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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF *of the* NATIONAL
GUARD BUREAU

1934



UNITED STATES
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WASHINGTON : 1934

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

WAR DEPARTMENT,
NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU,
Washington, June 30, 1934.

To the SECRETARY OF WAR:

The thirty-second annual report of the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, is respectfully submitted herewith. This pamphlet covers the operations of the Bureau from July 1, 1933, to June 30, 1934, inclusive.

INTRODUCTION

The National Guard has shown that it is possible to produce on the basis of an evening drill a week and a fortnight's field training, at relatively small cost, a military organization capable of rendering useful service to the States and to the Nation. As a State force the National Guard has come to be recognized as a real asset in time of disaster or public distress; while as the National Guard of the United States, it is capable of serving, with moderate additional training, as a combat force in time of war. The value of the National Guard has come to be so widely appreciated and service in its ranks has become so popular that, were the authority and the funds granted, its strength, on the same high plane of personnel, could be doubled immediately.

Administration, on a high general level, has come to be routine and almost automatic. The outstanding recent developments have been an increasingly high quality of personnel and continued improvement in training; so much so that temporary reductions in appropriations and other handicaps imposed as a result of recent economic disturbances have not appreciably lowered standards of efficiency.

National policy required that the number of authorized drills on a pay basis be cut 25 percent. So great was the loyalty of the citizen-soldiers and so genuine their interest in their work that the troops donated their time to make possible the normal number of drills. Reductions in pay inflicted hardships in many cases, complicated the work, and increased the hazards of paymasters. In many cases Regular Army instructors were withdrawn for duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps, or could not be given funds for visits of instruction. Except in the case of correspondence courses, which suffered, the troops carried on their own instruction. The reduction in the ammunition allowances was met by the introduction of the artillery trainer and a wider use of subcaliber weapons and other economical training devices or methods. Changing artillery from horse-drawn to truck-drawn units effected savings in training time as well as in money. The National Guard unexpectedly forced to operate under

conditions of uncertainty and to adapt itself quickly to changing conditions, met the test successfully, found in it a wholesome exercise, and proved its intelligence, loyalty, adaptability, and high morale.

ADMINISTRATION

On June 30, 1934, there were 29 officers on duty in the Bureau, including 5 National Guard officers—the Chief of the Bureau, who holds a commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps, and 4 officers who hold commissions in the National Guard of the United States, whose details are specifically authorized by law. Fifteen officers terminated their duties and twelve joined during the fiscal year.

The civilian force on the same date consisted of a total of 80 employees, 76 clerical and 4 custodial, a reduction of 3 clerks compared with the number reported last year.

All current work of the Bureau was practically up to date at the close of the fiscal year, notwithstanding the fact that certain phases of the work have increased materially due to requirements of the act of Congress approved June 15, 1933, further amending the National Defense Act of 1920, with respect to the National Guard of the United States.

During the year the Bureau handled 320,127 pieces of mail, and distributed to the National Guard during the same period approximately 510,100 publications and 3,205,930 blank forms.

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU PERSONNEL

On June 30, 1934, the following-named officers were on duty in the National Guard Bureau:

- Maj. Gen. George E. Leach, Chief, National Guard Bureau.
- Col. Edgar A. Fry, Infantry, Executive Officer.
- Col. William A. Smedberg, Jr., Cavalry.
- Col. Henry H. Rutherford, Medical Corps.
- Col. John S. Fair, Cavalry.
- Col. Fred H. Turner, Infantry.
- Lt. Col. Charles L. Mitchell, Infantry.
- Lt. Col. Arthur E. Ahrends, Infantry.
- Lt. Col. Martyn H. Shute, Infantry.
- Lt. Col. J. M. Scammell, Infantry, N.G.U.S. (California National Guard).
- Lt. Col. Herold J. Weiler, Field Artillery, N.G.U.S. (Texas National Guard).
- Lt. Col. John S. Shetler, Quartermaster Corps, N.G.U.S. (Ohio National Guard).
- Lt. Col. Charles K. Wing, Coast Artillery Corps.
- Maj. Albert S. Peake, Infantry.
- Maj. Edward G. McCormick, Infantry.
- Maj. James A. Dorst, Corps of Engineers.
- Maj. Lawrence B. Weeks, Coast Artillery Corps.
- Maj. Lathe B. Row, Infantry.
- Maj. Ralph P. Cousins, Air Corps.
- Maj. Leon E. Ryder, Signal Corps.
- Maj. Robert W. Daniels, Ordnance Department.
- Maj. Harold C. Fellows, Cavalry.

Maj. Gerald B. O'Grady, Infantry, N.G.U.S. (New Jersey National Guard).

Capt. Alexander C. Doyle, Quartermaster Corps.

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

Capt. Clarence C. Park, Field Artillery.

Capt. Frank M. Moore, Infantry.

Capt. Richard F. Lussier, Infantry.

Capt. Charles M. Cummings, Air Corps.

The following-named officers terminated their connections with the National Guard Bureau during the fiscal year:

Col. William H. Waldron, Infantry.

Col. Harry LaT. Cavanaugh, Cavalry.

Col. A. Owen Seaman, Quartermaster Corps.

Col. Albert L. Culbertson, Infantry, N.G.U.S. (Illinois National Guard).

Lt. Col. Oliver S. Wood, Infantry.

Lt. Col. Herman Kobbe, Cavalry.

Lt. Col. Hiram W. Taylor, Finance Department, N.G.U.S. (New York National Guard).

Maj. Gordon H. McCoy, Field Artillery.

Maj. James A. Pickering, Field Artillery.

Maj. Christian G. Foltz, Coast Artillery Corps.

Maj. Albert Tucker, Infantry.

Maj. Edwin J. O'Hara, Finance Department.

Capt. Vincent J. Meloy, Air Corps.

