67	317,404.98			346.53	3,002.99				8,670.10	332,486.27
New Mexico		4,323.15	84,995.23				3,043.90				22,890.00	115,252.28
New York	276.15	124,662.65	1,063,131.51		\$9,113.45	1,654.22	27,371.69		2,147.21	2,764.94	24,292.27	1,255,414.09
North Carolina		1,345.44	174,820.09			200.95	2,856.19				3,226.36	182,449.03

North Dakota		7,467.21	41,651.68			129.75	15.00							49,263.64
Ohio	155.00	13,961.87	499,472.35			2,164.58	3,423.72			15,086.34		\$520.64		534,784.50
Oklahoma		252.65	314,769.80			621.15	5,485.90							321,129.50
Oregon	11.00	9,576.96	166,656.67				1,292.46			14,288.50	5.62			191,831.21
Pennsylvania	234.25	27,775.82	707,643.53		15.89	1,317.19	11,118.91	32.75	59.85					748,198.19
Porto Rico		240.00	60,579.46				103.00							60,922.46
Rhode Island		7,949.05	108,238.55				708.77							116,896.37
South Carolina		1,062.04	122,379.88			450.51	1,771.00			11,055.90				136,719.33
South Dakota	39.83	4,474.09	75,383.39				6,359.73							86,257.04
Tennessee	3.00	1,233.89	191,344.08	\$1,822.00		59.92	2,007.91							196,470.80
Texas	240.09	14,445.33	533,117.06			661.07	6,142.20			33,082.25				587,688.00
Utah		19,052.71	97,022.86			254.10	1,815.50			22,904.94				141,050.11
Vermont	206.00	1,333.53	46,667.62				1,586.66							49,793.81
Virginia		2,555.94	195,760.83			83.28	1,762.96							200,163.01
Washington	100.00	23,921.34	157,666.05			450.08	2,910.87			6,382.41				191,430.75
West Virginia		1,458.50	77,316.71				156.67							78,931.88
Wisconsin		15,222.41	317,110.85			564.20	5,395.03			13,347.98				351,640.47
Wyoming		826.76	51,681.33			381.97	425.93							53,315.99
Total	1,390.32	621,308.46	10,625,238.80	1,822.00	9,129.34	23,801.03	175,803.31	124.63	2,173.59	2,857.92	334,040.66	101.53	520.64	11,798,312.23

APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOWANCES

Pursuant to the War Department project system, the annual appropriations for the support of the National Guard for the fiscal year 1931 were apportioned and allotted in accordance with an approved program of expenditures published by the Chief of the Militia Bureau. This program consisted of a compilation of the projects set up for the fiscal year, each one of which constituted a plan with estimate of costs for carrying out a definite piece of work, such as the procurement of particular classes of supply, services and expenses for special 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, on 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 on behalf of each State under the several projects contained in the program of expenditures. (See Appendix B.)

PAY FOR ARMORY DRILL

There was \$12,046,168 appropriated under the item "For pay of National Guard (armory drills)" for the fiscal year 1931. 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 \$250,962, as compared to \$237,406 in 1930.

The increased cost per drill in 1931 over 1930, 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 stations 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 \$5,894,598 for the fiscal year 1931, together with free issue articles, has permitted the supply of equipment to meet current training requirements. However, 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

All items of the National Guard uniform, other than the woolen coats and breeches, were maintained at peace strength during the fiscal year 1931, with the roll-collar Meltons and the war stock woolens at authorized strength plus 20 per cent. The old-style uniform is being used for armory drills and field training, thus conserving the new for wear on special occasions such as annual armory inspections, ceremonies, and when on pass during training camp period. The cost of maintaining the uniform at the above strengths during the fiscal year just closed, including the replacement of reimbursable items, packing and handling charges, was \$950,000, with per capita cost of \$5.52 based on an average enlisted strength of 172,170.

Quartermaster equipment and supplies also were maintained during the fiscal year 1931 at peace strength except rolling kitchens and Phillips pack saddles, the supply of which met training requirements. The cost of reimbursable items of equipment, including packing and handling charges during the year, was \$130,000, with per capita cost of \$0.75½ based on an average enlisted strength of 172,170.

Musical instruments and accessories for National Guard bands were maintained at strength sufficient to provide proper instrumentation for each band at its actual enlisted strength. The cost of replacement and repairs, including packing and handling charges, and procurement of sheet music during the fiscal year, was \$91,012. The cost per band based on an average of 203 bands maintained was \$448.33.

MOTOR VEHICLE EQUIPMENT

During the fiscal year 1931 no new motor vehicles were furnished to the National Guard, those issued having been purchased during the World War. The motor equipment, as a whole, in the hands of the National Guard, is not in a satisfactory condition due to age. Every attempt is made with the funds available to repair and maintain this equipment in order that it may be used during the armory training period and for the two weeks at summer camps. The following table indicates the kind and number of motor vehicles on hand in the National Guard:

TABLE XVI.—*Motor vehicles*

Type	Quarter-master	Ordnance	Engineer
Ambulances.....	352		
Cars:			
5-passenger.....	107		
7-passenger.....	41		
Reconnaissance.....	216		

TABLE XVI.—*Motor vehicles*—Continued

Type	Quarter-master	Ordnance	Engineer
Motor cycles.....	451		
Tanks, light.....		104	
Tractors:			
2-ton, type T-35.....		21	
5-ton.....		1,062	
10-ton.....		61	
Trucks:			
¾-ton, type 2.....	779		
1½-ton to 2-ton, type 3.....	272		
3 to 5-ton, type 4.....	2,185		
5½-ton, type 5.....	102		
Air compressor.....	1		
Artillery repair.....		84	
Delouser.....	1		
Light repair.....		177	
Searchlight.....			33
Small arms repair.....		11	
75-mm. antiaircraft.....		26	
750-gallon.....	18		
Tank, ¾-ton, 250-gallon.....	17		
Quartermaster machine shop.....	5		
Wrecking.....	1		
Total.....	4,548	1,546	33
Grand total.....		6,127	

The free issue of motor parts and supplies from the Regular Army surplus stocks to the National Guard without reimbursement, is practically exhausted and it has been necessary to purchase parts, except tires and tubes, locally.

During the fiscal year 1930 four tank carriers (TCSW), 6-wheel drive, pneumatic tires, were ordered through the Holabird Quartermaster Depot, and delivered during the early part of the fiscal year 1931.

Seventy-three class B Liberty trucks were authorized to be converted from solid tire vehicles to pneumatic. For this purpose \$49,275 was made available during the past fiscal year.

The sum of \$280,759.69 was expended for the maintenance of quartermaster vehicles. (See Appendix B for statement of funds expended by States for training, fuel and maintenance of motor equipment, Quartermaster Corps.)

ORDNANCE EQUIPMENT

Supplies, labor, and services incident to the maintenance of ordnance matériel in the hands of troops, replacement of ordnance supplies rendered unserviceable, cleaning and preserving materials, target and target materials, and the procurement of new ordnance equipment in accordance with approved rearmament programs constitute the principal source of expenditures for ordnance. The actual cost of upkeep of ordnance matériel in the hands of the National Guard for the fiscal year 1931 was less than 1 per cent of its value. Considering that practically all of the existing equipment is war-time matériel requiring ever-increasing cost for proper maintenance, and that a considerable quantity of spare parts that in the past have been a free issue, required reimbursement during the past fiscal year, the low cost indicates good economy.

The approved program for the rearmament of antiaircraft regiments was initiated by the placing of orders for the procurement of four 3-inch AA guns, M3, and four 3-inch AA mounts, M2; one director with transmission system, four sound locators with acoustic corrector, and fourteen telescopes, AA, BC MI. The program of the replacement of 75-mm. guns in antiaircraft regiments by the 3-inch AA gun, M1918, for training purposes was continued and at present all of the existing regiments with the exception of two, are equipped with this type of gun. One of these regiments will be able to conduct its annual target practice with the 3-inch gun, leaving only one regiment to use the 75-mm. gun. The availability of 3-inch AA guns so far has permitted the issue, as a maximum, of only four, or one battery's equipment, to each antiaircraft regiment. The three antiaircraft batteries assigned to coast artillery seacoast regiments are equipped with 75-mm. guns for their armory training, but they conduct their target practice with 3-inch guns.

Thirty-seven millimeter subcaliber equipment was furnished on the basis of four mounts, M2, for 75-mm. guns to each 75-mm. regiment, and two mounts, M4, for 155-mm. howitzer for each 155-mm. howitzer regiment. These will be sufficient for the conducting of part of the service practice of artillery organizations with 37-mm. ammunition.

The motorization of the One hundred and twentieth Field Artillery, Wisconsin National Guard; One hundred and forty-sixth Field Artillery, Washington National Guard; and One hundred and forty-eighth Field Artillery, Washington and Idaho National Guard, was authorized during the fiscal year. For this purpose 39 tractors, 5-ton, were shipped to Wisconsin, 58 to Washington, and 19 to Idaho.

By utilization of that on hand in the various States and by the reduction in allowance where the reports of target practice failed to justify normal allowances, sufficient ammunition was provided for the training of the National Guard. Forty-eight mounts, wheeled, MI, were procured and issued to 12 machine gun companies for a test to determine whether this mount would fill the requirements of the National Guard.

AIR CORPS EQUIPMENT

The fiscal year 1931 marked the assignment of five Douglas O-38 airplanes powered with Pratt & Whitney "Hornet" engines to nine squadrons. By September, 1931, 12 squadrons will be equipped with these planes and the remaining 7 will have Douglas O-2Hs.

Delivery was started on the new SCR 152 receiving sets and when completed each squadron will have a minimum of three sets.

A source of great satisfaction has been the new airdromes and facilities secured by several organizations during the past year. Modern installations react most favorably on the morale and efficiency of a unit and it is the hope of the Militia Bureau to see each squadron properly housed and maintained by its respective State.

SIGNAL CORPS EQUIPMENT

The signal equipment credit system inaugurated in the fiscal year 1930 and explained in last year's report, has proven eminently successful. In addition to prompt replacement of property effected by means of this plan, many necessary items of new signal equipment have been issued in the total amount appropriated for this purpose.

With the cooperation of the Signal Corps, the National Guard was furnished 3,583 miles of field wire valued at \$235,224 and 1,000 field telephones valued at \$34,000 as a free issue. These quantities practically filled all shortages in two important items of signal equipment and as a result communications units are better equipped at the present time for field telephone service than at any time in the history of the National Guard.

With the adoption of new high-frequency short wave types of radio equipment for the Regular Army, the Militia Bureau has formulated a 5-year reequipment program for the National Guard, and beginning in the fiscal year 1932 these sets will be furnished in accordance with an established priority.

Adjustments of signal property between States has been continued and surplus equipment of certain States has been used to fill shortages in others. By arrangement with the Regular Army any remaining surplus is turned into Signal Corps depots and credit established for other needed items of equipment.

ENGINEER EQUIPMENT

Issues of required items for initial and replacement equipment have continued to the extent of available funds during the fiscal year 1931. Appropriations for the fiscal year 1932 and estimates for 1933 provide for funds for the purchase of additional major items of engineer property to furnish authorized organizational equipment necessary for effective training.

The excessive cost of searchlight equipment has prohibited further issues of new searchlight units. Through arrangements with the Chief of Engineers two reconditioned 36-inch Mack searchlight units were secured as a free issue during the past year for the searchlight battery of one State which had no searchlights available for the armory training period.

MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

Medical equipment now in the hands of the National Guard has been gone over carefully in most of the States and missing items provided in the several chests and sets. Much obsolete and unserviceable equipment has been disposed of.

Newly adopted equipment has been furnished medical units in the States of Connecticut, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

It has been found that by using the large amount of surplus equipment the reequipping of the Guard can probably be completed in the fiscal year 1935.

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.

The program of replacement of gas masks was continued during the year within the limit of available funds for this purpose. Replacement of one type of canister (charge item) in gas masks by another type (free issue) equally efficient for training purposes, reduced the cost for the National Guard from \$14.50 to \$9.50 each, and permitted many more to be supplied than would have been possible otherwise.

REPORTS OF SURVEY

Property lost, stolen, damaged, or worn out in service during the fiscal year, 1931, is shown in the following tables:

TABLE XVII.—Value of property dropped on reports of survey, statement of charges and inventory, and inspection reports during fiscal year 1931

State	Ordnance	Quarter-master	Engineers	Medical	Signal	Air Service	Chemical Warfare Service	Total
Alabama	\$2, 248.88	\$39, 132.93	\$34.99	\$80.05	\$2, 274.16	\$411.69		\$44, 182.68
Arizona	113.04	11, 133.45		18.43				11, 264.92
Arkansas	3, 639.99	61, 146.10	22.62	79.29	1, 657.22	35, 509.93		102, 055.15
California	7, 730.80	16, 143.56	93.63	443.14	6, 707.83	12, 897.77	\$2, 231.68	46, 248.41
Colorado	130.85	2, 944.87	2.31			2, 514.07	5, 116.04	10, 708.14
Connecticut	3, 207.05	48, 084.00	605.05	216.64	3, 444.52	2, 244.22		57, 801.48
Delaware	897.02	16, 634.19			1, 070.22			18, 601.43
Dist. of Columbia	946.68	3, 067.78	62.66		803.72			4, 880.84
Florida	4, 426.06	56, 288.37	9.92	1, 061.96	1, 321.31			63, 107.62
Georgia	3, 933.19	50, 786.34	18.68	2, 200.73	3, 352.01		54.40	60, 345.35
Hawaii	6, 933.16	42, 540.76	66.51	535.55	86.16			50, 162.14
Idaho	274.32	10, 118.74	30.95	24.88	19.91			10, 468.80
Illinois	10, 105.02	147, 025.63	410.63	543.60	9, 998.74	2, 388.36		170, 471.98
Indiana	2, 320.32	40, 669.70		143.59	5, 288.24	8, 593.14	165.00	57, 179.99
Iowa	2, 010.18	52, 006.48	54.11	41.33	5, 046.35		1, 369.44	60, 527.89
Kansas	2, 607.91	81, 653.99	26.87	655.90	4, 122.06			89, 066.73
Kentucky	2, 791.11	31, 668.03	48.52	357.44	2, 486.93			37, 352.03
Louisiana	3, 229.64	27, 517.40	41.96	73.43	1, 753.76			32, 616.19
Maine	539.30	42, 091.59	42.75	146.56	34.85			42, 855.05
Maryland	2, 374.25	26, 736.46	5.62	2, 729.41	12, 775.84	136.60		44, 758.18
Massachusetts	8, 093.29	99, 658.04	999.33	2, 020.01	36, 641.56	22, 414.98		169, 827.21
Michigan	15, 445.63	76, 140.62	158.88	839.18	5, 683.07	62, 229.73	56.53	160, 553.64
Minnesota	1, 762.36	80, 900.12	32.74	3, 458.94	2, 403.09	3, 584.53	557.30	92, 699.08
Mississippi	6, 904.08	30, 862.65	114.62	26.07	849.25			38, 756.67
Missouri	3, 190.76	44, 384.91	181.58	1, 573.47	5, 999.45	14, 922.41		70, 252.58
Montana	2, 315.91	21, 095.54	86.72	218.16	1, 100.61		532.00	25, 348.94
Nebraska	208.33	14, 940.79		26.45	432.49			15, 608.06
Nevada		837.71						837.71
New Hampshire	445.07	7, 614.30			1, 435.60			9, 494.97
New Jersey	5, 051.68	58, 175.28		65.44	85.73	8, 055.20		71, 433.33
New Mexico	359.45	15, 472.79	14.95	72.87	96.02			16, 016.08
New York	58, 340.93	326, 468.98	90.63	4, 605.28	13, 453.59	31, 890.12	27, 898.14	462, 747.67
North Carolina	8, 067.19	52, 095.13	102.00		3, 769.37		1, 484.40	65, 518.09
North Dakota	287.21	22, 325.80	32.48		1, 175.20			23, 820.69
Ohio	1, 381.43	99, 208.90	24.18	154.90	3, 065.54	33, 916.11	90.00	137, 841.06
Oklahoma	28, 296.90	129, 339.26	543.63	824.92	12, 083.21			171, 087.92
Oregon	2, 058.42	39, 899.18	218.72	1, 819.22	3, 347.33			47, 342.87
Pennsylvania	13, 031.98	211, 914.79	685.06	10, 463.13	36, 244.50	24, 849.44	25, 275.75	322, 464.65
Porto Rico	1, 197.77	146, 337.25	25.84	849.99	1, 659.88			150, 070.73
Rhode Island	397.57	7, 331.89	23.36	768.47	364.98			8, 886.27
South Carolina	662.86	18, 999.63						19, 662.49
South Dakota	977.48	21, 974.85	348.13	71.94	286.64			23, 659.04
Tennessee	19, 418.74	48, 129.33	434.15	68.54	2, 746.42	23, 570.57	20.00	94, 387.75
Texas	6, 118.42	277, 223.98	405.28	531.51	3, 512.33	1, 837.71		289, 629.23
Utah	1, 467.83	20, 129.43	25.41	95.09	1, 100.46			22, 818.22
Vermont	257.99	15, 706.37	46.56	1, 478.59	606.18			18, 095.69
Virginia	2, 095.81	53, 037.52		245.10	3, 084.26			58, 462.69
Washington	2, 988.72	47, 172.61	245.10	838.68	955.62	47, 892.10		100, 092.83
West Virginia	504.49	16, 331.63	48.68	93.02				16, 977.82
Wisconsin	1, 188.88	27, 062.28	59.82	76.59	5, 813.30			34, 200.87
Wyoming	564.25	14, 349.86			2, 179.62			17, 093.73
Total	253, 540.20	2, 852, 511.79	6, 525.63	40, 637.49	212, 419.13	339, 858.66	64, 850.68	3, 770, 343.58

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.....	\$30.35		\$14.00	\$1,196.57
Arizona.....	64.78		267.26	11,999.61
Arkansas.....	443.37	\$14.50	44.48	185,068.81
California.....	2,641.14	341.51		46.90
Colorado.....	649.70	21,255.07		2,300.98
Connecticut.....	1,579.95	1,981.81		942.60
Delaware.....				
District of Columbia.....	251.64		278.93	103.83
Florida.....	1,079.72	808.23	6.00	
Georgia.....	819.09		57.81	10,843.79
Hawaii.....	142.85	93.29		2,700.27
Idaho.....	633.70	348.41	63.88	121.54
Illinois.....	11,815.54	507.77	997.99	30,193.28
Indiana.....	3,012.89	3,000.04		827.38
Iowa.....	546.07	913.97	49.03	320.41
Kansas.....	275.71	539.19	14.54	
Kentucky.....	2,210.92	1,230.70	11.35	5,507.79
Louisiana.....	398.53	1,339.73	30.00	6,089.22
Maine.....	15.21			
Maryland.....	211.52	45.12	22.79	
Massachusetts.....	4,427.36	70.63	83.76	1,979.57
Michigan.....	2,585.11	848.84	406.37	3,976.41
Minnesota.....	682.53	332.04		
Mississippi.....	285.07			
Missouri.....	350.65	455.22	78.48	13.12
Montana.....		608.52		597.98
Nebraska.....	49.04	4.25		
Nevada.....				
New Hampshire.....		339.15		
New Jersey.....	313.98	631.64	57.42	26,873.74
New Mexico.....	174.24	129.03	7.17	2,354.24
New York.....	2,005.68	204.71	122.01	103.44
North Carolina.....	859.43		41.56	4,741.05
North Dakota.....	189.53			
Ohio.....	1,192.62	84.93	2.31	1,391.06
Oklahoma.....	1,103.23	11,661.22		527.76
Oregon.....	157.19			632.97
Pennsylvania.....	10,538.94	2,306.59	626.62	17,038.41
Porto Rico.....	2,934.49		159.70	18,919.31
Rhode Island.....	662.07		2.49	38.03
South Carolina.....	94.74			
South Dakota.....	853.49	277.64		97.25
Tennessee.....	109.62			116.00
Texas.....	1,286.55		295.51	118.32
Utah.....	274.00	32.43	26.38	647.26
Vermont.....	65.03	2,614.55	15.00	
Virginia.....	700.96	128.85	4.00	
Washington.....	905.38	825.74		29.45
West Virginia.....	97.57	294.64		
Wisconsin.....	473.00	2,549.10		
Wyoming.....	1,839.38	157.72		7,294.35
Total.....	62,033.56	156,976.78	3,786.84	345,752.70

¹ Of this amount \$24,049.20 was charged against credits established in the Militia Bureau for State-owned property taken into Federal service.

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 organization 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, 1931, there were on hand in the mounted organizations of the National Guard 9,835 horses. Of this number 7,631 are Government owned and 2,204 State or organization owned animals which have been federally accepted and are to be maintained at Federal expense. The total number for which funds have been appropriated and which are to be provided for at Federal expense during the fiscal year 1931 is 10,400. This is approximately 85 per cent of the maximum number authorized by present regulations for training purposes.

During the year the Militia Bureau reclassified many organizations. However, due to the limitation of the total animals authorized for National Guard purposes, no additional funds for caretakers for increased number of horses authorized for the unit could be allotted. The requests received for reclassification indicate that the use made of horses for training purposes in the National Guard is becoming more satisfactory all the time and the reclassified units are making maximum use of the animals that they have on hand.

The Militia Bureau, during the fiscal year 1931, transferred 111 Federal horses from horse-drawn 75-mm. regiments that were motorized to other horse-drawn artillery regiments. Thirty-seven horses were purchased and 466 transferred to the National Guard without reimbursement from the Regular Army. Those from the Regular Army were only accepted after they had been inspected by the adjutant general of the State, or his representative. From the reports received, very satisfactory and very good animals were obtained. Most States were brought up to their authorized allowance of animals during the fiscal year and it is expected that they will be maintained at this strength.

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

In the fiscal year 1931 the total sum of \$2,448,607.53 was expended for the following classes of caretakers based on the monetary allowances indicated for each class:

Animal caretakers.—Seventy-five dollars per month for each eight 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 eight animals.

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.

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.

Airplane mechanics.—One chief mechanic at \$225, 1 radio mechanic at not to exceed \$175, and 5 assistant mechanics at not to exceed \$130 per month each, for each division air service.

The funds appropriated for the pay of caretakers for the fiscal year 1931 were not sufficient to pay the authorized number under NGR 79. However, the Militia Bureau was able to provide those necessary for units in the National Guard by administrative action and by keeping the allowance of funds down to a minimum.

HOSPITALIZATION

Hospitalization and medical care of National Guard personnel for injuries and disease originating at camps and schools is proceeding with a minimum of complaint and controversy.

For the fiscal year 1929, the cost was.....	\$48,320.62
For the fiscal year 1930, the cost was.....	42,828.96
For the fiscal year 1931, the cost was.....	56,336.92

ADMINISTRATIVE ECONOMIES

The policies reported in the annual report of 1930 concerning the utilization of steel cots, generally stored at the camp where used, in lieu of gold-medal cots, adopted in 1926; clothing on hand in States before approval of requisitions, adopted in 1929; survey of band instruments at the Philadelphia quartermaster depot, prior to authorizing replacement or major repairs; transfer of stocks found in excess in one State to other States where needed; retention in State arsenals of organizational equipment not necessary for immediate use by the troops for training; and requiring use of ammunition found on hand in lieu of issues were continued in force in 1931, and very considerable savings have resulted.

Through cooperation of corps area commanders storage of much heavy equipment, such as artillery pieces with limbers, carriages and caissons, tractors, trucks, etc., at or near training camps, has resulted in material savings in costs of transportation. The requirement that reports from unit commanders of items intended for transportation to camps be submitted with the State estimates for conduct of the camps resulted in the elimination of much unnecessary impedimenta with consequent considerable savings.

TANGIBLE AND DIRECT SAVINGS RESULTING FROM ADMINISTRATIVE ECONOMIES

As a result of the operation of side agreement A No. 3 to the joint military passenger agreement, by which a reduction of 5 per cent on tariff rates for transportation of National Guard personnel from home stations to summer camps and return to home stations was made, a saving of approximately \$50,000 was effected.

By utilization of surplus horses from the Regular Army in lieu of purchase \$63,200 of the appropriation for purchase of horses was saved and devoted to the conversion of four trucks to tank carriers and the equipment of 60 trucks with pneumatic tires.

A free issue of 3,583 miles of war-time manufactured wire by the Signal Corps to communications units resulted in a saving of \$235,224, in addition to equipping the units concerned with an adequate supply of wire for several years. The wire thus secured had been pronounced obsolete.

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 1931. All States have been materially assisted in the matter of securing adequate facilities for range instruction and target practice. This

has been justified by the increased number of men receiving this instruction during the armory period.

At present there are 696 ranges in use. Of these 362 are leased by the United States; 94 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	\$32, 191. 16
Repair	36, 777. 16
Total	68, 968. 32
Rental	53, 236. 38

Satisfactory progress is being made throughout the United States on the program of camp construction which, in general, provides each State with proper facilities for the field training of its troops 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	\$71, 812. 44
For repairs	239, 099. 43
Total	310, 911. 87

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 to Camp McClellan, Ala., Camp Jackson, S. C., or Camp J. Clifford R. 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 1930

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.

TABLE XIX.—*Training camps used by the National Guard for 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 1930
FIRST CORPS AREA				
1 Connecticut	Niantic	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	869
2 do	Poquonock Bridge	Ex. N. G.	L. U. S.	114
3 Maine	Camp Keyes, Augusta	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	
4 do	Fort Williams	C.	O. U. S.	533
5 Massachusetts	Camp Devens	C.	O. U. S.	15, 004
6 do	Barnstable	Ex. N. G.	L. U. S.	129
7 do	Sandwich	Ex. N. G.	L. U. S.	316
8 New Hampshire	Rye Beach	Ex. N. G.	L. U. S.	682

TABLE XIX.—*Training camps used by the National Guard for 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 1930
FIRST CORPS AREA—contd.					
9	New Hampshire	Webster	Ex. N. G.	L. U. S.	281
10	Rhode Island	Quonsett Point	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	
11	Vermont	Vermont State camp	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	
12	New York	Fort H. G. Wright	C.	O. U. S.	2,820
SECOND CORPS AREA					
13	Delaware	Bethany Beach	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	1,390
14	New Jersey	Camp Dix	C.	O. U. S.	
15	do	Fort Hancock	C.	O. U. S.	43
16	do	Newark	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	95
17	do	Sea Girt	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	3,911
18	New York	Fort Ontario	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	2,308
19	do	Peekskill	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	12,826
20	do	Pine Camp	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	4,799
21	Porto Rico	Ponce	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	1,485
THIRD CORPS AREA					
22	Maryland	Aberdeen Proving Ground	C.	O. U. S.	33
23	do	Cascade	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	2,015
24	do	Hebron	Ex. N. G.	L. U. S.	119
25	do	Fort Geo. G. Meade	C.	O. U. S.	1,352
26	Pennsylvania	Carlisle Barracks	C.	O. U. S.	839
27	do	Middletown	C.	O. U. S.	
28	do	Mount Gretna	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	6,718
29	do	Tobyhanna	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	3,628
30	Virginia	Fort Humphreys	C.	O. U. S.	492
31	do	Langley Field	C.	O. U. S.	115
32	do	Fort Monroe	C.	O. U. S.	854
33	do	State rifle range	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	2,134
FOURTH CORPS AREA					
34	Alabama	Fort McClellan	C.	O. U. S.	1,991
35	Florida	Fort Barrancas	C.	O. U. S.	1,420
36	do	Camp J. C. R. Foster	Ex. N. G.	O. S. and U. S.	3,047
37	Georgia	Fort Oglethorpe	C.	O. U. S.	1,060
38	Louisiana	Camp Beauregard	Ex. N. G.	O. S. and U. S.	2,008
39	Mississippi	Biloxi	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	1,587
40	North Carolina	Fort Bragg	C.	O. U. S.	1,204
41	do	Camp Glenn	Ex. N. G.	O. S. and U. S.	1,106
42	South Carolina	Camp Jackson	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	3,743
43	do	Fort Moultrie	C.	O. U. S.	970
44	Tennessee	Camp Peay	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	1,334
FIFTH CORPS AREA					
45	Indiana				
46	Kentucky	Camp Knox	C.	O. U. S.	8,710
47	Ohio	Camp Perry	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	6,820
48	West Virginia	Camp Dawson	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	658
49	do	Point Pleasant	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	1,018
SIXTH CORPS AREA					
50	Illinois	Camp Grant	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	8,989
51	Michigan	Camp Grayling	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	4,577
52	Wisconsin	Camp McCoy	C.	O. U. S.	2,289
53	do	Camp Williams	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	3,271
SEVENTH CORPS AREA					
54	Arkansas	Little Rock Air Depot	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	
55	do	Camp Pike	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	1,226
56	Iowa	Camp Dodge	Ex. N. G.	O. S. and U. S.	3,279
57	Kansas	Fort Riley	C.	O. U. S.	3,819
58	Minnesota	Lake City	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	2,917
59	do	Wold-Chamberlain Field	C.	O. U. S.	104
60	Missouri	Camp Clark	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	3,333
61	Nebraska	Ashland	Ex. N. G.	O. S. and U. S.	1,580
62	North Dakota	Devils Lake	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	1,040
63	South Dakota	Rapid City	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	1,138

TABLE XIX.—*Training camps used by the National Guard for 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 1930
EIGHTH CORPS AREA					
64	Arizona	Flagstaff	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	1,049
65	Colorado	Lowry Field	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	101
66	do	Golden	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	1,342
67	New Mexico	Las Vegas	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	868
68	Oklahoma	Fort Sill	C	O. U. S.	5,144
69	Texas	Mineral Wells	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	993
70	do	Palacios	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	5,673
71	do	Fort Bliss	C	O. U. S.	79
NINTH CORPS AREA					
72	California	Capitola	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	688
73	do	Fort MacArthur	C	O. U. S.	390
74	do	San Luis Obispo	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	4,794
75	Idaho	Boise Barracks	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	1,043
76	Montana	Fort Wm. H. Harrison	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	890
77	Oregon	Clatsop	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	2,266
78	do	Fort Stevens	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	651
79	Utah	Jordan Narrows	Ex. N. G.	L. S. and O. U. S.	1,182
80	Washington	Fort Lewis	C	O. U. S.	170
81	do	Camp Murray	Ex. N. G.	O. S. and U. S.	2,299
82	do	Fort Worden	C	O. U. S.	248
83	Wyoming	Pole Mountain	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	511
HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT					
84	Hawaii	Hilo	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	
85	do	Paukukalo	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	737
86	do	Schofield Barracks	C	O. U. S.	647
	Total				172,907

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS

	Number
C.....	Concurrent camp used for field training by the National Guard and also by one or more of the following..... 27
	Regular Army (except permanent garrison).
	Organized Reserves.
	Reserve Officers' Training Corps.
	Citizens' military training camps.
Ex. N. G.....	Camp used exclusively by National Guard..... 59
O. S.....	Owned by State or Territory..... 24
O. U. S.....	Owned by the United States..... 43
L. S.....	Leased by State or Territory..... 6
L. U. S.....	Leased by the United States..... 6
O. S. and U. S.....	Owned by State and the United States..... 6
O. U. S. and L. S.....	Owned by the United States and leased by State..... 1

Construction and maintenance work has been continued from the regular appropriation for the fiscal year 1931. However, on account of shortage of other appropriations and the large amount of maintenance necessary, only \$71,827.02 was available for new construction. In addition \$20,700 of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1932 was made immediately available on February 23, 1931. Of this amount \$18,408.25 has been expended.

The outstanding feature of the year, in fact for many years, for the Militia Bureau was an appropriation made by the Congress for camp construction primarily to relieve the unemployment situation throughout the United States. The camp section of the bureau had been working for two and one-half years revising and bringing the estimates for the different camps up to date. Fortunately this revision was nearly completed when called upon to submit estimates for immediate construction.

The estimate submitted was for \$1,315,652 covering work at 41 camps in 36 States. Of this amount \$20,700 was included in the regular appropriation for the fiscal year 1932 but to be immediately available. A few other items in the original estimate were left out and a final estimate submitted for \$1,205,752 covering work at 39 camps in 34 States.

The Congress appropriated \$1,000,000 for this purpose on February 7, 1931. On account of low prices secured on the work the Militia Bureau has been able to accomplish even more than the work originally estimated for.

In the 4 months and 23 days since the appropriation was made the bureau has handled 472 projects for camp construction at 52 camps in 42 States. Of these projects 232 were completed within the limits of the \$1,000,000 appropriation.

ESTIMATES FOR FIELD TRAINING

The circular governing field training in 1931 (MB 25 A-21, 1930) was written and issued to remain in force for a number of years. It embodies such changes in that for 1930 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. The abbreviated estimate permitted where the same troops attend the same camp as in a previous year, and the limiting of estimates to the amounts authorized for the previous year have been large factors in reducing work on estimates by both the Militia Bureau and the States.

Camp estimates are due in the bureau by January 1 of the training year for which intended. This requirement which first became effective for the training year 1931 reduced the peak load of the camp section and made possible the issuance of training authorities and reservations of funds and the return of approved estimates to the States from two to four months prior to the opening dates of the 1931 camps. The continuance of this procedure should assure the receipt of training authorities and reservations of funds by the States in ample time for any necessary preparation for camps.

PRESS RELATIONS AND PUBLICITY

The preparation and conveyance of information of public interest concerning the activities and accomplishments of the National Guard has progressed favorably throughout the year. Press stories originating in the Militia Bureau are released through the press relations branch, General Staff G-2, War Department. In the field throughout the country the favorable publicity accorded National Guard activities has been most gratifying. There is no question but that the newspapers of the entire country are keenly alive to the growing importance of the National Guard.

NATIONAL GUARD REGULATIONS

The policy has been to make only such changes in regulations as are actually found necessary and the few which have occurred are only those considered expedient in the light of changed conditions, or of particular value and importance.

DISTINCTIVE DRESS UNIFORM

During the year six organizations submitted designs for distinctive dress uniforms as provided for in paragraph 4c, NGR 77, all of which were satisfactory. This makes a total of 26 which have submitted satisfactory designs in addition to three cases pending at present. It is also known that a number of others have distinctive uniforms, designs for which were not submitted to the Militia Bureau.

Ancient organizations with distinctive dress uniforms are expected to participate in the Washington bicentennial celebration and with the renewed interest aroused it is considered probable that an increased number will be submitted for review during the coming year.

TEXAS CAVALRY MEDAL

Applications for the Texas cavalry medals are on the increase. This year 27 medals were issued to former members, or next of kin, of the two Texas cavalry brigades organized during the World War, but which never actually entered Federal service. This makes a total of 501 so far issued of the 6,000 manufactured and held for issue.

HISTORIES OF NATIONAL GUARD ORGANIZATIONS

As the work on histories of National Guard organizations nears completion the number submitted annually naturally declines. During the year just closed only 5 were received and forwarded to the historical section, Army War College, for review, compared with 13 last year and 18 the year before.

This makes a total of 206, or nearly 90 per cent of approximately 230 organizations now entitled to coats of arms. The preparation of brief histories of organizations for the National Guard Register is being extended where practicable to include companies and similar units. A number of such histories will appear in the next issue of the Register.

COATS OF ARMS AND INSIGNIA

Up to and including June 30, 1931, coats of arms had been approved for 187 of the 230 organizations now entitled to them, of which 10 were approved during the past fiscal year. Distinctive insignia or badges have been approved for 190 color and standard bearing organizations, including 11 during the year just closed. Badges for noncolor and nonstandard bearing organizations were approved to the number of 12, making a total of 130 in the three years since authorized. As a badge is often used by more than one unit, these figures do not fully represent the number authorized to wear them.

Fuselage devices were approved for 3 observation squadrons, a total of 9 from the 19 squadrons.

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.

LEGAL MATTERS

Many legal questions affecting Federal pay, personnel, organization, property accountability and the expenditure of Federal funds were handled by the officer of the Judge Advocate General's Department on duty in the bureau. Seldom has it been necessary to refer cases to the Comptroller General or the Judge Advocate General for decision.

LEGISLATION

There has been no legislation enacted during the past year affecting the National Guard, with the exception of the appropriations for the support of the National Guard.

OTHER FUNDS

The situation in connection with the refund of "Other funds" remains unchanged. It has been completed except for the States of Georgia, Tennessee, and Utah, which can not be done until the necessary enabling acts are passed by their respective legislative bodies.

CONCLUSION

In summing up the record of the National Guard for the past year, it appears fitting to remark upon the general improvement, particularly in personnel and training, that prevails throughout.

There is a stabilization apparent that produces the impression of an institution well established, solid, and permanent. Officers and men are clearly representative of the communities from which they come. Their work is a serious matter to them and the effect upon training and efficiency is plainly evident.

The attendance at armory drills and at the field training camps is at a high level, indicative of the interest of all ranks and of the fact that the National Guard is a dependable, effective force, able to turn out in strength whenever occasion demands. Under these conditions the general efficiency of the Guard has naturally improved and will continue to do so.

Stress should be laid upon training and leadership and care taken to insure that training methods and facilities keep pace with the needs and expectations of the rank and file that they may be given the things which they expect of their service in the National Guard.

The construction work at the various training camps, made possible by the generosity of the last Congress, has done much to improve both living and training conditions at the camps. Although much remains to be done, the building of the past year has gone a long way toward providing the essentials so long needed.

There has been advance in the care and preservation of Federal property in the hands of the National Guard, and this will continue with the providing of better facilities by both the State and Federal Governments.

All in all, the results of the year have been most gratifying, due in no small measure to the generous and efficient cooperation of all agencies of the War Department, the corps area commanders, the State authorities, and the entire National Guard.

WM. G. EVERSON,
Major General, Chief, Militia Bureau.