Capt. Allen F. Grum, Ordnance Department.

First Lt. Patrick F. Craig, Chemical Warfare Service.

PERSONNEL OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

OFFICERS, ACTIVE NATIONAL GUARD

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, was amended in the Appropriations Act for 1935 so as to permit the appointment of retired Regular Army personnel in the National Guard provided such persons were not retired for disability or age.

At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, there were 14,387 positions authorized in the active National Guard. The number of officers and warrant officers was 13,507, leaving 870 vacancies for officers and 9 for warrant officers.

The distribution of commissioned strength by arms and services and grades is shown in table I below; promotions in table II (there were five demotions during the fiscal year); and separations in table III.

REPORT OF CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

TABLE I.—Total commissioned strength of the National Guard on June 30, 1934

Arms and services	Major gen- erals	Briga- dier gen- erals	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colo- nels	Majors	Cap- tains	First lieu- tenants	Second lieu- tenants	Total
Line.....	17	58							75
Adjutant General's Depart- ment.....		18	9	29	31	13	15	1	116
Air Corps.....				9	19	85	150	133	396
Cavalry.....			21	22	65	230	246	196	780
Chaplains.....				9	64	110	32		215
Chemical Warfare Service.....				13	4	2			19
Coast Artillery:									
Antiaircraft.....			7	9	20	115	98	101	350
Harbor defense and trac- tor-drawn.....			8	12	35	148	156	153	512
Engineers.....			15	17	35	131	155	111	464
Field Artillery.....			53	63	142	773	806	919	2,756
Finance Department.....				20	4	7			31
Infantry.....			98	154	421	1,623	1,562	1,607	5,465
Judge Advocate General's Department.....			2	30	27	24	1		84
Medical Department:									
Medical Corps.....			16	28	241	565	132		982
Dental Corps.....					14	194	19		227
Veterinary Corps.....					13	81	10	3	107
Medical Administrative Corps.....						89	22	8	119
Ordnance Department.....				28	16	27		10	81
Quartermaster Corps.....			4	57	73	122	84	60	400
Signal Corps.....				19	1	20	51	39	130
Total.....	17	76	233	519	1,225	4,359	3,539	3,341	13,309
Warrant officers.....									198
Cornet.....									1
Grand total.....									13,508

TABLE II.—Promotions in the active National Guard of commissioned officers during the fiscal year 1934 (figures show grade from which promoted)

Arms and services	Briga- dier generals	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colonels	Majors	Cap- tains	First lieuten- ants	Second lieuten- ants	Total
Line.....	2							2
Adjutant General's Department.....		1	1	4	3	2	1	12
Air Corps.....				2	3	10	27	42
Cavalry.....				2	5	20	34	61
Chaplains.....				2	17	3		22
Coast Artillery.....			1	1	1	19	27	49
Engineers.....			1	2	4	11	16	34
Field Artillery.....			2	8	15	71	111	207
Finance Department.....						2		2
Infantry.....		4	7	17	34	115	224	401
Judge Advocate General's Depart- ment.....			2	2		1		5
Medical Department:								
Medical Corps.....			1	2	12	26		41
Dental Corps.....					2	8		10
Veterinary Corps.....					2	4		6
Medical Administrative Corps.....						5	2	7
Ordnance Department.....			1		1	1		3
Quartermaster Corps.....				4	3	4	7	18
Signal Corps.....				1	1	1	6	9
Total.....	2	5	16	47	103	303	455	931

TABLE III.—*Separations in the active National Guard of commissioned and warrant officers during the fiscal year 1934*

Arms and services	Major generals	Briga- dier generals	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colonels	Majors	Cap- tains	First lieuten- ants	Second lieuten- ants	Totals
Line.....	2	4							6
Adjutant General's Depart- ment.....			3	2	3	1	1		10
Air Corps.....				2	3	5	9	13	32
Cavalry.....			1	1	2	17	21	25	67
Chaplains.....				2	1	12	4		19
Chemical Warfare Service.....				1					1
Coast Artillery.....			1		1	10	16	31	59
Engineers.....			1	1	2	11	18	9	42
Field Artillery.....			3	4	9	52	61	126	255
Finance Department.....				2					2
Infantry.....			5	10	21	119	150	165	470
Judge Advocate General's Department.....			1	3	1	4			9
Medical Department:									
Medical Corps.....			1	1	15	42	21		80
Dental Corps.....					2	12	3		17
Veterinary Corps.....						27	4	1	32
Medical Administrative Corps.....						10	1	1	12
Ordnance Department.....					1	1			2
Quartermaster Corps.....				3	6	9	6	4	28
Signal Corps.....						2	7	1	10
Total.....	2	4	16	32	67	334	322	376	1,152
Warrant officers.....									24
Grand total.....									1,177

INACTIVE NATIONAL GUARD

As a result of the act of June 15, 1933, the National Guard Reserve is replaced by the Inactive National Guard which is limited to the Federally recognized personnel, commissioned and enlisted, who have been transferred to or enlisted in the Inactive National Guard, and who are or may be assigned to war vacancies in active and inactive units. Allotted units whose organization has not been authorized are included in the Inactive National Guard.

General Orders No. 3, War Department, 1934, appointed as officers in the National Guard of the United States all officers of the National Guard Reserve for whom there was a war vacancy to which State authorities would assign them. Acceptance of this appointment required a new oath of office and a statement by the State adjutant general that there was a vacancy in an allotted unit to which the officer could be assigned. The status of these officers then changed from the National Guard Reserve to the Inactive National Guard.

It is expected that approximately 1,000 officers of the National Guard Reserve will accept appointments in the National Guard of the United States and be assigned to war vacancies and thereby pass into the Inactive National Guard. The Federal recognition of all surplus National Guard Reserve officers will be withdrawn as of October 31, 1934, the date on which appointments in the National Guard of the United States, made by General Orders No. 3, War Department, 1934, are to be regarded as withdrawn.