[illegible]

of the National Guard as of June 30, 1931

77493-31. (Face p. 48) No. 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	Pay of property and disbursing officers for the United States	General expenses, equipment and instruction, National Guard														Travel of officers and noncommissioned Regular Army in connection with					
	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. 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. 22-a—Pay of Air Corps officers on duty with the Regular Army	Project No. 23—Travel in connection with visits of instruction	Project No. 24—Travel in connection with camps of instruction	Project No. 25—Travel in connection with change of station	
Alabama	\$40,222.12	\$1,989.00	\$66,779.63	\$168,053.56	\$3,373.90	\$719.58				\$6,747.39	\$1,500.00		\$880.00	\$821.68	\$500.00	\$100.00	\$1,980.35	\$1,296.50	\$677.09	\$4,472.98	\$187.59	\$28.24	\$582.45	\$649.00	\$5.80			\$4,003.89	\$1,835.31	\$328.90	
Arizona	3,069.15	53.72	4,500.00	72,897.33	607.20	271.02		\$16,965.61		1,827.47	900.00		825.00	195.00			966.65	593.91			90.44	6.20	366.12					\$4,003.89	\$1,835.31	\$328.90	
Arkansas			35,688.75	134,078.94	3,357.31	1,299.34			\$13,620.40	6,028.74	1,200.00		1,140.00			493.80	1,757.80	1,034.00	1,435.44	4,475.71	96.58	138.66	1,837.00	494.05			\$5,934.73	2,688.89	1,437.57	291.15	
California	11,735.99	1,703.11	70,094.10	304,050.16	5,313.76	1,183.51				14,083.58	2,400.00		1,820.00	1,122.61	1,484.45	1,000.00	5,169.70	3,041.00	1,823.71	4,819.10	596.31	226.65	1,707.34					4,768.87	3,369.79	884.33	
Colorado	15,969.88	1,087.50	34,425.00	1,218.22	86,227.76	143.03	\$283.03			6,991.38	1,200.00		675.00	210.00	701.51	389.75	1,558.21	931.29	189.12	4,837.94	133.44	28.62	442.50					2,833.70	1,131.24	149.03	
Connecticut	11,900.22	902.50	44,810.01	198,991.05	4,426.66	1,432.40		3,400.00		7,953.56	1,500.00						3,468.00	2,040.00	2,154.56	4,531.28	300.97	55.15	721.10		72.04		347.92	1,111.29	1,216.21	295.98	
Delaware			16,266.30	27,725.37	2,779.33	32.49			2,814.00		900.00								600.00		3.52	200.00						285.54	358.84	16.85	
District of Columbia			3,600.00	40,967.67		275.03			1,761.58	2,385.90	900.00		1,200.00			59.22	1,094.65	413.27	298.28		23.48	36.25						4,591.70	1,700.94	267.96	
Florida	30,433.00	1,827.50	33,299.06	162,355.24		1,588.00			2,685.00	4,484.32	1,200.00		1,840.00	377.03	1,046.12	541.00	2,385.60	1,068.00	375.08		115.03	97.08	1,096.00					4,591.70	1,700.94	267.96	
Georgia	31,250.21	3,393.07	33,366.50	216,280.88	78.00	2,336.60				4,582.57	1,715.00		844.00	790.96			2,447.81	633.59	166.83		223.56	69.91	702.88		11.38			4,458.84	1,810.81	140.17	
Hawaii				58,627.60		341.35				5,372.43	1,200.00						1,404.28	701.35	63.74									336.01	765.10		
Idaho	30,242.44	2,166.00	44,777.77	1,098.04		275.14			500.00	3,774.28	900.00			295.00			1,320.85	600.50			56.72	75.39	296.46					2,379.20	924.33	159.27	
Illinois	31,186.20	4,770.45	102,916.09	430,147.28	3,209.80	5,638.72		10,661.60	662.35	12,690.21	3,000.00		1,604.98	1,964.76	799.87	2,980.02	8,557.80	4,299.02	1,795.46	5,555.58	808.34	804.36	1,527.57		588.14		3,372.83	2,153.69	107.62		
Indiana	25,355.08	1,690.65	68,401.25	247,924.54	3,359.99	2,571.16	85.00			9,241.03	2,100.00			425.00			4,358.55	1,246.72	2,300.52	5,814.55	590.04	40.69	1,682.88					3,965.99	2,012.27	519.57	
Iowa	16,534.89	608.32	41,237.82	160,440.14	224.38	1,635.20		549.19	1,081.57	7,122.03	1,800.00						2,664.58	1,425.89	1,170.90									2,091.48	1,605.40	627.10	
Kansas	36,629.23	4,428.12	87,050.82	159,782.99		273.95	12.87			10,764.17	1,500.00		380.00	885.83	475.00		2,681.18	740.00	418.20		232.21	6.09	737.00					2,785.50	1,544.11	131.28	
Kentucky	34,531.32	1,300.00	50,176.92	142,250.31	94.65	238.41			730.00	5,061.16	1,600.00						1,582.44	947.42	314.38		39.00	280.32	676.02		16.60			5,533.19	842.76		
Louisiana	17,700.48	1,752.83	28,849.10	106,710.37	186.79	115.57		465.14	8,375.28	1,512.23	1,200.00						2,113.30	1,217.30			227.17	280.61						1,168.65	623.90	194.01	
Maine	17,700.48	1,752.83	28,849.10	106,710.37	186.79	115.57				2,563.79	1,200.00		850.00				3,000.00	515.75		4,588.84	209.14	274.74	171.25					1,888.75	1,499.23	84.85	
Maryland	20,272.30	1,873.79	35,111.50	145,060.10	3,368.64	284.79			4,196.29	5,848.66	1,500.00						8,688.25	2,908.71	1,549.28	5,400.84	443.23	140.44	1,162.97		90.83			1,173.34	2,726.82	556.89	
Massachusetts	20,272.30	1,873.79	35,111.50	145,060.10	3,368.64	284.79				17,299.89	3,000.00		850.00	11,811.42			3,550.64	543.05	1,083.05	3,979.94	224.17	2.55	824.74	648.00	75.00			3,035.44	1,539.70	143.94	
Michigan	65,902.90	3,615.50	100,689.92	459,516.49	4,976.38	2,167.46			14,597.24	14,597.24	2,100.00		1,623.33				2,886.00	2,715.00	3,108.11	4,564.40	482.71	22.20	6,213.01					2,665.84	2,111.13	342.42	
Minnesota	27,359.73	2,579.49	73,332.99	243,438.55	3,673.85	4,000.00			1,009.08	9,388.77	2,100.00		300.00	1,775.00	110.00		1,596.57	2,046.50	814.50		44.08	77.77	761.66					3,872.12	1,200.69	72.76	
Mississippi			50,028.01	97,508.55	74,413.63	800.08				5,224.24	1,200.00						3,661.80	1,118.59	2,186.33	4,274.57	513.53	254.98	1,077.00					2,917.84	3,665.84	588.73	
Missouri			7,195.00	97,571.71		1,088.62				9,196.18	1,800.00		780.00				962.20	566.00			25.81		543.00					3,201.92	535.32	245.91	
Montana			53,448.88	214,380.49	3,571.54	63.05				240.00	900.00						1,361.97	689.81			76.65		428.05					1,972.22	924.18	340.99	
Nebraska			10,748.75	77,475.26	77.19	241.25			1,193.36	4,078.19	1,200.00		1,350.00	1,045.88	927.98	187.50	179.50	74.05					36.45						297.54	149.12	
Nevada				5,192.76		72					900.00		40.00				38.45	480.50	1,177.63		36.58		12.30						662.19	245.49	184.73
New Hampshire			16,837.76	41,931.67		236.32				659.54	900.00		620.00				3,660.53	2,700.62	808.73	3,855.24	120.50	142.88	1,740.12		15.00			1,063.51	2,890.28	244.14	
New Jersey			81,401.35	244,495.76	3,265.56	182.83				9,790.34	2,100.00						828.53	468.50	85.62		115.74	4.10	239.75					2,146.06	1,527.81		
New Mexico	63,108.03	6,753.33	81,401.35	244,495.76	3,265.56	182.83	150.00			2,568.74	900.00		1,440.00	5,494.94	2,233.38	3,285.00	16,946.45	9,953.01	4,721.44	6,547.02	1,552.78	768.87	4,984.25		400.00			5,076.78	8,239.11	988.21	
New York	27,197.24	2,699.41	31,087.18	56,827.26	15,627.47	26.15			8,608.42	27,951.12	3,600.00		1,106.00				2,735.40	251.23	2,305.88		162.61	46.79	458.00					4,767.98	1,581.53	842.58	
North Carolina	133,152.01	7,778.00	247,788.00	924,428.02	180,796.75	3,046.72				7,331.53	1,500.00		20.00				951.15	1,184.50			33.37							1,888.63	457.37		
North Dakota	10,517.37	301.38	41,357.64	179,328.44		513.50				513.50	900.00						6,970.00	4,100.00	1,400.00	5,947.59	1,145.97	160.30	1,948.71					7,357.45	4,320.47	539.36	
Ohio	108,194.67	8,533.50	118,938.29	439,022.36	19,330.40	8,630.96				22,675.26	2,700.00		850.00				6,970.00	4,100.00	1,400.00	5,947.59	1,145.97	160.30	1,948.71					7,357.45	4,320.47	539.36	
Oklahoma	32,778.62	2,394.27	93,071.15	283,078.73		331.74				10,794.50	2,100.00		1,645.00				2,253.19	2,113.90	925.86	513.61	96.02	80.90	232.33					2,015.56	1,318.25	211.05	
Oregon			8,820.81	3,296.87	168,948.44	205.70		18,051.40	3,942.50	7,600.77	1,500.00		2,783.66	2,340.04	600.00		2,729.68	11,244.10	5,673.00	4,897.46	5,321.38	1,136.35	293.47					8,484.00	6,152.69	338.59	
Pennsylvania	135,711.42	10,148.49	221,714.26	599,845.20	6,911.97	4,672.19	5.55			21,257.10	3,000.00		2,103.00	2,087.91			1,210.00	485.75					137.32					1,479.09	412.63	85.98	
Porto Rico			57,637.15			37.60				2,838.20	1,200.00		300.00				1,108.70	111.64			53.61	40.24	449.75					416.87	608.00	520.19	
Rhode Island	10,539.76	115.06	35,345.50	69,210.48	34,767.20	53.68				6,139.52	1,200.00			321.45	550.00		1,650.70	2,531.00	439.44		37.18	6.19	336.69					3,571.36	947.24	369.53	
South Carolina	10,553.70	816.31	18,239.50	93,368.84																											

Statement of amounts expended and obligated under Militia Bureau appropriations, fiscal year 1931¹

55,572.04	84,642.74	14,486.91	55,893.38	12,473.69	241,117.77	478,159.39	12,046,168.00	948,083.70	280,759.69	56,084.75	16,179.76	217,308.15	2,097,869.61	69,568.11	23,891.30
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						1932 funds made immediately available for expenditure, fiscal year 1931	Expenses, camps of instruction, field and supplemental training (emergency construction)		General expenses, equipment and instruction, National Guard (emergency construction)		Grand total	States, corps areas, and bureaus	
Project No. 44-a—Signal equipment, supplies, and repairs	Project No. 44-b—Engineer equipment, supplies, and repairs	Project No. 44-c—Chemical warfare equipment, supplies, and repairs	Project No. 44-d—Medical equipment, supplies, and repairs	Project No. 45—Purchase of horses	Collections	Project No. 6—Construction work at training camps	Project No. 40—New Air Corps equipment	Project No. 6—Construction work at training camps	Project No. 7—Maintenance and repair work at training camps	Project No. 13—Target range construction			Project No. 14—Target range maintenance and repair
\$1,614.32	\$108.43	\$181.44	\$308.59		\$191.60			\$30.00	\$350.00			\$636,328.53	Alabama.
54.22	1.67	403.20	2.72		16.95							194,723.84	Arizona.
1,306.27	8.45		122.08		1,108.82			5,249.80				496,290.89	Arkansas.
2,585.50	296.39	1,728.06	682.40		2,615.21			54,065.64	14,226.07	\$5,085.00		1,232,359.29	California.
247.55		403.20	277.52		403.00			7,304.38				359,166.25	Colorado.
1,667.86	136.11		2,139.26		5,977.08			10,726.00	5,026.00			848,089.28	Connecticut.
545.85	152.29		4.27		66.70							132,157.05	Delaware.
853.64	428.50	221.76	95.02		278.64							140,213.40	District of Columbia.
743.20	287.08	110.88	804.44		3,286.67			13,539.00	8,600.00			499,326.47	Florida.
1,073.11	72.78	231.84	1,593.51		618.69							611,463.49	Georgia.
383.30	891.03		453.57		872.51							193,435.73	Hawaii.
269.79	112.39		368.59		686.87			11,294.10	501.20	3.60		295,803.04	Idaho.
3,962.71	400.57	1,738.28	2,646.65		14,578.21			42,462.85		55.00		1,621,762.63	Illinois.
2,015.92	237.57	235.64	2,480.85		1,785.76		\$132,500.00					1,034,248.80	Indiana.
994.66	268.36		335.83		439.50				3,565.00			593,257.48	Iowa.
1,663.55	111.02		309.55		413.93			24,190.00				635,310.02	Kansas.
907.11	64.97		292.95		1,543.41			25,000.00				529,324.82	Kentucky.
652.27	116.71	50.40	535.10	\$1,485.00	532.53			13,161.55	12.00	1,355.20	\$6,642.00	405,307.18	Louisiana.
703.09	87.25		485.65		23.01			9,361.00	2,254.00			421,730.12	Maine.
908.02	151.24		899.75		509.05			62,707.35	6,315.00	450.00		696,305.78	Maryland.
4,106.20	1,125.69	302.40	1,951.92		3,045.97		132,500.00				500.00	1,609,285.81	Massachusetts.
1,888.67	67.70		796.13		2,732.20		132,500.00	50.00	15,482.59			1,025,748.87	Michigan.
1,972.01	238.64		526.12		4,346.77			85,777.75	6,695.00	4.00		956,056.38	Minnesota.
523.33	272.96		368.60		465.22							290,007.73	Mississippi.
2,251.72	134.35		660.53		2,151.14			7,349.40	4,901.60		4,155.82	757,869.14	Missouri.
228.38	404.56		125.93		1,952.55			3,219.35				166,639.23	Montana.
228.38	1.38		219.04		470.74			6,198.00	8,616.40		4,105.56	276,053.96	Nebraska.
32	30.67		15.79		2.55							16,844.08	Nevada.
1,155.20	137.23		61.93		374.60							184,383.02	New Hampshire.
1,160.67	228.64		161.85		2,246.74			14.00	14,433.00			901,678.80	New Jersey.
103.25	135.63	342.72	405.91	2,775.00	65.72			22,890.00				263,494.44	New Mexico.
10,047.67	825.20	197.68	2,910.82		8,546.00			22,720.00	46,051.67	5,854.00	910.00	3,742,999.77	New York.
1,372.00	347.01	60.48	496.77		1,557.43			6,704.26	1,852.23			613,028.32	North Carolina.
228.38	51.25		72.88		177.64							154,749.92	North Dakota.
2,911.15	218.17		2,413.46		4,901.14			22,046.00	19,076.50			1,637,370.81	Ohio.
1,731.15	398.79	1,512.30	764.83		1,973.38				19,000.00			997,014.50	Oklahoma.
1,162.61	127.42		402.70		1,106.84			17,497.00				520,849.23	Oregon.
5,455.67	2,319.38	1,814.38	4,580.17		10,941.62			2,500.00	3,000.00			2,131,625.34	Pennsylvania.
265.12	34.83		273.95		1,453.61							200,681.96	Porto Rico.
937.11	213.85		364.16		46.82	\$13,089.25		7.20				373,892.66	Rhode Island.
407.15	273.16		252.00		469.17			17,659.60	1,423.50			377,834.28	South Carolina.
827.52	970.98		87.31		101.71	1,822.00		144.00				248,199.21	South Dakota.
801.08	103.54	30.24	1,586.69		947.68	3,497.00		53,261.77				498,235.31	Tennessee.
2,278.60	1,533.92	604.08	332.51		175.59			22,924.04				1,725,070.97	Texas.
777.08	35.85		198.61		337.61						74.60	363,524.91	Utah.
228.38			731.01		964.62				2,635.82			161,534.89	Vermont.
2,520.52	99.58		594.58		631.53			19,412.00	1,359.00			688,397.47	Virginia.
1,010.76	140.51		450.23		241.13			4,844.01	11,782.40			710,960.01	Washington.
415.24	24.60	698.46	798.01		4,188.37			5,109.00			450.00	256,001.34	West Virginia.
2,692.45	100.11		28.97		1,766.82			29,807.00	14,378.98		1,380.00	982,288.62	Wisconsin.
63.50	48.76											160,457.70	Wyoming.
	3.61		9.28										Unappropriated:
31.07	88.11		3.25									17,882.49	First Corps Area.
1.20	349.23		46.05									2,408.33	Second Corps Area.
												13,376.06	Third Corps Area.
												17,805.81	Fourth Corps Area.
2.27	41.90											19,206.32	Fifth Corps Area.
	25.24											8,773.56	Sixth Corps Area.
5.17	70.04		2.76									12,578.79	Seventh Corps Area.
	60.45											20,691.05	Eighth Corps Area.
												7,435.28	Ninth Corps Area.
												3,481.95	Hawaiian Department.
												63,894.09	Militia Bureau.
												1,452.96	Corps of Engineers.
												4,028.22	Medical Department.
												312,535.57	Ordnance Department.
												9,490.30	Quartermaster Corps.
8,475.78												50,648.21	Signal Corps.
							486,685.00					14,977.74	Adjutant General's Office.
												488,029.38	Air Corps.
												1,064.80	Chief Division of Printing.
													Advertising.
												53.53	Chief of Finance.
81,508.70	15,215.28	10,808.16	40,930.65	4,260.00	95,833.84	18,408.25	884,185.00	586,763.10	264,127.21	12,806.80	18,217.87	35,640,097.21	

ANNUAL REPORTS, WAR DEPARTMENT

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1932

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF OF THE MILITIA
BUREAU

1932



UNITED STATES
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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF OF THE MILITIA BUREAU

WAR DEPARTMENT, MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington, June 30, 1932.

SIR: This, the Thirtieth Annual Report of the Chief of the Militia Bureau, War Department, covering the operations of the bureau during the past fiscal year, and including both the time from July 1, 1931, to November 30, 1931, during which period Maj. Gen. William G. Everson was chief, and that from December 1, 1931, to June 30, 1932, in which I have held office as chief of the bureau, all inclusive, is submitted.

GENERAL REMARKS

During the year just passed the National Guard has more than justified the statements made in the report of a year ago. The strength, being limited, has changed but little, the aggregate on June 30, as shown in detail by Table IX and Appendix A, being 187,413 of all ranks, with an average attendance of 165,449 at armory drills for the year and 180,955 at the field training camps.

The increase in permanence of personnel, both commissioned and enlisted, and the continued stabilization in organization are particularly marked. There are no longer any major problems of maintenance in the National Guard. The time of the officers is, therefore, left much more free and open for matters of training and the building up of real efficiency. That the worth of the National Guard is recognized to a greater degree than ever before by the community and State is evidenced by the increasing number of high-class men constantly seeking enlistment. Never before has there been a time in the history of the country when the public appreciation of the value of, and the interest in, the National Guard were at such a high point, or when attendance at armory drills and field training camps ran so high. With all this interest manifest, and with the superior type of personnel prevailing, it follows as a natural consequence that the general all-around efficiency of the National Guard has forged beyond any previous mark attained.

A remarkable feature of this development and improvement is that it has been accomplished without increase in the aggregate maintenance cost to the Government. On the contrary the total appropriations for the support of the National Guard during this past fiscal year were more than half a million dollars less than during the previous year, in spite of the heavy increase in disbursements to members of the guard for armory drill attendance and field training.

The National Guard is a force truly American, operating efficiently and economically to form a trustworthy and dependable

civilian contribution to the national defense without withdrawal of its members from their civil usefulness or interference with their proper participation in the affairs of the community.

The States in most cases have continued to better their armory conditions and to improve their housing situation until these are generally in very satisfactory condition. Not only has this been a direct aid to training in providing better facilities at the home station, but it has greatly helped in all matters pertaining to administration and particularly in the care and preservation of the Government property in the hands of the National Guard.

In addition to this there has been a decided improvement in the storage facilities at the field training camps, making possible the keeping there of many supplies used exclusively in field training, thus eliminating shipping expense and lightening storage burdens and expense at home stations.

The National Guard is very well supplied with the equipment necessary for training purposes, except as to motor transportation and modern antiaircraft matériel. It would be economy to replace the old war-time motor equipment with something newer and lighter, better suited to present needs, and thus do away with the excessive maintenance costs incident to keeping this obsolete transportation in running order.

Irregularities in the disbursement of Federal funds are rare and there have been none during the past year of sufficient importance to cause comment here.

Almost without exception, State authorities are insisting upon more careful accounting for, and better care of, the Government property intrusted to their custody. As a consequence, arms and equipment are being maintained in better condition than in the past.

The construction authorized and undertaken during the previous fiscal year has all been completed, affording improved training facilities, providing increased comfort, and greatly bettering health conditions.

Selected officers were sent to the various Army service schools, where they received excellent instruction. The influence of this schooling has been very noticeable in its beneficial reflection upon training and general efficiency. Were it possible, a greater number of officers should be sent to these schools. It is money well spent.

The annual meeting of the Association of State Adjutants General was held in Washington at the Militia Bureau March 3 to 7, 1932. Many of the United States property and disbursing officers accompanied their adjutants general. These meetings are of great mutual benefit to the officers of the State, the Militia Bureau, and the War Department, and should continue.

ADMINISTRATION

The Militia Bureau at the present time is well organized to handle the large volume of business constantly coming in from the National Guard. The divisions are functioning smoothly, work is being handled with greater dispatch, the civilian force, as a whole, is very satisfactory, and all current work is practically up to date at the close of the fiscal year.

On June 30, 1932, there were 31 officers on duty, including the chief and three National Guard officers (holding commissions in the Officers'

Reserve Corps), whose details are specifically authorized by law. Ten officers terminated their duties and eight joined during the fiscal year.

Maj. Gen. William G. Everson, who was appointed chief of the bureau on October 1, 1929, for a period of four years, resigned and was relieved effective November 30, 1931. Maj. Gen. George E. Leach, formerly in command of the Fifty-ninth Field Artillery Brigade and an officer of the Minnesota National Guard, was appointed to succeed General Everson and assumed the duties of that office on December 6, 1931.

The civilian force on June 30, 1932, consisted of a total of 84 employees, 80 clerical and 4 custodial.

A total of 362,616 pieces of mail was handled during the fiscal year and during the same period 1,624,420 publications and 3,071,241 blank forms were distributed to the National Guard.

MILITIA BUREAU COMMISSIONED PERSONNEL

On June 30, 1932, the following-named officers were on duty in the Militia Bureau:

- ✓ Maj. Gen. George E. Leach, Chief, Militia Bureau.
- Col. William H. Waldron, Infantry, executive officer.
- Col. William R. Smedberg, jr., Cavalry.
- Col. Harry LaT. Cavanaugh, Cavalry.
- Col. Edgar A. Fry, Infantry.
- Col. William N. Bispham, Medical Corps.
- Col. Henry H. Rutherford, Medical Corps.
- ✓ Col. Albert L. Culbertson, Infantry Reserve (Illinois National Guard).
- Col. A. Owen Seaman, Quartermaster Corps.
- Lieut. Col. Fred H. Turner, Infantry.
- Lieut. Col. Francis C. Endicott, Infantry.
- ✓ Lieut. Col. Hiram W. Taylor, Finance Department Reserve (New York National Guard).
- ✓ Lieut. Col. Joseph M. Scammell, Infantry Reserve (California National Guard).
- Maj. Herman Kobbe, Cavalry.
- Maj. Oliver S. Wood, Infantry.
- Maj. Edward H. Hicks, Field Artillery.
- Maj. Edwin J. O'Hara, Finance Department.
- Maj. Albert Tucker, Infantry.
- Maj. Gordon H. McCoy, Field Artillery.
- Maj. James A. Pickering, Field Artillery.
- Maj. Leon E. Ryder, Signal Corps.
- Maj. Harold C. Fellows, Cavalry.
- Capt. Christian G. Foltz, Coast Artillery Corps.
- Capt. Alexander C. Doyle, Quartermaster Corps.
- Capt. Henry Harmeling, Judge Advocate General's Department.
- Capt. Frank M. Moore, Infantry.
- Capt. Allen F. Grum, Ordnance Department.
- Capt. Richard F. Lussier, Infantry.
- Capt. Vincent J. Meloy, Air Corps.
- First Lieut. Martinus Stenseth, Air Corps.
- First Lieut. Patrick F. Craig, Chemical Warfare Service.

TABLE II.—*Promotions in the active National Guard of commissioned officers during the fiscal year 1932 (figures show grade from which promoted)*

Arms and services	Brigadier generals	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colo- nels	Ma- jors	Cap- tains	First lieu- tenants	Second lieu- tenants	Total
Line.....	1							1
Adjutant General Department's.....			2		2	2	2	8
Air Corps.....				3	1	15	44	63
Cavalry.....				3	8	19	30	60
Chaplains.....				1	8	4		13
Chemical Warfare Service.....				1				1
Coast Artillery.....			2	2	6	18	39	67
Engineers.....			1	3	6	14	24	48
Field Artillery.....		2	4	5	14	70	127	222
Finance Department.....				1				1
Infantry.....		3	6	12	38	134	244	437
Judge Advocate General's Depart- ment.....				1	3			4
Medical Department:								
Medical Corps.....			1	2	11	50		64
Dental Corps.....					2	15		17
Veterinary Corps.....						3	1	4
Medical Administrative Corps.....						5	3	8
Ordnance Department.....				1		1		2
Quartermaster Corps.....				2	2	4	2	10
Signal Corps.....					1	4	9	14
Total.....	1	5	16	37	102	358	525	1,044

TABLE III.—*Separations in the active National Guard of commissioned and war-
rant officers during the fiscal year 1932*

Arms and services	Brigadier generals	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colo- nels	Ma- jors	Cap- tains	First lieu- tenants	Second lieu- tenants	Total
Line.....	3							3
Adjutant General's Department.....	3	3	5	1				12
Air Corps.....				2	13	13	24	52
Cavalry.....			1	4	14	15	25	59
Chaplains.....				2	5	4		11
Chemical Warfare Service.....			1					1
Coast Artillery.....		2	1	3	14	12	19	51
Engineers.....		1	1	1	8	8	11	30
Field Artillery.....		1	4	3	50	56	89	203
Finance Department.....		1	1		1			3
Infantry.....		7	8	19	127	136	178	475
Judge Advocate General's Depart- ment.....				1				1
Medical Department:								
Medical Corps.....		1	3	9	58	14	1	86
Dental Corps.....				1	9	2		12
Veterinary Corps.....				1	10	4		15
Medical Administrative Corps.....					7	1	3	11
Ordnance Department.....			1	1	2		1	5
Quartermaster Corps.....		1	4	7	4	7	7	30
Signal Corps.....					2	4	3	9
Total.....	6	17	30	55	324	276	361	1,069
Warrant officers.....								18
Grand total.....								1,087

NATIONAL GUARD RESERVE

The following table shows by arms, services, and grades the number of officers in the National Guard Reserve on June 30, 1932, of which number 148 were assigned to positions authorized by war-strength tables of organization and 2,779 were unassigned.

TABLE IV.—*Commissioned strength of the National Guard Reserve as of June 30, 1932*

Arms and services	Major gener- als	Briga- dier gener- als	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colo- nels	Majors	Cap- tains	First lieuten- ants	Second lieuten- ants	Total
General officers.....	1	6							7
Adjutant General's Depart- ment.....		6	3	9	7	6	1	1	33
Air Corps.....					5	19	29	22	75
Cavalry.....			2	7	12	73	57	62	213
Chaplains.....						16	3		19
Chemical Warfare Service.....				1					1
Coast Artillery.....			1	2	9	54	55	58	179
Engineers.....			1	3	4	29	24	28	89
Field Artillery.....			3	12	23	142	151	163	494
Finance Department.....				3					3
Infantry.....			11	30	79	489	452	414	1,475
Inspector General's Depart- ment.....					1	1			2
Judge Advocate General's Department.....				1	5	4			10
Medical Department:									
Medical Corps.....			1	5	38	66	30		140
Dental Corps.....						19	7		26
Veterinary Corps.....						15	6	1	22
Medical Administrative Corps.....						14	4	2	20
Ordnance Department.....			1	3	4	4	2	4	18
Quartermaster Corps.....				6	14	21	11	16	68
Signal Corps.....				3		6	17	7	33
Total.....	1	12	23	85	201	978	849	778	2,927

During the past year 358 officers were transferred from the active National Guard to the National Guard Reserve.

During the past year 414 officers were separated from the National Guard Reserve. The following table shows by arms, services, and grades the distribution of these officers.

TABLE V.—*Separations in the National Guard Reserve of commissioned officers during the fiscal year 1932*

Arms and services	Briga- dier gener- als	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colo- nels	Ma- jors	Cap- tains	First lieuten- ants	Second lieuten- ants	Total
Line.....	1							1
Adjutant General's Department.....		1		2				3
Air Corps.....					3	3	3	9
Cavalry.....			1	4	24	19	16	64
Chaplains.....					1			1
Coast Artillery.....			1		4	8	7	20
Engineers.....					6	5	5	16
Field Artillery.....			1	3	18	19	26	67
Finance Department.....				1	1			2
Infantry.....			4	6	52	55	64	181
Judge Advocate General's Depart- ment.....				1	2			3
Medical Department:								
Medical Corps.....			2	2	12	3		19
Dental Corps.....					1	2		3
Veterinary Corps.....					1			1
Medical Administrative Corps.....					2	1		3
Ordnance Department.....				1	2			3
Quartermaster Corps.....			2		3	3	4	12
Signal Corps.....			1		1	2	2	6
Total.....	1	1	12	20	133	120	127	414

On June 30, 1932, there were in the National Guard Reserve, assigned and unassigned, 20,176 enlisted men. This force is considered a valuable reserve for the active National Guard as it provides partially trained replacements who are immediately available in case of an emergency. Inducements, as in the case of the Navy, should be offered so as to encourage the growth of this reserve.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL IN THE OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS

On June 30, 1932, 13,160 commissioned officers of the National Guard held reserve commissions in the Army of the United States. In addition 933 enlisted members of the National Guard hold reserve commissions, 159 of whom are assigned to war vacancies. Practically all States now require their officers to obtain Officers' Reserve Corps commissions. The following table shows the distribution by arms, service, and grade of National Guard officers who hold commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps:

TABLE VI.—*National Guard personnel in the Officers' Reserve Corps*

[illegible]

TABLE VI.—*National Guard personnel in the Officers' Reserve Corps*—Continued

Arms and services	Major gener- als	Briga- dier gener- als	Colo- nels	Lieut- enant colo- nels	Majors	Cap- tains	First lieuten- ants	Second lieuten- ants	Total
ENLISTED MEN—continued									
Military Intelligence.....								3	3
Military police.....							1		1
Sanitary.....								1	1
Auxiliary.....								1	1
Total.....					1	9	34	889	933
Grand total.....	17	60	221	477	1, 107	4, 015	3, 320	3, 943	13, 160

NATIONAL GUARD REGISTER

The National Guard Register for 1931 will serve until 1933, when the new Register will be published in conformity with the present plan to publish same every two years instead of annually.

ORGANIZATION

During the fiscal year 1932 there has been no increase in the authorized strength of the National Guard. Only a few new units within the existing strength allotment, some of which had been previously authorized, have been organized. The One hundred and forty-second Field Artillery, Arkansas National Guard, was changed from a 75-millimeter tractor-drawn regiment to a 155-millimeter howitzer regiment of corps artillery, and the first battalion and battalion medical department detachment organized. The nucleus of this organization consisted of the Two hundred and sixteenth Ambulance Company and the Two hundred and sixteenth Hospital Company, Army Medical troops, which were disbanded and withdrawn from the allotment to Arkansas.

The following changes in the allotment of the National Guard have been effected:

Headquarters Troop, Fifty-seventh Cavalry Brigade, withdrawn from the allotment to South Dakota and added to the allotment of Iowa; Signal Troop, special troops, Twenty-fourth Cavalry Division, withdrawn from the allotment to Iowa and added to the allotment of South Dakota.

Headquarters Battery, Fifty-fourth Field Artillery Brigade, and One hundred and fourth Ammunition Train, Fifty-fourth Field Artillery Brigade, withdrawn from the allotment to Maryland and added to the allotment of Virginia.

In compliance with Militia Bureau Circular No. 17-B, July 20, 1931, the division surgeon's office has been withdrawn as a unit of the National Guard and the enlisted personnel thereof added to the service company of the Medical Regiment, called the division surgeon's office section. The commissioned personnel have become a part of the headquarters of the Medical Regiment.

Under the present plan of National Guard development (210,500 aggregate, representing units at maintenance strength plus 10 per cent) 836 headquarters and 3,181 units are organized or authorized for organization; 54 headquarters and 430 units are inactive, classed as

nonessential; and 135 headquarters and 436 units remain to be organized. This gives a total of 1,025 headquarters and 4,047 units in the National Guard allotment.

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, 1932*

INFANTRY DIVISIONS

[Authorized number of units, by branch, in each Infantry division: Division headquarters detachment, 1; special troops, 9; Infantry, 80; Field Artillery, 36; Engineers, 8; division aviation, 3; medical regiments, 11; train, 10; total, 158 ¹]

Division	Strength	Head- quarters detach- ments	Special troops	In- fan- try	Field Artil- lery	En- gi- neers	Divi- sional avia- tion	Medi- cal reg- iments	Train	Total	Per cent com- plete
Twenty-sixth.....	7,833	1	6	78	29	8	3	5	6	136	86.0
Twenty-seventh.....	8,577	1	8	78	35	8	3	11	7	151	95.2
Twenty-eighth.....	8,797	1	8	80	36	8	3	9	7	152	96.2
Twenty-ninth.....	7,932	1	4	78	35	8	3	6	-----	135	85.4
Thirtieth.....	8,365	1	6	78	35	8	3	6	3	140	88.6
Thirty-first.....	7,802	1	6	78	31	8	3	3	5	135	85.4
Thirty-second.....	7,560	1	8	78	32	-----	3	6	-----	128	81.0
Thirty-third.....	7,610	1	7	78	26	8	3	4	2	129	81.6
Thirty-fourth.....	7,661	1	2	78	32	8	3	2	2	128	81.0
Thirty-fifth.....	7,254	1	3	78	23	8	3	5	7	128	81.0
Thirty-sixth.....	7,217	1	2	78	23	8	3	5	5	125	79.2
Thirty-seventh.....	7,670	1	7	78	23	8	3	10	7	137	86.7
Thirty-eighth.....	7,994	1	4	78	35	8	3	7	5	141	89.2
Fortieth.....	6,840	1	3	77	33	1	3	1	-----	119	75.3
Forty-first.....	6,939	1	1	78	26	7	3	2	1	119	75.3
Forty-third.....	8,071	1	6	78	34	7	3	8	-----	137	86.7
Forty-fourth.....	7,362	1	7	78	23	8	3	5	1	126	79.7
Forty-fifth.....	8,216	1	7	78	35	8	3	6	5	143	90.5
Total.....	139,700	18	95	1,405	546	127	54	101	63	2,409	84.7

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.

CAVALRY DIVISIONS

[Authorized number of units, by branch, in each Cavalry division: Special troops, 6; 2 Cavalry brigades, 42; 1 separate battalion Field Artillery (horse), 5; 1 Engineer squadron, 5; aviation, 3; armored-car troops, 1; medical squadron, 5; division train, 8; total, 75 ²]

Division	Strength	Special troops	Cavalry	Field Artillery	Engi- neers	Total	Per cent complete
Twenty-first.....	3,201	-----	48	-----	-----	48	59.2
Twenty-second.....	2,572	-----	42	-----	-----	42	56.0
Twenty-third.....	2,822	1	37	5	3	46	60.5
Twenty-fourth.....	2,797	1	40	5	-----	46	61.3
Total.....	11,392	2	167	10	3	182	59.2

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, 1932*

Unit	State	Number of pilots	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 air-planes (including number being overhauled)	Number of aircraft flying hours, fiscal year 1932			Number of man-hours of flight, fiscal year 1932
							Training	Service	Total	
Thirty-first Division Aviation, One hundred and sixth Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	Alabama.....	15	10	28	108	11	698:20	1,272:00	1,970:20	3,645:15
Corps, One hundred and Fifty-fourth Observation Squadron.....	Arkansas.....	16	1	18	75	9	569:40	1,114:55	1,684:35	3,061:05
Fortieth Division Aviation, One hundred and fifteenth Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	California.....	16		17	92	9	297:50	1,339:20	1,637:10	2,723:30
Forty-fifth Division Aviation, One hundred and twentieth Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	Colorado.....	18		18	97	9	424:35	1,034:25	1,459:00	2,280:30
Forty-third Division Aviation, One hundred and eighteenth Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	Connecticut.....	13	4	22	111	10	499:55	1,433:15	1,933:10	3,284:40
Thirty-third Division Aviation, One hundred and eighth Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	Illinois.....	16		16	102	8	301:10	1,443:50	1,745:00	3,401:35
Thirty-eighth Division Aviation, One hundred and thirteenth Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	Indiana.....	20	2	25	113	9	662:15	1,994:40	2,656:55	4,727:46
Twenty-ninth Division Aviation, One hundred and fourth Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	Maryland.....	16	1	24	91	10	397:59	784:22	1,182:21	2,673:22
Twenty-sixth Division Aviation, One hundred and first Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	Massachusetts.....	14	8	26	113	10	429:20	1,377:20	1,806:40	3,418:40
Thirty-second Division Aviation, One hundred and seventh Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	Michigan.....	12	1	17	100	11	386:35	1,174:40	1,561:15	2,951:05
Thirty-fourth Division Aviation, One hundred and ninth Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	Minnesota.....	12	5	22	93	9	170:45	1,178:20	1,349:05	2,514:45
Thirty-fifth Division Aviation, One hundred and tenth Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	Missouri.....	17	1	20	92	10	652:15	1,087:15	1,739:30	3,173:45
Forty-fourth Division Aviation, One hundred and nineteenth Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	New Jersey.....	13	2	15	95	10	409:45	1,507:05	1,916:50	3,201:30
Twenty-seventh Division Aviation, One hundred and second Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	New York.....	12	5	21	107	9	312:50	1,408:15	1,721:05	2,564:15
Thirty-seventh Division Aviation, One hundred and twelfth Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	Ohio.....	11	4	18	99	9	416:15	1,732:30	2,148:45	3,532:45
Twenty-eighth Division Aviation, One hundred and third Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	Pennsylvania.....	14	4	18	125	12	376:00	1,116:50	1,492:50	3,004:00
Thirtieth Division Aviation, One hundred and fifth Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	Tennessee.....	11	8	30	93	10	653:00	1,037:42	1,690:42	3,109:02
Thirty-sixth Division Aviation, One hundred and eleventh Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	Texas.....	16	4	23	93	9	529:20	1,279:15	1,808:35	3,328:05
Forty-first Division Aviation, One hundred and sixteenth Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	Washington.....	16		16	102	10	743:25	1,470:30	2,213:55	3,890:30
Total.....		278	60	394	9011	184	8,931:14	24,786:29	33,717:43	60,486:50

TABLES OF ORGANIZATION

No new tables of organization for the National Guard have been issued during this fiscal year.

AUTHORIZED STRENGTH OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

The authorized and actual strengths of the National Guard as of June 30, 1932, are as follows:

TABLE IX.—Authorized and actual strengths of the National Guard, June 30, 1932

	Authorized				Actual				Over or under
	Commis- sioned officers	War- rant offi- cers	Enlisted men	Aggre- gate	Commis- sioned officers	War- rant offi- cers	Enlisted men	Aggre- gate	
FIRST CORPS AREA									
Connecticut.....	345	6	4,081	4,432	314	5	4,064	4,383	-49
Maine.....	189	3	2,310	2,502	183	3	2,314	2,500	-2
Massachusetts.....	712	10	9,045	9,767	677	10	9,095	9,782	+15
New Hampshire.....	82	2	1,007	1,091	75	2	995	1,072	-19
Rhode Island.....	167	3	1,832	2,002	161	3	1,835	1,999	-3
Vermont.....	87	1	1,144	1,232	84	1	1,128	1,213	-19
SECOND CORPS AREA									
Delaware.....	59	1	800	860	55	1	791	847	-13
New Jersey.....	396	6	4,671	5,073	347	6	4,641	4,994	-79
New York.....	1,524	22	19,929	21,475	1,412	21	19,476	20,909	-566
Puerto Rico.....	91	1	1,429	1,521	89	1	1,424	1,514	-7
THIRD CORPS AREA									
District of Columbia..	76	1	983	1,060	71	1	985	1,057	-3
Maryland.....	270	4	3,212	3,486	258	4	3,151	3,413	-73
Pennsylvania.....	900	13	11,334	12,247	856	12	11,270	12,138	-109
Virginia.....	283	4	3,713	4,000	257	4	3,617	3,878	-122
FOURTH CORPS AREA									
Alabama.....	229	2	2,593	2,824	212	2	2,569	2,783	-41
Florida.....	183	3	2,336	2,522	178	3	2,363	2,544	+22
Georgia.....	263	3	3,509	3,775	256	3	3,479	3,738	-37
Louisiana.....	145	2	1,901	2,048	139	2	1,812	1,953	-95
Mississippi.....	126	2	1,650	1,778	123	2	1,640	1,765	-13
North Carolina.....	275	5	3,221	3,501	257	5	3,239	3,501	-----
South Carolina.....	148	2	2,074	2,224	143	2	2,043	2,188	-36
Tennessee.....	212	3	2,391	2,606	208	3	2,438	2,649	+43
FIFTH CORPS AREA									
Indiana.....	388	6	4,540	4,934	374	6	4,401	4,781	-153
Kentucky.....	230	3	2,736	2,969	213	3	2,545	2,761	-208
Ohio.....	666	9	8,153	8,828	638	9	8,004	8,651	-177
West Virginia.....	130	2	1,868	2,000	126	2	1,842	1,970	-30
SIXTH CORPS AREA									
Illinois.....	697	11	8,894	9,602	647	11	8,895	9,553	-49
Michigan.....	368	5	4,252	4,625	339	5	4,299	4,643	+18
Wisconsin.....	371	6	4,471	4,848	350	6	4,445	4,801	-47
SEVENTH CORPS AREA									
Arkansas.....	158	2	2,076	2,236	156	2	2,069	2,227	-9
Iowa.....	270	4	3,513	3,787	268	4	3,481	3,753	-34
Kansas.....	256	4	3,027	3,287	250	4	2,960	3,214	-73
Minnesota.....	387	5	4,730	5,122	356	5	4,715	5,076	-46
Missouri.....	332	5	4,308	4,645	308	5	4,234	4,547	-98
Nebraska.....	114	2	1,661	1,777	109	2	1,478	1,589	-188
North Dakota.....	77	1	1,119	1,197	78	1	1,119	1,198	+1
South Dakota.....	106	2	1,260	1,368	105	2	1,254	1,361	-7

TABLE IX.—*Authorized and actual strengths of the National Guard, June 30, 1932—*
Continued

	Authorized				Actual				Over or under
	Commis- sioned officers	War- rant offi- cers	Enlisted men	Aggre- gate	Commis- sioned officers	War- rant offi- cers	Enlisted men	Aggre- gate	
EIGHTH CORPS AREA									
Arizona.....	83	1	1, 189	1, 273	76	1	1, 150	1, 227	-46
Colorado.....	156	1	1, 770	1, 927	141	1	1, 737	1, 879	-48
New Mexico.....	79	2	959	1, 040	76	2	964	1, 042	+2
Oklahoma.....	418	6	4, 938	5, 362	405	6	4, 922	5, 333	-29
Texas.....	636	10	7, 769	8, 415	610	10	7, 695	8, 315	-100
NINTH CORPS AREA									
California.....	504	7	6, 078	6, 589	462	7	6, 028	6, 497	-92
Idaho.....	112	2	1, 196	1, 310	110	2	1, 190	1, 302	-8
Montana.....	76	1	1, 132	1, 209	72	1	1, 162	1, 235	+26
Nevada.....	8		152	160	8		124	132	-28
Oregon.....	206	3	2, 867	3, 076	212	3	2, 854	3, 069	-7
Utah.....	142	2	1, 318	1, 462	133	2	1, 257	1, 392	-70
Washington.....	233	3	2, 490	2, 726	218	3	2, 488	2, 709	-17
Wyoming.....	55	1	607	663	51	1	589	641	-22
HAWAIIAN DEPART- MENT									
Territory of Hawaii.....	108	2	1, 617	1, 727	100	2	1, 593	1, 695	-32
Total.....	14, 128	207	175, 855	190, 190	13, 346	204	173, 863	187, 413	-2, 777

TRAINING

GENERAL

The general state of training throughout the National Guard is satisfactory, and pronounced and decided progress has been made during the year in both planning and execution. The training objectives remain unchanged and the Militia Bureau has continued to stress its policy of solidly grounding the guard in all the fundamentals of basic training. National Guard commanders have generally followed this policy, although there have been instances, when advanced training has been attempted before the completion of these fundamentals. This has been without material benefit to the troops participating. Due to the large annual turnover in personnel and the limited time available for training it is believed that it will be best to continue to adhere to the policy stated above for an indeterminate time.

ARMORY TRAINING

For several years, the Militia Bureau has stressed the idea that armory training is conducted in preparation for field training and that it should be planned and conducted in accordance with carefully prepared programs and schedules. Only in rare instances during the past year did National Guard commanders fail to conduct their training along these lines. Programs and schedules were prepared throughout the chain of command and in each case based on the programs of the next higher command. This procedure has brought about more effective training throughout the guard, although there have been in some few cases, local conditions and varying facilities which have resulted in a slightly lower than the average degree of proficiency.

TABLE X.—*Consolidated annual armory inspection report, National Guard, 1932*

[illegible]

S=satisfactory.

TABLE XI.—Consolidated annual field inspection report, National Guard, 1931

States	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 organization in driving and use of motor vehicles in convoy or other training	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 training	Assuming organization recruited to war strength and completely equipped, estimate period of combat service training required to prepare it for offensive combat service	Proficiency of—			Average rating of all organizations	Number of units rated—		Number of units rated unsatisfactory																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Attached medical	Enlisted men	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Attached medical	Enlisted men		Officers	Enlisted men		Basic	Red	White	Blue	A	B	Expert	First and second class gunners	Number of officers	Noncommissioned officers							Company officers	Staff officers				Company officers	Satisfactory	Very satisfactory																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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Connecticut	282	5	3,843	20	137	8		98	1	7	440			30	24	3	9	13	11	88	243		90																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													</

To secure and maintain the proper degree of proficiency, regimental and battalion commanders should exercise close supervision of and make periodic training inspections of their commands. Due to lack of funds for the purpose, proper supervision in this respect has not been possible in a number of States, although the necessity for same is becoming more generally recognized, resulting in an increased effort by the States to provide funds therefor.

The average attendance at armory drills this past year has been the highest in the history of the National Guard, being approximately 87 per cent of the authorized strength and this increased attendance is clearly apparent in training results.

FIELD TRAINING

The marked improvement in the coordination of armory training has been favorably reflected in the field training. The advance has been quite noticeable both in character and manner of execution.

There has been a decided increase in interest in musketry and tactical training but there has been a tendency to progress too rapidly in these phases and in some few instances exercises have been attempted which were of too complicated a nature and beyond the capabilities of the troops participating. Measures have been taken to prevent the recurrence of such practices in the future.

The Militia Bureau adheres to the policy of prescribing command post exercises as the best method of training for the commanders and staffs of battalions and higher units. Such exercises were used in all National Guard camps last year with material benefit to all who participated. The guard was represented in the command post exercises conducted in the Sixth Corps Area during the past fiscal year. These exercises afforded outstanding opportunities for the training of the commanders and staffs of the National Guard organizations participating.

The attendance at the field training camps of last year reached the unprecedented figure of 94.9 per cent of the total authorized strength.

During the year the following units assembled as divisions for field training: Twenty-sixth Division (less One hundred and second Field Artillery, One hundred and first Ammunition Train, and division aviation); Thirty-third Division (less Fifty-eighth Field Artillery Brigade); Thirty-sixth Division; Thirty-eighth Division (less One hundred and fiftieth Infantry).

SUPPLEMENTAL TRAINING

Aside from participation by the headquarters of the Thirty-second and Thirty-third Divisions in the general command post exercises conducted under the direction of the commanding general Sixth Corps Area, no supplemental training was authorized during the fiscal year 1932. Funds were not available for the 4-day officers' schools formerly held in preparation for the regular field training.

RANGE FIRING, SMALL ARMS

There was a slight improvement in small-arms practice during the past year. However, the degree of proficiency attained can not be considered as entirely satisfactory. To stimulate interest in this phase of training and to conserve and regulate ammunition expendi-

ture, the Militia Bureau issued a directive codifying the various instructions dealing with the qualifications with arms. In this directive the absolute necessity of thorough preparatory instruction and the completion of small-bore courses before advancing to practice with the service rifle was emphasized. A standard of proficiency was established at 70 per cent of those on the rolls completing the prescribed course and 30 per cent of those on the rolls qualifying. A limitation was placed on men participating in combat-firing exercises and in the firing incident to musketry training by authorizing only qualified men to take part in such exercises. It is believed that if the provisions of this directive are carried out the marksmanship in the National Guard will greatly improve.

The policy of establishing small-arms ranges at home stations was continued during the past year to the extent possible with the funds available. This policy has enabled a number of units to complete their known distance practice at home stations and thus have available at camps more time for tactical training.

The following compilation of small arms firing reports for the target year 1931 indicates the results obtained:

Rifle, .30 caliber:	
Number authorized to fire.....	81, 243
Number completing prescribed course.....	43, 938
Number qualified.....	27, 694
Percentage completing prescribed course.....	54
Percentage qualified of those authorized to fire.....	34
Pistol, dismounted:	
Number authorized to fire.....	94, 795
Number completing prescribed course.....	41, 995
Number qualified.....	23, 696
Percentage completing prescribed course.....	44
Percentage qualified of those authorized to fire.....	25
Pistol, mounted:	
Number authorized to fire.....	8, 103
Number completing prescribed course.....	1, 050
Number qualified.....	730
Percentage completing prescribed course.....	12
Percentage qualified of those authorized to fire.....	9
Machine gun:	
Number authorized to fire.....	19, 895
Number completing prescribed course.....	11, 039
Number qualified.....	7, 072
Percentage completing prescribed course.....	55
Percentage qualified of those authorized to fire.....	35
Automatic rifle:	
Number authorized to fire.....	9, 564
Number completing prescribed course.....	2, 529
Number qualified.....	1, 698
Percentage completing prescribed course.....	26
Percentage qualified of those authorized to fire.....	17
37-mm. gun and 3-inch trench mortar:	
Number authorized to fire.....	5, 365
Number completing prescribed course.....	2, 506
Number qualified.....	1, 988
Percentage completing prescribed course.....	46
Percentage qualified of those authorized to fire.....	37

SERVICE PRACTICE—FIELD ARTILLERY

In 1931 more problems were fired with lateral and air observation than in former years. Also, in this year subcaliber firing was generally used for the first time with excellent results. Practically all problems were based on tactical situations, and generally the occupation of

positions prior to firing was preceded by reconnaissance based on the tactical exercises.

More use was made of National Guard officers in directing fire. In this, results were generally satisfactory, although a study of individual problems would indicate that a number of officers without proper qualifications had acted in this capacity. The reports would also indicate that many officers were permitted to fire service ammunition without satisfactory previous training.

On the whole, progress has been made by the National Guard in service practice. The present allowance of ammunition is considered adequate.

AERIAL GUNNERY

The main obstacle in connection with more thorough and satisfactory results in this phase of training is the lack of ranges. Few local ranges can be made available during the armory drill year, a situation which precludes completion of record firing during the field-training period. The receipt of two new camera guns by each organization should afford valuable training heretofore not possible.

In the cooperation between antiaircraft and the air squadrons the results have been highly satisfactory and there is every reason to believe that the difficulties have been largely overcome.

COAST ARTILLERY TARGET PRACTICE

Target practice reports submitted for the calendar year 1931 show that continued progress is being made in the conduct of service practice by the Coast Artillery organizations of the National Guard. National Guard Air Corps units assisted materially in the successful completion of these practices by performing, in a very creditable manner, towing, tracking, and spotting missions.

Harbor defense.—Seacoast practices were conducted at the following average ranges:

	Yards
155-mm. G. P. F. gun practice.....	7, 296
6-inch gun practices.....	8, 231
10-inch gun practices.....	10, 143
12-inch gun practices.....	10, 506
12-inch mortar practices.....	6, 345

Of the 85 practices held in 1931, 18 were rated excellent, 9 very good, 15 good, 19 fair, and 24 were not rated.

Antiaircraft.—Antiaircraft gun practices were conducted at an average slant range of 4,261 yards; machine-gun practices at an average slant range of 887 yards. Eight gun practices, eight machine-gun practices, and one searchlight practice were rated excellent. A total of 32 antiaircraft practices were held in 1931. The scores attained were generally higher than in preceding years.

REGULAR ARMY PERSONNEL ON DUTY WITH THE NATIONAL GUARD

There have been no changes in the total allotment of Regular Army instructors and sergeant-instructors during the past year. There are 471 officers and 590 enlisted men on National Guard duty. The Militia Bureau has made some changes in branch allotments of officers in its endeavor to meet the more urgent demands for instructors. It is estimated that 20 additional instructors are needed to meet the present minimum requirements.

The allotment of Regular Army officers on National Guard duty by branch is as follows:

Infantry-----	¹ 202
Cavalry-----	39
Field Artillery-----	86
Coast Artillery-----	34
Air Corps-----	21
Corps of Engineers-----	19
Signal Corps-----	16
Judge Advocate General's Department-----	1
Quartermaster Corps-----	15
Finance Department-----	1
Medical Corps-----	17
Ordnance Department-----	1
Chemical Warfare Service-----	1
	<hr/>
	453
Branch immaterial-----	² 18
	<hr/>
Total-----	471

¹ Includes 3 in Puerto Rico and 3 in Hawaii.

² Includes 9 at corps area headquarters and 9 in the Militia Bureau.

NATIONAL MATCHES, 1931

The National Guard was represented at the national matches, 1931, by teams from the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and each of the States except New Hampshire, Nevada, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and Utah. This made a total of 46 teams, which is an increase of one over the number participating in 1930 and is the largest number of National Guard teams to attend the national matches. 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 team annually, the teams competing in these matches are grouped in four classes, following the completion of the national rifle-team match, as follows: Classes A, B, C, and unclassified.

For the purpose of this classification the service teams are grouped by themselves and are additional in each class to those included therein from the National Guard, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, citizens' military training camps, Organized Reserves, and civilians. 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, on order of their standing. For the national matches, 1931, the following National Guard teams attained the classification and relative standing shown under each class, intervening places having been won by teams from services or organizations other than the National Guard:

CLASS A

7. District of Columbia.
8. Massachusetts.
10. Ohio.
11. Oregon.

13. Illinois.
14. Pennsylvania.
16. Michigan.

CLASS B

18. Oklahoma.
20. New Jersey.
22. Virginia.

24. Kentucky.
27. Texas.

CLASS C

30. California.
33. Indiana.

35. Delaware.
36. New York.

The total number of National Guard teams classified was 16, a decrease of three from the number in 1930.

The outstanding National Guard team in the national rifle-team match was that from the District of Columbia, which finished first, among a total of 113 teams, except those from the Regular service.

Marked interest was shown in the Infantry team match, which was won by the Washington National Guard, with the Nebraska National Guard taking third place among 47 teams competing.

National Guard men entered in individual matches did particularly well. The following table shows the high National Guard man in each of the principal individual matches:

Match	Name and rank	State	Place
Leech cup.....	Sergt. W. R. Walsh.....	New Jersey.....	2
Members.....	Corpl. A. J. McLinden.....	New York.....	3
Crowell.....	Sergt. E. Freeman.....	Ohio.....	4
Marine Corps.....	Capt. P. C. Roberts.....	Washington.....	2
Navy.....	Corpl. H. F. Stemen.....	Ohio.....	1
Coast Guard.....	First Sergt. W. W. Burnham.....	Washington.....	5
Scott.....	First Lieut. M. R. Robedeau.....	Wisconsin.....	2
Wimbledon.....	First Lieut. W. R. Mitchell.....	Indiana.....	2
President's.....	Sergt. R. A. Herin.....	Mississippi.....	1
National S. B. championship.....	First Lieut. W. R. Stokes.....	District of Columbia.....	4
Wright.....	First Sergt. W. W. Burnham.....	Washington.....	2
National individual.....	Sergt. H. M. Boudinot.....	District of Columbia.....	7
Chemical Warfare Service.....	Second Lieut. Paul F. Lutz.....	Michigan.....	3
Automatic rifle.....	Capt. W. J. Hanna.....	Alabama.....	2

In team matches the National Guard made a creditable showing, as evidenced by the following:

Match	State team	Place
Herrick.....	Washington National Guard.....	2
Infantry team.....	do.....	1
A. E. F. Roumanian.....	District of Columbia National Guard.....	3
Regimental team.....	Washington National Guard.....	1

The Small Arms Firing School was conducted in a highly efficient manner and valuable instruction was imparted to all in attendance. All National Guard personnel were required to attend unless they held a certificate of proficiency from a previous school. Very few availed themselves of this exemption and practically all attended the school for the material benefit which they would derive as competitors in the matches and as instructors in rifle marksmanship with their organizations.

ARMY SERVICE SCHOOLS

During the school year which ended June 30, 1932, 264 officers and 121 enlisted men of the National Guard were authorized to attend the regular and special courses at the various Army service schools.

The schools and courses at which National Guard personnel were represented, the lengths of the courses, and the number of officers and

enlisted men in attendance at each course are shown in the following table:

TABLE XII.—Attendance at service schools

Schools	Courses	Length of courses	Number attending	
			Officers	Enlisted men
Army War College	{ G-1.....	4 weeks.....	3	-----
Command and General Staff.	{ G-2.....	do.....	4	-----
	National Guard and Reserve officers.	3 months.....	8	-----
Infantry.....	{ Field officers.....	5 weeks.....	18	-----
	{ Company officers.....	3 months.....	85	-----
Tank.....	{ Enlisted specialists.....	4 months.....	-----	46
	{ Company officers.....	3 months.....	3	-----
Field Artillery.....	{ Field officers.....	6 weeks.....	7	-----
	{ Battery officers.....	3 months.....	45	-----
	{ Enlisted specialists.....	4 months.....	-----	20
Cavalry.....	{ Troop officers.....	3 months.....	17	-----
	{ Noncommissioned officers.....	5 months.....	-----	9
Coast Artillery.....	{ Field officers.....	2 months.....	2	-----
	{ Battery officers.....	do.....	15	-----
	{ Enlisted specialists.....	3 months.....	-----	14
Engineer.....	National Guard and Reserve officers.	do.....	11	-----
Air Corps Technical.....	{ Special officers.....	do.....	5	-----
Aviation Medicine.....	{ Enlisted specialists.....	6 weeks to 8 months.....	-----	18
	Basic.....	3 months.....	3	-----
Medical Field Service.....	{ Field officers.....	2 months.....	8	-----
	{ Noncommissioned officers.....	do.....	-----	14
Signal.....	National Guard and Reserve officers.	3 months.....	10	-----
Chemical Warfare.....	{ Field officers.....	1 month.....	1	-----
	{ Unit gas.....	6 weeks.....	4	-----
	{ Line and staff.....	3 months.....	6	-----
Quartermaster.....	Special.....	2½ months.....	9	-----
Total.....			264	121

Of the number sent to schools, 10 officers and 7 enlisted men failed to satisfactorily complete courses. The Militia Bureau is continually endeavoring to reduce the number of failures to an absolute minimum by encouraging the use of extension courses in preparation for admission to the schools and by requiring tests and investigations of the educational and physical qualifications of applicants.

Twenty enlisted men of the National Guard were admitted to the United States Military Academy on July 1, 1931. The full quota of 20 vacancies allotted the National Guard for admission on July 1, 1932, is filled.

Of the \$375,000 originally appropriated for school purposes for the fiscal year 1932, it was necessary to transfer \$37,500 to other Militia Bureau projects to help meet unforeseen deficits. This reduction of the funds available for school purposes is regretted in view of the greater appreciation of the value of the schools on the part of National Guard personnel.

During the past school year 691 officers and 310 enlisted men made application to attend various courses at the Army service schools. Funds were available to authorize approximately 40 per cent of the number of applicants. The number of requests for attendance is increasing from year to year. The benefits derived by selected officers and enlisted men from the special instruction given at the service schools is reflected to a marked degree in the training of the entire National Guard. The importance of this form of military training is emphasized in the National Guard by the limited time

available for training and the wide distribution of National Guard organizations. In view of the above a substantial increase in the appropriation for school purposes is strongly recommended if and when funds are available.

Table XIII.—National Guard officers attending service schools, fiscal years 1920 to 1932, inclusive

BY STATES

Alabama.....	58	Nebraska.....	32
Arizona.....	22	New Hampshire.....	16
Arkansas.....	58	New Jersey.....	76
California.....	89	New Mexico.....	20
Colorado.....	54	New York.....	231
Connecticut.....	75	North Carolina.....	63
Delaware.....	10	North Dakota.....	17
District of Columbia.....	24	Ohio.....	139
Florida.....	49	Oklahoma.....	98
Georgia.....	62	Oregon.....	61
Hawaii.....	25	Pennsylvania.....	178
Idaho.....	28	Puerto Rico.....	20
Illinois.....	131	Rhode Island.....	37
Indiana.....	89	South Carolina.....	44
Iowa.....	63	South Dakota.....	24
Kansas.....	76	Tennessee.....	47
Kentucky.....	43	Texas.....	150
Louisiana.....	36	Utah.....	37
Maine.....	51	Vermont.....	31
Maryland.....	54	Virginia.....	66
Massachusetts.....	156	Washington.....	71
Michigan.....	82	West Virginia.....	29
Minnesota.....	89	Wisconsin.....	94
Mississippi.....	27	Wyoming.....	11
Missouri.....	84		
Montana.....	19	Total.....	3, 146

BY SCHOOLS

Army War College.....	161	Aviation Medicine.....	24
Command and General Staff.....	110	Air Corps.....	104
Infantry.....	1, 243	Signal Corps.....	89
Field Artillery.....	569	Tank.....	27
Coast Artillery.....	189	Chemical Warfare.....	61
Cavalry.....	254	Miscellaneous.....	56
Engineer.....	157		
Medical Field Service.....	102	Total.....	3, 146

The courses open to National Guard personnel at the various Army service schools are entirely satisfactory. The National Guard is ever appreciative of the valuable assistance that is continually being given its students by commandants and instructor personnel.

ARMY EXTENSION COURSES

On March 31, 1932, 8,517 officers and 8,529 enlisted men were enrolled in the Army extension courses. The number of officers enrolled represents approximately two-thirds of the commissioned strength of the National Guard.

These courses are of great value to the National Guard—

(a) To prepare line officers for their principal duties in connection with the training, instruction, administration, and supply of their units.

(b) To instruct general, field, and staff officers in the administration and tactical employment of organizations.

(c) To instruct specially qualified enlisted men in the more or less technical subjects and to prepare them for examination for commissions; and

(d) To prepare officers for the more advanced courses at the Army service schools.

During the fiscal year 1932 the sum of \$12,851.80 was expended for the purchase of maps, lesson sheets, and the text material for members of the National Guard enrolled in the extension courses. The cost per student enrolled per annum is approximately 75 cents.

STATE USE OF NATIONAL GUARD IN EMERGENCIES

The use to which the National Guard is put by the State is purely a matter entirely under the control of the State authorities and in keeping with the laws of the State concerned. Accordingly no résumé of such service is included herein, although report is made to this office in each instance.

A reference to these reports indicates the wide range in variety and character of the duty the National Guard is called upon to perform. The confidence and dependence placed upon it whenever something out of the ordinary arises, whether in the nature of a disturbance against the civil law beyond the control of the local authorities or in the work of relief, rescue, or in the interest of the general welfare in time of public disaster and distress, is clearly evidenced by the calls made upon it. In this record of service the work of the guard has been of high order, praiseworthy, and commendable. It has been aptly stated that "The National Guard is the ultimate dependence of the chief executive of the State when all other agencies fail, the final resort in the maintenance of law and order, and in the protection of life and property."

REPORTS OF CORPS AREA COMMANDERS

The training of the National Guard is in large degree under the supervision of the commanding generals of the various corps areas and departments. Where their cordial and helpful relationships with the State authorities, their interest in matters pertaining to the National Guard, and their support and cooperation with the Militia Bureau have played a part in the advancement of the National Guard during the year, their efforts are sincerely appreciated by this office.

The following digests taken from their reports are interesting:

FIRST CORPS AREA

General.—The state of the National Guard in this corps area as compared to what might reasonably be expected is considered excellent. The guard continues to make satisfactory progress toward training objectives, both in armory drill periods and during training camps; the number of officers and enlisted men enrolling for extension courses has increased greatly, as well as the average number of completions of subcourses during the current year. Generally speaking, the absolute essentials in basic training are attained before taking up other phases of basic training.

Weak points.—There are no outstanding weak points observed.

Strong points.—The continued interest of all officers and enlisted men in training, and especially the great interest evinced in extension courses by both officers and enlisted men.

The generally efficient coordination of National Guard air forces with respect to air missions performed for Coast Artillery units of the National Guard during the field training season.

The practical state of completion of the several National Guard camp sites, as well as the National Guard areas in the several concurrent camps of this corps area.

Recommendations.—No recommendations concerning improvements in the National Guard in this corps area are made in view of present financial stringency with respect to appropriations.

SECOND CORPS AREA

General.—The state of the National Guard of this corps area as compared to what might reasonably be expected of this component of the Army is very satisfactory.

There has been uniform advancement in training, particularly in the use of arms. One of the most encouraging and at the same time significant evidences of betterment is the increased interest shown both in officers' schools and in enrollment in War Department extension courses. The State of New Jersey now requires successful completion of certain War Department extension courses as a prerequisite to original appointment as a commissioned officer in the New Jersey National Guard, or for promotion to a higher grade, which under State law is by election. In the State of New York, recruiting was suspended on March 31 to insure no recruits of less than three months' service attending camp. An improvement in administration has been quite definitely observed. The past year has seen great improvement in the Delaware National Guard. It has made marked progress in attendance, morale, discipline, and training. During the annual armory inspection, 1932, the National Guard of Delaware had 100 per cent attendance. In general the attendance at armory drills and field training camps in the corps area during the past year was the highest attained heretofore.

The system used in charting the progress of individuals and the plan of training in essential subjects of basic training insures the reasonable completion of certain phases before passing on to others.

Weak points.—(1) More opportunity should be afforded subordinate officers and noncommissioned officers to exercise command and initiative.

(2) Full use is not made of graduates from the various service schools in the conduct of training.

(3) There has been marked improvement in the matter of property care and responsibility during the past year. With the exception of the State of Delaware, however, the standard attained is not what might reasonably be expected.

(4) Some organizations are handicapped by lack of proper armory facilities. This is especially true of organizations stationed in Jersey City, whose armory was destroyed by fire in June, 1927. The States are apparently doing everything in their power to remedy these conditions, but the programs of new construction adopted by

the State authorities have been adversely affected by general economic conditions.

(5) The standard of efficiency attained in small-arms practice is not what it should be.

(6) There were too many recruits in camp during the last field training period. Efforts have been made by the States to remedy this and there should be a distinct improvement during the coming season.

Strong points.—(1) High attendance at armory drills, officers' schools, and annual camps.

(2) Capable and well-qualified officers. The staffs of the Twenty-seventh and Forty-fourth Divisions are particularly outstanding in efficiency.

(3) Excellent morale and discipline.

(4) Well established summer training camps.

(5) Smaller annual turnover in personnel.

Recommendations.—(1) Increased ammunition allowances for all arms.

(2) Modification of Training Circular No. 4, Militia Bureau, 1931, to allow more latitude to National Guard and Corps Area commanders in methods of training in small arms.

(3) Gradual replacement of unserviceable motor vehicles.

(4) Gradual replacement of solid tires on trucks in serviceable condition by pneumatic tires.

THIRD CORPS AREA

General.—The state of the National Guard is believed to be better than might reasonably be expected, excepting as to certain equipment, over the supply of which the States have no control.

The administration, training, functioning, morale, loyalty, and general enthusiasm for the service is beyond any reasonable expectation with the very limited time allotted for or devoted to instruction, the time for which must be taken from civil occupation, which to-day is notoriously precarious. In many organizations it is not uncommon to hold as many as 15 drills per quarter, instead of only the 12 authorized for pay. Much additional time outside of drill periods is devoted to small bore subcaliber rifle and pistol firing because of insufficient drill time.

The officer personnel has improved by study and application. This, in turn, is reflected in the training of the enlisted personnel. The character and type of the enlisted personnel has improved and the drill attendance has been very satisfactory and greater than during preceding years.

Weak points.—(1) The National Guard, as a whole, is weak in administrative duties. Too much "follow up" and corrective correspondence is required.

(2) Inadequacy of armories in many localities which handicaps instruction and prevents proper care of property.

(3) Officers, in general, lack opportunities and time for tactical and administrative training.

(4) Promotion stagnation among commissioned grades tends toward lethargy and apathy.

(5) Insufficiency of State funds for the proper care of property and for tactical inspection by field officers.

(6) Lack of proper schooling of officers and noncommissioned officers.

(7) Insufficient knowledge of weapons.

(8) Insufficient qualifications in marksmanship.

(9) Many inadequately trained officers and noncommissioned officers.

(10) Many field officers fail to visit units not at their home stations; also are absent at annual armory inspection of their units.

(11) Insufficient local small-arms target ranges.

(12) Lack of equipment.

(13) Inadequate Federal appropriations, resulting in serious shortage of equipment and serviceable motor transportation.

Strong points.—(1) The presence within the State of Pennsylvania of a complete division, plus cavalry, antiaircraft artillery and aviation, is a distinct training advantage, especially for the staffs.

(2) The strong point of the guard has been the increased efficiency from year to year, being organized and receiving Federal support under the national defense act, and its tendency to subscribe thoroughly to the national plan of defense as evidenced by the willingness of officers and men to serve gladly at this period of the country's unrest.

(3) All division, brigade, and regimental commanders have war experience and are qualified for their positions.

(4) Very high morale and esprit.

(5) Personnel physically and mentally above average.

(6) High order of loyalty to military superiors and to country.

(7) Interest and pride in their military organizations.

(8) Average enlisted man, of a high type, willing and anxious to learn and be trained.

(9) A desire to perfect training.

(10) Devotion to duty by many officers and men, using much of their own time.

(11) Interest in extension courses.

(12) Fine interest in marksmanship.

(13) Readiness to meet any State need, in maintenance of order and law enforcement.

Recommendations.—(1) That but one annual Federal inspection be required and that it be held during the period of field training and cover the entire year. Informal inspection of armories and property at the armory can be and are being done more efficiently by the instructors throughout the year and with less annoyance to all concerned.

(2) That the excessive and too all inclusive detailed training requirements now included in training directives be reduced to absolute essentials, specifically prescribed, and that greater latitude be allowed regimental and higher commanders as to scope and conduct of training to meet standards to be prescribed by the Militia Bureau.

(3) That the series of Army Regulations relative to military hygiene and inoculation and to prevention of communicable diseases of man (ARs 40-205, 215, 220, 225, 230, 235, and 270) be extended to and made applicable to the National Guard when in receipt of Federal pay. It is of vital importance that such knowledge should be imparted in time of peace and be applied during field training and other field service.

(4) That the War Department lend its assistance to obtain a suitable armory for the District of Columbia National Guard on the grounds that it is a Federal (not a District of Columbia) agency, that can be called out only by the President of the United States, who is its commander in chief both in peace and war.

(5) Insist on the responsibility of command and of the constituted military authorities in each State and reduce interference with them in the performance of their duties, under broad general principles determined by higher authorities.

(6) Provide adequate, modern, usable, standardized equipment in sufficient quantities to allow the National Guard to function in State and Federal emergencies as contemplated by War Department policies and plans.

(7) Require less paper work of unit commanders and instructor personnel, thus enabling them to utilize the all too short time at their disposal in constructive military functioning and training.

(8) Raise the standard of education in greater numbers, either at service schools or special National Guard schools.

(9) Installation of the Lund system training chart, or modification thereof, throughout the guard.

(10) Closer supervision of officers and noncommissioned officers' schools.

(11) Field officers should be required to make at least one "training inspection" of each unit during the armory training period in order to qualify for pay.

(12) Officers should be required to pursue at least three subcourses of the Army extension courses pertaining to their rank or next higher rank during each armory training period.

(13) Closer supervision of training by field officers.

FOURTH CORPS AREA

General.—The state of the National Guard is very satisfactory as compared to what might reasonably be expected of this component of the Army. A special effort has been made to improve Field Artillery officers in the conduct of fire, and marked advancement compared with 1931, particularly from a training standpoint, has been noted in all organizations.

All States now prescribe that field and staff officers pursue Army extension courses as a prerequisite for armory drill pay. At least there are over 1,500 National Guard men pursuing these courses, the majority performing the work in addition to their regular armory drills.

All divisional and brigade headquarters participate annually in a divisional command post exercise. Related administrative communications and air troops participate.

The principal special methods used by this headquarters in influencing National Guard training are:

(1) Prescribing a major effort to improve a single important general feature during the year. (1929-30, Subsistence Management; 1930-31, Programs and Schedules; 1931-32, Preservation and Care of Federal Property.)

(2) Publishing model menus, programs, schedules, information on how to conduct and arrange storerooms, cleaning of racks, and other training devices.

(3) Commenting on programs, schedules, etc., passing down through the hierarchy of command.

(4) Providing a director of training and a corps of competent instructors for each camp. This includes the assignment of officers of the Reserve Corps especially selected to give lectures and demonstrations on chemical warfare and other specialties.

(5) It is the observation of nearly all the instructors of this corps area that all units endeavor to secure the absolute essentials in basic training for individuals in various grades and categories, for groups from squad to company or similar unit, and for all headquarters provided with a staff before taking up other phases of basic training, and in most cases are successful.

Weak points.—Lack of property responsibility in several States and failure to adjust accounts. The preservation and care of Federal property has been made one of the major efforts, and progress is being made in the adjusting of accounts and holding company officers responsible for loss of property. Field Artillery instruction is being stressed in the conduct of fire, officers found deficient to be reported by name in the field inspection reports of 1932 with a view to correcting this deficiency. In some Field Artillery regiments there are many officers unable to conduct fire efficiently.

Strong points.—Excellent interstate cooperation, amicable relations, eagerness to obtain instruction and carry out the plans of this headquarters and the Militia Bureau.

Recommendations.—(1) Continued effort to improve standard of care of property and paper work.

(2) Reduction of clothing and equipment required to be kept at home stations of various units.

(3) Discontinuance of original enlistments 90 days prior to field-training period.

(4) That all field and staff officers, including captains and lieutenants not belonging to companies, be required by the Militia Bureau to enroll in a suitable Army extension course as a prerequisite to Federal drill pay instead of as outlined in NGR 45.

(5) Increase the quota of officers and noncommissioned officers sent to service schools.

(6) Although the increase of instructional personnel appears at this time impracticable, continue the effort to increase same.

FIFTH CORPS AREA

General.—In general the state of the National Guard is satisfactory, in comparison with what might reasonably be expected. Considering the limited time available for training and administration of these units, the results obtained and conditions existing are satisfactory.

Gradual progress is being made throughout the units of the National Guard of the four States in this corps area. The most noticeable improvements have been:

(1) Improved combat training and marksmanship instruction.

(2) Improved interior administration, particularly as to storage and maintenance of property.

(3) Continued improvement in staff training, resulting in better programs and schedules and a better understanding between staffs and troops concerned.

It appears in many instances that the essentials in basic training are being slighted in an effort to cover all subjects prescribed in training programs. This is due in part to "overloaded" programs and in part to lack of experience on the part of officers and noncommissioned officers in that they do not realize what these essentials are, nor are they able to determine when the unit is proficient in these essentials. Improvement is being made in this respect as evidenced by a tendency toward fewer subjects in the schedules and general desire on the part of junior officers and noncommissioned officers to take advantage of opportunities offered to improve themselves along military lines.

Weak points.—There are no outstanding weak points. A training difficulty, which is arising as the supply of World War veterans decreases, is the lack of experience on the part of company officers and noncommissioned officers. Many of these now have had no experience other than with the unit to which assigned and their knowledge of military training is limited to the methods used in that unit. Other than contacts made during field training periods, no opportunity is available to them for improving themselves along practical lines. The instructor is able to assist in this to a very limited degree, especially in those cases where his units are widely scattered and his trips infrequent. On such visits the instructors' time is ordinarily devoted to routine duties and to such theoretical instruction as time will permit. The lack of troop schools conducted by Regular Army personnel and experienced National Guard officers is keenly felt, particularly by the new officers who are attempting to do their best, but through lack of experience and proper training are handicapped.

Strong points.—(1) Improved quality of personnel.

(2) Increased interest in military training.

(3) Improvement in interior administration.

(4) Improvement in field training facilities.

(5) The ability of two Infantry divisions and one Cavalry brigade to take the field for local or national emergencies with the least practicable delay and in condition to function, at present strength, as combat forces.

Recommendations.—Schools for officers and noncommissioned officers at least once a year.

SIXTH CROPS AREA

General.—The state of the National Guard in this corps area, as compared to what might reasonably be expected, is generally very satisfactory. It is believed that any local disturbances that could arise in this corps area can be efficiently handled and that with a few months of intensive training the guard would be ready to take the field in a national emergency. Further progress toward the attainment of the ultimate possible proficiency, under the conditions of National Guard service, is largely dependent upon the following factors, to which special attention is being given:

(1) More thorough instruction in the essentials of basic training with particular reference to the training of specialists, noncommissioned officers and junior officers.

(2) More efficient utilization of the limited time available by insistence on adequate planning and preparation for drill and school periods and proper supervision of same on the part of those charged with those duties.

(3) Maximum possible reductions in the excessive turnover in enlisted personnel to be brought about by greater care in the selection of recruits, more strict observance of regulations in the granting of discharges and judicious distribution of enlistments throughout the year.

The state of advancement as compared to the fiscal year 1931, in general, has been most satisfactory both from the standpoint of training and administration and from improved armory drill attendance and attendance at field training camps.

Greater interest and more thorough and efficient instruction in marksmanship training with both primary and auxiliary weapons, including gunnery and service practice in the Field Artillery. (In the Two-hundred and Second Antiaircraft Regiment, while no record service practice could be held during the year, 228 qualified as second class gunners compared to 87 in the fiscal year 1931.)

Greatly increased interest in officers' schools in echelons up to and including the brigade as evidenced by the number of completed Army extension courses in addition to the instruction received in the regular school assemblies.

Noticeable progress in the functioning of the Thirty-second and Thirty-third Division commands and staffs as evidenced by their work in the map problems conducted at corps area headquarters by the corps area commander and staff and in the corps command post exercise conducted at Camp Custer, May 22-28, 1932.

Improvement in the preparation of armory training programs and in methods of training; better understanding and more general use of training charts; better field training programs and preparation for carrying them out, and less time devoted to training that should be confined to the armory period.

Continued, though gradual, improvement in messes at camp and in all phases of mess management.

Decided improvement in the care of property by the Illinois National Guard and in the performance of administrative duties in connection therewith.

Weak points.—(1) Excessive turnover in enlisted personnel caused by lack of care in accepting undesirable type of recruits and the ease with which discharges are obtained. Some improvement, however, has been noted during the past year.

(2) Indifference with respect to the retention in the service of inefficient officers; and almost universal failure to enter known deficiencies on efficiency reports.

(3) Inadequate training of junior officers in the fundamentals of basic training and in their own duties and insufficient training of combat specialists, such as scouts, automatic riflemen, grenadiers, agents, and runners.

(4) Lack of officers in staff groups of Infantry units, most especially in battalions, due to present tables of organization. It is recommended that the maintenance of brigade and battalion staffs on a war-strength basis be authorized.

(5) Lack of suitable range facilities for antiaircraft service practice within the corps area.