On June 30, 1934, there were in the Inactive National Guard (National Guard Reserve) 21,987 enlisted men. Of this number 11,168 were assigned and 10,819 were unassigned.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL IN THE OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS, AND THE NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES

On June 30, 1934, there were 10,467 National Guard officers and 954 enlisted men holding commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps, and

211 officers and 6 enlisted men holding commissions in the National Guard of the United States.

Under the provisions of the act of June 15, 1933, amending the National Defense Act, all National Guard officers and those National Guard enlisted men who hold commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps and for whom war vacancies exist in their present grades and arms, were appointed in the National Guard of the United States by General Orders No. 3, War Department, April 4, 1934. The acceptance by a National Guard officer or an enlisted man of a new appointment in the National Guard of the United States terminates the previous appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Appointments in the National Guard of the United States for officers Federally recognized subsequent to April 4, 1934, and of enlisted men of the National Guard as officers in the National Guard of the United States, are being withheld pending the release of appropriate Army regulations.

Table IV shows the National Guard personnel holding commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps, by arms and services, and grades.

TABLE IV.—National Guard personnel in the Officer's Reserve Corps

Arms and services	Major generals	Briga- dier generals	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colonels	Majors	Cap- tains	First lieuten- ants	Second lieuten- ants	Total
OFFICERS									
Line.....	11	49							60
Adjutant General's Depart- ment.....		17	4	24	15	8	8	1	77
Air Corps.....				7	12	66	105	100	290
Cavalry.....			17	19	59	192	193	143	623
Chaplains.....				7	42	97	22		168
Chemical Warfare Service.....				10	3			1	14
Coast Artillery.....			13	19	48	224	200	180	684
Engineers.....			12	14	32	109	132	74	373
Field Artillery.....			42	49	113	635	619	648	2,106
Finance Department.....				16	2	1			19
Infantry.....			80	118	350	1,389	1,220	1,211	4,368
Judge Advocate General's Department.....			1	22	18	16	1		58
Medical Department:									
Medical Corps.....			14	25	193	451	96		779
Dental Corps.....					13	160	13		186
Veterinary Corps.....					11	69	8	2	90
Medical Administrative Corps.....						78	18	5	101
Military Intelligence.....								1	1
Ordnance Department.....			4	17	13	19		8	61
Quartermaster Corps.....			4	42	53	94	66	53	312
Signal Corps.....				18	1	17	42	18	96
Specialist.....						1			1
Total.....	11	66	191	407	978	3,626	2,743	2,445	10,467
ENLISTED MEN									
Adjutant General's Depart- ment.....								4	4
Air Corps.....								2	2
Cavalry.....							2	97	99
Chemical Warfare Service.....							1	7	8
Coast Artillery.....							2	51	53
Engineers.....						1		34	35
Field Artillery.....						1	4	129	134
Finance Department.....						1		1	2
Infantry.....						5	20	491	516
Medical Department:									
Medical Corps.....							6		6
Dental Corps.....							4		4
Medical Administrative Corps.....							2	38	40
Military Intelligence.....								2	2
Ordnance Department.....								5	5
Quartermaster Corps.....						1	1	35	37
Signal Corps.....							2	5	7
Total.....						9	44	901	954
Grand total.....	11	66	191	407	978	3,635	2,787	3,346	11,421

Table V shows the National Guard personnel holding commissions in the National Guard of the United States, by arms and service, and grades.

TABLE V.—*National Guard personnel in the National Guard of the United States*

Arms and services	Major generals	Briga- dier generals	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colonels	Majors	Cap- tains	First lieuten- ants	Second lieuten- ants	Total
OFFICERS									
Line.....	6	8							14
Adjutant General's Depart- ment.....					2	2	2		6
Air Corps.....					1	5	6	12	24
Cavalry.....					1			2	3
Chaplains.....					2	1	1		4
Chemical Warfare Service.....				1	1	1			3
Coast Artillery.....			1	1	3	14	12	14	45
Field Artillery.....				1	2	2	5	5	15
Finance Department.....				2		2			4
Infantry.....			5	7	4	17	11	10	54
Judge Advocate General's Department.....				1	1	2			4
Medical Department:									
Medical Corps.....				1	3	3			7
Dental Corps.....						1			1
Veterinary Corps.....						1			1
Ordnance Department.....				2	1	3			6
Quartermaster Corps.....				4	3	8	1	3	19
Signal Corps.....				1					1
Total.....	6	8	6	21	24	62	38	46	211
ENLISTED MEN									
Cavalry.....								2	2
Infantry.....								4	4
Total.....								6	6
Grand total.....	6	8	6	21	24	62	38	52	217

NATIONAL GUARD REGISTER

It is now 3 years since the National Guard Register has been published. While all changes in personnel or their status, or of units and their histories are recorded in this Bureau, the present edition of the Register is obsolete insofar as the National Guard or the public are concerned.

A revised edition has become necessary and will be published as soon as funds can be made available for this purpose.

ORGANIZATION

The total National Guard allotment includes 1,027 headquarters and 3,962 units, of which 187 headquarters and 775 units are inactive. Of the inactive allotment, 75 headquarters and 293 units are now considered essential for peace-time training and should be organized as soon as conditions permit. The authorized strength of the National Guard has not been increased since 1930. However, as a result of careful administration and effective recruiting plans, the organization of a few additional headquarters and units, within the allotted strength, was found feasible.

In accordance with a number of recommendations from National Guard authorities, new tables of organization for service companies of infantry and mobile artillery regiments are being prepared. The new tables, if approved, will have the effect of authorizing organiza-

tion and training of the administrative staff section separately from the remainder of the service company or battery.

Minor improvements in organization and location of units have been effected by disbandment, conversion, redesignation, and reorganization. Conversions of horse-drawn field artillery initiated during the fiscal year 1933 were made effective, and that of the remainder of the light field artillery to truck-drawn is contemplated when motor equipment to be provided from Public Works funds is made available.

New National Guard Tables of Organization Nos. 81 and 82 were approved by the War Department November 2, 1933, and became effective March 1, 1934. These tables have the effect of eliminating the laboratory section from the medical regiment, and incorporating the personnel of the division surgeon's office in the organization of the headquarters and the service company of the medical regiment.

TABLE VI.—*National Guard Divisions—Infantry and Cavalry units federally recognized to June 30, 1934*

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, 156 ¹

Division	Strength	Headquarters detachments	Special troops	Infantry	Field Artillery	Engineers	Division aviation	Medical regiments	Train	Total	Percent complete
Twenty-sixth.....	7,688	1	6	78	29	8	3	5	6	136	87.1
Twenty-seventh.....	8,179	1	8	78	35	8	3	11	7	151	96.7
Twenty-eighth.....	8,468	1	8	78	36	8	3	9	7	150	96.1
Twenty-ninth.....	7,818	1	4	78	35	8	3	6	-----	135	86.5
Thirtieth.....	8,023	1	6	78	35	8	3	6	3	140	89.7
Thirty-first.....	7,926	1	6	78	36	8	3	2	6	140	89.7
Thirty-second.....	7,334	1	8	78	32	-----	3	6	-----	128	82.0
Thirty-third.....	7,408	1	6	78	26	8	3	4	2	128	82.0
Thirty-fourth.....	7,399	1	2	78	32	8	3	2	2	128	82.0
Thirty-fifth.....	7,350	1	3	77	27	8	3	5	7	131	83.9
Thirty-sixth.....	6,912	1	2	77	23	8	3	4	5	123	78.8
Thirty-seventh.....	7,495	1	7	78	23	8	3	10	7	137	87.8
Thirty-eighth.....	7,967	1	5	78	35	8	3	7	5	142	91.0
Fortieth.....	6,696	1	3	77	33	1	3	1	-----	119	76.2
Forty-first.....	6,724	1	1	77	26	7	3	2	1	118	75.6
Forty-third.....	7,838	1	6	78	34	7	3	8	-----	137	87.8
Forty-fourth.....	7,029	1	7	78	23	8	3	5	1	126	80.7
Forty-fifth.....	7,936	1	7	78	35	8	3	6	5	143	91.6
Total.....	136,190	18	95	1,400	555	127	54	99	64	2,412	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, 11; engineer squadrons, 5; armored car squadrons, 3; medical squadrons, 5; division trains, 8; total, 81 ¹]

Division	Strength	Special troops	Cavalry	Field Artillery	Engineers	Armored car squadron	Medical squadron	Train	Total	Percent complete
Twenty-first.....	3,029	-----	48	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	48	55.1
Twenty-second.....	2,538	-----	42	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	42	51.8
Twenty-third.....	2,737	-----	38	5	3	-----	-----	-----	46	56.7
Twenty-fourth.....	2,959	1	40	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	49	60.4
Total.....	11,263	1	168	13	3	-----	-----	-----	185	56.0

¹ These totals include all units in the National Guard, Infantry, and Cavalry divisions, among which are several units not considered essential in time of peace.

TABLE VII.—*Flying time of National Guard aviation units, fiscal year 1934*

Organizations	State	Hours
Thirty-first Division Aviation, One Hundred and Sixth Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	Alabama.....	2, 450. 7
Corps, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Observation Squadron.....	Arkansas.....	1, 716. 5
Fortieth Division Aviation, One Hundred and Fifteenth Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	California.....	1, 498. 7
Forty-fifth Division Aviation, One Hundred and Twentieth Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	Colorado.....	1, 680. 5
Forty-third Division Aviation, One Hundred and Eighteenth Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	Connecticut.....	1, 661. 0
Thirty-third Division Aviation, One Hundred and Eighth Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	Illinois.....	1, 793. 5
Thirty-eighth Division Aviation, One Hundred and Thirteenth Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	Indiana.....	2, 275. 5
Twenty-ninth Division Aviation, One Hundred and Fourth Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	Maryland.....	1, 401. 6
Twenty-sixth Division Aviation, One Hundred and First Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	Massachusetts.....	1, 949. 8
Thirty-second Division Aviation, One Hundred and Seventh Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	Michigan.....	1, 676. 1
Thirty-fourth Division Aviation, One Hundred and Ninth Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	Minnesota.....	1, 257. 1
Thirty-fifth Division Aviation, One Hundred and Tenth Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	Missouri.....	2, 053. 4
Forty-fourth Division Aviation, One Hundred and Nineteenth Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	New Jersey.....	1, 167. 0
Twenty-seventh Division Aviation, One Hundred and Second Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	New York.....	1, 852. 7
Thirty-seventh Division Aviation, One Hundred and Twelfth Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	Ohio.....	1, 614. 2
Twenty-eighth Division Aviation, One Hundred and Third Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	Pennsylvania.....	1, 500. 6
Thirtieth Division Aviation, One Hundred and Fifth Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	Tennessee.....	1, 798. 0
Thirty-sixth Division Aviation, One Hundred and Eleventh Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	Texas.....	1, 895. 2
Forty-first Division Aviation, One Hundred and Sixteenth Observation Squadron and Photo Section.	Washington.....	1, 817. 1
Total.....		33, 059. 2

National Guard flying time by personnel, fiscal year 1934

Personnel Class	Heavier-than-air		Total
	Pilot	Passenger	
51.....	29, 285. 5	10, 205. 0	39, 490. 5
52.....	92. 0	15, 643. 1	15, 735. 1
53.....	577. 6	385. 3	962. 9
Unclassified.....	1. 0		1. 0
Total.....	29, 956. 1	26, 233. 4	56, 189. 5