Strong points.—(1) Organization, discipline, and training in strict accordance with Regular Army methods, including a clear recognition

of the functions and responsibilities of commanders in the chain of command.

(2) Continued marked loyalty and enthusiasm of officers due to leadership of higher military authorities of the National Guard.

(3) Large proportion of officers, especially in field grades, with World War experience and small turnover in this class of officers. Strong nucleus of excellent officers who are high-class men with sound military viewpoint and unquestioned probity who are interested in the welfare of the National Guard.

(4) Liberal financial support by State legislatures and active moral support by communities in which organizations are located.

(5) Excellent small arms range at Camp Logan, Ill., which is also suitable and available for gunnery practice by the Thirty-third Division (aviation).

(6) The location of the Thirty-third Division command and staff (with few exceptions) and the command and staffs of two brigades, in Chicago.

(7) Excellent armory and camp facilities, with few exceptions.

(8) Commendable interest in school work by officers and noncommissioned officers as evidenced by enrollments in Army extension courses and the number of subcourses completed during the year.

Recommendations.—(1) The issue of manual-drawn carts to all machine-gun, howitzer, and headquarters units.

(2) Issue of additional .22 caliber rifles, making it possible to use the small bore more extensively in instruction in rifle marksmanship and for landscape firing.

(3) Inauguration of definite policy of replacement of World War motor equipment.

(4) Adoption of definite policy for annual replacement of unserviceable animals by purchase at Regular Army contract price.

(5) Beginning with the year 1933, stop all issues of war surplus caliber .30 ammunition which, due to deterioration, makes its further use both unsatisfactory and hazardous.

(6) It is believed that only men who have not obtained a qualification during the enlistment period should be authorized to fire with the rifle; in other words, that the same restriction should apply as with the pistol. It is recommended that Militia Bureau Training Circular No. 4, dated September 8, 1931, as amended, be modified accordingly.

(7) Publication by the Militia Bureau of minimum standards of proficiency in "basic training" for individuals in various grades and categories, for groups from the squad to the company, or similar unit, and for all headquarters provided with a staff. There is quite general lack of agreement in the interpretation of the term "basic training."

SEVENTH CORPS AREA

General.—The state of the National Guard of this corps area, as compared to what might reasonably be expected, is satisfactory. The state of advancement with relation to the fiscal year 1931 is also satisfactory. It is believed that the absolute essentials in basic training for individuals in the various grades and categories, including all headquarters provided with staff, are secured before taking up other phases of basic training.

Weak points.—None outstanding.

Strong points.—None outstanding.

Recommendations.—No specific recommendations are made in connection with this report regarding the National Guard of the Seventh Corps Area.

EIGHTH CORPS AREA

General.—The state of the National Guard of this corps area as compared with what might be reasonably expected of this component of the Army, is considered very satisfactory. This statement is based on personal inspections made by the corps area commander and corps area staff officers at field training camps; from reports of instructors and from the results obtained at the annual armory and field inspections. During the armory period a minimum of time was devoted to refresher instruction in fundamentals; the greater part of the time has been devoted to extending the scope of training, to prepare the way and lead up to field exercises simulating, as nearly as possible, the conditions of actual modern warfare. In addition to the fundamental training, the following instruction was especially stressed, to include:

- (1) Tactical walks.
- (2) Command post exercises.
- (3) Map maneuver problems.
- (4) Units armed with the rifle, combat exercises.
- (5) Teamwork.
- (6) Inspection and tests.
- (7) Chemical warfare instructions.
- (8) Army extension courses.
- (9) Maneuvers simulating actual modern warfare conditions.

The National Guard must be prepared to take the field on short notice, and in order to play its part in an effective manner the training must include the above-mentioned subjects.

The state of advancement of the National Guard of this corps area, as compared to the fiscal year 1931, is considered very favorable.

- (1) Officers and noncommissioned officers' school courses:

Army extension school course.—These courses show marked improvement. Approximately 90 per cent of the officers and a large portion of the enlisted personnel in this corps area are pursuing the extension school courses. In addition, each battalion, regiment, etc., has designated unit gas officers and unit gas noncommissioned officers, who are pursuing special courses in chemical warfare, prepared and conducted by the corps area chemical warfare officer, the progress of which is very gratifying.

Command and staff.—It is believed that more real progress has been made in this than in other lines; in giving higher National Guard commanders and staffs an appreciation and a picture of the methods of handling the larger units; in arousing interest for further work of this kind and in developing a sense of the magnitude and importance of such work in combat. For the armory period, problems are prepared after the summer camps, and during the weekly school assemblies they work out these problems once or twice a month, the remaining sessions being devoted to study of principles involved in the successive situations. These armory situations are solved as map maneuvers.

In the field period, the same problem is continued and completed in a minimum of 20 hours of general terrain exercises and command post exercises. This annual single problem has the hearty indorsement of the National Guard officers concerned, who agree that it has been the most interesting method to date.

(2) Annual armory inspections:

During the year, this training has been progressive and very satisfactory, as evidenced by the ratings on the annual armory inspection reports, the scope of which, set by these headquarters, made the attainment of such ratings more difficult than in former years. Through the raising of the standards and qualifications incident to each unit receiving a rating of "Satisfactory" set by these headquarters, when an organization is rated "Satisfactory" it means just that—i. e., that it is a "Satisfactory" unit and organizations to obtain this rating know they must fully earn it. A high mark has been reached and the National Guard organizations of this corps area are whole-heartedly striving to maintain it, as evidenced by some units having 100 per cent attendance at inspections. Much rivalry is evident among the units in their efforts to attain the highest ratings.

(3) Target practice:

Increased interest in rifle practice is evidenced due to the installation of target and combat ranges.

(4) Field training:

The entire National Guard of this corps area completed its field training during the year. The training has been progressive and very satisfactory. On the whole, noted advancement has been made in troop training as well as the training of higher units, to include the division, which consisted of combat problems, marches, bivouacs, and combined maneuvers. In fact, the National Guard of this corps area is more efficient in field training at the present time than ever before; more nearly able to meet the actual conditions of modern warfare. Both of the divisions conducted three-day maneuvers and over-night bivouacs, and one cavalry brigade conducted a practice march, all of which were well conducted and executed.

(5) Messes and mess management were considered improved during the year and operated very satisfactorily.

Particular stress has been laid upon complete and thorough instruction in basic training for individuals and units. It is felt that during the past year, basic training of the individual and the unit has been carried to a higher degree than heretofore. This may be attributed to a realization of the need for essential basic training and the fact that the turnover has been less than in past years.

Weak points.—(1) Proficiency in use of primary weapons. Unit commanders, however, are making considerable progress along this line.

(2) Lack of State-owned armories, which is a State function. In many cases the buildings are small, not sufficient room for drill purposes, not arranged for proper storage and care of property, lack locker and dressing facilities and any form of club or amusement rooms. Many are not fireproof.

(3) Old motor equipment. The equipment is kept in as good condition as possible, but it is simply old and worn out and can not last much longer.

(4) Lack of horses, especially for field maneuvers. Rented animals are not satisfactory.

Strong points.—(1) High morale and esprit de corps.

(2) High class of personnel and decreased turnover.

(3) Increased scope of training, including command and staff training and field exercises calculated to simulate actual warfare conditions.

(4) Messes and mess management.

(5) Increasingly friendly and cooperative relations between these headquarters and State authorities and the instructors and the guard.

Recommendations.—(1) That adequate modern motor transportation be furnished when funds become available.

(2) That target ranges be built at home station of the rifle and machine-gun companies not now so equipped.

(3) As a means of reducing expenditures against appropriations, it is recommended that the Field Artillery of the National Guard be tractor drawn. This will permit a reduction in the expense of caretakers, and except for the capital investment involved there will be no expense except when the tractor is actually used by the battery. The expense of stabling, forage, shoeing, and caretakers for horse-drawn units will be much reduced as compared to the expense for a tractor-drawn unit. This comparison, of course, does not take into account the initial cost of the tractors. No information is available here as to whether these tractors could be issued from Regular Army stocks without cost or would need to be purchased. If this change could be made the annual expense could be much reduced.

NINTH CORPS AREA

General.—The state of the National Guard of the Ninth Corps Area is very satisfactory. The training of command and staff and the basic and higher training of units continued to show very satisfactory progress. State military authorities and unit commanders have without exception cooperated to the fullest extent with this headquarters in the development of the National Guard.

Satisfactory progress was made in training, care of property, and administrative work throughout the year. The training programs and schedules were without exception well prepared and covered the training objectives given the National Guard. With a few minor exceptions the programs and schedules were followed during both the armory and field training periods. Very marked improvement has been noted in the training of division staffs, air units, and Field Artillery.

Armory drill attendance for 1932 was 85.72 per cent as compared to 81.03 for 1931.

Field training attendance for the calendar year 1931 was 95.72 per cent as compared to 90.23 per cent for 1930.

Continued progress was made in mess management and the quantity and quality of food served during the field-training period was excellent in every respect.

Continued improvement was shown in sanitary conditions which were in all cases satisfactory.

From observations had during the past training year it appears that the absolute essentials in basic training for individuals in various grades and categories, for groups from the squad to the company

or similar unit, and for all headquarters provided with a staff, are secured before taking up other phases of basic training.

Weak points.—(1) Failure in some States to carry out the regulations for protection against typhoid fever and smallpox. However, a constant effort is being made to immunize all personnel.

(2) Failure of certain States to provide suitable armories. This condition is being improved materially from year to year.

(3) Thirty-four units without home target ranges. Effort has continually been made to obtain a suitable range site in the vicinity of Los Angeles, Calif., and when same is obtained the number will be reduced by 21 units.

(4) Failure to make sufficient use of Federal animals for draft purposes in Field Artillery units.

Strong points.—(1) Care of Federal property and condition of storeroom, both State and unit.

(2) Care of animals and stables.

(3) Care of motor equipment.

(4) High type of enlisted personnel.

(5) High state of morale and esprit.

(6) Care and use of airplanes.

(7) Condition of records.

(8) High state of discipline.

(9) Increased interest in, and attendance at, troops schools. This is particularly noticeable in the great increase in extension school work as evidenced by the fact that nearly all units had 100 per cent of their officer personnel enrolled. In addition, many enlisted men are pursuing the courses in preparation for National Guard and reserve commissions.

(10) The continued high standard set in the administration of the affairs of the National Guard by the State military authorities and unit commanders.

(11) The excellent cooperation shown by State military authorities in all contacts with this headquarters.

(12) Continued improvement in the supervision and control of training by higher commanders.

Recommendations.—The greatest improvement which could be made in the National Guard of the Ninth Corps Area is to motorize the two horse-drawn regiments of Field Artillery of the Fortieth Division with the result not only of a great saving of funds but also an enormous saving in training both in garrison and the field, particularly the latter where it is necessary to break in untrained horses, which takes the time of practically all men in the organization, and at the end of this time even at best the horses are far from being trained Field Artillery animals.

HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT

General.—The general condition of the National Guard of this department, as compared with what might reasonably be expected, remains satisfactory. Considerable improvement has been noted in training, particularly in combat training, since the 1931 training camps. Combat training at these camps was much improved over the previous year, although not entirely satisfactory in a few units. Attendance at armory drills and field training camps continues to be very satisfactory. Attendance at the annual armory inspection was

not generally as good as had been expected. Many units, however, had a most satisfactory attendance. Attendance at schools during the year was much improved over past years, interest in combat work being particularly noticeable.

Gratifying advancement in combat training has been made during the armory drill period and at the field training camps; advancement in schools and staff combat and tactical training; all rifle company personnel received basic machine gun training; improvement in officer personnel.

In general it appears that the absolute essentials in basic training for individuals in various grades and categories, for groups from the squad to the company or similar unit, and for all headquarters provided with a staff, are secured before taking up other phases of basic training. However, in many cases minimum standards are not required.

Weak points.—(1) Turnover of personnel.

(2) Varied racial composition.

(3) Limited source from which to procure the most satisfactory officer personnel.

(4) Limited and inadequate Territorial financial support.

Strong points.—(1) Excellent state of discipline and morale.

(2) Willingness to learn.

(3) Good facilities for concentration for field training.

(4) Good attendance at armory and field training.

Recommendations.—None.

SUPPLY

FEDERAL FUNDS

Appropriations for the support of the National Guard for the fiscal year 1932 were as follows:

Annual appropriation.....	\$32, 909, 142
First deficiency act.....	2, 200, 000
Total.....	35, 109, 142

Detailed information relative to Federal funds is contained in the following tables (XIV and XV) and in Appendix B;

TABLE XIV.—Statement of funds under Militia Bureau appropriations, fiscal year 1932 (obligations and new available balances as of August 1, 1932)¹

Appropriations	Subappropriations	Amount appropriated fiscal year 1932	Transferred to fiscal year 1931-32	Transfers between sub- appropriations		Total avail- able for fiscal year 1932	Total ex- pended and obligated	Net avail- able balance
				Debit	Credit			
Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard.	Procurement of forage, bedding, etc., for animals.	\$1,255,707.00	-----	-----	\$60,075.00	\$1,195,632.00	\$940,184.22	\$255,447.78
	Compensation of help for care of mate- rial, animals, etc.	2,428,553.00	-----	\$55,000.00	-----	2,483,553.00	2,481,657.96	1,895.04
	Expenses, camps of instruction-----	10,112,132.00	\$20,730.00	2,500.00	-----	10,093,902.00	10,036,825.59	57,076.41
	Expenses, selected officers and enlisted men, military service schools.	375,000.00	-----	-----	-----	375,000.00	336,501.78	38,498.22
	Pay of property and disbursing officers for the United States.	79,800.00	-----	575.00	-----	80,375.00	80,369.16	5.84
	General expenses, equipment and in- struction, National Guard.	695,969.00	-----	1,000.00	-----	696,969.00	686,361.88	10,607.12
	Travel of officers and noncommissioned officers of the Regular Army in con- nection with the National Guard.	337,469.00	-----	1,000.00	-----	338,469.00	316,879.31	21,589.69
	Transportation of supplies-----	225,000.00	-----	-----	-----	225,000.00	189,348.04	35,651.96
	Expenses of sergeant-instructors-----	480,000.00	-----	-----	-----	480,000.00	481,253.92	(1,253.92)
	Total-----	15,989,630.00	20,730.00	60,075.00	60,075.00	15,968,900.00	15,549,381.86	419,518.14
Pay of National Guard (armory drill)-----		13,182,368.00	-----	-----	-----	13,182,368.00	12,900,049.54	282,318.46
Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard.		5,937,144.00	884,185.00	-----	-----	5,052,959.00	5,042,393.34	10,565.66
Collections for lost property and sale of unserviceable property.		(²)	-----	-----	-----	112,068.38	112,068.38	-----
Salaries, Militia Bureau (departmental)-----		149,804.00	-----	-----	-----	149,804.00	149,076.48	727.52
	Total-----	35,258,946.00	904,915.00	60,075.00	60,075.00	34,466,099.38	33,752,969.60	713,129.78
Add:								
Special appropriations—								
Emergency construction (1931- 32).		118,085.02	-----	-----	-----	118,085.02	118,085.02	-----
New construction (camps, 1931- 32).		2,321.75	-----	-----	-----	2,321.75	2,176.60	145.15
	Grand total-----	35,379,352.77	904,915.00	60,075.00	60,075.00	34,586,506.15	33,873,231.22	713,274.93

¹ As recorded on the books of the Militia Bureau on Aug. 1, 1932.² Collections, less amount credited to "Miscellaneous receipts," reapportioned to States, \$112,068.38.

TABLE XV.—State of disbursements made by United States property and disbursing officers under appropriations for the fiscal year 1932 as of July 1, 1932

State	Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard				Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard						Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard emergency construction	National matches	Army participation sesqui-centennial celebration	Total
	1930	1931	1932	1931-32	1930-31	1930	1931	1932	1931-32	1932-33	No year	1932	1932	
Alabama	\$224.60	\$9,537.75	\$216,635.44				\$607.27	\$3,798.43						\$230,803.49
Arizona		116.86	55,954.34					623.62		\$26.38	\$350.00			57,071.20
Arkansas		1,848.58	155,896.29				841.15	9,471.46	\$435.78		5,245.00			173,738.26
California		3,646.97	363,259.33				358.13	3,635.81	27.88		42,512.50			413,440.62
Colorado		1,051.80	112,736.22					1,675.84			9,981.37	\$42.00		125,487.23
Connecticut	110.83	5,113.30	237,524.29		\$42.53		78.45	5,068.53			10,811.30			258,749.23
Delaware		3,065.89	46,229.63				1,880.02	2,914.08						54,089.62
District of Columbia	25.00	713.08	46,675.66				49.15	570.92						48,033.81
Florida		950.77	173,471.28					2,414.37						176,836.42
Georgia	5.00	5,848.30	193,642.57				9.00	775.44						200,280.31
Hawaii		923.74	61,432.97				461.47	270.22						63,088.40
Idaho		1,814.65	109,727.47				29.20	718.35			509.10			112,798.77
Illinois		6,068.70	515,243.59	\$1,531.00			919.15	8,133.03	1,358.10		44,610.05			577,863.62
Indiana		582.85	275,403.38				160.50	6,831.20						282,977.93
Iowa		715.12	199,769.67	13.44			679.98	4,747.39			1,782.50	13.60		207,721.70
Kansas		74.37	221,353.10					1,261.47						222,688.94
Kentucky		966.14	158,069.88				100.96	938.26						160,075.24
Louisiana		46.75	132,998.47					1,950.21			6,668.50			141,663.93
Maine		5.00	132,161.93					702.58			9,611.16			142,480.67
Maryland		4,119.11	182,606.02				1,306.56	2,674.88			81,176.72			271,883.29
Massachusetts		11,687.25	505,597.73				2,901.45	5,196.75	32.75					525,415.93
Michigan		6,072.74	267,613.35				1,164.57	3,638.30	18.68	5.81	13,695.57			292,209.02
Minnesota		13,630.84	265,427.90	775.55			1,607.29	5,754.25			114,733.16	27.00		401,955.99
Mississippi			82,639.97					2,157.07						84,797.04
Missouri		2,376.16	225,721.78				5,040.92	3,722.11			8,887.82			245,748.79
Montana		244.75	45,100.14					246.00						45,590.89
Nebraska			82,337.32					2,050.58		10.50	332.95			84,731.35
Nevada		30.00	6,444.08											6,474.08
New Hampshire		77.40	59,923.46				676.98	3,840.41		18.76				64,537.01
New Jersey	5.25	4,234.22	313,680.08				1,224.99	4,018.80			5,775.00			328,938.34
New Mexico		301.05	89,406.54					173.15			180.00	87.30		90,148.04
New York	872.50	75,303.40	1,097,518.46			\$2,500.00	5,844.93	26,176.80	2,001.39	135.43	60,127.52			1,270,480.43
North Carolina		5,834.63	176,291.88				100.88	2,887.74			1,244.02			186,359.15

TABLE XV.—State of disbursements made by United States property and disbursing officers under appropriations for the fiscal year 1932 as of July 1, 1932—Continued

State	Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard				Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard					Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard emergency construction	National matches	Army participation sesqui-centennial celebration	Total
	1930	1931	1932	1931-32	1930-31	1930	1931	1932	1931-32	1932-33	No year	1932	1932
North Dakota	\$12. 50	\$7, 297. 01	\$46, 492. 49			\$17. 50	\$165. 24	\$168. 00					\$54, 152. 74
Ohio	5. 00	7, 882. 58	500, 662. 92				1, 719. 77	4, 498. 64			\$27, 362. 29		542, 131. 20
Oklahoma		140. 29	316, 517. 93				2, 356. 35	5, 926. 27					324, 940. 84
Oregon		2, 826. 93	153, 488. 13				34. 00	2, 146. 97			326. 17		158, 822. 20
Pennsylvania	17. 40	27, 504. 29	711, 891. 98				3, 299. 53	13, 052. 71	\$91. 30	\$19. 29			755, 876. 50
Puerto Rico		537. 60	60, 829. 19					205. 25					61, 572. 04
Rhode Island		8, 855. 09	113, 384. 35	\$12,944.10				1, 311. 99			7. 20		136, 502. 73
South Carolina		2, 012. 95	152, 549. 85				300. 60	1, 800. 67			8, 021. 10		164, 685. 17
South Dakota		5, 407. 42	75, 572. 74				540. 00	3, 225. 05					84, 745. 21
Tennessee		2, 309. 13	183, 275. 03				188. 90	3, 454. 53			6, 220. 25		195, 447. 84
Texas		9, 834. 13	527, 609. 08	3, 497. 00			569. 89	5, 628. 35			18, 975. 20	\$50. 91	566, 164. 56
Utah		16, 080. 12	102, 204. 44				526. 33	2, 079. 28			93. 60		120, 983. 77
Vermont	15. 00	644. 45	46, 956. 71				182. 88	1, 628. 24			3, 151. 91		52, 579. 19
Virginia	6. 50	2, 094. 52	190, 457. 37					1, 176. 46			20, 759. 28	\$123. 52	214, 617. 65
Washington	16. 00	23, 224. 14	158, 972. 37				521. 99	4, 239. 83			9, 906. 44		196, 880. 77
West Virginia		1, 355. 47	75, 627. 80				109. 51	198. 46			5, 109. 00		82, 400. 24
Wisconsin		15, 883. 84	280, 613. 03				2, 443. 94	4, 316. 27			34, 007. 27		337, 264. 35
Wyoming		495. 28	53, 424. 99					171. 35					54, 091. 62
Total	1, 315. 58	301, 387. 41	10, 559, 024. 62	18, 761. 09	42. 53	2, 517. 50	39, 001. 93	174, 266. 37	3, 965. 88	216. 17	552, 173. 95	220. 81	11, 653, 017. 36

APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOWANCES

Pursuant to the War Department project system, the annual appropriations for the support of the National Guard for the fiscal year 1932 were apportioned and allotted in accordance with an approved program of expenditures published by the Chief of the Militia Bureau. This program consisted of a compilation of the projects set up for the fiscal year, each one of which constituted a plan with estimate of costs for carrying out a definite piece of work, such as the procurement of particular classes of supply, services, and expenses for special 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, on 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 on behalf of each State under the several projects contained in the program of expenditures. (See Appendix B.)

PAY FOR ARMORY DRILLS

Actual expenditures for armory drill pay for the fiscal year just completed can not be determined at the time this report is submitted, but it is believed that they will total \$13,300,000, a cost of more than \$277,000 per drill. In the fiscal year 1931, disbursements under this appropriation slightly exceeded \$12,485,000, or a cost of approximately \$260,000 per drill.

The increased cost per drill in 1932 over 1931 and previous years has been due to the fact that the turnover of personnel in the National Guard is much less than heretofore and that a higher standard of efficiency and attendance has been required by the States.

PAY FOR FIELD TRAINING

Field training payments are made by the United States property and disbursing officers, or their duly authorized agents. These payments constitute one of the biggest problems in connection with the field training camps. 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 made by the disbursing officer in person, or his authorized agent officer, after the return of troops to home rendezvous. The payment of the troops at home stations has so many advantages that this system has been encouraged whenever possible and is being used by many of the States.

ARMS, UNIFORMS, AND EQUIPMENT

The appropriation of \$5,937,144 for the fiscal year 1932, together with free issue articles, has permitted the supply of equipment to meet current training requirements. However, due to the practical exhaus-

tion of free issue stocks, the increased strength of the National Guard, and the increasing age of much of the equipment, material increases in future appropriations under this item will be necessary.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE

All items of the uniform other than the woolen coats and breeches were maintained at peace strength during the fiscal year 1932. The new roll collar melton uniforms and the war stock woolens were kept at maintenance strength plus 10 per cent. The old style uniform is being used for armory drills and field training, thus conserving the new roll-collar uniform for wear on special occasions such as annual armory inspections, ceremonies, and when on pass during training-camp period. The cost of maintaining the uniform at the above strengths during the fiscal year just closed, including the replacement of reimbursable items, packing and handling charges, was \$973,391.66, with a per capita cost of \$5.62 based on an enlisted strength of 173,777.

Quartermaster equipment and supplies also were maintained during the fiscal year 1932 at peace strength except kitchen trailers and Phillips pack saddles, the supply of which met training requirements. A limited number of picket line packs and cooking outfits, pack type, were issued during the year. The cost of reimbursable items of equipment, including packing and handling charges during the year, was \$178,342.02. The per capita cost was \$1.03 based on the enlisted strength given above.

Sufficient musical instruments were supplied to provide proper instrumentation for each band at its actual enlisted strength, and supplies and accessories sufficient to maintain the instruments were provided. The average cost per band during the year was \$286.83. This amount includes funds spent for sheet music and local repairs.

MOTOR-VEHICLE EQUIPMENT

No new motor vehicles were issued to the National Guard during the fiscal year 1932. Those that were issued were from stock purchased during the World War. The motor equipment, as a whole, is not in satisfactory condition due to age and every effort is made with available funds to repair and maintain same so that it can be used during armory training and for two weeks of field training in summer. In order to comply with State laws, approximately 50 standard B 3 to 5 ton trucks were converted from solid to pneumatic tires during the year. However, this expenditure was done at the expense of other needed repairs which had to be postponed. The following table indicates the kind and number of motor vehicles on hand in the National Guard:

TABLE XVI.—*Motor vehicles*

Type	Quarter-master	Ordnance	Engineer
Ambulances.....	338		
Cars:			
5-passenger.....	89		
7-passenger.....	36		
Reconnaissance.....	197		
Motor cycles.....	448		
Tanks, light.....		104	
Tractors:			
2-ton, type T-35.....		20	
5-ton.....		1,083	
10-ton.....		72	
Trucks:			
¾-ton, type 2.....	755		
1½ to 2 ton, type 3.....	265		
3 to 5 ton, type 4.....	2,083		
5½-ton, type 5.....	100		
Air compressor.....	1		
Artillery repair.....		82	
Delouser.....	1		
Light repair.....		161	
Searchlight.....			33
Small-arms repair.....		9	
75-mm, antiaircraft.....		13	
750-gallon.....	18		
Tank, ¾-ton, 250-gallon.....	17		
Quartermaster machine shop.....	5		
Wrecking.....	1		
Total.....	4,354	1,544	33
Grand total.....		5,931	

Regular Army surplus stocks and motor parts from which issues have been made without reimbursement to the National Guard in the past are becoming smaller each year and, consequently, it will become necessary to purchase locally more of these parts each year.

During the fiscal year 1931 five tank carriers (TCSW), 6-wheel drive, pneumatic tires, were ordered through the Holabird quartermaster depot and delivered during the fiscal year 1932.

ORDNANCE EQUIPMENT

Supplies, labor, and services incident to the maintenance of ordnance matériel in the hands of troops, replacement of ordnance supplies rendered unserviceable, cleaning and preserving materials, targets and target materials, and the procurement of new ordnance equipment in accordance with approved rearmament programs constitute the principal source of expenditures for ordnance.

Practically all the existing equipment in the possession of the National Guard is war-time matériel requiring considerably more funds each year for proper maintenance. In view of the fact that the cost of upkeep of ordnance matériel for the fiscal year 1932 was less than 1 per cent of its value, this low cost indicates good economy.

In accordance with the approved program for new antiaircraft equipment, three 3-inch antiaircraft guns (M3) and three 3-inch antiaircraft mounts (M2), 1 director with transmission system, 1 instrument trailer, 7 sound locators, and 14 instruments (antiaircraft, BCMI) were issued to various antiaircraft regiments of the National Guard. In addition to the aforementioned matériel, three 3-inch antiaircraft guns (M3) and three 3-inch antiaircraft mounts (M2), 1

director with transmission system, 1 instrument trailer, and 3 sound locators are under manufacture for the National Guard. The program of the replacement of 75-mm. guns in antiaircraft regiments by the 3-inch antiaircraft gun (M-1918) for training purposes was continued, and at present all of the existing regiments except one are equipped with the 3-inch gun. All antiaircraft regiments will be able to conduct their target practice with the 3-inch gun. The shortage of modern antiaircraft equipment permits of the issue of one battery's equipment or less to a complete regiment. Two of the three antiaircraft batteries assigned to Coast Artillery harbor-defense regiments were equipped during the past year with 3-inch antiaircraft guns (M-1918), and all conduct their target practice with this type of gun.

As a result of reports received in the Militia Bureau as to satisfactoriness of the 37-mm. subcaliber equipment in Field Artillery training, additional 37-mm. subcaliber equipment was furnished so as to provide two mounts (M2) for each firing battery of a 75-mm. regiment and one mount (M4) for each firing battery of a 155-mm. howitzer regiment. The aforementioned issue completes the program for issue of this equipment to 75-mm. gun regiments.

Two hundred and sixty mounts, wheeled, machine gun (MI), were issued to certain units of the National Guard on the basis of four to each machine-gun company. This issue eliminated the necessity for hiring horses for these machine-gun companies for field training and the savings effected in horse hire and forage for one field training period practically paid for the initial cost of the manufacture of these mounts.

Sufficient ammunition was provided for the training of the National Guard. Careful study was made of the target-practice reports, and where these failed to justify the full allowances they were reduced accordingly.

There were transferred to the National Guard without reimbursement a considerable number of machines of various types, miscellaneous hardware and machine tools that were surplus in the Ordnance Department. In many instances this affected a considerable saving, as this free issue served to eliminate the necessity for the bureau to furnish funds for the purchase of this equipment.

AIR CORPS EQUIPMENT

During the fiscal year 1932 the new allocation of 6 standard observation planes and 2 basic training planes was made effective for all of the 19 National Guard squadrons. At the close of the fiscal year 13 squadrons were equipped with standard Douglas O-38 Hornet powered observation planes and the remaining 6 squadrons were equipped with Douglass O-2H Liberty powered observation planes. Basic training planes are about evenly divided between Douglas BT-1 and Consolidated O-17 types.

All squadrons are now well equipped with radio and have also been supplied with two of the latest type camera guns.

Attention is again focused on airdrome, hangar, administrative, and training facilities which during the fiscal year have either been improved or newly installed by several States.

SIGNAL CORPS EQUIPMENT

Issues of required items of equipment have continued to the extent of available funds during the fiscal year 1932.

Three radio sets (SCR-136) were issued to antiaircraft units and approximately 25 radio sets (109A) were issued to the Artillery. In addition, 16 of the new type radio sets (SCR-163) were issued to the Cavalry.

Additional funds were appropriated for the fiscal year 1933 for the establishment of the first year of a 5-year program for the National Guard for the purchase of the new type high-frequency short-wave radio equipment. These sets will be furnished in accordance with an established priority.

ENGINEER EQUIPMENT

Issues of required items of equipment have continued to the extent of available funds during the fiscal year 1932. Appropriations for the fiscal year 1933 and estimates for 1934 provide funds for the purchase of additional major items of engineer property to furnish authorized organizational equipment necessary for effective training.

The excessive cost of searchlight equipment has prohibited further issue of new searchlight units. Through arrangements with the Chief of Engineers three reconditioned 36-inch Mark searchlight units were secured as a free issue and one was transferred from the Regular Army.

MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

Medical equipment has been in process of adjustment in a number of States. An actual check of equipment in the hands of units is being made, and unserviceable and missing items are being replaced. Surplus equipment has been collected in State arsenals and is used as far as possible to supply the needs of other States.

Newly adopted equipment has been furnished medical units in the States of New Jersey, Colorado, Delaware, Massachusetts, Oregon, West Virginia, California, and Montana.

This has been accomplished by the use of surplus equipment now in the hands of the various States. It is probable that the entire guard can be reequipped by July 1, 1936.

CHEMICAL WARFARE EQUIPMENT

During the past fiscal year the funds allotted for chemical warfare training were primarily used for the supply of chemical warfare munitions and gas masks.

Approximately 1,700 additional gas masks were issued during the fiscal year, and with this quantity an allowance of three gas masks per hundred men in the National Guard was attained.

REPORTS OF SURVEY

Property lost, stolen, damaged, or worn out in service during the fiscal year 1932, is shown in the following tables:

REPORT OF CHIEF OF THE MILITIA BUREAU

TABLE XVII.—Value of property dropped on reports of survey, statements of charges and inventory and inspection reports during fiscal year 1932

State	Ordnance	Quartermaster	Engineers	Medical
Alabama	\$12,737.51	\$63,818.09	\$425.54	\$569.29
Arizona	1,400.27	18,066.68	109.49	
Arkansas	7,162.41	74,259.49	67.57	147.58
California	5,070.99	51,333.92	310.07	804.39
Colorado	1,553.94	17,172.11		
Connecticut	10,628.66	70,236.54	123.70	777.16
Delaware	731.80	13,020.30		
District of Columbia	79.96	6,908.96	87.51	45.11
Florida	1,462.58	39,956.91	1,536.52	457.18
Georgia	1,452.81	39,013.00	11.83	559.69
Hawaii	2,427.01	14,939.21	46.75	50.76
Idaho	855.08	17,244.52	110.13	214.26
Illinois	9,327.28	193,266.35	1,236.69	901.56
Indiana	1,664.74	44,376.00	541.30	139.18
Iowa	4,932.36	54,460.75	223.86	4,025.75
Kansas	5,012.14	60,943.17	44.70	3,120.08
Kentucky	4,738.08	33,207.04	29.98	100.75
Louisiana	2,352.26	38,430.08	78.58	122.20
Maine	819.12	28,875.29	3.00	18.66
Maryland	909.19	32,859.76	50.40	23.38
Massachusetts	12,810.87	123,556.97	898.29	501.80
Michigan	5,003.48	77,529.23	208.80	551.51
Minnesota	4,548.02	54,303.03	78.33	88.76
Mississippi	1,654.67	36,400.17	259.60	146.39
Missouri	4,532.06	54,734.58	193.34	1,044.67
Montana	936.28	18,602.26	29.37	116.50
Nebraska	644.53	15,979.30	14.19	137.79
Nevada	49.62	426.38	3.70	
New Hampshire	78.04	9,252.59	46.51	86.62
New Jersey	4,905.33	145,060.40	8,498.21	87.83
New Mexico	115.90	18,522.00	18.80	26.00
New York	829,208.47	825,889.22	6,338.13	12,167.59
North Carolina	22,390.41	50,609.60	807.35	650.63
North Dakota	315.62	34,693.46		
Ohio	11,378.72	75,161.99	51.72	91.39
Oklahoma	3,999.60	105,399.72	210.06	409.95
Oregon	2,733.44	42,101.49	204.10	3,400.50
Pennsylvania	27,516.76	288,540.43	714.09	3,727.09
Puerto Rico	43,059.86	47,357.54	111.01	787.76
Rhode Island	995.45	27,502.47	99.77	156.29
South Carolina	8,160.14	32,050.09	67.41	75.42
South Dakota	5,432.60	28,180.62	2,743.10	9.50
Tennessee	2,906.98	89,970.91	187.57	751.18
Texas	33,090.13	144,093.13	389.84	4,402.14
Utah	677.72	35,569.91	80.25	46.65
Vermont	4,870.20	8,452.21		10.20
Virginia	2,002.19	54,045.89	143.38	3,296.80
Washington	2,539.95	16,015.63	12.24	
West Virginia	567.72	15,613.44	2.31	102.33
Wisconsin	2,574.28	27,994.88	80.23	89.29
Wyoming	37.40	5,557.60		
Total	1,115,054.63	3,421,555.31	27,529.32	45,039.56

State	Signal	Air service	Chemical Warfare Service	Total
Alabama	\$3,173.05	\$76,527.04	\$437.00	\$157,687.52
Arizona	194.75			19,771.19
Arkansas	2,580.88	19,389.50	469.44	104,076.87
California	5,859.12	776.35	143.25	64,298.09
Colorado	153.48	3,185.20		22,064.73
Connecticut	1,925.27	5,277.86		88,969.19
Delaware	247.82			13,999.92
District of Columbia	1,164.10			8,285.64
Florida	2,919.03			46,332.22
Georgia	585.26			41,622.59
Hawaii	459.30			17,923.03
Idaho	700.34			19,124.33
Illinois	10,089.98	4,308.93	14.33	219,145.12
Indiana	2,125.27	25,580.77		74,427.26
Iowa	2,668.63			66,311.35
Kansas	2,206.35			71,326.44
Kentucky	2,458.89		37.74	40,572.48
Louisiana	886.43			41,869.55
Maine	413.80			30,129.87
Maryland	488.22	42,666.48		76,997.43
Massachusetts	10,014.06	66,125.52	11.36	213,918.87
Michigan	4,911.32	17,094.29	838.24	106,136.87
Minnesota	4,922.71	3,763.15	30.00	67,734.00

TABLE XVII.—Value of property dropped on reports of survey, statements of charges and inventory and inspection reports during fiscal year 1932—Continued

State	Signal	Air service	Chemical Warfare Service	Total
Mississippi	\$514.34			\$38,975.17
Missouri	2,818.57	\$76,719.29		140,042.51
Montana	253.25		\$623.00	20,560.66
Nebraska	574.07		64.80	17,414.68
Nevada				479.70
New Hampshire	344.82		60.30	9,868.88
New Jersey	9,606.81	1,983.92		170,142.50
New Mexico			3.20	18,682.70
New York	54,736.14	56,206.27		1,784,549.02
North Carolina	4,202.28	984.75		79,645.02
North Dakota	119.05			35,128.13
Ohio	25,944.91	43,750.87		156,379.60
Oklahoma	6,070.86			116,090.19
Oregon	3,792.59		1,585.00	53,817.12
Pennsylvania	7,711.76	69,780.34	372.75	398,363.22
Puerto Rico	2,711.75		238.55	94,266.47
Rhode Island	4,413.82			33,167.80
South Carolina	115.56			40,468.62
South Dakota	379.75		11.36	36,756.93
Tennessee	1,139.78	101,891.77		196,848.19
Texas	6,632.88	4,845.54	375.00	193,828.66
Utah	1,025.98		33.58	37,434.09
Vermont				13,332.61
Virginia	4,285.83			63,774.09
Washington	1,029.72	6,963.50	178.50	26,739.54
West Virginia	5,366.66			21,652.46
Wisconsin	1,371.72		132.50	32,242.90
Wyoming	57.13			5,652.13
Total	206,368.09	627,821.34	5,659.90	5,449,028.15

TABLE XVIII.—Status of funds, fiscal year 1932—Reports of survey and statements of charges

State	Collected		Outstanding	
	Payments by individuals	Payments by States	Charged against individuals	Charged against States
Alabama	\$26.19		\$35.60	\$1,401.17
Arizona	239.91	\$811.88	267.26	17,990.46
Arkansas	445.84	34.70	74.48	
California	2,673.52	29.28	84.04	123.48
Colorado	535.24			2,336.40
Connecticut	1,575.03	1,357.18	253.22	416.43
Delaware				
District of Columbia	349.49	70.75	21.06	19.12
Florida	133.07	294.20	67.50	69.22
Georgia	299.66	34.22	40.05	11,283.47
Hawaii	92.19	71.75		2,785.27
Idaho	155.63	1,919.09		
Illinois	8,600.61	78.52	1,702.73	26,071.23
Indiana	1,339.93	612.68		1,656.62
Iowa	623.73	361.42	217.69	1,435.43
Kansas	165.89	230.14	56.92	237.62
Kentucky	1,384.07	942.63	11.35	309.33
Louisiana	857.01	3,079.31	30.00	2,050.38
Maine	31.11		23.90	2,326.75
Maryland	296.27	210.84	20.14	
Massachusetts	3,534.97	2,030.39	170.40	479.18
Michigan	2,519.70	198.64	244.90	410.16
Minnesota	447.05	982.92		51.20
Mississippi	326.66	393.37		
Missouri	890.61	392.93		1.75
Montana			2.55	597.98
Nebraska	28.65			
Nevada	84.28			
New Hampshire	69.61	183.25		
New Jersey	359.29	353.71	69.04	27,373.27
New Mexico	158.30		26.54	4,523.97
New York	1,265.27	352.06	140.36	3,979.48
North Carolina	989.06	2,438.67	4.79	1,947.11
North Dakota	99.30			
Ohio	1,474.83	470.45	162.99	2,423.22
Oklahoma	411.05	294.87		1,032.13
Oregon	1,239.07	80.23		
Pennsylvania	8,319.93	3,190.98	513.01	18,064.86
Puerto Rico	420.16	881.64	159.70	18,927.91
Rhode Island	139.87	1,088.72	21.95	513.67
South Carolina	62.00			

TABLE XVIII.—*Status of funds, fiscal year 1932—Reports of survey and statements of charges—Continued*

State	Collected		Outstanding	
	Payments by individuals	Payments by States	Charged against individuals	Charged against States
South Dakota.....	\$569. 69	\$11. 84		\$97. 25
Tennessee.....	265. 65		\$26. 38	1, 414. 98
Texas.....	1, 744. 91		60. 29	474. 27
Utah.....	310. 21	247. 41	52. 76	663. 60
Vermont.....	14. 20		30. 20	56. 58
Virginia.....	995. 88	509. 07	4. 00	110. 25
Washington.....	910. 34	720. 47		68. 88
West Virginia.....	134. 93	98. 51	11. 20	
Wisconsin.....	370. 30	1, 323. 87		
Wyoming.....	321. 03			7, 261. 60
Total.....	48, 301. 19	26, 382. 59	4, 607. 00	160, 985. 68

ANIMALS FOR MOUNTED ORGANIZATIONS

On June 30, 1932, there were on hand in the mounted organizations of the National Guard 9,838 horses. Of this number, 7,466 are Government-owned and 2,372 are State or organization owned animals which have been federally accepted and are to be maintained at Federal expense. The total number for which funds have been appropriated and which are to be provided for at Federal expense during the fiscal year 1932 is 10,000. This is approximately 85 per cent of the maximum number authorized by present regulations for training purposes.

During the year the Militia Bureau reclassified a few organizations. However, due to the limitations in number of animals authorized for National Guard purposes, no additional funds for caretakers to take care of increased number of horses authorized for the unit could be allotted. The requests received for reclassification indicate that the use made of horses for training purposes in the National Guard is becoming more satisfactory all the time and that the reclassified units are making maximum use of the animals they have on hand.

During the fiscal year 1932, 185 horses were transferred to the National Guard without reimbursement from the Regular Army. These were accepted only after they had been inspected by the adjutant general of the State or his representative. From the reports received, satisfactory animals were obtained. Most States maintained their authorized allowance of animals during the fiscal year and it is expected they will continue to do so.

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

In the fiscal year 1932 the total sum of \$2,481,657.96 was expended for the following classes of caretakers based on the monetary allowances indicated for each class:

Animal caretakers.—Seventy-five dollars per month for each eight 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 eight animals.

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.

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.

Airplane mechanics.—One chief mechanic at \$225, 1 radio mechanic at not to exceed \$175 and 5 assistant mechanics at not to exceed \$130 per month each, for each division air service.

The funds appropriated for the pay of caretakers for the fiscal year 1932 were not sufficient to pay the authorized number under NGR 79. However, the Militia Bureau was able to provide those necessary for units in the National Guard by administrative action and by keeping the allowance of funds down to a minimum.

HOSPITALIZATION

Hospitalization and medical care of National Guard for injuries and disease originating at camps and schools is being successfully administered.

Cost for the fiscal year—

1929.....	\$48,320.62
1930.....	42,828.96
1931.....	61,728.24
1932.....	65,934.79

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 1932, in so far as available funds would permit. All States have been assisted in the matter of securing adequate facilities for target practice. This has been justified by the increased number of men receiving this instruction during the armory period.

At present there are 692 ranges in use. Of these 358 are leased by the United States; 98 are owned by the United States; and 236 are owned, leased, or otherwise provided by the States, municipalities, organizations, or private parties.

Funds as follows were expended for target ranges:

Range keepers.....	\$41, 110. 24
Construction.....	13, 341. 22
Repair.....	40, 116. 32
Rental.....	55, 619. 91
Total.....	150, 187. 69

In view of the necessity for exercising every practicable means for the reduction of expenses in connection with equipping and training the National Guard during the fiscal year 1933, existing funds for leasing sites and providing facilities for small-arms target ranges must be used in maintaining ranges now in existence, especially those at summer training camps.

There are now 63 applications from 28 States on file for the leasing of sites and construction of small-arms target ranges, amounting to a total sum of approximately \$45,000.

Satisfactory progress was made throughout the United States on the program of camp construction, which, in general, provides each State with proper facilities for the field training of its troops 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.....	\$64, 535. 76
For repairs.....	160, 945. 02
Total.....	225, 480. 78

With the exceptions of Georgia, Indiana, and Nevada all States are provided with summer training camps within their borders. The troops of Indiana attend camp at Fort Knox, Ky.; those of Nevada go to California; and those of Georgia either to Camp McClellan, Ala., Camp Jackson, S. C., or Camp J. Clifford R. Foster (Joseph E. Johnston), Fla.

CAMPS USED BY NATIONAL GUARD TROOPS IN THE TRAINING SEASON,
1931

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.

TABLE XIX.—*Training camps used by the National Guard*

	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 1931
	FIRST CORPS AREA				
1	Connecticut.....	Niantic.....	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	3, 756
2	do.....	Poquonock Bridge.....	Ex. N. G.	L. U. S.	134
3	Maine.....	Camp Keyes, Augusta.....	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	1, 151
4	do.....	Fort Williams.....	C.	O. U. S.	650
5	do.....	Bangor.....	Ex. N. G.	L. U. S.	608
6	Massachusetts.....	Camp Devens.....	C.	O. U. S.	9, 313
7	do.....	Marston's Mills.....	Ex. N. G.	L. U. S.	108
8	do.....	So. Sandwich.....	Ex. N. G.	L. U. S.	315
9	New Hampshire.....	Rye Beach.....	Ex. N. G.	L. U. S.	746
10	do.....	Webster.....	Ex. N. G.	L. U. S.	281
11	Rhode Island.....	Quonsett Point.....	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	
12	Vermont.....	Vermont State Camp.....	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	1, 073
13	New York.....	Fort H. G. Wright.....	C.	O. U. S.	2, 436
14	do.....	Fort Terry.....	C.	O. U. S.	406
	SECOND CORPS AREA				
15	Delaware.....	Bethany Beach.....	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	739
16	New Jersey.....	Camp Dix.....	C.	O. U. S.	108
17	do.....	Fort Hancock.....	C.	O. U. S.	60
18	do.....	Sea Girt.....	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	4, 113
19	New York.....	Fort Ontario.....	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	2, 258
20	do.....	Peekskill.....	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	12, 765
21	do.....	Pine Camp.....	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	4, 898
22	Puerto Rico.....	Ponce.....	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	1, 488
	THIRD CORPS AREA				
23	Maryland.....	Cascade.....	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	2, 870
24	do.....	Frederick.....	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	118
25	do.....	Fort Geo. G. Meade.....	C.	O. U. S.	173
26	Pennsylvania.....	Carlisle Barracks.....	C.	O. U. S.	377
27	do.....	Middletown.....	C.	O. U. S.	147
28	do.....	Mount Gretna.....	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	8, 820
29	do.....	Tobyhanna.....	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	4, 789
30	Virginia.....	Fort Monroe.....	C.	O. U. S.	590
31	do.....	State rifle range.....	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	2, 552
	FOURTH CORPS AREA				
32	Alabama.....	Fort McClellan.....	C.	O. U. S.	2, 887
33	Florida.....	Fort Barrancas.....	C.	O. U. S.	132
34	do.....	Camp J. C. R. Foster.....	Ex. N. G.	O. S. and U. S.	2, 381
35	do.....	Key West Barracks.....	C.	O. U. S.	393
36	Georgia.....	Fort Oglethorpe.....	C.	O. U. S.	1, 395
37	Louisiana.....	Camp Beauregard.....	Ex. N. G.	O. S. and U. S.	3, 661
38	Mississippi.....	Biloxi.....	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	
39	North Carolina.....	Fort Bragg.....	C.	O. U. S.	728
40	do.....	Camp Glenn.....	Ex. N. G.	O. S. and U. S.	1, 124

TABLE XIX.—*Training camps used by the National Guard—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 1931
	FOURTH CORPS AREA—CON.				
41	South Carolina	Camp Jackson	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	4,476
42	do	Fort Moultrie	C	O. U. S.	1,105
43	Tennessee	Camp Peay	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	1,328
	FIFTH CORPS AREA				
44	Indiana				
45	Kentucky	Fort Knox	C	O. U. S.	9,039
46	Ohio	Camp Perry	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	7,094
47	West Virginia	Camp Dawson	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	752
48	do	Point Pleasant	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	1,044
	SIXTH CORPS AREA				
49	Illinois	Camp Grant	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	7,562
50	do	Fort Sheridan	C	O. U. S.	715
51	Michigan	Camp Grayling	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	4,592
52	Wisconsin	Camp McCoy	C	O. U. S.	3,464
53	do	Camp Williams	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	3,498
	SEVENTH CORPS AREA				
54	Arkansas	Little Rock air depot	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	94
55	do	Camp Pike	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	2,133
56	Iowa	Camp Dodge	Ex. N. G.	O. S. and U. S.	3,213
57	Kansas	Fort Riley	C	O. U. S.	3,955
58	Minnesota	Camp Ripley	Ex. N. G.	O. S. and O. U. S.	4,418
59	do	St. Paul Airport	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	108
60	Missouri	Camp Clark	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	2,902
61	Nebraska	Ashland	Ex. N. G.	O. S. and U. S.	1,713
62	North Dakota	Devils Lake	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	1,138
63	South Dakota	Rapid City	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	1,208
	EIGHTH CORPS AREA				
64	Arizona	Flagstaff	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	1,018
65	Colorado	Lowry Field	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	85
66	do	Golden	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	1,543
67	New Mexico	Las Vegas	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	964
68	Oklahoma	Fort Sill	C	O. U. S.	5,395
69	Texas	Mineral Wells	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	1,036
70	do	Palacios	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	7,121
71	do	Fort Bliss	C	O. U. S.	80
	NINTH CORPS AREA				
72	California	Capitola	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	718
73	do	Fort MacArthur	C	O. U. S.	410
74	do	San Luis Obispo ¹	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	5,217
75	Idaho	Boise Barracks	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	1,156
76	Montana	Fort Wm. H. Harrison	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	1,086
77	Oregon	Clatsop	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	2,338
78	do	Fort Stevens	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	669
79	Utah	Jordan Narrows	Ex. N. G.	L. S. and O. U. S.	1,404
80	Washington	Fort Lewis	C	O. U. S.	147
81	do	Camp Murray	Ex. N. G.	O. S. and U. S.	2,355
82	do	Fort Worden	C	O. U. S.	241
83	Wyoming	Pole Mountain	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	514
	HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT				
84	Hawaii	Hilo	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	425
85	do	Schofield Barracks	C	O. U. S.	660
86	do	Wailuku	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	279
	Total				180,955

¹ Includes Nevada, 109.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS

O	Concurrent camp used for field training by the National Guard and also by one or more of the following:	Number of camps
	Regular Army (except permanent garrison)	26
	Organized Reserves	
	Reserve Officers' Training Corps	
	Citizens' military training camps	
Ex. N. G.	Camp used exclusively by National Guard	59
O. S.	Owned by State or Territory	22
O. U. S.	Owned by the United States	41
L. S.	Leased by State or Territory	8
L. U. S.	Leased by the United States	5
O. S. and U. S.	Owned by State and United States	6
L. S. and O. U. S.	Leased by State and owned by United States	1

The appropriation of \$1,000,000 made by the third session of the Seventy-first Congress approved February 7, 1931, for construction work at camps has been expended with the exception of \$300.40.

The applications on file for construction and repair projects from the States at National Guard camps amount to \$3,718,223 and have been divided into a 5-year progressive program during the fiscal years 1934-1939. In anticipation that funds might be made available to assist in relief of the unemployment situation plans and estimates on some of the projects have been prepared and held on file.

ESTIMATES FOR FIELD TRAINING

The circular governing field training in 1931 (MB 25 A-21, 1930) was written and issued to remain in force for a number of years. It embodies such changes in that for 1930 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. The abbreviated estimate permitted where the same troops attend the same camp as in a previous year, and the limiting of estimates to the amounts authorized for the previous year have been large factors in reducing work on estimates by both the Militia Bureau and the States.

Camp estimates are due in the bureau by January 1 of the training year for which intended. This requirement which first became effective for the training year 1931 reduced the peak load of the camp section and would have made possible the issuance of training authorities and reservations of funds and the return of approved estimates to the States from two to four months prior to the opening dates of the 1932 camps, if appropriations for field training for the fiscal year 1933 had been available as usual. The delay by Congress in passing the 1933 appropriations bill necessarily caused a corresponding delay in the issue of training authorities and reservations of funds which, in turn, caused much uneasiness on the part of the State authorities and additional correspondence and expensive telegraphic communication.

The system of handling camp estimates is satisfactory and will assure the receipt of training authorities and reservations of funds by the States in ample time for any necessary preparation for camps except under such unusual conditions as outlined above.

PRESS RELATIONS AND PUBLICITY

The maintenance of cooperative relations with the public press has been the primary activity of the publicity section of the Militia Bureau. National Guard publications have during the year kept to a high standard and intelligently portrayed the activities of the various units in their sphere of influence. Throughout the country the National Guard has received commendable publicity from newspapers and the general public is becoming favorably impressed with the conception of this component as the first line of national defense.

NATIONAL GUARD REGULATIONS

In general the present National Guard Regulations have proven to be sound and workable and it has continued to be the policy to

make only such changes as are found to be necessary or expedient in the light of existing conditions, or as are considered of sufficient worth and value to the National Guard to justify the change.

DISTINCTIVE DRESS UNIFORM

During the fiscal year five National Guard organizations submitted proposed designs for distinctive dress uniforms. All were approved, making a total of 31 approved to June 30, 1932. There are in addition a few units that have distinctive uniforms, designs for which were not submitted to the Militia Bureau.

TEXAS CAVALRY MEDAL

Applications for the Texas Cavalry medal, provided by Congress for members of the two Texas Cavalry brigades organized during the World War but which never actually entered Federal service, continue to come in slowly. Of 6,000 held for issue, only 516 have been issued to date, 15 applications having been received during the year. An effort is being made by the Militia Bureau through publicity to increase the number of applications for this medal.

HISTORIES OF NATIONAL GUARD ORGANIZATIONS

Over 90 per cent of some 230 organizations entitled to coats of arms have now completed their histories, 6 having been forwarded during the past fiscal year to the historical section, Army War College, for review, as compared with 5 last year and 13 the year before. An effort is now being made to encourage those units which have not done so to complete their histories and to forward them for approval, with a view to withdrawing all data dealing with histories, battle honors, and distinctive insignia from the National Guard Register and publishing it in permanent form as a separate pamphlet, thereby effecting a continuing economy in the annual cost of printing.

COATS OF ARMS AND INSIGNIA

Coats of arms have been approved for 195 of the 230 organizations entitled to them, there having been 8 approved during the past year. In addition there have been 11 approvals of distinctive insignia or badges; and 3 fuselage devices have been approved for observation squadrons, making a total of 12 to date, and leaving 7 squadrons without approved devices.

The sections of The Adjutant General's office, the Army War College, and the Quartermaster General's office concerned in common with the Militia Bureau, with the histories, coats of arms, distinctive insignia and other devices for National Guard organizations, have maintained their customary spirit of courteous and friendly cooperation.

LEGAL MATTERS

During the year many opinions on legal questions concerning the National Guard were rendered by the officer of the Judge Advocate General's Department on duty in the bureau. The majority of these were for the guidance of the Militia Bureau personnel in handling

questions affecting the various classes of Federal pay, organization, status of personnel, and irregularities in expenditures of Federal funds. It was necessary in but few cases to call upon the Judge Advocate General or the Comptroller General for their decisions.

LEGISLATION

There has been no legislation enacted during the past year affecting the National Guard, with the exception of the appropriations for its support. Legislation affecting caretakers, hospitalization of personnel, and status of the National Guard, is pending.

OTHER FUNDS

There has been no change in the situation relative to the return of "Other funds" since the last report. The closing of the account rests upon the action of three States.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion it appears proper and fitting that remark be made upon the earnestness and sincerity of purpose which has actuated all ranks of the National Guard in their endeavors throughout the year. There has been apparent a spirit of cooperation, an understanding of conditions, and an absence of complaint that have meant much in bringing about not only the measure of success attained but an especially satisfactory year in National Guard history.

Advantage has been taken of opportunities. The guard has realized and understood the responsibilities devolving upon it and governed itself in a manner that has fully demonstrated its dependability and reliability, so that it is now more firmly established in the regard of the community, the State, and the Nation than ever before.

Stress will continue to be placed upon sound methods of training and in the advancement of leadership. Every effort will be made to coordinate and develop in even higher degree the fine spirit of cooperation now prevailing between all agencies dealing with the National Guard and to a continuance and growth of the high standards now prevalent throughout this important component of the Army of the United States.

The progress and attainments of the year have been clear-cut, marked, most gratifying and pleasing, due in large degree to the intelligent and whole-hearted cooperation of all branches of the War Department, the corps area commanders, the State authorities, and the entire National Guard, all of whom share in and are to be commended for the results attained.

GEORGE E. LEACH,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

[illegible]

Strength of the National Guard as of June 30, 1932

[illegible]

Coast defense										Special allotment										National Guard reserve									
Harbor defense			Heavy tractor			Med-ical	Chap-lains	Totals			Infantry			Med-ical	Chap-lains	Totals			State staff		Totals			Totals			Totals		
Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	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	Aggregate	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Aggregate		
23	1	375				2		25	1	375																			
42	1	606				4	1	47	1	606																			
53	1	843				5	1	59	1	843	14		282	1		15		282	12	19	314	5	4,064	4,383	73	621	694		
39	1	610				4	1	44	1	610									20	18	677	10	9,095	9,782	233	1,926	2,159		
																			8		75	2	995	1,072	5	48	53		
																			8	4	161	3	1,835	1,999	22	108	130		
157	4	2,434				15	3	175	4	2,434	14		282	1		15		282	8	8	84	1	1,128	1,213	16		16		
3		60						3		60									64	69	1,494	24	19,431	20,949	378	2,703	3,081		
53	1	792	58	1	694	9	2	122	2	1,486	244	4	4,270	20	4	268	4	4,270	6	12	55	1	791	847	12		12		
																			10	9	347	6	4,641	4,994	54		54		
																			28	40	1,412	21	19,476	20,909	307		307		
56	1	852	58	1	694	9	2	125	2	1,546	319	5	5,672	27	5	351	5	5,672	6	22	89	1	1,424	1,514	11		11		
											3		68	1		4		68	7	22	71	1	985	1,057	7	259	266		
											3		64	1		4		64	8	10	258	4	3,151	3,413	55	654	709		
35	1	561				3	1	39	1	561									23	49	856	12	11,270	12,138	92	1,013	1,105		
35	1	561				3	1	39	1	561	6		132	2		8		132	7	17	257	4	3,617	3,878	74	100	174		
																			45	98	1,442	21	19,023	20,486	228	2,026	2,254		
22	1	362				2		24	1	362									9	26	212	2	2,569	2,783	14		14		
8		127				1		9		127	59	1	1,086	5	1	65	1	1,086	8		178	3	2,363	2,544	31	147	178		
																			9	26	256	3	3,479	3,738	26		26		
23	1	400	54	1	655	5	1	60	1	655									8	10	139	2	1,812	1,953	25	145	170		
						2		25	1	400									6	21	123	2	1,640	1,765	11	190	201		
																			8	26	257	5	3,239	3,501	10		10		
																			7	2	143	2	2,043	2,188	11	81	92		
53	2	889	54	1	655	10	1	118	3	1,544	59	1	1,086	5	1	65	1	1,086	10	25	208	3	2,438	2,640	53		53		
																			65	136	1,516	22	19,583	21,121	181	563	744		
																			12	26	374	6	4,401	4,781	4		4		
											15		282	1		16		282	6	26	213	3	2,545	2,761	60	62	122		
											42	1	779	5	1	48	1	779	18		638	9	8,004	8,651	184		184		
																			8	20	126	2	1,842	1,970	52	35	87		
											57	1	1,061	6	1	64	1	1,061	44	72	1,351	20	16,792	18,163	300	97	397		
											44	1	801	5	1	50	1	801	14	23	647	11	8,895	9,553	128	570	698		
																			12	30	339	5	4,299	4,643	190	501	691		
																			13	7	350	6	4,445	4,801	39		39		
											44	1	801	5	1	50	1	801	39	60	1,336	22	17,639	18,997	357	1,071	1,428		
											58	1	1,077	5	1	64	1	1,077	9	16	156	2	2,069	2,227	84		84		
																			9	25	268	4	3,481	3,753	32	293	325		
											124	2	2,190	10	1	135	2	2,190	9	24	250	4	2,960	3,214	52		52		
																			12	30	356	5	4,715	5,076	35		35		
																			11	4	308	5	4,234	4,547	52		52		
																			7	21	109	2	1,478	1,580	16		16		
																			8	22	78	1	1,119	1,198	11	152	163		
																			7		105	2	1,254	1,361	46	59	105		
											182	3	3,267	15	2	199	3	3,267	72	142	1,630	25	21,310	22,965	328	504	832		
																			7	22	76	1	1,150	1,227	19		19		
																			8	20	141	1	1,737	1,879	24		24		
																			8	21	76	2	964	1,042	11		11		
																			12	36	405	6	4,922	5,333	145	204	349		
																			20	58	610	10	7,695	8,315	210	1,360	1,570		
			57	1	648	5	1	63	1	648									55	157	1,308	20	16,468	17,796	409	1,564	1,973		
																			15	27	462	7	6,028	6,497	111	981	1,092		
23	1	342				2		25	1	342									8	12	110	2	1,190	1,302	5	26	31		
12		228								228									7	3	72	1	1,162	1,235	27		27		
																			3	8	8		124	132	2		2		
																			6	26	212	3	2,854	3,069	59		59		
																			6		133	2	1,267	1,392	12	144	156		
35	1	570	57	1	648	8	1	101	2	1,218									11	26	218	3	2,488	2,709	115	1,041	1,156		
																			6	20	51	1	589	641	10	174	184		
																			62	122	1,266	19	15,692	16,977	341	2,366	2,707		
336	9	5,396	169	3	1,997	45	8	558	12	7,303	81	2	1,572	9	2	92	2	1,572	8	21	100	2	1,593	1,695	21		21		
		5,651																			13,346	204	173,863	187,413	2,927	10,894	13,821		
			2,169																										

Statement of amounts expended and obligated under M

States, corps areas, and bureaus	Forage	Caretakers	Expenses, camps of instruction, field and supplemental training					Military service schools	Pay of property and disbursing officers	General expenses, equipment, and instruction, National Guard													Travel of officers and noncommissioned connection with			
	Project No. 1 Forage, bedding, horse-shoes, and veterinary service, etc.	Project No. 2 Employment of caretakers	Project No. 3 June, July, August, and September field training camps	Project No. 4 Command post exercises	Project No. 5 Construction and maintenance concurrent camps	Project No. 6 Construction work at training camps	Project No. 7 Maintenance and repair work at training camps	Project No. 8 Expenses, selected officers and enlisted men, 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 repair	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	Project No. 18 Office equipment and supplies, etc.	Project No. 19 Intrastate transportation, etc.	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 Pay of Air Corps officers on duty with the Regular Army	Project No. 23 Travel in connection with visits of instruction	Project No. 24 Travel in connection with camps of instruction	Project No. 25 Travel in connection with camps of instruction
First Corps Area	\$84,010.68	\$226,313.58	\$960,214.26		\$6,711.90	\$1,612.72	\$6,559.97	\$38,978.31	\$9,000.00		\$2,315.67	\$13,357.55	\$124.50	\$816.65	\$17,588.48	\$7,432.92	\$16,022.54	\$1,903.89	\$3,144.72		\$19.67			\$5,408.12	\$4,819.08	
Connecticut	10,324.33	44,480.00	201,329.24					7,822.97	1,800.00						3,468.71	2,040.95	7,388.50	472.61								
Maine	27,243.10	27,842.83	114,164.30		586.93	1,612.72		4,579.99	1,200.00		700.00				2,513.05	1,155.00	48.78	258.76	700.00					1,038.85	1,120.34	
Massachusetts	43,446.18	101,555.92	456,333.37		5,969.78			16,117.80	3,000.00		750.00				8,688.25	3,412.37	7,358.98	892.08	1,661.25					1,133.88	629.42	
New Hampshire		16,968.33	43,375.77				4,500.00	1,326.88	900.00					500.00	178.40	451.60	598.07	20.27	161.75					1,101.16	1,933.35	
Rhode Island	8,945.07	35,466.50	94,473.13		154.40			4,652.72	1,200.00		300.00				1,356.48	119.06	539.94	168.11	458.00					645.25	255.93	
Vermont			50,538.45					4,477.95	900.00		565.67	1,075.00	124.50	316.65	1,383.59	253.94	88.18	82.06	163.72					334.89	600.49	
Unapportioned	52.00				.79												1.00							988.37	267.92	
Second Corps Area	154,886.53	356,496.95	1,480,081.47		7,631.10		33,508.16	42,825.17	7,800.00		2,580.00	5,873.44		10,779.42	21,731.45	15,726.29	15,610.18	2,191.98	4,989.50		103.00		\$1,991.20	11,300.20	11,600.00	
Delaware		16,342.00	29,406.94		106.00			834.43	900.00						4,870.35	880.34	5,274.14	347.25	200.00					321.09	214.41	
New Jersey	53,712.04	81,683.87	254,774.62		2,540.00			9,258.18	2,100.00		1,040.00				15,646.45	14,175.95	9,614.59	1,782.99	2,000.00					1,470.14	2,389.15	
New York	101,174.49	258,471.08	1,138,329.41		4,991.10		33,508.16	29,547.31	3,600.00		1,540.00	5,382.44		10,779.42	1,214.65	670.00	121.45	43.19	150.00				1,991.20	7,171.33	2,389.15	
Puerto Rico			57,570.50					3,185.25	1,200.00															1,797.20	400.00	
Unapportioned																								540.44	54.12	
Third Corps Area	109,996.82	299,947.01	1,007,541.54		3,555.00		15,171.61	33,219.35	7,200.00		4,635.67	3,237.27	2,380.53	5,455.54	19,668.36	5,852.81	15,217.97	2,223.07	6,279.52	\$3.60	339.71			16,511.30	8,658.77	
District of Columbia		3,600.00	45,491.95				1,500.00		900.00		800.00				838.95	493.50	241.61	8.35	490.49						747.35	
Maryland	7,191.99	36,746.25	153,462.56		150.00			5,113.51	1,500.00						4,237.85	500.00	5,423.75	377.90	148.00					1,887.50	1,554.94	
Pennsylvania	86,240.81	222,775.89	608,475.80				2,890.15	20,118.93	3,000.00		3,375.67	1,914.31	1,222.80	998.00	10,951.02	3,511.49	9,343.24	1,309.93	4,762.53					8,736.80	4,776.16	
Virginia	15,208.85	36,824.87	200,111.23		3,405.00			2,692.89	1,800.00		400.00	1,222.96		699.74	3,640.54	1,347.82	209.37	526.26	360.50	3.60				5,825.00	1,580.32	
Unapportioned	1,355.17																									
Fourth Corps Area	152,782.65	283,054.34	1,202,995.13		9,179.52	7,368.75	33,859.55	36,903.46	11,331.67		3,935.60	5,295.14	1,114.40	5,612.11	17,177.30	9,693.11	16,268.99	2,572.66	3,864.51	2,797.29	41.55			32,243.46	9,846.62	
Alabama	21,258.45	67,762.34	185,300.44				422.00	6,374.52	1,500.00		960.00	941.68			1,557.05	1,811.26	7,102.31	352.32	316.54						1,448.43	
Florida	23,425.00	34,209.59	165,604.22				6,205.00	4,332.20	1,500.00		1,840.00	436.00			2,405.21	868.00	303.74	350.51	884.00					2,511.67	1,460.37	
Georgia	19,108.69	33,349.01	194,988.66					5,963.50	1,775.00		1,105.00	840.96	381.94	953.00	2,806.27	1,275.38	171.63	527.10	645.23					2,628.64	1,484.24	
Louisiana	15,399.10	29,022.29	110,680.91			770.00		3,797.98	1,200.00		60.00				1,381.02	947.05	252.23	287.99	415.40					3,069.77	820.15	
Mississippi		7,120.00	111,304.28		157.76			2,613.05	1,156.67					2,072.46	1,402.50	598.92	619.78	173.35	417.68					1,198.52	1,073.51	
North Carolina	5,190.00	41,302.24	182,561.32				1,257.07	5,408.75	1,500.00		30.00				3,636.15	809.50	1,868.81	295.16	604.75					2,677.00	1,157.44	
South Carolina	20,047.00	18,834.37	98,608.70				11,360.00	4,162.13	1,200.00					2,050.00	1,762.90	2,597.00	355.96	518.50					2,092.00	1,820.94		
Tennessee	40,390.52	51,454.50	153,937.60				157.76	3,951.33	1,500.00					113.90	2,016.20	786.00	5,595.03	256.48	62.41					1,996.08	1,075.11	
Unapportioned	7,963.89				8,864.00	6,598.75	701.78																	13,087.97	37.43	
Fifth Corps Area	92,455.28	239,133.00	952,728.56		14,572.48		613.03	34,956.68	7,637.49		1,795.00	4,554.48	1,264.55	998.50	15,998.14	5,638.07	16,261.35	1,924.46	3,946.86		36.60			16,050.62	7,357.39	
Indians	3,323.31	69,917.15	263,442.72		4,022.88			7,718.94	2,100.00		880.00				4,762.74	1,267.78	7,481.72	305.62	1,441.61					4,035.18	2,290.54	
Kentucky	1,988.97	49,901.80	135,536.84		4,366.40			4,740.16	1,637.49						2,364.25	293.79	504.43	270.71						3,011.04	463.68	
Ohio	36,549.53	119,314.05	473,572.66		1,183.20			16,903.77	2,700.00						6,930.05	4,076.50	8,475.74	763.86	2,038.25					7,292.45	3,749.96	
West Virginia			80,176.34				613.03	5,593.81	1,200.00						1,941.10		33.18	340.07	467.00					1,444.20	853.21	
Unapportioned	50,593.47				5,000.00																			267.75		
Sixth Corps Area	64,375.20	248,193.30	932,227.89	\$12,752.36	5,385.00	10,080.00	19,251.79	33,837.42	7,200.00		7,358.57	7,373.60	2,446.42	5,467.80	14,409.56	11,880.67	17,431.46	2,106.16	4,782.16	35.00	317.69			9,837.34	7,325.49	
Illinois	20,467.37	102,752.93	475,633.71	5,239.87			7,219.30	16,226.37	3,000.00		1,396.57	2,459.50	2,322.76	840.00	6,953.41	4,525.64	7,868.45	1,161.31	2,224.41					3,276.37	2,448.39	
Michigan	26,642.66	73,481.00	238,206.68	3,538.84			2,787.50	9,577.15	2,100.00		1,560.00	680.00		1,648.20	3,610.80	1,732.50	7,014.57	353.26	875.00	35.00	255.40			2,870.95	2,851.61	
Wisconsin	17,199.09	71,959.37	218,387.50	3,973.65	5,385.00	10,080.00	9,244.99	8,033.90	2,100.00		4,402.00	4,233.50	123.66	2,979.60	3,845.35	5,622.53	2,548.44	490.64	1,682.75					3,403.87	2,014.54	
Unapportioned	66.18																	100.95						286.15	10.95	
Seventh Corps Area	65,508.88	307,308.55	1,177,531.82		6,530.00	19,810.38	20,249.78	38,523.38	11,400.00		3,535.33	4,329.76	6.63	3,012.13	16,326.79	6,912.62	28,221.43	2,879.12	6,023.38	151.83	922.72		2,325.00	18,895.75	13,043.27	
Arkansas		37,510.00	134,078.13		500.00		7,023.57	5,407.60	1,200.00		590.00				1,451.41	1,489.82	6,758.03	286.56	1,360.01					2,840.32	2,708.61	
Iowa	19,082.58	41,248.66	174,945.31			6,490.00	5,412.29	5,781.08	1,800.00		760.00				2,079.62	1,400.63	633.00	472.15	2,000.88					2,000.88	2,154.05	
Kansas	46,426.30	90,341.17	160,289.50		3,500.00		7,416.29	7,416.29	1,500.00						2,506.93	615.30	80.53	634.52	632.37					2,931.69	1,566.44	
Minnesota		52,178.33	229,857.16			13,320.38	3,328.60	5,124.33	2,100.00				0.63		3,549.50	2,045.00	12,085.07	583.25	1,845.50					2,427.45	1,903.32	
Missouri		53,630.69	258,595.16		2,530.00		1,061.89	5,780.24	1,800.00		800.00				3,061.80	553.27	0,817.69	587.61	1,077.00					2,978.14	2,997.32	
Nebraska		10,800.00	78,410.54				1,113.22	3,618.35	1,200.00						1,025.38	74.10	550.94	206.71	415.25	151.83		2,325.00		2,077.65	707.21	
North Dakota			58,772.22				1,607.30	1,137.27	900.00						951.15	559.50										

APPENDIX B

gated under Militia Bureau appropriations, fiscal year 1932¹

and noncommissioned officers of the Regular Army in connection with the National Guard				Transportation of supplies	Sergeants	Armory drill pay	Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard																1932 funds made available immediately for expenditure, fiscal year 1931	Expenses, camps of instruction, field and supplemental training. (Emergency construction)			General expenses, equipment and instruction, National Guard. (Emergency construction)		Grand total	States, corps areas, and bureaus
Project No. 24	Project No. 25	Project No. 26	Project No. 27	Project No. 28	Project No. 29	Project No. 1	Project No. 1	Project No. 2	Project No. 3	Project No. 4	Project No. 5	Project No. 6	Project No. 7	Project No. 8	Project No. 9	Project No. 10	Project No. 11	Project No. 12	Collections	Project No. 6	Project No. 6	Project No. 7	Project No. 13	Project No. 14						
Travel in connection with camps of instruction	Travel in connection with change of station	Miscellaneous travel in corps areas and departments	Travel of officers on duty in the War Department	Transportation of Federal property	Expenses, sergeant-instructors	Armory drill pay	Articles of the uniform	Quartermaster motor equipment, supplies, and repairs	Musical instruments, supplies, and repairs	Miscellaneous Quartermaster equipment, supplies, and repairs	Ammunition for the National Guard	Chemical Warfare Service equipment, supplies, and repairs	Ordnance equipment, supplies, and repairs	Procurement of airplanes	Air Corps equipment, supplies, and repairs	Signal Corps equipment, supplies, and repairs	Engineer equipment, supplies, and repairs	Medical equipment, supplies, and repairs	Collections	Construction work at training camps	Construction work at training camps	Maintenance and repair work at training camps	Target-range construction	Target-range maintenance and repair						
\$4,819.08	\$510.69	\$4,775.76	\$225.41	\$16,773.49	\$49,572.40	\$1,459,763.40	\$95,142.48	\$20,994.88	\$6,735.10	\$24,663.46	\$266,530.54	\$3,526.95	\$65,565.00		\$50,463.28	\$16,949.97	\$6,848.64		\$14,869.57	(\$145.15)	\$3,480.64	\$543.99		\$3,453,415.11						
1,120.84	72.50	1,196.41	63.00	3,663.73	11,695.60	320,004.01	24,251.06	4,985.15	1,470.05	3,891.37	26,357.19	456.77	15,170.05		24,919.07	2,719.83	271.61		4,722.47		3,484.48			231,456.14						
629.52	122.08	957.95		2,289.63	5,864.60	159,229.43	11,548.32		519.62	785.00			215.23			1,253.35	651.74		275.82					414,437.60						
1,933.35	280.68	1,311.65	79.78	7,095.38	21,501.33	675,645.26	43,694.43		7,131.59	2,863.10	15,107.65	83,454.82	2,121.70		25,384.21	6,667.44	1,014.46		6,667.44					1,504,818.99						
255.93		457.71		969.22	1,656.80	72,632.00	4,860.92		524.40	571.69		13,571.14	215.38			2,830.20	1,194.35		1,168.20					175,035.44						
600.49	35.43	400.34	82.63	643.13	6,219.73	150,237.90	4,910.16		7,109.95	1,692.40		339.40	7,523.72			3,235.63	3,708.06		1,744.37					371,973.23						
237.92		400.72		426.22	2,455.00	81,711.50	3,677.80		1,755.96	275.55		484.70	2,541.32				228.38		214.06					102,786.59						
41.03		50.98		1,695.18	179.34					185.93		271.43					15.14	7.82				543.99			2,907.22					
11,699.00	937.44	3,569.63	457.99	12,945.18	68,439.59	1,879,556.48	147,903.58	40,843.32	8,353.39	23,945.63	283,322.77	5,732.27	99,650.70		49,779.43	25,742.13	3,666.60		6,320.52		9,344.56	5,572.51		\$7,675.00	4,561,498.67					
214.41	10.68	258.40		470.62	1,675.20	40,748.30	4,651.32	4,524.05	232.20	898.12	12,845.03	39.52	5,904.85			1,036.01	225.22		13.00						122,455.98					
2,389.15	323.38	875.24	116.78	3,439.75	12,338.33	327,726.74	25,062.79	4,506.12	1,744.39	6,068.30	33,971.15	1,489.33	10,518.76		24,808.12	1,999.88	645.98		456.32						881,030.14					
8,542.32	572.02	2,192.13	341.21	7,080.26	50,772.21	1,409,649.14	109,429.35	31,601.68	6,076.60	15,225.30	234,166.35	4,112.28	68,241.07		24,971.31	22,471.12	1,907.55		5,403.45		9,344.56	5,572.51			3,663,639.73					
400.00	26.36	159.09		491.59	3,441.60	101,432.30	8,636.74	211.17	300.20	1,660.65	2,340.24	29.64	5,386.02				287.85		447.75						191,180.71					
54.12		324.77		1,465.96	203.16		123.38			93.26		61.50														8,192.11				
8,658.77	405.26	6,074.74	356.14	12,605.31	58,153.50	1,389,371.11	109,738.75	20,788.17	6,311.68	19,086.88	210,374.62	1,857.84	168,121.76		50,042.00	13,134.81	2,796.64		13,210.66		14,784.80	(291.54)			3,664,018.58					
747.35	.72	277.26		463.42	3,015.99	70,148.84	5,339.98	1,473.21	294.20	655.77	8,898.99	79.04	1,433.76			489.89	444.24		270.87						149,154.88					
1,554.94	38.09	495.13	7.37	2,165.22	9,748.78	245,529.35	19,040.50	1,186.14	1,158.83	2,000.80	25,999.26	243.44	8,281.00		25,157.79	998.02	6.67		419.65						580,514.59					
4,776.16	284.86	3,784.13	298.83	6,201.15	33,288.88	808,292.93	63,703.56	16,982.06	3,792.70	13,522.90	135,725.76	1,239.16	139,223.00		24,884.21	9,544.75	1,761.00		11,276.02		14,953.90	(165.22)			2,276,301.91					
1,580.52	82.09	1,482.76	49.94	2,631.78	11,774.88	265,399.99	21,491.66	10,655.95	3,792.70	2,897.79	39,766.15	285.71	19,184.00			2,100.90	163.31		1,244.12						655,897.04					
		35.46		1,243.74	324.97		103.05			9.62	84.40	10.49					1.75	420.82							3,650.16					
9,886.62	1,010.80	3,200.00	162.54	26,432.17	54,843.54	1,454,578.50	112,361.34	25,138.54	6,226.54	22,646.81	185,292.80	3,593.98	57,589.49		49,768.42	15,275.90	2,682.46		4,014.52		6,071.97	410.89		65.00	3,879,554.42					
1,448.43	234.03	142.84	40.50	4,974.79	6,023.02	202,284.24	16,520.50	6,413.12	509.40	2,583.62	31,551.97	735.76	5,640.00		24,884.21	4,285.58	2.30		108.40						608,971.72					
1,460.37	78.91	651.51	16.50	3,699.89	5,252.80	165,440.57	11,734.39	2,788.17	858.10	2,317.51	31,826.13	324.02	5,440.00			4,575.40	58.92		695.05						585,410.25					
1,484.24	348.80	31.15		2,577.70	6,447.29	251,265.19	14,676.94	700.22	816.20	4,569.51	25,652.62	347.01	9,740.00			1,543.20	68.96		843.19						357,234.94					
829.15	96.57	467.74		2,367.04	2,818.60	133,924.86	10,712.81	2,550.21	584.62	2,169.51	9,335.39	271.26	5,170.00			816.91	16.49		1,609.47		5.50	(3.00)			285,515.26					
1,073.51	78.12	84.62		2,305.37	4,121.63	118,857.44	10,290.76	2,399.12	586.17	1,668.51	9,319.88	819.92	12,611.90			523.33	18.74		517.22						596,879.51					
1,157.44	125.14	165.82		2,980.86	6,621.40	248,568.21	18,116.78	5,044.34	1,433.05	3,170.51	44,759.30	200.93	5,040.00			1,738.11	114.04		695.76						261,382.25					
1,320.94		158.14	57.54	1,848.41	4,602.26	154,855.36	11,639.19	2,356.70	866.60	2,411.51	td																			

ANNUAL REPORTS, WAR DEPARTMENT
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1933

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF *of the* NATIONAL
GUARD BUREAU

1933



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1933

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

WAR DEPARTMENT, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU,
Washington, June 30, 1933.