TABLE VIII.—*Authorized and actual strengths of the National Guard June 30, 1934*

	Authorized June 30, 1934				Actual June 30, 1934				Over or under
	Com-mis-sioned officers	War-rant officers	En-listed men	Aggre-gate	Com-mis-sioned officers	War-rant officers	En-listed men	Aggre-gate	
FIRST CORPS AREA									
Connecticut.....	345	6	4,081	4,432	322	5	4,004	4,331	-101
Maine.....	189	3	2,310	2,502	179	3	2,298	2,480	-22
Massachusetts.....	706	10	8,839	9,555	664	10	8,762	9,436	-119
New Hampshire.....	82	2	1,007	1,091	72	2	978	1,052	-39
Rhode Island.....	167	3	1,832	2,002	162	3	1,828	1,993	-9
Vermont.....	87	1	1,144	1,232	85	1	1,109	1,195	-37
SECOND CORPS AREA									
Delaware.....	59	1	800	860	55	1	763	819	-41
New Jersey.....	396	6	4,642	5,044	356	5	4,510	4,871	-173
New York.....	1,499	22	19,485	21,006	1,400	19	18,692	20,111	-895
Puerto Rico.....	90	1	1,410	1,501	89	1	1,410	1,500	-1
THIRD CORPS AREA									
District of Columbia.....	76	1	983	1,060	68	1	946	1,015	-45
Maryland.....	270	4	3,212	3,486	254	4	3,231	3,489	+3
Pennsylvania.....	900	13	11,132	12,045	840	13	11,007	11,860	-185
Virginia.....	283	4	3,713	4,000	267	4	3,547	3,818	-182
FOURTH CORPS AREA									
Alabama.....	228	2	2,585	2,815	214	2	2,550	2,766	-49
Florida.....	183	3	2,336	2,522	174	3	2,299	2,476	-46
Georgia.....	263	3	3,442	3,708	254	3	3,350	3,607	-101
Louisiana.....	146	2	1,895	2,043	141	1	1,836	1,978	-65
Mississippi.....	174	3	2,107	2,284	158	3	2,079	2,240	-44
North Carolina.....	275	5	3,221	3,501	256	5	3,214	3,475	-26
South Carolina.....	158	2	2,136	2,296	152	2	2,091	2,245	-51
Tennessee.....	212	3	2,391	2,606	204	3	2,302	2,509	-97
FIFTH CORPS AREA									
Indiana.....	388	6	4,540	4,934	346	6	4,460	4,812	-122
Kentucky.....	230	3	2,736	2,969	216	3	2,603	2,822	-147
Ohio.....	666	9	8,153	8,828	639	9	7,956	8,604	-224
West Virginia.....	130	2	1,868	2,000	123	2	1,824	1,949	-51
SIXTH CORPS AREA									
Illinois.....	698	11	8,893	9,602	649	11	8,780	9,440	-162
Michigan.....	368	5	4,252	4,625	342	5	4,205	4,552	-73
Wisconsin.....	360	6	4,392	4,758	344	5	4,424	4,773	+15
SEVENTH CORPS AREA									
Arkansas.....	158	2	2,076	2,236	154	2	2,040	2,196	-40
Iowa.....	269	4	3,489	3,762	266	4	3,395	3,665	-97
Kansas.....	262	4	3,021	3,287	246	4	2,859	3,109	-178
Minnesota.....	382	5	4,663	5,050	352	5	4,679	5,036	-14
Missouri.....	338	5	4,297	4,640	319	5	4,133	4,457	-183
Nebraska.....	123	2	1,643	1,768	121	2	1,623	1,746	-22
North Dakota.....	80	1	1,101	1,182	78	1	1,095	1,174	-8
South Dakota.....	106	2	1,236	1,344	102	2	1,227	1,331	-13
EIGHTH CORPS AREA									
Arizona.....	83	1	1,189	1,273	81	1	1,137	1,219	-54
Colorado.....	165	1	1,717	1,883	151	1	1,672	1,824	-59
New Mexico.....	80	2	959	1,041	75	2	919	996	-45
Oklahoma.....	409	6	4,935	5,350	394	6	4,814	5,214	-136
Texas.....	636	10	7,769	8,415	599	8	7,502	8,109	-306
NINTH CORPS AREA									
California.....	504	7	6,078	6,589	456	6	5,992	6,454	-135
Idaho.....	112	2	1,196	1,310	112	2	1,192	1,306	-4
Montana.....	81	1	1,107	1,189	72	1	1,096	1,169	-20
Nevada.....	8		152	160	8		127	135	-25
Oregon.....	219	3	2,854	3,076	207	3	2,843	3,053	-23
Utah.....	142	2	1,318	1,462	131	2	1,282	1,415	-47
Washington.....	233	3	2,490	2,726	206	3	2,485	2,694	-32
Wyoming.....	55	1	607	663	52	1	580	633	-30
HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT									
Territory of Hawaii.....	110	2	1,606	1,718	102	2	1,534	1,638	-80
Total.....	14,183	208	175,040	189,431	13,309	198	171,284	184,791	-4,640