To the SECRETARY OF WAR:

This, the thirty-first annual report of the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, the first under the new name made effective by certain changes in the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended, passed during the first session of the Seventy-third Congress and approved by the President June 15, 1933, is respectfully submitted. This pamphlet covers the operations of the Bureau from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive.

GENERAL REMARKS

With the strength of the National Guard remaining practically a fixed quantity in recent years, the continued increase in both armory drill and field training attendance prevailing has enabled instruction and training to proceed and advance beyond any previous record. The result is a standard and condition of all-around effectiveness never before attained.

The National Guard has become in truth a force upon which both State and Nation realize they may safely rely in any emergency. With this universal recognition of its worth the only problem of maintenance has been to hold the strength within the limits set. The general popularity of and interest in this component is such that it would require but little effort to double the strength, were that permissible.

The recent changes in the National Defense Act have made the National Guard more readily available in its organized form to the Federal Government and established it on a basis more in keeping with the desires of the National Guardsmen themselves.

On June 30 the strength of the National Guard stood at 185,925 of all ranks (as shown in appendix A and table IX). The average of attendance at the 48 armory drills authorized, the minimum required by law, was 174,043, and the attendance at the field training camps 182,629.

These figures vividly tell the story of the success of the training year; with such attendance, progressive and effective training can be and has been conducted. The results clearly indicate that full advantage has been taken of the opportunity.

To provide for this increased attendance and yet hold expenditures within available limits and do so in a way not to injure morale or decrease efficiency has been no small undertaking, made possible only by the cheerfulness with which the entire National Guard has accepted the situation and by the complete and hearty cooperation

given throughout. In no other way could it have been accomplished. It certainly speaks wonders for the earnestness, patriotism, and sincerity of purpose of the personnel of the Guard.

The difficulty of curtailment becomes readily apparent when one considers that practically two thirds of the funds appropriated are for armory drill pay and field training—fixed charges, as it were.

The progress made in the motorization of the Field Artillery means much both in increased mobility and from the standpoint of economy. Its completion will be pushed as rapidly as finances permit.

With the exception of the old war-time motor equipment, the maintenance costs of which are extremely heavy, the equipment of the National Guard is sufficient and suitable for training purposes and is in good condition.

The disbursement of Federal funds has been on a satisfactory basis and there have been no irregularities worthy of mention during the year.

The State authorities are exercising better supervision in the accounting for and care of Federal property intrusted to their custody and with few exceptions these matters are in very satisfactory condition.

Mention should also be made of the beneficial influence on the National Guard of the training received by selected officers at the various Army service schools. It has been very noticeable.

The usual annual meeting of the Association of State Adjutants General was held at the National Guard Bureau during the period from March 6 to 8, 1933, with many of the United States property and disbursing officers also present. The mutual understanding and cooperation growing out of these meetings are of great benefit to all concerned, and it is to be hoped that they will continue to be held here in the future.

ADMINISTRATION

On June 30, 1933, there were 32 officers on duty in the Bureau, including the chief and three officers holding commissions in the National Guard of the United States whose details are specifically authorized by law. Four officers terminated their duties, and five joined during the fiscal year.

The civilian force on the same date consisted of a total of 83 employees, 79 clerical and 4 custodial.

All current work of the Bureau was practically up to date at the close of the fiscal year.

During the year the Bureau handled 340,695 pieces of mail and distributed to the National Guard during the same period approximately 844,580 publications and 3,034,420 blank forms. Due to economies inaugurated, a saving of, in round figures, 780,000 publications was made in distribution to the National Guard over issues in the fiscal year 1932.

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU PERSONNEL

On June 30, 1933, the following-named officers were on duty in the National Guard Bureau:

- ✓ Maj. Gen. George E. Leach, Chief, National Guard Bureau.
- Col. William H. Waldron, Infantry, executive officer.
- Col. William R. Smedberg, Jr., Cavalry.

Col. Harry LaT. Cavanaugh, Cavalry.
Col. Edgar A. Fry, Infantry.
Col. Henry H. Rutherford, Medical Corps.
Col. A. Owen Seaman, Quartermaster Corps.
✓ Col. Albert L. Culbertson, Infantry, N.G.U.S. (Illinois National Guard).
Col. Fred H. Turner, Infantry.
Lt. Col. Charles L. Mitchell, Infantry.
✓ Lt. Col. Hiram W. Taylor, Finance Department, N.G.U.S. (New York National Guard).
✓ Lt. Col. Joseph M. Scammell, Infantry, N.G.U.S. (California National Guard).
Lt. Col. Charles K. Wing, Coast Artillery Corps.
Lt. Col. Herman Kobbe, Cavalry.
Lt. Col. Oliver S. Wood, Infantry.
Maj. Edwin J. O'Hara, Finance Department.
Maj. Albert Tucker, Infantry.
Maj. James A. Dorst, Corps of Engineers.
Maj. Gordon H. McCoy, Field Artillery.
Maj. Ralph P. Cousins, Air Corps.
Maj. James A. Pickering, Field Artillery.
Maj. Leon E. Ryder, Signal Corps.
Maj. Harold C. Fellows, Cavalry.
Maj. Christian C. Foltz, Coast Artillery Corps.
Capt. Alexander C. Doyle, Quartermaster Corps.
Capt. Clarence C. Park, Field Artillery.
Capt. Henry Harmeling, Judge Advocate General's Department.
Capt. Frank M. Moore, Infantry.
Capt. Allen F. Grum, Ordnance Department.
Capt. Richard F. Lussier, Infantry.
✓ Capt. Vincent J. Meloy, Air Corps.
✓ First Lt. Patrick F. Craig, Chemical Warfare Service.
The following-named officers terminated their connection with the National Guard Bureau during the fiscal year:
Col. William N. Bispham, Medical Corps.
Lt. Col. Francis C. Endicott, Infantry.
Maj. Edward H. Hicks, Field Artillery.
Capt. Martinus Stenseth, Air Corps.

PERSONNEL OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

OFFICERS, ACTIVE NATIONAL GUARD

During the period covered by this report, changes in National Guard personnel were at a minimum. The requirement of the Appropriations Act for 1934 that members of the National Guard, except the State adjutants general, must either give up any retirement, disability compensation, pension, or disability allowances they may have been receiving from the Federal Government, or sever their connection with the National Guard, has resulted in many changes. A considerable number of these officers have elected to give up any such payments and remain in the Guard.

At the close of the fiscal year just ended there were 14,421 positions authorized in the active National Guard, leaving 849 vacancies for officers and 2 for warrant officers.

The distribution of commissioned strength by arms and services and grades is shown in table I below; promotions in table no. II (there were 5 demotions during the year); and separations in table no. III.

TABLE I.—Total commissioned strength of the National Guard on June 30, 1933

Arms and services	Major generals	Brigadier generals	Colonels	Lieutenant colonels	Majors	Captains	First lieutenants	Second lieutenants	Total
General officers.....	17	60							77
Adjutant General's Department.....		16	10	32	31	15	17	2	123
Air Corps.....				8	21	83	142	150	404
Cavalry.....			20	22	68	232	250	193	785
Chaplains.....				9	49	133	27		218
Chemical Warfare Service.....				14	4	2			20
Coast Artillery:									
Antiaircraft.....			7	9	19	112	103	97	347
Harbor defense and heavy tractor.....			8	12	36	144	153	157	510
Engineers.....			15	16	36	128	164	104	463
Field Artillery.....			51	63	138	760	810	905	2,727
Finance Department.....				22	3	5	2		32
Infantry.....			97	158	416	1,646	1,572	1,607	5,496
Judge Advocate General's Department.....			2	30	28	24	2		86
Medical Department:									
Medical Corps.....			16	27	246	564	132		987
Dental Corps.....					15	193	25		233
Veterinary Corps.....					11	107	13	4	134
Medical Administration Corps.....						96	24	5	124
Ordnance Department.....				27	17	27	1	9	81
Quartermaster Corps.....			3	55	73	119	81	63	394
Signal Corps.....				19	2	20	52	30	123
Total.....	17	76	229	523	1,213	4,410	3,570	3,326	13,364
Warrant officers.....									205
Cornet.....									1
Grand total.....									13,570

TABLE II.—Promotions in the active National Guard of commissioned officers during the fiscal year 1933 (figures show grade from which promoted)

Arms and services	Brigadier generals	Colonels	Lieutenant colonels	Majors	Captains	First lieutenants	Second lieutenants	Total
Line.....	2							2
Adjutant General's Department.....				2	1	2	2	7
Air Corps.....				2	2	10	21	35
Cavalry.....		1	2	2	3	19	30	57
Chaplains.....					10	1		11
Chemical Warfare Service.....				1		2		3
Coast Artillery.....				2	5	20	32	59
Engineers.....		1	3	2	5	10	18	39
Field Artillery.....		1	4	6	10	45	106	172
Finance Department.....						3	1	4
Infantry.....		4	7	18	35	111	196	371
Judge Advocate General's Department.....					4	1		5
Medical Department:								
Medical Corps.....			1	1	14	48		64
Dental Corps.....					1	8		9
Veterinary Corps.....						5	1	6
Medical Administration Corps.....						8	4	12
Ordnance Department.....				2		2	1	5
Quartermaster Corps.....				4	5	15	9	33
Signal Corps.....						1	11	12
Total.....	2	7	17	42	95	311	432	906

TABLE III.—*Separations in the active National Guard of commissioned and warrant officers during the fiscal year 1933*

Arms and services	Major gener- als	Brig- adier gener- als	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colo- nels	Majors	Cap- tains	First lieu- ten- ants	Second lieu- ten- ants	Total
Line.....	4	8							12
Adjutant General's Department.....		3	1	2	4	3	1		14
Air Corps.....				1	1	6	10	19	37
Cavalry.....			1	1	5	19	6	14	46
Chaplains.....				3	1	14	2		20
Chemical Warfare Service.....					1				1
Coast Artillery.....			1	1		14	12	22	50
Engineers.....			3			7	11	12	33
Field Artillery.....			4	2	5	43	67	88	209
Finance Department.....				1	1				2
Infantry.....			5	6	15	94	112	135	367
Judge Advocate General's Depart- ment.....					3	1			4
Medical Department:									
Medical Corps.....			1	2	14	37	20		74
Dental Corps.....						10	2		12
Veterinary Corps.....					1	28	4		33
Medical Administration Corps.....						2	3	2	7
Ordnance Department.....			1	2	1	1		1	6
Quartermaster Corps.....				5	8	10	7	2	32
Signal Corps.....						1	5	3	9
Total.....	4	11	17	26	60	290	262	298	968
Warrant officers.....									14
Grand total.....									982

NATIONAL GUARD RESERVE

The following table IV shows by arms, services, and grades the number of officers in the National Guard Reserve on June 30, 1933. Of this number 182 were assigned to positions authorized by war strength tables of organization, and 2,678 were unassigned. It is anticipated that the National Guard Reserve will cease to exist as a result of the act of June 15, 1933, amending the National Defense Act, which law does away with the National Guard Reserve as a Federal component, and provides for the "inactive National Guard".

TABLE IV.—*Commissioned strength of the National Guard Reserve as of June 30, 1933*

Arms and services	Major gener- als	Brig- adier gener- als	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colo- nels	Majors	Cap- tains	First lieu- ten- ants	Second lieu- ten- ants	Total
General officers.....	1	6							7
Adjutant General's Department.....		5	3	8	7	5	2	1	31
Air Corps.....					6	22	28	23	79
Cavalry.....			2	7	11	70	54	59	203
Chaplains.....				1		16	6		23
Chemical Warfare Service.....				1					1
Coast Artillery.....			1	2	7	51	52	49	162
Engineers.....			1	3	4	25	16	25	74
Field Artillery.....			4	12	20	137	156	165	494
Finance Department.....				3	1	2		1	7
Infantry.....			11	29	84	466	445	409	1,444
Inspector General's Department.....					1				1
Judge Advocate General's Depart- ment.....				1	5	2			8
Medical Department:									
Medical Corps.....			1	6	34	66	34		141
Dental Corps.....						18	7		25
Veterinary Corps.....						28	6	1	35
Medical Administration Corps.....						15	5		20
Ordnance Department.....			1	3	4	4	2	4	18
Quartermaster Corps.....				6	11	20	7	14	58
Signal Corps.....				2		5	15	7	29
Total.....	1	11	24	84	195	952	835	758	2,860

Table V shows the separations in the National Guard Reserve during the fiscal year 1933:

TABLE V.—*Separations in the National Guard Reserve of commissioned officers during the fiscal year 1933*

Arms and services	Brigadier generals	Colonels	Lieutenant colonels	Majors	Captains	First lieutenants	Second lieutenants	Total
Line.....	1							1
Adjutant General's Department.....	1		1		1			3
Air Corps.....						2	5	7
Cavalry.....				1	10	4	9	24
Chaplains.....					3			3
Coast Artillery.....				2	5	8	15	30
Engineers.....					7	10	8	25
Field Artillery.....			1	6	12	19	26	64
Infantry.....			4	1	58	53	54	170
Inspector General's Department.....					1			1
Judge Advocate General's Department.....				1	2			3
Medical Department:								
Medical Corps.....				5	9	2		16
Dental Corps.....					3	1		4
Veterinary Corps.....					2	1		3
Medical Administration Corps.....						1	1	2
Quartermaster Corps.....				4	2	4	4	14
Signal Corps.....			1		1	3	1	6
Total.....	2		7	20	116	108	123	376

On June 30, 1933, there were in the National Guard Reserve, 23,328 enlisted men.

The provisions of the act of June 15, 1933, amending the National Defense Act and establishing the "inactive National Guard" will result eventually in the absorption of the enlisted men of the National Guard Reserve.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL IN THE OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS

Table VI shows the National Guard personnel holding commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Under the provisions of the act of June 15, 1933, amending the National Defense Act, it is anticipated that officers in the National Guard holding coterminous commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps will be reappointed in the National Guard of the United States, and that commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps of enlisted personnel will be allowed to expire. Ultimately it is believed that, generally speaking, National Guard personnel will hold Federal commissions in the National Guard of the United States only. The matter, however, is still unsettled, awaiting action by the General Staff.

TABLE VI.—*National Guard personnel in the Officers' Reserve Corps*

Arms and services	Major gener- als	Brig- adier gener- als	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colo- nels	Majors	Cap- tains	First lieu- ten- ants	Second lieu- ten- ants	Total
OFFICERS									
General officers of line.....	17	54							71
Adjutant General's Department.....			6	28	23	13	13	2	85
Air Corps.....			1	7	16	79	129	136	368
Cavalry.....			19	21	65	219	232	186	742
Chaplains.....				9	44	120	25		198
Chemical Warfare Service.....				13	4				17
Coast Artillery.....			14	21	52	244	243	242	816
Engineers.....			13	16	36	123	154	94	436
Field Artillery.....			45	57	129	698	742	813	2,484
Finance Departments.....				20	3	3	2		28
Infantry.....			97	145	396	1,542	1,455	1,535	5,170
Judge Advocate General's Depart- ment.....			2	27	22	23	2		76
Medical Department:									
Medical Corps.....			17	27	216	504	130		894
Dental Corps.....					14	168	26		208
Veterinary Corps.....					11	96	13	4	124
Medical Administration Corps.....						87	22	5	114
Ordnance Department.....				25	15	23	1	9	73
Quartermaster Corps.....			3	52	64	108	75	59	361
Signal Corps.....				19	2	19	50	24	114
Specialists.....					1	1			2
Total.....	17	54	217	487	1,113	4,070	3,314	3,109	12,381
ENLISTED MEN									
Adjutant General's Department.....								4	4
Air Corps.....								3	3
Cavalry.....					1	1	2	141	145
Chemical Warfare Service.....								9	9
Coast Artillery.....							1	71	72
Engineers.....						3		45	48
Field Artillery.....							4	177	181
Finance Department.....						1		2	3
Infantry.....						6	23	688	717
Medical Department:									
Medical Corps.....							11		11
Dental Corps.....							4		4
Medical Administration Corps.....							2	49	51
Military Intelligence.....								3	3
Military Police.....							1		1
Ordnance Department.....							1	5	6
Quartermaster Corps.....							2	43	45
Signal Corps.....							2	9	11
Total.....					1	11	53	1,249	1,314
Grand total.....	17	54	217	487	1,114	4,081	3,367	4,358	13,695

NATIONAL GUARD REGISTER

The National Guard Register has not been published for 2 years and will not be for at least 1 more year. Since the last issue many changes in personnel have occurred.

ORGANIZATION

During the fiscal year 1933 there has been no increase in the authorized strength of the National Guard.

Considerable progress has been made in the conversion of horse-drawn and tractor-drawn 75-mm Field Artillery into truck-drawn artillery, same caliber. Authority was obtained from the Secretary of War to convert 10 brigade headquarters, 8 brigade headquarters

batteries, and 20 regiments. Necessary motor vehicles for peacetime training were supplied to these units. All gun carriages were modified for high speed.

Among the regiments converted was the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Field Artillery, Colorado National Guard. Authority was obtained for the organization of this regiment by the conversion of the First battalion, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Field Artillery (horse), and the One Hundred and Seventeenth Separate Squadron Cavalry, both of Colorado National Guard, into 75-mm Field Artillery (truck-drawn). This regiment retains the numerical designation "168" and is allotted to Colorado in its entirety.

New National Guard Tables of Organization Nos. 31½ to 38½, inclusive, for truck-drawn field artillery, were approved by the Secretary of War on May 9, 1933, were made effective as of June 1, 1933, and were issued to the National Guard Field Artillery converted from horse-drawn to truck-drawn organizations. The splendid cooperation and sound advice of the office of The Chief of Field Artillery was of great assistance in planning and effecting these changes.

In compliance with Militia Bureau Circular No. 3-B, May 5, 1933, the Infantry Brigade Medical Department Detachments were eliminated from National Guard Tables of Organization, being considered nonessential.

The following changes in the allotments of National Guard have been effected:

The One Hundred and Fourteenth Field Artillery (155-mm Howitzer), Fifty-sixth Field Artillery Brigade (Thirty-first Division), was allotted to Mississippi.

The First Battalion and First Battalion Medical Department Detachment, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Field Artillery, allotted to and organized in Mississippi, was redesignated as the First Battalion and First Battalion Medical Department Detachment, One Hundred and Fourteenth Field Artillery.

Approval of the reconstitution and redesignation of the inactive elements of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Field Artillery, Mississippi National Guard, was obtained from the Secretary of War by the National Guard Bureau on June 17, 1933, and the Adjutant General of Mississippi was authorized to organize these inactive elements.

The One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Field Artillery (155-mm Howitzer), formerly assigned to the Fifty-sixth Field Artillery Brigade, Thirty-first Division, and allotted to the States of Mississippi, Tennessee, and South Carolina, was reassigned as Corps Artillery. The Second Battalion of this regiment is organized in Tennessee, and the Third Battalion, allocated to South Carolina, is unorganized. The remainder of the regiment has been allotted to Headquarters, Fourth Corps Area, for mobilization purposes.

By agreement among the States concerned, certain units of the One Hundred and Sixth Medical Regiment, Thirty-first Division, were withdrawn from the States to which allotted, and a composite battalion allocated to the States of Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi. The service company and veterinary company were allotted to Alabama.

The Headquarters Troop, Twenty-third Cavalry Division, originally allotted to and organized in the State of Alabama, was by

agreement between the States of Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, Louisiana, and Tennessee, converted into the Headquarters Troop, Fifty-fifth Cavalry Brigade, which had formerly been allotted to North Carolina and reallocated to Alabama.

Under the present plan of National Guard development (210,500 aggregate, representing units at maintenance strength plus 10 percent) 839 headquarters and 3,186 units are organized or authorized for organization; 58 headquarters and 400 units are inactive, classed as nonessential; and 135 headquarters and 436 units remain to be organized. This gives a total of 1,032 headquarters and 4,022 units in the National Guard allotment.

TABLE VII.—*National Guard divisions—Infantry and Cavalry units federally recognized to June 30, 1933*

INFANTRY DIVISIONS

[Authorized number of units, by branch, in each Infantry division: Division headquarters detachment, 1; special troops, 9; infantry, 78; field artillery, 36; engineers, 8; division aviation, 3; medical regiments, 11; train, 10; total, 156¹]

Division	Strength	Headquarters detachments	Special troops	Infantry	Field Artillery	Engineers	Division aviation	Medical regiments	Train	Total	Percent complete
Twenty-sixth.....	7,515	1	6	78	29	8	3	5	6	136	87.1
Twenty-seventh.....	8,585	1	8	78	35	8	3	11	7	151	96.7
Twenty-eighth.....	8,709	1	8	78	36	8	3	9	7	150	96.1
Twenty-ninth.....	7,918	1	4	78	35	8	3	6	—	135	86.5
Thirtieth.....	8,207	1	6	78	35	8	3	6	3	140	89.7
Thirty-first.....	8,200	1	6	78	36	8	3	3	5	140	89.7
Thirty-second.....	7,444	1	8	78	32	—	3	6	—	128	82.0
Thirty-third.....	7,542	1	6	78	26	8	3	4	2	128	82.0
Thirty-fourth.....	7,590	1	2	78	32	8	3	2	2	128	82.0
Thirty-fifth.....	7,394	1	3	78	23	8	3	5	7	128	82.0
Thirty-sixth.....	7,129	1	2	78	23	8	3	4	5	124	79.4
Thirty-seventh.....	7,636	1	7	78	23	8	3	10	7	137	87.8
Thirty-eighth.....	8,133	1	5	78	35	8	3	7	5	142	91.0
Fortieth.....	6,928	1	3	77	33	1	3	1	—	119	76.2
Forty-first.....	6,815	1	1	78	26	7	3	2	1	119	76.2
Forty-third.....	7,861	1	6	78	34	7	3	8	—	137	87.8
Forty-fourth.....	7,325	1	7	78	23	8	3	5	1	126	80.7
Forty-fifth.....	8,037	1	7	78	35	8	3	6	5	143	91.6
Total.....	138,968	18	95	1,403	551	127	54	100	63	2,411	85.8

CAVALRY DIVISIONS

[Authorized number of units, by branch, in each Cavalry division: Division headquarters detachment, 1; special troops, 6; 2 cavalry brigades, 42; field artillery (horse), 11; engineer squadrons, 5; aviation, 3; armored-car squadrons, 3; medical squadrons, 5; division train, 8; total, 84¹]

Division	Strength	Special troops	Cavalry	Field Artillery	Engineers	Aviation	Armored-car squadron	Medical squadron	Train	Total	Percent complete
Twenty-first.....	3,130	—	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	57.1
Twenty-second.....	2,583	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	50.0
Twenty-third.....	2,768	—	38	5	3	—	—	—	—	46	54.7
Twenty-fourth.....	2,791	1	40	5	—	—	—	—	—	46	54.7
Total.....	11,272	1	168	10	3	—	—	—	—	182	54.1

¹ These totals include all units in the National Guard Infantry and Cavalry divisions, among which are several units not considered for organization in time of peace.

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TABLE VIII.—*Flying time of National Guard Aviation Units, fiscal year 1933*

Organizations	State	Hours
Thirty-first Division Aviation, One Hundred and Sixth Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	Alabama.....	1,807.7
Corps, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Observation Squadron.....	Arkansas.....	1,597.4
Fortieth Division Aviation, One Hundred and Fifteenth Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	California.....	1,639.9
Forty-fifth Division Aviation, One Hundred and Twentieth Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	Colorado.....	1,636.1
Forty-third Division Aviation, One Hundred and Eighteenth Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	Connecticut.....	1,414.9
Thirty-third Division Aviation, One Hundred and Eighth Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	Illinois.....	1,497.3
Thirty-eighth Division Aviation, One Hundred and Thirteenth Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	Indiana.....	2,442.0
Twenty-ninth Division Aviation, One Hundred and Fourth Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	Maryland.....	1,684.7
Twenty-sixth Division Aviation, One Hundred and First Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	Massachusetts....	1,905.1
Thirty-second Division Aviation, One Hundred and Seventh Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	Michigan.....	1,768.1
Thirty-fourth Division Aviation, One Hundred and Ninth Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	Minnesota.....	1,364.4
Thirty-fifth Division Aviation, One Hundred and Tenth Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	Missouri.....	1,999.4
Forty-fourth Division Aviation, One Hundred and Nineteenth Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	New Jersey.....	1,798.1
Twenty-seventh Division Aviation, One Hundred and Second Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	New York.....	1,998.9
Thirty-seventh Division Aviation, One Hundred and Twelfth Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	Ohio.....	1,781.1
Twenty-eighth Division Aviation, One Hundred and Third Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	Pennsylvania.....	1,927.1
Thirtieth Division Aviation, One Hundred and Fifth Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	Tennessee.....	1,801.5
Thirty-sixth Division Aviation, One Hundred and Eleventh Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	Texas.....	1,746.2
Forty-first Division Aviation, One Hundred and Sixteenth Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	Washington.....	1,760.7
Total.....		33,570.6

National Guard flying time by personnel, fiscal year 1933

Personnel class	Heavier-than-air		Total	Lighter-than-air, passenger	Total heavier-than-air and lighter-than-air, pilot and passenger
	Pilot	Passenger			
51.....	29,669.7	10,511.1	40,180.8	18.2	40,199.0
52.....	125.4	16,555.6	16,681.0		16,681.0
53.....	717.0	474.9	1,191.9		1,191.9
Unclassified.....	1.0	7.2	8.2		8.2
Total.....	30,513.1	27,548.8	58,061.9	18.2	58,080.1

National Guard flying time by aircraft type, fiscal year 1933

Observation.....	26,768.3
Primary training.....	1,008.3
Basic training.....	6,568.6
Total.....	34,345.2

AUTHORIZED STRENGTH OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

The authorized and actual strengths of the National Guard as of June 30, 1933, are as follows:

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TABLE NO. IX.—Authorized and actual strengths of the National Guard, June 30, 1933

	Authorized June 30, 1933				Actual June 30, 1933				Over or under
	Com-mis-sioned offi-cers	War-rant offi-cers	Enlist-ed men	Aggre-gate	Com-mis-sioned offi-cers	War-rant offi-cers	Enlist-ed men	Aggre-gate	
FIRST CORPS AREA									
Connecticut.....	345	6	4,081	4,432	313	5	3,918	4,236	-196
Maine.....	189	3	2,310	2,502	183	3	2,287	2,473	-29
Massachusetts.....	706	10	8,839	9,555	671	10	8,773	9,454	-101
New Hampshire.....	82	2	1,007	1,091	76	2	977	1,055	-36
Rhode Island.....	167	3	1,832	2,002	163	3	1,807	1,973	-29
Vermont.....	87	1	1,144	1,232	83	1	1,112	1,196	-36
SECOND CORPS AREA									
Delaware.....	59	1	800	860	57	1	749	807	-53
New Jersey.....	396	6	4,642	5,044	352	6	4,619	4,977	-67
New York.....	1,499	22	19,485	21,006	1,419	21	19,211	20,651	-355
Puerto Rico.....	90	1	1,392	1,483	87	1	1,429	1,517	+34
THIRD CORPS AREA									
District of Columbia.....	76	1	983	1,060	69	1	924	994	-66
Maryland.....	270	4	3,212	3,486	259	4	3,151	3,414	-72
Pennsylvania.....	897	13	11,132	12,042	847	13	11,118	11,978	-64
Virginia.....	283	4	3,713	4,000	271	4	3,633	3,908	-92
FOURTH CORPS AREA									
Alabama.....	228	2	2,585	2,815	219	2	2,520	2,741	-74
Florida.....	183	3	2,336	2,522	167	3	2,311	2,481	-41
Georgia.....	263	3	3,442	3,708	254	3	3,444	3,701	-7
Louisiana.....	145	2	1,895	2,042	141	2	1,873	2,016	-26
Mississippi.....	174	3	2,107	2,284	134	3	2,052	2,189	-95
North Carolina.....	275	5	3,166	3,446	260	5	3,150	3,415	-31
South Carolina.....	148	2	2,038	2,188	147	2	2,030	2,179	-9
Tennessee.....	212	3	2,391	2,606	196	3	2,328	2,527	-79
FIFTH CORPS AREA									
Indiana.....	388	6	4,540	4,934	366	6	4,466	4,838	-96
Kentucky.....	230	3	2,736	2,969	221	3	2,624	2,848	-121
Ohio.....	666	9	8,153	8,828	634	9	7,999	8,642	-186
West Virginia.....	130	2	1,868	2,000	123	2	1,817	1,942	-58
SIXTH CORPS AREA									
Illinois.....	697	11	8,894	9,602	653	11	8,758	9,422	-180
Michigan.....	368	5	4,252	4,625	340	5	4,188	4,533	-92
Wisconsin.....	360	6	4,392	4,758	352	6	4,423	4,781	+23
SEVENTH CORPS AREA									
Arkansas.....	158	2	2,076	2,236	155	2	2,051	2,208	-28
Iowa.....	269	4	3,489	3,762	266	4	3,445	3,715	-47
Kansas.....	262	4	3,021	3,287	251	4	2,936	3,191	-96
Minnesota.....	382	5	4,663	5,050	355	5	4,659	5,019	-31
Missouri.....	338	5	4,297	4,640	316	5	4,209	4,530	-110
Nebraska.....	123	2	1,643	1,768	116	2	1,624	1,742	-26
North Dakota.....	80	1	1,101	1,182	77	1	1,117	1,195	+13
South Dakota.....	106	2	1,236	1,344	104	2	1,253	1,359	+15
EIGHTH CORPS AREA									
Arizona.....	83	1	1,189	1,273	80	1	1,177	1,258	-15
Colorado.....	156	1	1,754	1,911	140	1	1,729	1,870	-41
New Mexico.....	79	2	959	1,040	75	2	920	997	-43
Oklahoma.....	409	6	4,935	5,350	399	6	4,726	5,131	-219
Texas.....	636	10	7,769	8,415	611	9	7,579	8,199	-216
NINTH CORPS AREA									
California.....	504	7	6,078	6,589	463	7	6,050	6,520	-69
Idaho.....	112	2	1,196	1,310	113	2	1,188	1,303	-7
Montana.....	81	1	1,107	1,189	73	1	1,054	1,128	-61
Nevada.....	8		152	160	8		129	137	-23
Oregon.....	219	3	2,854	3,076	206	3	2,846	3,055	-21
Utah.....	142	2	1,318	1,462	135	2	1,310	1,447	-15
Washington.....	233	3	2,490	2,726	212	3	2,490	2,705	-21
Wyoming.....	55	1	607	663	49	1	594	644	-19
HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT									
Territory of Hawaii.....	110	2	1,606	1,718	103	2	1,579	1,684	-34
Total.....	14,158	208	174,907	189,273	13,364	205	172,356	185,925	-3,348

TRAINING

GENERAL

Continued progress is being made by the National Guard toward the ultimate goal of readiness for combat service. This is evidenced by the successful execution of the numerous and varied demands made during the year upon the guard in all parts of the country. Training schedules indicate a closer adherence to the specific mission and a proper regard for the essential characteristics of the various units. The expert use of the principal weapon or primary equipment of the unit has been stressed and time devoted to the less important subjects has been reduced.

There has been a splendid response to the necessity of operating on reduced funds. Resourcefulness and energy on the part of unit commanders and State military authorities are responsible for the high state of morale and the continued interest and enthusiasm that prevails.

The issue by the War Department of the basic field manuals has had a wholesome effect on training. Reports of those units which have had the Tentative Infantry Drill Regulations under test are in general most favorable.

General training instructions for the National Guard based on the War Department directives were issued and should require only minor additions from year to year.

The smaller turnover in personnel is reflected in improved training results throughout the guard.

The national matches for 1933 were canceled.

ARMORY TRAINING

Armory drill attendance continues high, particularly in those States which demand high standards. The average for the year was 91 percent as compared to 87 percent last year. Armory inspections indicate that training schedules and programs are being more carefully prepared and followed. Improvement has been noted in the care of arms, uniforms, and equipment. However, many units are handicapped by lack of suitable armory facilities. A majority of units rated as unsatisfactory during the year were so rated on account of poor armory facilities.

Curtailment of allowances of small-arms ammunition has increased the importance of small-bore practice. The final development of the small-bore machine gun is expected to greatly facilitate armory training for machine-gun units.

A modified test B for howitzer units of Infantry which can be completed inside the average armory was authorized during the year.

The Chief of Field Artillery has developed a trainer which will improve Field Artillery instruction at home stations. It is hoped some of these mechanical devices can be supplied to the National Guard in the near future.

FIELD TRAINING

The smoothness and rapidity with which units respond to emergency calls and move to and from field training camps indicate that the National Guard is actually available for immediate field service.

TABLE No. X.—Consolidated annual armory inspection report, National Guard, 1933

	1			2			3			4		5			6			7		8			9			10		11		12		13		14		15		16
	Strength at date of inspection			Number actually present at inspection			Personnel attending Army service school			Personnel enrolled in Reserve Officers' Training Corps		Total to be credited to attendance (sum of items 2, 3, and 4)			Average attendance at drill during 12 months prior to inspection			Enlisted personnel with less than 1 year's service	Personnel protected by—		Number of armories owned by—			Number of armories in which facilities for training the command are—		Number of armories in which adequate protection for Federal property is—		Number of stables that are—		Number of garages and hangars that are—		Number of armories in which indoor range facilities are—		Number of units to which small arms ranges are—				
	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men		Antityphoid inoculation	Successful vaccination	State, county, or city	Organizations	Private parties	Adequate	Inadequate	Afforded	Not afforded	Adequate	Inadequate	Adequate	Inadequate	Available	Not available	Available	Not available			
FIRST CORPS AREA																																						
Connecticut	329	5	4,227	325	5	4,050	1		2			326	5	4,056	302	5	3,780	870	3,167	2,270	40	1	3	43	1	43	1	43	1	43	1	43	1	43	1	47		
Maine	180	3	2,331	172	3	2,215	1		1			173	3	2,219	168	3	1,934	583	1,475	429	36		11	43	4	44	3	44	3	44	3	44	3	44	3	47		
Massachusetts	676	10	8,951	663	10	8,797			1			663	10	8,799	664	10	8,214	2,866	7,060	5,336	81		3	81	3	79	5	9	19	5	19	5	19	5	19	5	43	
New Hampshire	77	2	984	77	2	917						77	2	920	75	2	839	231	558	17	15		1	13	3	11	5	11	5	11	5	11	5	11	5	13	47	
Rhode Island	159	3	1,812	154	3	1,742			1			155	3	1,744	155	3	1,608	568	524	691	15		1	16	3	14	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	48	
Vermont	84	1	1,118	74	1	1,076			1			76	1	1,079	71	1	929	299	377	427	17		1	18		18		18		18		18		21	2	48		
Total	1,505	24	19,423	1,465	24	18,797	5		5			1,470	24	18,817	1,435	24	15,294	5,417	13,461	9,170	204	1	20	214	11	209	16	19		51	4	189	36	362	11	40.6		
SECOND CORPS AREA																																						
Delaware	54	1	759	54	1	755						54	1	758	51	1	665	165	620	4	12				10	2	8	4			12		12		31		48	
New Jersey	357	6	4,525	352	6	4,403	3		2			355	6	4,405	344	6	4,067	1,254	1,407	754	41	1	4	41	5	46		8		13	2	41	5	41	5	35	48	
New York	1,414	20	19,635	1,390	20	18,832	5		4			1,395	20	18,839	1,373	20	17,421	5,016	18,105	18,011	103	1	6	98	12	107	3	23	1	39	15	102	8	191	93	48		
Puerto Rico	84	1	1,407	81	1	1,366	2					83	1	1,395	81	1	1,297	237	1,092	1,042	10		17	27		27		27		1		12	15	5	21	48		
Total	1,909	28	26,326	1,877	28	25,356	10		6			1,887	28	25,397	1,849	28	23,450	6,672	21,224	19,811	166	2	27	176	19	188	7	31	1	65	17	167	28	268	149	48.0		
THIRD CORPS AREA																																						
District of Columbia	70	1	950	69	1	902						69	1	903	67	1	756	278	1,016	961	2		1	1	2	3	2	22	1	22	1	2	1	2	1	24	48	
Maryland	264	4	3,201	260	4	3,193	3		2			263	4	3,200	230	4	2,837	925	3,290	3,420	21		2	22	1	22	1	22	1	22	1	22	1	22	1	22	1	48
Pennsylvania	868	13	11,151	855	13	10,762	3		4			858	13	10,775	807	13	9,737	2,681	11,792	11,686	73	2	19	73	21	76	18	28	4	24	8	75	19	163	37	48		
Virginia	269	4	3,660	267	4	3,485	2		1			269	4	3,524	251	4	2,628	1,000	3,769	3,679	14		21	21	21	32	3	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	48	
Total	1,471	22	18,962	1,451	22	18,342	8		7			1,459	22	18,402	1,355	22	15,958	4,884	19,867	19,746	110	2	43	120	35	133	22	36	4	32	11	124	31	215	138	48.0		
FOURTH CORPS AREA																																						
Alabama	221	2	2,557	203	2	2,357	2					205	2	2,445	204	2	2,331	513	2,471	2,357	10	6	32	41	7	40	2	12	1	8	3	24	24	35	13	46		
Florida	171	3	2,323	167	3	2,153	1		1			168	3	2,180	169	3	2,038	642	2,100	1,992	30		11	40	1	41	1	41	1	41	1	41	1	41	1	41	1	48
Georgia	256	3	3,455	249	3	3,347	3		1			252	3	3,365	245	3	3,081	911	2,967	3,142	24	5	33	62	2	62	5	9	1	3	4	45	17	40	37	48		
Louisiana	141	2	1,855	136	2	1,806	3		1			139	2	1,809	131	2	1,681	469	1,764	1,650	16	3	16	33	2	35	2	35	2	35	2	35	2	35	2	35	2	48
Mississippi	121	2	1,626	112	2	1,507	1		1			113	2	1,522	117	2	1,450	411	1,643	1,592	15	3	22	37	3	38	2	38	2	38	2	38	2	38	2	38	2	48
North Carolina	259	5	3,168	255	5	3,058	2		1			257	5	3,071	225	5	2,901	721	2,850	2,753	10	7	47	58	6	63	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	48	
South Carolina	147	2	2,054	138	2	1,978	2		1			140	2	2,002	143	2	1,698	422	1,923	1,979	10	5	22	37	6	36	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	48	
Tennessee	200	3	2,350	189	3	2,201	1					190	3	2,205	189	3	2,082	658	2,011	2,027	8	1	25	28	6	31	3	9	5	1	21	13	33	12	48			
Total	1,516	22	19,388	1,449	22	18,407	15		5			1,464	22	18,599	1,423	22	17,271	4,747	17,720	17,492	123	30	208	336	25	352	9	50	2	54	7	249	112	234	165	48.0		
FIFTH CORPS AREA																																						
Indiana	370	6	4,517	348	6	4,220	3		1			351	6	4,229	353	6	3,374	1,202	4,255	4,220	53		18	67	5	67	5	67	5	67	5	67	5	67	5	67	5	48
Kentucky	224	2	2,603	214	2	2,389	3		2			217	2	2,396	201	2	2,240	722	2,331	2,351	23		19	38	4	41	1	8	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	48
Ohio	644	9	8,044	620	9	7,637	8		4			608	9	7,680	605	9	6,846	2,128	7,627	7,697	85	3	44	115	17	113	19	27	4	103	29	94	55	48				
West Virginia	125	2	1,842	117	2	1,703	5		1			122	2	1,707	95	2	1,568	380	1,629	1,606	1		20	19	2	19	2	19	2	19	2	19	2	19	2	19	2	48
Total	1,363	19	17,006	1,299	19	15,949	19		8			1,318	19	16,012	1,254	19	14,028	4,432	15,842	15,874	163	3	101	239	28	239	28	42	6	39	3	216	51	234	99	48.0		
SIXTH CORPS AREA																																						
Illinois	661	11	8,761	636	11	8,188	9		4			645	11	8,199	633	11	7,828	2,830	7,126	6,859	29	1	35	53	12	58	7	7		12	3	60	5	127	32	48		
Michigan	341	5	4,239	329	5	3,931	3		2			332	5	3,946	321</																							

TABLE NO. XI.—Consolidated annual field inspection report, National Guard, 1932

States	1				2				3				4				5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12								13								14							
	Present at camp, including attached medical				Absent from camp, including attached medical				Present and absent, including attached medical				Number joined since last camp				National Guard Reservists attending camp								Qualifications, marksmanship, and gunners								Combat efficiency								Ratings							
	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Aggregate	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Aggregate	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Aggregate	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Enlisted men with less than 2 months' service							Reserve Officers' Training Corps graduates in organization	Civilian Military Training Camp graduates in organization	Airplane pilots in organization	Animals used	Motor vehicles, including airplanes used	Rifle			Pistol			Machine gun		Gunners	Personnel	Uniforms, equipment, and material	Administration	Training	Efficiency of command	Percent of readiness for offensive combat service	Number of days training estimated to prepare for offensive combat service	Units and headquarters rated		General rating of organization
																														Number firing	Number completing course	Number qualified from firing	Number firing	Number completing course	Number qualified	Number firing	Number completing course									Number qualified	Units and headquarters rated	
FIRST CORPS AREA																																																
Connecticut	307	5	4,032	4,344	10		58	68	317	5	4,090	4,412	19	1	1,175			138	23	10	13		78	191	1,348	821	162	733	460	271	349	222	332	S	S	S	S	S	S	75	58	95		S				
Maine	181	3	2,300	2,484	8		59	67	189	3	2,359	2,551	11	1	592			47	11	21		522	59	694	494	148	253	253	170	133	113	314	S	S	S	S	S	S	75	42	56		S					
Massachusetts	679	10	8,940	9,629	6		77	83	685	10	9,017	9,712	31	1	2,535	1		512	21	44	10	1,535	163	2,901	2,673	387	2,287	2,131	1,707	276	250	1,062	S	S	S	S	S	S	87	60	187	1	S					
New Hampshire	76	2	980	1,058	1		17	18	77	2	997	1,076	2		289			62	9	2		136	73	341	176	8	454	359	127	60	12	185	S	S	S	S	S	S	77	57	40		S					
Rhode Island	161	3	1,818	1,982	6		16	22	167	3	1,834	2,004	19		697			214	6	17		458	73	341	176	8	454	359	127	60	12	185	S	S	S	S	S	S	77	57	40		S					
Vermont	90	1	1,142	1,233	4		27	31	94	1	1,169	1,264	8		310	1		65	8	1		42	28	416	307		276	212	148	212	157	292	S	S	S	S	S	S	77	52	24		S					
Total	1,494	24	19,212	20,730	35		254	289	1,529	24	19,466	21,019	90	3	5,578	2		1,038	78	95	23	2,635	650	5,670	4,371	705	4,182	3,561	2,516	1,029	754	2,742	S	S	S	S	S	S	78.1	55	429	1	S					
SECOND CORPS AREA																																																
Delaware	55	1	798	854	1		14	15	56	1	812	869	8		241			61	8	7		62					415	390	334		48	S	S	S	S	S	S	79	50	17		S						
New Jersey	359	6	4,644	5,009	7		70	77	366	6	4,714	5,086	35		1,652			226	21	15	9	1,104	105	1,666	1,479		874	715	477	284	233	156	S	S	S	S	S	S	83	62	96		S					
New York	1,397	19	18,271	19,687	24		1,005	1,029	1,421	19	19,276	20,716	119		4,854	11	10	243	75	41	16	3,017	361	6,336	5,678	498	7,130	6,136	3,128	2,001	1,735	2,088	S	S	S	S	S	S	85	60	385		S					
Puerto Rico	83	1	1,401	1,485	5		27	32	88	1	1,428	1,517	3		289			95	15	34		14		368	368	402	324	324	166	241	241	175	S	S	S	S	S	S	79.7	58	524		S					
Total	1,894	27	25,114	27,035	37		1,116	1,153	1,931	27	26,230	28,188	165		7,036	13	10	625	119	97	25	4,135	536	8,370	7,525	900	8,733	7,565	4,105	2,526	2,229	2,467	S	S	S	S	S	S					S					
THIRD CORPS AREA																																																
District of Columbia	95	1	916	1,012	5		69	74	100	1	985	1,086	8		279			9	11	8	1	42	134	128	101	184	181	102	62	62	21	S	S	S	S	S	S	74	90	22		S						
Maryland	269	4	3,151	3,414	2		68	70	261	4	3,219	3,484	29		1,027			29	22	17	14	488	68	738	595	321	693	631	340	233	228	95	S	S	S	S	S	S	81	60	75		S					
Pennsylvania	846	13	11,012	11,871	11		307	318	857	13	11,319	12,189	57	1	3,012	1	7	623	39	39	13	2,614	372	1,263	1,063	2,386	4,756	4,226	3,385	2,411	1,138	1,384	S	S	S	S	S	S	81	90	247		S					
Virginia	248	4	3,572	3,824	4		131	135	252	4	3,703	3,959	26	1	1,172	1		374	37	35		512	25	1,183	875	455	1,257	1,189	627	379	379	344	S	S	S	S	S	S	81	90	247		S					
Total	1,448	22	18,651	20,121	22		575	597	1,470	22	19,236	20,718	120	2	5,490	2	7	1,035	109	99	28	3,614	507	3,239	2,661	3,553	6,890	6,227	4,454	1,193	1,139	1,598	S	S	S	S	S	S					S					
FOURTH CORPS AREA																																																
Alabama	205	2	2,480	2,687	8		65	73	213	2	2,545	2,760	15		666			62	88	16	16	544	70	612	462	6	518	390	229	228	132	154	S	S	S	S	S	S	69	77	56		S					
Florida	166	3	2,350	2,519	6		61	67	172	3	2,411	2,586	10		827			110	18	8		473	23	599	201	29	338	177	108	219	204	106	S	S	S	S	S	S	76	55	78		S					
Georgia	248	3	3,359	3,610	12		184	196	260	3	3,543	3,806	23		1,095			89	125	36		615	28	953	953	443	224	169	68	458	404	340	404	S	S	S	S	S	S	76	55	78		S				
Louisiana	129	2	1,831	1,962	11		69	80	140	2	1,900	2,042	3		569			145	9	13		519	15	377	366		370	209	102	132	132	134	S	S	S	S	S	S	58	76	38		S					
Mississippi	117	2	1,629	1,748	7		34	41	124	2	1,663	1,789	6	1	463			40	11	13		32	640	602	147	452	428	232	191	191	167	167	S	S	S	S	S	S	81	45	71		S					
North Carolina	254	6	3,135	3,394	7		98	105	261	5	3,233	3,499	17		955			34	19	8		164	111	763	760	3	1,070	858	335	189	139	152	S	S	S	S	S	S	80	70	44		S					
South Carolina	134	2	2,020	2,156	3		49	52	137	2	2,069	2,208	7		598			133	36	8	1	179	53	527	356	5	222	134	63	158	101	209	95	S	S	S	S	S	S	68	62	56		S				
Tennessee	194	3	2,384	2,581	8		90	98	202	3	2,474	2,679	30	1	760			36	78	13	9	484	77	361	243	84	158	111	45	216	170		S	S	S	S	S	S					S					
Total	1,447	22	19,188	20,657	62		650	712	1,509	22	19,838	21,369	111	2	5,933		7	649	384	115	26	2,992	409	4,832	3,933	717	3,362	2,476	1,182	1,791	1,473	1,366	S	S	S	S	S	S					S					
FIFTH CORPS AREA																																																
Indiana	350	6	4,224	4,580	27		310	337	377	6	4,534	4,917	28	3	1,416	6		342	65	36	17	491	137	970	717	106	1,427	1,152	526	194	181	504	S	S	S	S	S	S	77	84	104		S					
Kentucky	216	3	2,559	2,778	10		103	119	232	3	2,662	2,897	32		843			255	22	15		796	32	508	508	185	369	145	157	148	148	51	S	S	S	S	S	S	76	75	62		S					
Ohio	640	8	8,002	8,650	14	1	169	184	654	9	8,171	8,834	45		2,541	12	13	499	41	24	11	1,257	131	1,157	1,864	296	2,351	2,102	997	819	782	520	S	S	S	S	S	S	82	60	196		S					
West Virginia	125	2	1,744	1,871	11		148	159	136	2	1,892	2,030	2		543			39	7	7		65		692	690	8	456	456	184	202	151	120	S	S	S	S	S	S					S					
Total	1,331	19	16,529	17,879	68	1	730	799	1,399	20	17,259	18,678	107	3	5,343	18	13	1,145	135	82	28	2,609	305	4,327	3,779	595	4,603	4,079	1,852	1,372	1,262	1,195	S	S	S	S	S	S					S					
SIXTH CORPS AREA																																																
Illinois	657	11	8,509	9,177	14		330	344	671	11	8,839	9,521	52	1	3,267			634	165	21	12	1,444	143	2,919	2,464	2,126	2,357	2,089	1,654	982	914	1,108	S	S	S	S	S	S	63	90	194		S					
Michigan	333	5	4,282	4,620	12		49	61	345	5	4,331	4,681	19		1,475			409	66	17	6	1,038	74	928	839	253	589	412	185	252	221	186	S	S	S	S	S	S	75	90	89		S					
Wisconsin	326	6	4,406	4,738	6		68	74	332	6	4,474	4,812	20		1,378			373	39	34		673	128	41	34	6						214	S	S	S	S	S	83	90	93		S						
Total	1,316	22	17,197	18,535	32		447	479	1,345	22	17,644	19,014	91	1	6,120		3	1,416	270	72	18	3,155	345	3,888	3,337	2,385	2,946	2,501	1,839	1,234	1,135	1,508	S	S	S	S	S	S					S					
SEVENTH CORPS AREA																																																
Arkansas	151	2	2,032	2,185	6		35	41	157	2	2,067	2,226	6		548	1	2			23	9		80	618	542		1,267	1,164	704	240	240	696	S	S	S	S	S	S	77	48	47		S					
Iowa	264	4	3,255	3,523	4		193	197	268	4	3,448	3,720	15	1	920			118	7	2		439	140	1,102	1,055	25	645	636	402	322	153	S	S	S	S	S												

U=unsatisfactory.

S=satisfactory.

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The training of staff and communications personnel by means of command post exercises is producing satisfactory results. The Fourth Corps Area's command-post exercise scheduled for this year and in which the National Guard was prepared to participate was canceled.

Reports indicate that unit training is being held within the proper scope. However, in some cases there is a tendency to attempt to develop the essential subjects too rapidly.

RANGE FIRING, SMALL ARMS

Small-arms practice showed only slight improvement. Target reports received in the Bureau in many cases were carelessly prepared and a few were almost meaningless. As ammunition allowances are largely based on these reports, it is evident that they should be carefully prepared.

The former requirements that 70 percent of those on the rolls of a unit complete the prescribed course and that 30 percent should qualify in order to attain a satisfactory rating have been abolished. One hundred percent is the ultimate goal and should be striven for.

The authority to excuse qualified personnel from firing during the two seasons following qualification, while adopted only as an economic measure, should save much time and increase the percentage of qualifications.

The mounting cost to the National Guard Bureau of maintaining small-arms ranges at home stations has caused an extension of this policy to be held in abeyance.

Since less than half of the required ranges are now provided, it is evident that funds beyond any present possibility of obtaining will be required to complete the project. Careful study is therefore being given in the Bureau to the matter of how to best meet our needs in this direction.

SERVICE PRACTICE—FIELD ARTILLERY

On the whole, progress has been made by the National Guard in service practice. The allotment of ammunition was adequate. Sub-caliber (37-mm) was used in firing with excellent results.

A study of service practice reports, 1932, indicates that good use was made of National Guard officers in directing fire, although it would seem a number of officers without proper qualifications acted in that capacity. Some of the reports, however, indicate that they were hurriedly and poorly prepared. The reports as a whole were very satisfactory.

NATIONAL GUARD AIR SERVICE

Technical inspections.—The technical inspections of Air Corps units conducted under the supervision of the regional supervisors from the four Air Corps depots have been an important factor in the noticeable progress of all squadrons in connection with administration, operation, maintenance, and supply. They have further developed a greater degree of cooperation between National Guard squadrons and the Army Air Corps.

Cooperative missions.—The cooperative missions between the Air Corps and antiaircraft units have improved immeasurably, and it is believed that any failures in the future in this phase of training will be the result of personnel failure due to inexperience rather than to

matériel. The two services have shown a sincere interest in their respective problems, and the results accomplished augur well for even better work during future target seasons.

COAST ARTILLERY TARGET PRACTICE

More service practices were satisfactorily conducted by the Coast Artillery firing batteries of the National Guard than in former years. Of the 162 organized firing batteries only 9 failed to report a regularly prescribed practice. Five of the 12 searchlight batteries did not report a record practice, due principally to shortage of equipment; others were handicapped by limited time and poor weather conditions.

The observation squadrons of the National Guard assisted materially in the conduct of these practices by efficiently performing spotting, tracking, and towing missions.

Harbor defense.—Seacoast practices were conducted at ranges averaging approximately 87 percent of the normal target practice ranges. The following types of weapons were manned: 155-mm, G. P. F. guns; 6-inch, 10-inch, and 12-inch guns; and 12-inch mortars.

Of the 93 practices held 22 were rated excellent, 24 very good, 26 good, 11 fair, and 10 were not rated. The percentage in the higher brackets of classification is considerably greater than in previous years, which indicates a marked general improvement in the training of the harbor defense artillery.

Antiaircraft.—Eighty-seven record practices were reported by the 72 antiaircraft batteries of the National Guard, manning antiaircraft guns, machine guns, and searchlights, rated as follows: 33 excellent, 22 very good, 21 good, 7 fair, and 4 were unclassified. These practices were conducted at approximately the standard range for the type of weapon manned, and the results attained were generally satisfactory.

Battle practice.—The Two hundred and Forty-first Coast Artillery (HD), Massachusetts National Guard, and the Two hundred and Forty-second Coast Artillery (HD), Connecticut National Guard, participated in a battle practice held in the harbor defenses of Long Island Sound on August 10, 1932, which was of great benefit to these regiments in that it demonstrated the importance of training the command, staff, and communications personnel.

REGULAR ARMY PERSONNEL ON DUTY WITH THE NATIONAL GUARD

There has been no change in the allotment of Regular Army instructors during the fiscal year, though there has been a reduction of two officers in the allotment for the National Guard Bureau. There are at present 450 officers detailed for duty with the National Guard. A majority of these officers are, at the end of the fiscal year, being used temporarily in connection with the Civilian Conservation Corps.

The allotment of Regular Army officers for National Guard duty, by branch, is as follows:

Infantry	203	Quartermaster Corps	15
Cavalry	38	Finance Department	1
Field Artillery	86	Medical Corps	17
Coast Artillery	34	Ordnance Department	1
Air Corps	21	Chemical Warfare Service	1
Corps of Engineers	19		
Signal Corps	16	Total	453
Judge Advocate General's Department	1	Branch immaterial	7
		Grand total	460

The nine officers on corps area staffs in charge of National Guard affairs are not charged to the National Guard Bureau as heretofore.

In conformity with the desire of the National Guard Association, the number of sergeant instructors is being reduced from 590 to 351, or 1 per regiment or separate organization. The surplus men are being absorbed by the Regular Army.

ARMY SERVICE SCHOOLS

During the school year which ended June 30, 1933, 239 officers and 108 enlisted men of the National Guard were authorized to attend the special courses at the various Army service schools.

The list of schools, number authorized to attend, number of graduates and cost of courses are shown in the following table:

TABLE NO. XII.—Attendance at service schools

Schools	Number authorized to attend, fiscal year 1933	Number of graduates, fiscal year 1933	Total cost, fiscal year 1933 (less ammunition)	Cost per officer or enlisted man, fiscal year 1933
Infantry:				
Field officers.....	14	14	\$9,600	\$686
Company officers.....	81	78	85,000	1,050
Tank.....	4	3	3,490	872
Communications (enlisted).....	40	37	15,200	380
Field artillery:				
Field officers.....	6	6	4,600	767
Battery officers.....	37	35	35,270	954
Communications (enlisted).....	18	17	8,150	453
Cavalry:				
Field officers.....	3	3	2,050	683
Troop officers.....	11 ¹	9	10,500	955
Noncommissioned officers.....	8	8	3,350	420
Coast artillery:				
Field officers.....	2	2	2,525	1,261
Battery officers.....	10	10	4,900	490
Enlisted specialists.....	14	13	3,900	278
Medical field service:				
Field officers.....	7	7	4,285	612
Noncommissioned officers.....	11	11	2,925	266
Air corps:				
Officers.....	8	8	8,565	1,070
Enlisted men.....	17	16	15,930	937
Aviation medicine, basic.....	3	3	1,940	650
Engineers, company officers.....	10	9	9,700	970
Chemical warfare service:				
Unit gas.....	6	6	2,571	430
Line and staff.....	5	5	6,278	1,258
Signal, company officers.....	8	8	7,800	975
Quartermaster:				
Special course.....	8	7	8,100	1,012
Subsistence.....	1	1	1,509	1,509
Ordnance, maintenance.....	1	1	1,065	1,065
Army war college:				
G-1.....	2	2	1,235	667
G-2.....	1	1	1,119	1,119
Command and general staff, National Guard and Reserve officers.....	11	11	17,000	1,545
Total.....	347	331	278,557	1800

¹ Average.

NOTE.—In addition to the cost shown in the above table, a total of \$115,572 was allotted to the Infantry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, and Cavalry schools for ammunition for instructional purposes.

Twenty enlisted men of the National Guard were admitted to the United States Military Academy on July 1, 1932. The full quota of 25 vacancies allotted the National Guard for admission on July 1, 1933, is filled.

Of the \$350,000 originally appropriated for school purposes for the fiscal year 1933 it was necessary to transfer \$61,000 to other National Guard Bureau projects. This reduction of funds for schools is

regretted in view of the great appreciation of this activity on the part of the National Guard.

The benefits derived by the Guard from the attendance of selected officers and enlisted men at these various schools is reflected to a marked degree in the state of training of the National Guard. The following table shows the number of National Guard officers from each State who have attended service schools, 1920 to 1933, inclusive:

TABLE NO. XIII.—*National Guard officers attending service schools, fiscal years 1920 to 1933, inclusive*

BY STATES			
Alabama	64	Nebraska	34
Arizona	23	New Hampshire	17
Arkansas	60	New Jersey	84
California	97	New Mexico	22
Colorado	55	New York	257
Connecticut	81	North Carolina	67
Delaware	11	North Dakota	20
District of Columbia	24	Ohio	152
Florida	50	Oklahoma	106
Georgia	64	Oregon	65
Hawaii	27	Pennsylvania	192
Idaho	31	Puerto Rico	21
Illinois	143	Rhode Island	39
Indiana	97	South Carolina	47
Iowa	68	South Dakota	25
Kansas	81	Tennessee	49
Kentucky	46	Texas	165
Louisiana	39	Utah	39
Maine	54	Vermont	34
Maryland	58	Virginia	69
Massachusetts	167	Washington	76
Michigan	85	West Virginia	32
Minnesota	96	Wisconsin	100
Mississippi	30	Wyoming	12
Missouri	90		
Montana	20	Total	3,385

BY SCHOOLS			
Army War College	164	Aviation Medicine	27
Command and General Staff	121	Air Corps	113
Infantry	1,338	Signal Corps	97
Field Artillery	611	Tank	31
Coast Artillery	202	Chemical Warfare	72
Cavalry	270	Miscellaneous	65
Engineer	165		
Medical Field Service	109	Total	3,385

The courses open to National Guard personnel at the various service schools are entirely satisfactory, and the Guard is appreciative of the valuable assistance that is continually being given its students by commandants and instructor personnel.

ARMY EXTENSION COURSES

The fact that the Army Extension Courses cover the essential subjects for the military education of officers of all grades in all arms and services makes them particularly valuable for the instruction of National Guard personnel. These courses are being used by officers to better fit themselves for their normal duties in connection with training, administration, and supply of their organizations; to pre-

pare for promotion; and as a means of preparation for the more advanced courses at the Army service schools. Enlisted men are using the knowledge gained to prepare for examinations for commissions.

The interest taken by all is increasing from year to year. This may be illustrated by the following table showing the number enrolled as of March 31 for the years indicated, and the marked increases in enrollments from year to year:

	1930	1931	1932	1933
Officers enrolled.....	5,859	6,782	8,481	9,680
Enlisted men enrolled.....	3,807	5,067	8,529	15,794
Total.....	9,666	11,849	17,010	25,474
Total, preceding year.....		9,666	11,849	17,010
Increases over preceding year.....		2,183	5,161	8,464

Lesson and text material, maps, and stationery for the conduct of these courses cost the Government approximately 75 cents for each student enrolled. They are of particular value to officers and enlisted men in supplementing the usual training activities of the National Guard.

STATE USE OF NATIONAL GUARD IN EMERGENCIES

While no report of the uses made by specific States of their National Guard is included in this account, it is desired to remark upon the wide variety of such service and the reliance and confidence universally placed upon the guard by State authorities whenever an occasion out of the ordinary, or beyond the power of the local authorities to control, arises; also upon the general high order of such service. It is a record upon which the National Guard may look with much pride and satisfaction—one which calls for no explanations or excuses.

REPORTS OF CORPS AREA COMMANDERS

The commanding generals of the nine corps areas and the Hawaiian Department are largely responsible for supervising the training of the National Guard. Their comments form a valuable check on the impressions gained by the National Guard Bureau through reports, inspections, and visits. From their views one outstanding generalization may be made—the National Guard has generally continued to progress despite such handicaps as the shortage of instructors from the Regular Army, lack of suitable armory facilities in some States, and other obstacles beyond the power of the troops to remedy. This progress has been made possible by a decrease in the frequency of discharge and new enlistments, improved attendance at and interest in armory drills and field training, an increasingly high quality of personnel, better standards of training, and a widespread demand for instruction by correspondence. The Ninth Corps Area reports that “Nearly all units had 100 percent of their officer personnel not only enrolled but completing at least the minimum requirements. In addition, a great many enlisted men are pursuing courses.”

All corps area commanders mention specifically high morale and strong esprit de corps among the outstanding points of excellence

among the National Guard units in their areas. About half of the corps areas select for special mention the superiority of the personnel, improved attendance, and progress in correspondence-course instruction as among the most important strong points. The Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, and Ninth Corps Areas specifically refer to the harmonious relations existing between the States, between the States and corps areas, or between the National Guard and other components of the Army of the United States. While the language and emphasis of the various comments may vary, the general inference is that there is a soldierly spirit of loyal and unselfish cooperation abroad amongst our citizen soldiers.

While progress in the art of command is mentioned by all corps area commanders, it is selected for special mention by the Second and Seventh Corps Areas. The First, Sixth, and Ninth Corps Areas list a special phase, staff training, among the strong points. Other corps areas mention it with respect to schools. We may, therefore, conclude that particular progress has been made in this field.

As regards the outstanding deficiencies of the National Guard, the First and Second Corps Areas report that they have found none. The weak points mentioned by other corps areas may be divided into three classes—(1) those for which the troops themselves are responsible, (2) those for which the States are responsible, and (3) those for which the Federal Government is responsible. In the first category an excessive “turnover” was reported in two corps areas, administrative deficiencies—in one case trivial—in two others, a deficiency in staff training in one, inadequate preparation for drills in another, inadequate training in basic weapons in a third; and in two corps areas inadequate schooling for junior officers and noncommissioned officers and delays in getting rid of inefficient officers were mentioned as the outstanding deficiencies. It should be pointed out that these deficiencies generally occur in communities where the population is widely scattered and the difficulties of proper supervision, especially in view of a lack of funds for travel by instructors, are greatest. In general, too, the lack of suitable armory facilities exists mainly in the more thinly populated, less prosperous States, and it is reported as being rapidly remedied in the Ninth Corps Area.

The outstanding deficiencies which are beyond the power of the troops themselves to remedy, although they have to some extent overcome them by various expedients and by progress along other lines, are mainly those caused by the lack of Federal funds. Those specifically mentioned by the various corps area commanders are:

(a) Obsolete and uneconomical motor transportation: Mentioned specifically as a major deficiency by the Third, Sixth, and Eighth Corps Areas, although it exists as such generally; also by the Second Corps Area, although not as a major item.

(b) Lack of other equipment: Noted in the reports of the Third, Fourth, and Sixth Corps Areas; also in the First Corps Area, but not as a major deficiency.

(c) Lack of essential units, especially headquarters, to supervise training and to exercise command: Mentioned by the Ninth Corps Area, in which the Fortieth and Forty-first Divisions are the least complete of the 18 Infantry divisions.

(d) Lack of target ranges: Noted by the Third, Fourth, Eighth, and Ninth Corps Areas.

(e) Lack of Regular Army instructors and of funds to enable them to travel in pursuance of their duties or to conduct correspondence-course instruction: Indicated as a major deficiency by the Second and Seventh Corps Areas, although it exists generally.

From these corps area reports the National Guard Bureau concludes that the National Guard is everywhere in a gratifyingly healthy state. Certain deficiencies will rapidly decrease in importance as economic conditions improve; while others, which depend to a greater extent upon local conditions, such as widely scattered centers of population as in the South and far West, or remoteness and a special racial situation, as in Hawaii and Puerto Rico, will be remedied more slowly.

SUPPLY

FEDERAL FUNDS

Appropriations for the support of the National Guard for the fiscal year 1933 were as follows:

Annual appropriation.....	\$33, 284, 864. 00
Made immediately available in 1934 appropriations act.....	2, 200, 000. 00
Total.....	35, 484, 864. 00

NOTE.—Detailed information relative to Federal funds is contained in the following tables (XIV and XV) and in appendix B.

TABLE NO. XIV.—*Statement of funds under National Guard Bureau appropriations, fiscal year 1933 (obligations and new available balances as of Aug. 21, 1933)*¹

Appropriation	Amount appropriated, fiscal year 1933	Total available for fiscal year 1933	Total expended and obligated	Net available balance
National Guard.....	² \$33, 463, 565. 00	\$33, 463, 565. 00	\$32, 577, 389. 33	\$886, 175. 67
Collections for lost property and sale of unserviceable property.....	(³)	71, 346. 44	71, 346. 44	-----
Salaries, National Guard Bureau (departmental).....	149, 804. 00	149, 804. 00	149, 764. 98	39. 02
Grand total.....	33, 613, 369. 00	33, 684, 715. 44	32, 798, 500. 75	886, 214. 69

¹ As recorded on the books of the National Guard Bureau on Aug. 21, 1933.

² Includes \$2,200,000 of 1934 funds made immediately available.

³ Collections, less amount credited to "Miscellaneous receipts," reapportioned to States, \$71,346.44.

TABLE NO. XV.—Statement of disbursements made by United States property and disbursing officers under appropriations for the fiscal year 1933, as of July 1, 1933

State	National Guard		Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard		Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard				Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard, emergency construction (no year)	Total
	1933	1933-34	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931-32	1932-33		
Alabama	\$177,913.28		\$165.00	\$3,579.31		\$592.49				\$182,250.08
Arizona	51,427.31			24.20		298.75				51,750.26
Arkansas	153,055.41		109.02	3,408.79						156,573.22
California	333,341.65			2,223.87		224.09				335,789.61
Colorado	101,245.16			8,075.56		398.28				109,719.00
Connecticut	232,807.46	\$26.38		654.79		650.21		\$151.32		234,290.16
Delaware	47,574.33			71.62		694.60				48,340.55
District of Columbia	44,875.53			2,454.90	\$35.00	65.48				47,430.91
Florida	147,888.58			1,260.49		66.89				149,215.96
Georgia	176,693.14		150.52	745.01						177,588.67
Hawaii	52,649.14		33.33	59.00						52,741.47
Idaho	79,687.97			2,907.64		120.00				82,715.61
Illinois	474,387.32	107.99		9,369.13		215.59				484,080.03
Indiana	250,480.35			521.72		128.41				251,130.48
Iowa	172,997.65			4,054.39		95.76				177,147.80
Kansas	181,994.91			25.05						182,019.96
Kentucky	135,199.45			326.48		9.12		32.75		135,567.80
Louisiana	115,520.22			913.25		499.82				116,933.29
Maine	124,938.81		91.50	1,336.28						126,366.59
Maryland	185,085.67			2,415.83		112.50				187,614.00
Massachusetts	470,770.26			11,266.45		2,627.52				484,664.23
Michigan	239,209.86		5.00	7,527.13		449.90		13.00	\$433.49	247,638.38
Minnesota	258,220.32			8,920.30		1,442.09				268,582.71
Mississippi	79,924.57									79,924.57
Missouri	222,035.10		29.00	2,137.52		2,425.06				226,626.68
Montana	38,097.31			276.04						38,373.35
Nebraska	80,984.43			20.00						81,004.43
Nevada	5,036.79									5,036.79
New Hampshire	59,136.48			60.52						59,197.00
New Jersey	285,694.86			2,217.25		1,033.27				288,945.38
New Mexico	68,855.23			299.46						69,154.69
New York	974,143.97	4,253.44	22.08	89,175.78		4,072.31	\$3,000.00	4,618.43	489.51	1,079,775.52
North Carolina	165,407.54			1,010.30		818.50				167,236.34

North Dakota	38,651.33			4,638.66		91.36				43,381.35
Ohio	446,704.75			6,114.60		576.76				453,396.11
Oklahoma	283,051.83		10.00	20.61						283,082.44
Oregon	126,123.45			666.19						126,789.64
Pennsylvania	659,973.19	3.29	74.09	29,594.63	3.00	2,413.20	71.75	52.76		692,135.91
Puerto Rico	53,974.41			43.70						54,018.11
Rhode Island	84,451.63			4,917.86						89,369.49
South Carolina	120,671.53			6,657.18		126.89				127,455.60
South Dakota	68,416.81			4,701.60		316.23				73,434.64
Tennessee	166,432.68		265.46	6,340.69						173,038.83
Texas	470,859.88			8,831.44		612.17				480,303.49
Utah	80,679.56		15.00	13,863.16		218.39			27.90	94,776.11
Vermont	46,910.73			1,419.75						48,358.38
Virginia	176,714.56			766.07						177,480.63
Washington	152,685.25			22,612.27		433.61				175,731.13
West Virginia	74,058.76			1,565.84						75,624.60
Wisconsin	258,596.26		92.52	8,220.41		1,312.24				268,221.43
Wyoming	48,202.27			772.03						48,974.30
Total	9,544,438.94	4,391.10	1,062.52	289,084.75	38.00	23,141.49	3,071.75	4,868.26	950.90	9,871,047.71

APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOWANCES

The annual appropriations for the support of the National Guard for the fiscal year 1933 were apportioned and allotted in accordance with the approved Program of Expenditures published by the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, and in pursuance of the War Department project system. This program consisted of a compilation of the projects set up for the fiscal year, each of which constituted a plan with estimate of costs for carrying out a definite piece of work, such as the procurement of particular classes of supply, services, and expenses for special 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, on 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 on behalf of each State, under the several projects contained in the Program of Expenditures. (See appendix B.)

PAY FOR ARMORY DRILLS

Actual expenditures for armory drill pay for the fiscal year just completed cannot be determined at this time, but it is believed they will total \$13,900,000, a cost of more than \$289,000 per drill. In the fiscal year 1932 disbursements under this appropriation slightly exceeded \$13,301,000, or a cost of approximately \$277,100 per drill. These figures include administrative function pay.

The increase in the cost per drill in 1932 over 1931 and previous years has been due to the fact that the turn-over of personnel in the National Guard is much less than heretofore and that a higher standard of efficiency has been required by the States, which has resulted in increased attendance. It is believed it will be found that this same condition has prevailed during the fiscal year 1933.

PAY FOR FIELD TRAINING *

United States property and disbursing officers, or their duly authorized agents, make the payments for field training camps. These payments constitute one of the biggest problems in connection with the field training camps and were further complicated during the past fiscal year by reason of the impoundments required by the operation of the Economy Act.

ARMS, UNIFORMS, AND EQUIPMENT

The appropriation of \$4,523,806 for the fiscal year 1933, together with free issue articles, has permitted the supply of equipment to meet current training requirements. However, due to the practical exhaustion of free-issue stocks, the increased strength of the National Guard, and the increasing age of much of the equipment, material increases in future appropriations under this item will be necessary.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE

All items of the uniform other than the woolen coats and breeches were maintained at peace strength during the fiscal year 1933. The war-stock woolens were kept at maintenance strength plus 10 percent. The old-style melton uniforms are being used for armory drills and field training, thus conserving the new roll-collar serge and elastique and melton uniforms for wear on special occasions such as annual armory inspections, ceremonies, and when on pass during training-camp period. The cost of maintaining the uniform at the above strengths during the fiscal year just closed, including the replacement of reimbursable items, packing, and handling charges, was \$128,467.37, with a per-capita cost of \$0.741548, based on an enlisted strength of 173,242.

Quartermaster equipment and supplies also were maintained during the fiscal year 1933 at peace strength except kitchen trailers and Phillips pack saddles, the supply of which met training requirements. A limited number of picket-line packs and cooking outfits, pack type, was issued during the year. During the fiscal year 1933 those States desiring to supply leather boots, laced, for their mounted organizations were permitted to do so as a replacement only, in lieu of shoes and mounted leggins. Approximately 9,000 pairs of laced boots were issued during the fiscal year 1933 to the National Guard. The cost of reimbursable items of equipment, including packing and handling charges during the year, was \$56,513.35. The per capita cost was \$0.32621, based on the enlisted strength given above.

Sufficient musical instruments were supplied to provide proper instrumentation for each band at its actual enlisted strength, and supplies and accessories sufficient to maintain the instruments were provided. The average cost per band during the year was \$206.4497. This amount includes funds spent for sheet music and local repairs.

MOTOR VEHICLE EQUIPMENT

Sufficient new motor vehicles were procured to equip 20 regiments of light field artillery (20 station wagons and 651 1½-ton trucks), 18 horsedrawn and 2 truck-drawn regiments.

The old motor equipment, as a whole, is not in satisfactory condition due to its age, and every effort is made with available funds to repair and maintain same so that it can be used during armory training and for 2 weeks of field training in summer. Regular Army surplus stocks of motor parts from which issues have been made without reimbursement to the National Guard in the past are becoming smaller each year, and consequently it will become necessary to purchase locally more of these parts each year. The Appropriations Act for the fiscal year 1933 contained a proviso that in effect prohibited the transfer to the National Guard from the Regular Army of any motor-propelled vehicle more than 2 years old at the time of transfer, so that replacement cannot be secured from surplus Regular Army stocks, as has been the case in the past. The following table indicates the kind and number of motor vehicles in the hands of the National Guard:

TABLE NO. XVI.—*Motor vehicles in hands of National Guard, July 1, 1933*¹

Type of vehicle	Authorized training allowance	Number of vehicles on hand	On hand June 30, 1933		
			Quarter-master	Ord-nance	Engi-neer
Ambulances, field, $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton.....	362	339	339		
Cars:					
5-passenger.....	465	75	75		
7-passenger.....		30	30		
Omnibuses.....	230	123	² 123		
Omnibuses, field (station wagon, $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton).....	206	206	206		
Motorcycles:					
Solo.....	1, 155				
With side car.....	682	311	311		
Tanks, light.....	60	105		105	
Tractors:					
5-ton.....	734	1, 087		1, 087	
10-ton.....	82	78		78	
2-ton, type T-35.....		20		20	
Fordson.....		1		1	
Trucks:					
$\frac{3}{4}$ -ton cargo.....	863	762	³ 762		
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton cargo.....	1, 348	291	291		
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton cargo (Chevrolet).....	651	651	651		
$\frac{3}{4}$ -ton cargo.....	1, 055	2, 068	⁴ 2, 068		
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton cargo.....	64	54	⁵ 54		
Air compressor, 3-ton.....		1	1		
Artillery repair, 3-ton.....	27	66		66	
Chemical, $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton.....		2	2		
Light repair.....	271	146		146	
MT machine shop, 3-ton.....	9	3	3		
Searchlight.....	48	41			41
Small arms repair.....	8	10		10	
Wrecking.....	9				
Trucks, tank:					
180-gallon.....		1	1		
250-gallon.....	19	19	19		
500-gallon (gasoline).....	3				
750-gallon.....	84	17	17		
Sprinkler.....		1	1		
Degassing unit.....		1	1		
Gun mount, 75-mm (White, AA).....		2		2	
Total.....	8, 435	6, 511	4, 955	1, 515	41

¹ Militia Bureau Circular 2A-1928.² Consists of 1-ton reconnaissance and staff observation trucks.³ Includes 1 light delivery truck, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton.⁴ Includes 31 trucks, spare parts, and 1 truck, artillery supply, used as cargo trucks.⁵ Includes 13 tank carriers, 6-wheel, 4 with solid tires, 9 with pneumatic tires.