TABLE No. IX.—Consolidated annual armory inspection report, National Guard, 1934

	1			2			3		4		5			6			7	8		9			10		11		12		13		14		15		16	17
	Strength at date of inspection			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 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—		Average number of drills held during 12 months prior to inspection	General ratings of units		
	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Enlisted personnel with less than 1 year's service	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	322	5	3,969	316	5	3,706	1		2	317	5	3,708	310	5	3,479	1,042	2,621	1,471	24		3	26	1	27		3	14		26	1	72	8	47	S		
Maine	174	3	2,288	173	3	2,102			2	173	3	2,104	172	3	1,888	566	1,803	887	27		12	36	3	35		4	13		23	16	43	7	46	S		
Massachusetts	677	10	8,410	665	10	8,212				665	10	8,212	658	10	7,616	2,514	6,537	4,889	102	2	3	101	6	100		7	18	4	96	11	166	4	45	S		
New Hampshire	74	2	954	73	2	848				73	2	848	70	2	745	181	761	25	15		1	15	1	16		1	15	1	15	1	20		48	S		
Rhode Island	161	3	1,759	157	3	1,628			7	157	3	1,635	152	3	1,486	467	590	640	15		1	16		14		2	11		16		44		47	S		
Vermont	84	1	1,083	79	1	952			1	79	1	953	74	1	860	275	594	539	16		1	17		17			2		16	1	21	1	47	S		
Total	1,492	24	18,443	1,463	24	17,448	1		12	1,464	24	17,460	1,436	24	16,074	5,045	12,906	8,451	199	2	21	211	11	209	13	4	73	5	192	30	366	20	46.6	S		
SECOND CORPS AREA																																				
Delaware	56	1	748	56	1	735			4	56	1	739	56	1	616	179	642		7			6	1	5		2		7				16		46	S	
New Jersey	351	6	4,346	347	6	4,189			1	347	6	4,190	344	6	3,944	1,163	1,454	1,397	42		4	42	4	45		1	12	1	35	11	56	6	48	S		
New York	1,368	20	18,516	1,346	20	17,466	1		5	1,346	20	17,472	1,351	20	16,812	4,825	17,590	17,434	107	1	4	101	11	105		7	44	5	87	25	207	65	47	S		
Puerto Rico	87	1	1,383	84	1	1,322				84	1	1,322	88	1	1,295	233	1,265	1,160	10		17	27		27			1		14	13	7	17	43	S		
Total	1,862	28	24,993	1,833	28	23,712		1	10	1,833	28	23,723	1,839	28	22,667	6,400	20,951	19,991	166	1	25	176	16	182	10	28	64	6	143	49	286	88	46.0	S		
THIRD CORPS AREA																																				
District of Columbia	70	1	911	65	1	765			1	65	1	766	67	1	728	185	961	919	2		1		3		3			3		2	1	24	1	47	S	
Maryland	262	4	3,169	260	4	3,135	1			261	4	3,145	249	4	2,717	776	3,271	3,383	22		1	23		22		1	4	1	21	2	13	41	48	S		
Pennsylvania	851	13	10,814	832	13	10,170			10	832	13	10,180	808	13	9,647	2,536	11,245	11,199	73	2	24	73	26	85		14	24	9	77	22	169	38	48	S		
Virginia	260	4	3,561	257	4	3,267			26	257	4	3,293	249	4	2,960	1,015	3,107	3,077	14		21	26	9	34		1	7		35		32	38	45	S		
Total	1,443	22	18,455	1,414	22	17,337	1		47	1,415	22	17,384	1,373	22	16,052	4,512	18,584	18,578	111	2	47	122	38	141	19	34	38	10	135	25	238	118	47.0	S		
FOURTH CORPS AREA																																				
Alabama	215	2	2,455	201	2	2,274		12	4	201	2	2,290	197	2	2,156	682	2,362	2,315	14	5	29	43	5	46		2	18	1	21		41	15	47	S		
Florida	169	3	2,252	167	3	1,987			19	167	3	2,006	165	3	1,892	806	2,007	1,999	30		11	40	1	39		2	14		32	9	42	16	47	S		
Georgia	255	3	3,307	245	3	2,997	2		116	247	3	3,113	253	3	2,898	1,069	2,978	3,052	12	5	30	46	1	44		3	5		33	14	55	23	48	S		
Louisiana	139	2	1,807	131	2	1,677	2		7	133	2	1,684	132	2	1,607	531	1,687	1,631	15	4	15	32	2	32		2	2		29	5	17	26	47	S		
Mississippi	157	2	1,977	150	2	1,763			17	150	2	1,780	146	2	1,725	971	1,709	1,793	22	4	26	47	5	48		4	18	1	19	33	26	27	48	S		
North Carolina	253	5	3,077	244	5	2,906			32	244	5	2,938	243	5	2,716	969	2,877	2,800	17	1	47	63	2	64		1	22	3	31	34	37	42	47	S		
South Carolina	148	2	1,960	147	2	1,881			21	147	2	1,902	146	2	1,828	662	1,922	1,915	11	4	29	43	1	44			8		34	10	23	20	47	S		
Tennessee	202	3	2,322	189	3	2,085	1		3	190	3	2,088	192	3	1,977	819	2,266	2,112	9	1	22	29	3	30		2	9		21	11	29	23	45	S		
Total	1,538	22	19,157	1,474	22	17,570	5	12	219	1,479	22	17,801	1,474	22	16,798	6,509	17,808	17,617	130	24	209	343	20	347	16	21	96	5	220	143	270	192	47.0	S		
FIFTH CORPS AREA																																				
Indiana	359	6	4,342	342	6	3,922			17	342	6	3,939	334	6	3,925	1,120	4,108	4,082	51		18	63	6	63		7	22		54	15	78	23	45	S		
Kentucky	217	3	2,565	212	3	2,192			11	212	3	2,203	202	3	2,203	837	2,139	2,240	25		19	42	2	44		12	3		33	11	46	6	48	S		
Ohio	641	9	7,995	610	9	7,015	2		35	612	9	7,050	621	9	6,701	2,038	7,686	7,481	79	6	25	104	6	102		8	8		77	33	94	56	48	S		
West Virginia	121	2	1,835	112	2	1,571	1		6	113	2	1,577	100	2	1,472	537	1,572	1,523	1		20	18	3	18		3			21		33	1	48	S		
Total	1,338	20	16,737	1,276	20	14,700	3		69	1,279	20	14,769	1,257	20	14,391	4,532	15,505	15,326	156	6	82	227	17	227	17	47	1	33		185	59	251	86	47.2	S	
SIXTH CORPS AREA																																				
Illinois	656	11	9,142	620	11	7,534	2		40	622	11	7,574	633	11	7,423	2,858	7,415	7,001	23		40	57	6	62		1	9		61	2	133	47	48	S		
Michigan	337	5	4,090	325	4	3,311	1		2	326	4	3,313	329	4	3,458	1,342	1,748	1,577	42	13	14	67	2	67		2	36		1	57	12	68	17	48	S	
Wisconsin	348	6	4,342	337	5	4,075			3	337	5	4,078	319	5	4,079	1,244	1,208	1,434	37	11	28	73	3	73		3	27		48	28	76	5	48	S		

TABLE NO. X.—Consolidated annual field inspection report, National Guard, 1933

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 gunner								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		Gunnery—Number qualified	Personnel	Uniforms, equipment, and materiel	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											
FIRST CORPS AREA																																																
Connecticut	307	5	3,761	4,073	8	187	195	315	5	3,948	4,268	14	997					85	20	4	14	234	176	511	436	125	391	325	161	366	289	606	S	S	S	S	S	S	84	31	85		S					
Maine	180	3	2,246	2,429	5	89	94	185	3	2,335	2,523	11	674					44	32	9			73	474	424	93	405	370	229	154	144	370	S	S	S	S	S	S	85	37	51		S					
Massachusetts	651	10	8,463	9,124	12	230	242	663	10	8,663	9,366	19	2,300					82	28	54	13	217	275	902	821	249	1,055	810	513	59	38	1,065	S	S	S	S	S	S	78	46	180		S					
New Hampshire	84	2	884	970	3	99	102	87	2	983	1,072	1	194					37	5				124	156	156	173	535	512	197	39	36	551	S	S	S	S	S	S	82	31	45		S					
Rhode Island	159	3	1,773	1,935	6	58	64	165	3	1,831	1,999	15	657					25	10	8			115	310	179	92	45	36	27	80	60	19	S	S	S	S	S	S	83	30	23		S					
Vermont	94	1	1,053	1,148	2	84	86	96	1	1,137	1,234	1	328					51	10	4			27	310	179	92	45	36	27	80	60	19	S	S	S	S	S	S	83	30	23		S					
Total	1,475	24	18,180	19,679	36	747	783	1,511	24	18,927	20,462	61	1	5,150	1	9	324	105	84	27	491	790	2,353	2,016	732	2,523	2,154	1,235	698	567	2,611	S	S	S	S	S	S	81.8	38	405		S						
SECOND CORPS AREA																																																
Delaware	56	1	704	761	1	77	78	57	1	781	839	3	234					77	12	2			64	1,392	1,280		58	58	49	231	225	264	S	S	S	S	S	S	80	60	15		S					
New Jersey	349	6	4,496	4,851	12	106	118	361	6	4,602	4,969	28	1,466					294	12	13	12	958	124	1,392	1,280		58	58	49	231	225	264	S	S	S	S	S	S	83	90	114		S					
New York	1,374	21	17,558	18,933	37	1,344	1,381	1,411	21	18,902	20,334	112	2	6,072	3	17	40	62	53	18	2,285	451	5,614	5,027	597	204	115	30	1,910	1,795	2,197	S	S	S	S	S	S	84	40	406		S						
Puerto Rico	87	1	1,407	1,495	3	19	22	90	1	1,426	1,517	4	263					61	13	49			12	408	408	468						88	S	S	S	S	S	85	40	406		S						
Total	1,866	29	24,165	26,060	53	1,546	1,599	1,919	29	25,711	27,659	147	2	8,035	3	17	472	99	117	30	3,257	651	7,414	6,715	1,065	262	173	79	2,263	2,142	2,657	S	S	S	S	S	S	83.0	55	562		S						
THIRD CORPS AREA																																																
District of Columbia	91	1	821	913	4	124	128	95	1	945	1,041	4	249					12	6	9	1		39	293	262	148	273	273	150		21	S	S	S	S	S	S	76	72	25		S						
Maryland	246	4	3,137	3,387	8	73	81	254	4	3,210	3,468	10	1,040					194	51	7	17	298	71	679	581	526	538	538	201	220	219	161	S	S	S	S	S	S	82	36	70		S					
Pennsylvania	844	12	10,760	11,616	17	409	427	861	13	11,169	12,043	66	2,868					298	49	53	13	2,052	363	1,199	974	2,075	3,995	3,553	3,129	552	516	1,150	S	S	S	S	S	S	85	48	259		S					
Virginia	245	4	3,376	3,625	11	270	281	256	4	3,646	3,906	9	1,046					187	40	28			196	38	889	717	363	284	275	28	385	507	S	S	S	S	S	S	85	41	84		S					
Total	1,426	21	18,094	19,541	40	876	917	1,466	22	18,970	20,458	89	5,203	1	9	691	146	97	31	2,546	511	3,090	2,534	3,112	5,090	4,639	3,508	1,157	1,107	1,839	S	S	S	S	S	S	80.5	49	438		S							
FOURTH CORPS AREA																																																
Alabama	204	2	2,428	2,634	27	111	138	231	2	2,539	2,772	10	713					200	71	6	16	395	96	512	425	206	126	113	89	196	192	176	S	S	S	S	S	S	67	77	57		S					
Florida	172	3	2,308	2,483	7	55	62	179	3	2,363	2,545	19	907					241	23	9	2		75	343	230	183					112	108	179	S	S	S	S	S	74	55	60		S					
Georgia	248	3	3,324	3,575	10	191	201	258	3	3,515	3,776	13	1,213					197	108	35		530	33	747	714	411	96	96	73	328	317	291	S	S	S	S	S	S	73	56	79		S					
Louisiana	135	2	1,739	1,876	9	151	160	144	2	1,890	2,036	9	545					147	2	17		342	16	412	354	146	74	74	37	70	101	S	S	S	S	S	S	81	37	44		S						
Mississippi	122	2	1,574	1,698	9	80	89	131	2	1,654	1,787	12	577					125	18	14		16	41	590	566	460	6	6	3	192	192	213	S	S	S	S	S	S	71	52	39		S					
North Carolina	238	5	3,023	3,266	8	167	175	246	5	3,190	3,441	14	882					135	38	10		160	125	776	776	37	95	89	53	188	169	277	S	S	S	S	S	S	80	35	82		S					
South Carolina	147	2	1,965	2,114	3	102	105	150	2	2,067	2,219	8	630					273	44	6			48	637	503	77	86	33	20	149	58	221	S	S	S	S	S	S	79	39	46		S					
Tennessee	190	3	2,199	2,392	18	201	219	208	3	2,400	2,611	20	720					181	48	13	9		98	537	464	95	265	263	171	202	170	84	S	S	S	S	S	S	75	51	56		S					
Total	1,456	22	18,560	20,038	91	1,058	1,149	1,547	22	19,618	21,187	105	2	6,187	1	2	1,397	332	110	27	1,443	532	4,554	4,032	1,615	748	674	446	1,437	1,276	1,542	S	S	S	S	S	S	75.0	50	463	2	S						
FIFTH CORPS AREA																																																
Indiana	343	6	4,127	4,476	25	429	454	368	6	4,556	4,930	25	1,317					54	84	41	18	505	134	834	704	517	412	314	174	235	225	281	S	S	S	S	S	S	75	60	107		S					
Kentucky	214	3	2,295	2,512	8	312	320	222	3	2,607	2,832	13	747					68	33	14		733	22	2,046	1,959	153	568	538	103	21			S	S	S	S	S	S	80	60	62		S					
Ohio	617	9	7,316	7,942	11	763	774	628	9	8,079	8,716	44	2,442					398	88	21	13	1,183	76	726	702																							