ORDNANCE EQUIPMENT

Supplies, labor, and services, incident to the maintenance of ordnance matériel in the hands of troops, replacement of ordnance supplies rendered unserviceable, cleaning and preserving materials, targets and target materials, and the procurement of new ordnance equipment in accordance with approved rearmament programs constitute the principal source of expenditures for ordnance.

The actual cost of maintenance of ordnance matériel in the possession of the National Guard for the fiscal year 1933 was less than 1 percent of its value. Considering that practically all the existing equipment in the hands of the National Guard is war-time matériel requiring ever-increasing cost for proper maintenance, this low maintenance cost indicates the observance of strict economy.

In accordance with the approved program for new antiaircraft equipment, three 3-inch antiaircraft guns (M3), three 3-inch antiaircraft mounts (M2), one director with transmission system, and one instrument trailer, were issued to one of the antiaircraft regiments of the National Guard this fiscal year. In addition, the same amount of

matériel is under order and, when manufacture is completed, will provide training equipment for an additional regiment. After this issue has been made 3 of the 10 National Guard antiaircraft regiments will be equipped in the same manner as the regiment referred to above. This equipment is less than the authorized allowance for one battery, but the limited funds available for the procurement of modern anti-aircraft equipment has necessitated the issue of one battery's equipment, or less, to an entire regiment.

The program for the replacement of the 75-mm gun by the 3-inch antiaircraft gun, M-1918, in antiaircraft regiments and antiaircraft batteries assigned to coast artillery, harbor defense regiments was completed this fiscal year. While the 3-inch antiaircraft gun M-1918 is not the latest equipment, it is far superior to the 75-mm guns, which it replaces, and will prove beneficial in the training of anti-aircraft batteries.

Additional mounts, wheeled, MG, MI, were procured, and with those now under order the program for issue of four of these mounts to each machine-gun company of the Infantry will be completed. The issue of these mounts eliminated the necessity for hiring horses for field training of machine-gun companies, and consequently a considerable saving has been effected in horse hire and forage. This saving will continue each year.

Due to the necessity for conserving funds, the ammunition allowances for the National Guard had to be reduced. By the utilization of subcaliber ammunition in place of more expensive service ammunition and by making reductions in the ammunition apportioned when the reports of target practice failed to justify the full allowances, the reduced allowances were sufficient for the training of the National Guard.

There were procured from the Ordnance Department 480 adapters for the modification of the 75-mm gun, M-1897, so that this gun may be adapted for high-speed transportation. This quantity will provide for the modification of the 75-mm guns for 20 regiments.

The policy of transferring to the National Guard, without reimbursement, machines of various types, miscellaneous hardware, and machine tools that were surplus in the Ordnance Department was continued this fiscal year. This free issue effected a considerable saving, as it served to eliminate the necessity for this Bureau to furnish funds for the purchase of this equipment.

The National Guard was provided with 1,000 rifles, U.S., caliber .22, M2, this year. With this number it was possible to provide for the shortages in authorized allowances of this type of rifle, with the consequent beneficial result in training for small bore firing and with a saving in caliber .30 ammunition.

AIR CORPS EQUIPMENT

The progressive policy of the National Guard Bureau resulted in a definite and final change during the fiscal year 1933 which revised existing allocation of airplanes to the several squadrons. This revision, which was approved by the War Department, allocated eight standard observation planes to each unit, and plans and estimates for the fiscal year 1934 indicate the complete fulfillment of this policy.

The matter of communications continues to be of much concern, mainly because of the rapid changes occurring in radio installations.

As equipped at present, each squadron has five radio-equipped planes, and if present plans can be made effective all service planes in the National Guard will be 2-way radio equipped.

SIGNAL CORPS EQUIPMENT

Issues of required items of equipment have continued to the extent of available funds during the fiscal year 1933. No further radio sets, SCR-163, were purchased for the Cavalry, as this type of equipment is being modified by change of frequency. It is expected that all Cavalry units will be equipped with the new modified radio sets during the coming year.

New-type high-frequency radio equipment at a total cost of \$66,000 was purchased for the National Guard. This included 129 SCR-131, 53 SCR-161, and 20 SCR-171. As the power for these new sets is furnished by hand generators, considerable saving will be made by the elimination of storage batteries.

In addition to the above, three radio sets, SCR-136, were purchased for the antiaircraft units of the National Guard.

ENGINEER EQUIPMENT

Issues have been made during the fiscal year 1933 to the fullest extent of available funds. Despite no material change in the number of units authorized to receive engineer equipment, it has been found impossible to reduce the outstanding shortage of equipment needed for training. This shortage as of April 1, 1933, amounted to \$46,827.88.

The difficulty becomes clearer when it is realized that the stabilized yearly requirements for maintenance and repair, from the fiscal year 1928, inclusive, to date, have been, according to National Guard records, \$27,307.43, which sum is larger than the funds allotted for the current fiscal year. Estimates for the fiscal years 1934 and 1935 are designed to gradually correct this undesirable condition.

MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

The process of adjusting supplies of old pattern equipment on hand so as to build up unit equipment complete and so as to make disposition of surplusages has been continued throughout the year, with prospect at present that the job will soon have been completed.

Additional States furnished with unit equipment of the new pattern are:

Connecticut	Missouri	South Carolina
District of Columbia	Nebraska	South Dakota
Idaho	New Hampshire	Tennessee
Indiana	North Carolina	Vermont
Kansas	North Dakota	Wisconsin
Maryland	Pennsylvania	Virginia ¹
Minnesota	Rhode Island	Ohio ¹
Mississippi		

¹ Virginia, One hundred and tenth Ambulance Company, and One hundred and tenth Hospital Company, only; Ohio, One hundred and forty-seventh Infantry.

As to how soon it will be practicable to make issues of new pattern equipment to remaining States will manifestly depend upon moneys available under the present economy program.

CHEMICAL WARFARE EQUIPMENT

During the past fiscal year the funds allotted for chemical warfare training were primarily used for the supply of chemical warfare munitions and gas masks.

Approximately 1,300 additional gas masks were issued during the fiscal year, and with this quantity it was possible to increase the authorized allowance of gas masks from 3 per hundred men to 4 per hundred.

REPORTS OF SURVEY

Property lost, stolen, damaged, or worn out in service during the fiscal year 1933 is shown in the following tables:

TABLE NO. XVII.—Value of property dropped on reports of survey, statements of charges and inventory and inspection reports during fiscal year 1933

State	Ordnance	Quarter-master	Engineer	Medical	Signal	Air Service	Chemical Warfare Service	Total
Alabama	\$2,116.01	\$48,166.47	\$133.43		\$1,495.41	\$117,972.68		\$169,884.00
Arizona	1,881.85	21,951.45	44.45	\$702.45	616.23		\$105.00	25,301.43
Arkansas	6,490.90	69,598.40	211.96	745.91	793.21	50,626.30		128,466.68
California	6,306.56	43,465.79	163.50	555.64	8,031.61	9,245.16		67,768.26
Colorado	1,098.18	19,134.36		1,328.56	248.20	64,291.38		86,100.68
Connecticut	3,234.15	32,134.08	143.90	72.22	1,363.75	17,442.98		54,391.08
Delaware	3,523.86							3,523.86
District of Columbia	146.52	684.36	104.13	2.38	28.10			965.49
Florida	2,451.65	27,346.73	37.30	324.24	2,331.96		4.95	32,496.83
Georgia	2,818.72	42,686.55	54.48	359.22	2,710.54			48,629.51
Hawaii	293.68	2,347.62	23.13	14.22	1,288.25		29.75	3,996.65
Idaho	222.15	10,540.31	36.34	769.70	216.75		951.00	12,736.25
Illinois	17,919.27	197,397.20	792.05	3,241.07	14,769.72	18,436.36	499.67	253,055.34
Indiana	1,796.27	78,635.56	179.21	21.72	4,826.06	45,904.94	112.95	131,476.71
Iowa	2,519.72	31,909.57	37.52	126.69	594.29			35,187.79
Kansas	4,776.83	28,748.29	149.07	54.87	9,896.61			43,625.67
Kentucky	1,805.60	27,718.20	23.60	158.54	1,192.73			30,898.67
Louisiana	1,962.40	21,737.68	63.86	10.77	208.00			23,982.71
Maine	1,079.76	23,187.60	148.02	15.00	4,046.36			28,476.74
Maryland	71,455.74	85,218.39	529.82	2,080.51	7,527.52	23,281.52		190,093.50
Massachusetts	15,184.65	309,309.08	281.65	4,681.05	11,846.95	31,843.20		373,146.58
Michigan	3,969.76	64,820.82	102.91	410.69	2,123.84	15,264.13	331.12	87,023.27
Minnesota	1,924.80	46,726.78	38.20	89.60	3,770.03	8,956.27	58.20	61,563.88
Mississippi	2,176.20	14,697.21	159.80	48.90	163.55			17,245.66
Missouri	4,863.06	35,936.54	702.18	265.79	1,976.27	84,883.65	18.70	128,646.19
Montana	720.20	8,245.67	36.96		360.27			9,363.10
Nebraska	11,171.44	11,080.52	15.07	674.53	111.51			23,053.07
Nevada	5.05	402.10	1.70					408.85
New Hampshire	187.36	19,960.96	13.65	130.78	1,216.35			21,509.10
New Jersey	5,684.22	25,541.57	98.01	1,447.46	3,884.29	27,385.22		64,040.77
New Mexico	156.32	17,270.55	3.45		52.84			17,483.16
New York	26,980.38	314,616.00	14,517.50	1,773.46	16,649.51	12,013.83		386,550.68
North Carolina	10,085.32	42,927.04	1,642.88	154.70	1,633.50		19.00	56,462.44
North Dakota	376.62	10,072.23		673.49	336.35			11,458.69
Ohio	5,897.71	162,937.66	224.66	1,824.35	14,401.49	10,134.88	234.05	195,654.80
Oklahoma	9,585.16	67,875.44	108.21	473.46	8,587.89		180.00	86,810.16
Oregon	3,541.06	29,002.30	225.79	87.66	1,698.40			34,555.21
Pennsylvania	29,698.45	311,093.07	1,511.95	2,470.04	15,801.06	45,569.91	345.45	406,489.93
Puerto Rico	9,687.42	23,804.35		8.90	519.58		25.36	34,045.61
Rhode Island	1,601.15	17,174.93	50.26	95.90	1,257.92			20,180.16
South Carolina	446.03	13,698.70	9.00	57.30	488.14			14,699.17

	710.41	9,042.22	74.44	14.78	1,375.74			11,217.59
South Dakota.....	4,640.67	38,570.12	272.38	1,008.42	2,498.05	156,526.45		203,516.09
Tennessee.....	3,808.87	142,589.96	349.71	1,124.69	5,303.48	9,451.32		162,628.03
Texas.....	1,372.32	23,490.69	2.31	50.21	129.49		13.60	25,058.62
Utah.....	294.02	3,917.65		81.60				4,293.27
Vermont.....	56,958.56	40,269.34	54.85	386.12	2,564.95		180.20	100,414.02
Virginia.....	3,464.39	71,068.96	41.58	770.44	1,090.06	39,405.80		115,841.23
Washington.....	799.71	12,007.18	2.31	9.87	371.66			13,190.73
West Virginia.....	1,086.83	42,765.89	56.96	107.58	1,951.75			45,969.01
Wisconsin.....	80.07	11,590.23						11,670.30
Wyoming.....								
Total.....	351,058.03	2,755,114.37	23,474.14	29,505.48	164,350.22	788,635.98	3,109.00	4,115,247.22

TABLE No. XVIII.—*Status of funds, fiscal year 1933—Reports of survey and statements of charges*

State	Collected		Outstanding	
	Payments by individuals	Payments by States	Charged against individuals	Charged against States
1. Alabama	\$736.34	\$43.87	\$160.29	\$7,778.27
2. Arizona	415.07	4.29		6,116.17
3. Arkansas	209.41	913.42		
4. California	2,179.30	58.88	26.38	104.50
5. Colorado		¹ 25,830.55		25.00
6. Connecticut	620.23	1,020.82	22.43	129.00
7. Delaware				
8. District of Columbia	470.91	53.09	276.96	56.03
9. Florida	260.31	485.17	2.00	10.50
10. Georgia	358.83	200.44	702.19	2,110.51
11. Hawaii	134.45	56.00		4,120.44
12. Idaho	211.65	29.00		5.46
13. Illinois	15,034.00	5,791.73	269.61	8,171.21
14. Indiana	1,466.61	744.36	7.70	1,386.00
15. Iowa	1,141.14	792.80	15.55	2,070.92
16. Kansas	523.98	166.28	31.29	158.12
17. Kentucky	648.36	692.87	61.48	11.81
18. Louisiana	778.25	767.44	95.90	815.48
19. Maine	174.59	2,046.53		
20. Maryland	387.12	16.45	31.14	171.94
21. Massachusetts	849.01	819.67	5.74	29.84
22. Michigan	1,275.92	273.89		483.59
23. Minnesota	385.32	287.00	2.95	
24. Mississippi	1,740.03	136.96		
25. Missouri	567.29	1,861.61		
26. Montana	52.49	52.76		
27. Nebraska	57.13			
28. Nevada	69.35			
29. New Hampshire	86.13	32.30		
30. New Jersey	338.03	¹ 2,971.46	62.42	183.10
31. New Mexico	82.58	19.28	12.66	² 3,301.77
32. New York	5,787.62	1,496.72	1,035.91	2,349.80
33. North Carolina	1,167.06	3,766.20		309.49
34. North Dakota	164.76	.84		
35. Ohio	773.97	367.83	91.20	1,370.02
36. Oklahoma	304.21	724.69		326.28
37. Oregon	30.64	131.43		
38. Pennsylvania	4,984.15	¹ 14,547.84	271.46	5,915.78
39. Puerto Rico	766.53	2,349.93		
40. Rhode Island	81.28	927.40	18.74	135.13
41. South Carolina	13.69	220.00		
42. South Dakota	336.38	8.21		
43. Tennessee	170.86			12,485.47
44. Texas	1,352.39		33.85	25.20
45. Utah	78.74	107.92		783.92
46. Vermont	14.50	¹ 57.08	6.07	
47. Virginia	865.13	18.32	116.34	317.47
48. Washington	773.28	1,244.49		68.88
49. West Virginia	157.37	229.02		126.90
50. Wisconsin	5.35	860.81		
51. Wyoming	181.52			7,261.60
Total	49,263.26	73,227.65	3,360.26	68,715.60

¹ Charged off against State credits: Colorado, \$25,830.55; New Jersey, \$2,013.07; Pennsylvania, \$12,040.99; Vermont, \$57.08.

² Bill for relief pending in Congress, \$2,839.04.

ANIMALS FOR MOUNTED ORGANIZATIONS

During the last quarter of the fiscal year the conversion of 18 animal-drawn field artillery regiments to truck-drawn was initiated and the horses thus rendered surplus are being disposed of.

On June 30, 1933, there were on hand in the mounted organizations of the National Guard 8,613 horses. Of this number 6,320 are Government-owned and 2,293 are State- or organization-owned animals which have been Federally accepted and are being maintained at Federal expense. The total number for which funds have been pro-

vided for Federal maintenance for the fiscal year 1934 is 7,000, a reduction of 3,000 from the number provided for in the fiscal year 1933.

During the year the National Guard Bureau reclassified a few organizations. However, due to a lack of funds it was not possible to increase the number of animals authorized these organizations.

The requests for reclassification indicate that the use made of horses for training purposes in the National Guard is becoming more satisfactory all the time and that the reclassified units are making maximum use of the animals they have on hand.

During the fiscal year 1933 no federally owned animals were procured for the National Guard. However, the replacement of unserviceable Federally owned horses by the transfer of horses rendered surplus by motorization has made it possible for most States to maintain their authorized allowance of animals during the fiscal year, and it is expected they will continue to do so.

COMPENSATION OF HELP FOR CARE OF MATÉRIEL, ANIMALS AND EQUIPMENT

During the fiscal year 1933 it was necessary to reduce the funds expended for the following classes of caretakers from \$2,481,657.96 to \$1,991,192.40, as indicated below:

Animal caretakers.—Reduced from \$75 per month for each 8 animals to \$7 per month per animal.

Motor mechanics caretakers.—Reduced from \$150 per month for each unit having less than four authorized motor vehicles to \$136.36 per month.

Artillery materiel caretakers.—No change. They were provided at the rate of \$75 per month.

Aeroplane mechanics.—Reduced as follows: 1 chief mechanic, from \$225 to \$218.17 per month; 1 assistant aeroplane mechanic, from \$175 to \$163.33 per month; 8 aeroplane mechanics, from total pay not to exceed \$650; to total pay not to exceed \$600 per month.

Even with these reductions the funds available were not sufficient to pay the number authorized under NGR-79. However, the National Guard Bureau was able to provide those necessary for units in the National Guard by administrative action and by keeping the allowance of funds down to the minimum.

HOSPITALIZATION

Hospitalization and medical care of National Guard for injuries and diseases originating at camps and schools has not been entirely satisfactory. The cost of this service has continued to mount over the past 4 years until it has reached an exorbitant figure. Experience has shown that the average cost for hospitalization and medical attendance for men in camp should range from 20 to 30 cents per man in camp; in other words, the total cost for the entire National Guard per annum should be in the neighborhood of \$50,000, whereas it has come to reach approximately \$70,000. The increasing cost has been found to be due to faulty administration on the parts of certain States, a comparatively small number of States being blamable. This matter has been made the subject of a special consideration on the parts of these States in an endeavor to correct the situation.

FIELD TRAINING CAMPS AND TARGET RANGES

Since limited appropriations made it necessary to use all possible means to provide funds for the annual training camps and pay for armory drills, the policy of providing additional small-arms target ranges at or near the home stations of organizations was not continued. There are now 100 applications for such small-arms target ranges at home stations on file at an estimated cost of approximately \$50,000.

Funds as follows were expended for target ranges:

Range keepers.....	\$15, 380. 64
Construction.....	1, 292. 12
Repair.....	25, 256. 24
Rental.....	55, 192. 47

Funds for construction at camps were limited to \$10,000. This meant that only small, absolutely essential projects could be undertaken.

Maintenance and repairs were held to the very minimum consistent with keeping the camps in reasonably fair condition. The cost of repairs and upkeep will increase rapidly, due to curtailment of expenses during the past 2 years and of necessary replacements required in the case of temporary structures which are deteriorating rapidly.

Funds expended on field training camps are as follows:

Construction.....	\$10, 414. 43
Repairs.....	101, 562. 57

With the exceptions of the District of Columbia, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, and Nevada all States have training camps within their borders.

In the belief that funds will be made available under the provisions of title II, section 202, National Industrial Recovery Act, to assist in the relief of the unemployment situation, there have been compiled projects for construction and reconditioning at camps in the sum of \$5,226,995, based on applications from 48 States and Territories. This list is being revised to include only those projects which are sound and useful. Some of the projects, such as warehouses, will be of the self-liquidating type, transportation costs being saved through the ability to store at camp organizational matériel not required during the armory training period. Plans and specifications for some of the projects have been prepared and reviewed, and work is being continued until all plans and specifications shall have been completed.

CAMPS USED BY NATIONAL GUARD TROOPS IN THE TRAINING
SEASON 1932

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.

TABLE No. XIX.—*Training camps used by the National Guard*

	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 1932
	FIRST CORPS AREA				
1	Connecticut.....	Niantic.....	Ex.N.G.	O.S.	3,887
2	do.....	Trumbull Field, Groton.....	Ex.N.G.	O.S.	130
3	Maine.....	Camp Keyes.....	Ex.N.G.	O.S.	1,380
4	do.....	Fort Williams.....	C	O.U.S.	670
5	do.....	Bangor.....	Ex.N.G.	L.U.S.	630
6	Massachusetts.....	Fort Devens.....	C	O.U.S.	8,845
7	do.....	Marston's Mills.....	Ex.N.G.	L.U.S.	140
8	do.....	South Sandwich.....	Ex.N.G.	L.U.S.	315
9	New Hampshire.....	Rye Beach.....	Ex.N.G.	L.U.S.	776
10	do.....	Webster.....	Ex.N.G.	L.U.S.	283
11	Rhode Island.....	Quonsett Point.....	Ex.N.G.	O.S.	455
12	Vermont.....	Vermont State Camp.....	Ex.N.G.	O.S.	1,162
13	New York.....	Fort H. G. Wright.....	C	O.U.S.	2,390
14	do.....	Fort Terry.....	C	O.U.S.	405
	SECOND CORPS AREA				
15	Delaware.....	Bethany Beach.....	Ex.N.G.	O.S.	777
16	New Jersey.....	Camp Dix.....	C	O.U.S.	111
17	do.....	Fort Hancock.....	C	O.U.S.	63
18	do.....	Sea Girt.....	Ex.N.G.	O.S.	4,205
19	New York.....	Fort Ontario.....	Ex.N.G.	O.U.S.	2,170
20	do.....	Peekskill.....	Ex.N.G.	O.S.	12,484
21	do.....	Pine Camp.....	Ex.N.G.	O.U.S.	4,764
22	Puerto Rico.....	Arecibo.....	Ex.N.G.	L.U.S.	1,483
	THIRD CORPS AREA				
23	Maryland.....	Cascade.....	Ex.N.G.	O.S.	2,907
24	do.....	Frederick.....	Ex.N.G.	L.S.	110
25	do.....	Fort Geo. G. Meade.....	C	O.U.S.	167
26	Pennsylvania.....	Carlisle Barracks.....	C	O.U.S.	374
27	do.....	Middletown.....	C	O.U.S.	123
28	do.....	Mount Gretna.....	Ex.N.G.	O.S.	8,103
29	do.....	Tobyhanna.....	Ex.N.G.	O.U.S.	4,243
30	Virginia.....	Fort Monroe.....	C	O.U.S.	898
31	do.....	State rifle range.....	Ex.N.G.	O.S.	3,243
	FOURTH CORPS AREA				
32	Alabama.....	Fort McClellan.....	C	O.U.S.	3,012
33	Florida.....	Fort Barrancas.....	C	O.U.S.	2,261
34	do.....	Camp J. C. R. Foster.....	Ex.N.G.	O.S. & U.S.	2,512
35	do.....	Key West Barracks.....	C	O.U.S.	395
36	Georgia.....	Fort Oglethorpe.....	C	O.U.S.	1,455
37	Louisiana.....	Camp Beauregard.....	Ex.N.G.	O.S. & U.S.	3,842
38	Mississippi.....				
39	North Carolina.....	Fort Bragg.....	C	O.U.S.	753
40	do.....	Camp Glenn.....	Ex.N.G.	O.S. & U.S.	1,132
41	South Carolina.....	Camp Jackson.....	Ex.N.G.	O.U.S.	4,508
42	do.....	Fort Moultrie.....	C	O.U.S.	1,252
43	Tennessee.....	Camp Peay.....	Ex.N.G.	L.S.	1,412
	FIFTH CORPS AREA				
44	Indiana.....				
45	Kentucky.....	Fort Knox.....	Ex.N.G.	O.U.S.	9,165
46	Ohio.....	Camp Perry.....	Ex.N.G.	O.S.	7,261
47	West Virginia.....	Camp Dawson.....	Ex.N.G.	O.S.	740
48	do.....	Point Pleasant.....	Ex.N.G.	L.S.	1,089
	SIXTH CORPS AREA				
49	Illinois.....	Camp Grant.....	Ex.N.G.	O.U.S.	8,466
50	Michigan.....	Camp Grayling.....	Ex.N.G.	O.S.	4,621
51	Wisconsin.....	Camp McCoy.....	C	O.U.S.	1,242
52	do.....	Camp Williams.....	Ex.N.G.	O.S.	3,517

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TABLE No. XIX.—*Training camps used by the National Guard—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 1932
SEVENTH CORPS AREA				
53 Arkansas	Camp Pike	Ex.N.G.	O.U.S.	1,306
54 Iowa	Camp Dodge	Ex.N.G.	O.S. & U.S.	3,114
55 Kansas	Fort Riley	C	O.U.S.	4,081
56 Minnesota	Camp Ripley	Ex.N.G.	O.S. & U.S.	5,220
57 Missouri	Camp Clark	Ex.N.G.	O.U.S.	2,866
58 Nebraska	Ashland	Ex.N.G.	O.S. & U.S.	1,742
59 North Dakota	Devils Lake	Ex.N.G.	O.S.	1,172
60 South Dakota	Rapid City	Ex.N.G.	O.U.S.	1,260
EIGHTH CORPS AREA				
61 Arizona	Flagstaff	Ex.N.G.	O.U.S.	1,056
62 Colorado	Golden	Ex.N.G.	O.S.	1,620
63 New Mexico	Las Vegas	Ex.N.G.	O.S.	1,003
64 Oklahoma	Fort Sill	C	O.U.S.	5,452
65 Texas	Mineral Wells	Ex.N.G.	O.S.	1,035
66 do	Palacios	Ex.N.G.	O.S.	7,201
67 do	Fort Bliss	C	O.U.S.	76
NINTH CORPS AREA				
68 California	Capitola	Ex.N.G.	L.S.	709
69 do	Fort MacArthur	C	O.U.S.	415
70 do	San Luis Obispo	Ex.N.G.	O.S.	5,415
71 Idaho	Boise Barracks	Ex.N.G.	O.U.S.	1,273
72 Montana	Fort William H. Harrison	Ex.N.G.	O.U.S.	1,149
73 Oregon	Clatsop	Ex.N.G.	L.S.	2,372
74 do	Fort Stevens	Ex.N.G.	O.U.S.	646
75 Utah	W. G. Williams	Ex.N.G.	L.S. & O.U.S.	1,410
76 Washington	Fort Lewis	C	O.U.S.	149
77 do	Camp Murray	Ex.N.G.	O.S. & U.S.	2,354
78 do	Fort Worden	C	O.U.S.	241
79 Wyoming	Pole Mountain	Ex.N.G.	O.U.S.	578
HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT				
80 Hawaii	Schofield Barracks	C	O.U.S.	647
81 do	Paukukalo	Ex.N.G.	O.S.	715
82 do	Honolulu	Ex.N.G.	O.S.	24
Total				182,629

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS

		Number of camps
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)	24
	Organized Reserves	
	Reserve Officers' Training Corps	
	Citizens' Military Training Camps	
Ex.N.G.	Camps used exclusively by National Guard	56
O.S.	Owned by State or Territory	23
O.U.S.	Owned by United States	37
L.S.	Leased by State or Territory	5
L.U.S.	Leased by United States	6
O.S. and U.S.	Owned by State and United States	7
L.S. and O.U.S.	Leased by State and owned by United States	1

ESTIMATES FOR FIELD TRAINING

The policies covering the operation and maintenance of field training camps are contained in Militia Bureau Circular 25 A-21, 1930. Observance of these policies by all concerned has been a large factor in reducing the work on estimates by both the National Guard Bureau and the States.

Camp estimates are due in the Bureau by January 1 of the training year for which intended. This requirement, which first became effective for the training year 1931, reduced the peak load of the camp section and would have made possible the issuance of training authorities and reservations of funds and the return of approved estimates to the States from 2 to 4 months prior to the opening dates of the 1933 camps, if appropriations for field training for the fiscal year 1934 had been available as usual.

The late date on which the appropriations for the fiscal year 1934 were made available to the National Guard Bureau caused a corresponding delay in the issue of training authorities and reservations of funds which, in turn, caused much uneasiness on the part of the State authorities and additional correspondence and expensive telegraphic communication.

The system of handling camp estimates is satisfactory and will assure the receipt of training authorities and reservations of funds by the States in ample time for any necessary preparation for camps except under such unusual conditions as outlined above.

HISTORIES OF NATIONAL GUARD ORGANIZATIONS

In last year's annual report it was stated that "an effort is now being made to encourage those units which have not done so, to complete their histories and to forward them for approval." Each unit which had not in the previous year made progress was requested to take steps to complete its history. As the last letters to this effect were not forwarded to organizations until the second half of the fiscal year 1933, the majority of the histories approved up to June 30, 1933, does not represent the results of this effort. Those approved include six of color- or standard-bearing organizations. It is expected that many of the 29 color- or standard-bearing organizations which had not completed their histories in 1932-33 will be able to do so in the coming fiscal year.

COATS OF ARMS AND DISTINCTIVE INSIGNIA

On the basis of histories thus submitted, 6 coats of arms, 19 distinctive insignia or badges, and 3 fuselage devices have been approved during the fiscal year just closed, leaving 29 units still lacking coats of arms and 6 observation squadrons without fuselage devices.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER OFFICES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT

The sections of the offices of The Adjutant General, the Army War College, and the Quartermaster General concerned, in common with the Historical Section, National Guard Bureau, with the histories and with the coats of arms and other devices for National Guard organizations, have maintained unbroken the long traditions of courteous and friendly cooperation.

HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

The increased importance of the National Guard in the scheme of national defense and the increasing demands for information regarding its function and history have led to the need for data from which its

historical development may be traced. The Historical Section, Regulations Division, has, therefore, begun to take steps to collect lists of books and documents from which histories of units of the National Guard in the various States and Territories, or of the guard as a whole, may be written. The American Historical Association has been consulted, and preliminary steps have been taken to organize the task of collecting a list of source materials in the different States. A bibliography of this kind will be of utility to the National Guard in each State, or as a whole, and to historians, political scientists, and other scholars generally.

TEXAS CAVALRY MEDAL

Of the 6,000 medals authorized by Congress for members of the Texas Cavalry brigades organized but never called into Federal Service during the World War, only 536 have been distributed to date. Efforts to stimulate applications by means of wide publicity have led to only a slight increase in the number distributed—20 for the past fiscal year as against 15 for the previous year.

PRESS RELATIONS AND PUBLICITY

Throughout the country during the past year the National Guard has received favorable publicity from newspapers and periodicals. National Guard unit commanders are conscious of the public interest in the activities of their organizations and the importance of information in competent quarters.

The National Guard Bureau is committed to the policy of the utmost cooperation with the public press.

NATIONAL GUARD REGULATIONS

Few changes have been made in National Guard Regulations during the fiscal year 1933 and only those that were found to be necessary. However, the changes in the National Defense Act which became effective June 15, last, will require a considerable revision in the regulations in the coming year.

LEGISLATION

In addition to the annual appropriations act and the economy acts, a bill amending the National Defense Act and effecting the status of the National Guard was passed and approved by the President on June 15, 1933, and regulations are now being prepared for distribution to the guard. Legislation affecting hospitalization and caretakers is still pending.

LEGAL MATTERS

The usual legal opinions were rendered by the Judge Advocate General's Department representative on duty in the Bureau. There arose in addition many questions involved in the administration of the economy acts and the Revenue Act of 1932, insofar as these acts affected National Guard personnel and contracts for purchase of

certain articles for its use. Reference to the Judge Advocate General or the Comptroller General for specific decisions was necessary in but a few cases.

CONCLUSION

In concluding this report it is my desire to state that the National Guard finishes this year in the best condition of its long history. It has been a successful year and a satisfactory one, well deserved because fully earned. Never has the guard contained a higher class of personnel; never have standards of every character been higher; and never has its all-around efficiency been at so high a point.

Steadily year by year this development has continued until the present level has been reached, and with the sound belief of the National Guard in itself and its value to the State and Nation, and under the able and loyal leadership of its commanders and enjoying the solid support and confidence of the people in general, the future holds much in store. From time to time there will be obstacles in its path and problems to meet, but they will be overcome as in the past.

It shall be my purpose to continue with the present policies which have proven sound and proper for the best interests of the National Guard and under which it has prospered.

GEORGE E. LEACH,
Major General,
Chief, National Guard Bureau.

[illegible]

Strength of the National Guard as of June 30, 1933

[illegible]

[illegible]

Statement of amounts expended and obligated under National Guard Bureau appropriations,

State, corps areas, and bureaus	Forage	Caretakers	Expenses, camps of instruction, field and supplemental training						Military service schools	Pay of disbursing officers	General expenses, equipment, and instruction, National Guard															Travel of officers and noncommissioned connection with the		
	Project No. 1	Project No. 2	Project No. 3	Project No. 4	Project No. 5	Project No. 6	Project No. 7	Project No. 8	Project No. 9	Project No. 10	Project No. 11	Project No. 12	Project No. 13	Project No. 14	Project No. 15	Project No. 16	Project No. 17	Project No. 18	Project No. 19	Project No. 20	Project No. 21	Project No. 22	Project No. 23	Project No. 24	Project No. 25			
	Forage, bedding, horse shoes, and veterinary services, etc.	Employment of caretakers	June, July, August, and September field training camps	Command post exercises	Construction and maintenance, concurrent camps	Construction work at training camps	Maintenance and repair work at training camps	Expenses, selected officers and enlisted men, military service schools	Pay of property and disbursing officers for the United States	Pay of officers on duty in the National Guard Bureau	Employment of range keepers	Target range leases	Target range construction	Target range maintenance and repair	Alteration and renovation, articles of the uniform	Maintenance of organizational equipment	Gas and oil for armory training	Office equipment and supplies, etc.	Intrastate transportation, etc.	Pay and expenses of Air Corps officers injured during armory drills	Miscellaneous expenses	Expenses of correspondence courses	Pay of Air Corps officers on duty with the Regular Army	Travel in connection with visits of instruction	Travel in connection with camps of instruction	Travel in connection with change of station		
First Corps Area	\$53,261.14	\$181,613.41	\$334,626.49		\$9,275.82		\$3,950.94	\$27,107.55	\$9,300.00		\$1,255.00	\$12,990.72		\$365.20	\$16,164.98	\$6,214.14	\$13,793.63	\$1,052.41	\$2,052.09		\$429.99			\$2,007.00	\$4,455.21			
Connecticut	8,710.91	40,230.03	196,246.60				3,950.94	5,770.88	1,800.00			400.00	525.00			3,775.46	1,441.89	5,691.57	217.47	290.42		39.51		403.11	889.01			
Maine	4,381.70	21,011.09	114,946.51		550.22			3,450.59	1,600.00		300.00					2,426.00	1,100.75	128.90	203.37		12.81			417.90	525.62			
Massachusetts	31,553.25	77,080.65	433,819.99		8,184.72			12,353.80	3,000.00			11,467.81		365.20	7,682.13	2,852.51	6,696.30	482.05	785.00		185.77			439.66	1,872.86			
New Hampshire		15,882.79	44,892.04					1,435.04	900.00							161.62	197.20	736.92	35.50	112.25		20.68		193.75	135.76			
Rhode Island	8,603.29	27,408.85	92,067.51		540.88			966.44	1,200.00		300.00					955.80	291.79	449.94	84.99	585.92		163.50		205.68	600.13			
Vermont			52,053.84					3,130.20	500.00		285.00	997.91			1,163.97	210.00	90.00	18.45	278.50		7.69			346.90	390.69			
Unapportioned	11.99																	10.68							40.81			
Second Corps Area	118,696.82	287,583.87	1,423,826.65		4,751.19		25,743.73	39,528.40	7,800.00		1,076.26	6,059.27	\$794.10	8,660.14	16,992.57	11,993.10	17,483.32	1,038.17	4,803.29	\$500.00	2,032.21			5,032.50	9,573.85			
Delaware		17,053.40	27,459.04		51.66		696.00	636.27	900.00		461.26	491.00		475.26	4,384.00	1,227.80	360.00	7.81			10.27			240.03	103.53			
New Jersey	41,029.53	62,154.74	245,244.72		92.66			10,185.77	2,110.00		615.00	5,568.27	794.90	7,884.88	11,477.57	10,270.30	7,624.00	269.42	1,409.67	200.00	77.42			720.69	1,883.39			
New York	77,777.29	208,375.73	1,098,824.86		4,606.78		25,047.73	26,933.02	3,600.00					300.00	1,131.00	495.00	9,423.32	735.28	3,193.62		115.52			2,887.35	6,883.71			
Puerto Rico			51,298.03					1,773.34	1,200.00								46.00	16.02	200.00					1,009.60	397.45			
Unapportioned																	9.64							174.83	303.31			
Third Corps Area	105,865.20	239,057.50	1,031,133.59		1,242.73	\$567.08	14,396.03	25,601.65	7,200.00		2,603.50	3,243.15		3,593.89	16,474.78	5,270.05	14,492.00	1,687.11	5,696.68	68.76	84.51			6,862.39	7,816.63			
District of Columbia		3,248.45	44,997.24			667.08	10,311.18	322.65	900.00		200.00				956.81	140.31	222.97	14.42			94				460.85			
Maryland	11,160.63	32,477.64	159,863.34				1,422.79	5,568.44	1,500.00			16.66		1,063.00	3,382.65	559.45	5,500.00	81.92	25.00		17.48			888.76	1,405.76			
Pennsylvania	79,720.98	177,936.60	624,678.32		906.78		1,422.79	16,195.99	3,000.00		2,156.00	1,836.66		1,375.89	8,899.53	3,692.37	8,534.82	536.59	4,505.92	68.76	48.93			3,696.05	4,380.87			
Virginia	14,172.31	25,394.81	201,594.09		245.95		2,662.06	3,514.57	1,800.00		247.50	1,389.83		955.00	3,235.39	877.92	234.21	464.43	838.40		17.16			2,277.68	1,557.53			
Unapportioned	811.28																	(10.29)										
Fourth Corps Area	79,530.38	223,780.01	1,182,439.08		2,523.49	6,225.54	8,267.28	28,631.31	11,760.00		1,512.50	5,062.51	497.32	3,116.44	13,824.33	5,164.42	12,644.77	1,076.54	3,444.50		288.94			6,997.17	9,462.71			
Alabama	12,056.73	52,647.60	167,817.83		261.00			6,460.24	1,500.00		296.25	851.77			1,323.70	1,039.65	5,419.16	120.82	424.02		66.96			837.57	1,174.23			
Florida	13,352.33	26,275.24	163,915.84				2,358.87	1,893.61	1,500.00		615.00	386.00		112.23	2,391.39	798.70	314.67	93.24	584.77		18.91			936.93	1,567.46			
Georgia	18,145.98	24,517.26	190,771.15		218.00			4,235.54	1,800.00		516.25	840.96			2,340.84	819.58	120.65	238.28	545.50		5.26			908.99	1,560.64			
Louisiana	15,857.92	22,518.83	111,990.57		375.00	6,225.54	1,376.00	3,009.26	1,200.00		45.00				1,601.83	647.41	170.18	438.03	93.95		5.57			640.93	992.99			
Mississippi		6,654.40	109,233.98		148.71			2,580.66	1,200.00				497.22		1,408.50	468.30	463.88	112.26	343.01		110.66			883.41	1,189.81			
North Carolina	7,331.86	35,809.59	181,235.66		995.50			4,296.96	1,800.00		40.00	1,151.00			2,383.21	383.00	1,115.20	380.00	201.04		18.77			1,021.54	1,111.03			
South Carolina	2,575.27	14,610.30	97,477.35				4,182.41	3,085.82	1,200.00																			

obligated under National Guard Bureau appropriations, fiscal year 1933 ¹

14722°—33. (Follow p. 37. No. 2)