TRAINING

GENERAL

The response in general by the National Guard toward maintaining efficient and normal training activities, although handicapped by drastic reduction in appropriation and pay, is indicative of the continued progress and improved training methods, management, and training supervision.

Training has been much improved for many units by the satisfactory results obtained as a result of the foresight and energy of State authorities in obtaining new or reconditioned armory and improved field training camp facilities under various government programs.

The use of the principal weapon or equipment, while showing improvement, indicates in general a deficiency in training with howitzer company, and tank company weapons, and the automatic machine rifle for Infantry, Cavalry and Engineers. Motorization of Field Artillery has resulted in materially increasing efficiency and has advanced National Guard field artillery in its readiness for combat service.

Improvement in the knowledge of command and staff duties has resulted in better functioning of staffs as a team.

Creation of the National Guard of the United States by act of June 15, 1933, has had a stimulating effect in all ranks.

Although economic conditions have resulted in a large turnover, armory attendance was slightly higher than in the preceding year.

ARMORY TRAINING

In spite of being paid for only 36 drills, nearly all units held the usual 48, and attendance this year compares favorably with that of the preceding year; the average being 91.5 percent in 1933-34 as against 91 percent in 1932-33.

Instruction methods and training inspections are receiving greater emphasis; and reports indicate progress in the management of armory training.

FIELD TRAINING

The efficient manner in which the National Guard mobilizes and conducts troops movements by train or motor to and from field training areas year after year is a convincing demonstration of its availability for immediate service. Long marches by the recently motorized Field Artillery have been well conducted and are recognized to constitute a new and important phase of training.

In some States such a complete and prolonged separation from the use of camp facilities as is involved in these marches is not adequately appreciated as an essential part of training or as a test of a unit's ability to function smoothly in the field.

While musketry training has improved, reports indicate a general deficiency in some States. Units are prone to try combat firing before the fire unit is sufficiently prepared.

The past tendency of devoting a part of the field training period to subjects which should have been taught in the armory is being over-

come with resulting improvement in the practical application of principles learned in the armory to field training.

Reports indicate that certain staff officers separated from their headquarters lack professional training due to failure to pursue the necessary studies. This, however, is being corrected in most States.

RANGE FIRING, SMALL ARMS

While some units were excellent and others deficient in small-arms practice, generally there was improvement in spite of reduced funds for ammunition. More emphasis in preparatory exercises, requiring men to complete as a minimum the abbreviated small-bore course before firing the .30 caliber course, and to qualify in this course before being allowed to take part in musketry exercises on field targets, economized ammunition, and, it is believed, contributed to this improvement. Similar beneficial results seem to have come from the policy of excusing those who have qualified with the rifle from firing during the two seasons following. A higher percentage of qualifications resulted in units following this practice which allowed increased instruction for the poorer shots. It is hoped that this policy will be followed in all States.

Sufficient ammunition has not been available during the year for practice with the .45 caliber pistol.

SERVICE PRACTICE, FIELD ARTILLERY

While in some cases proficiency was not high enough, reports show satisfactory progress generally. Prior to service practice officers were classified according to experience and proved efficiency. Despite limited ammunition, through planning, sound preliminary instruction, and good use of subcaliber (37-mm) ammunition, on the whole greater progress was made than heretofore.

NATIONAL GUARD AIR SERVICE

Technical inspections.—The technical inspections noted in last year's report have been continued with excellent results. Motor and other equipment failures have been practically nil.

Cooperative missions.—The requests for cooperative missions from ground units have continued to increase to the point where some squadrons will be busy either wholly or in part during the entire summer. Requests for these missions during the armory season have continued to increase.

Air mail.—At the outset of the air-mail operation by the Air Corps, this bureau, with the consent of the adjutants general concerned, offered the Chief of Air Corps such as National Guard air facilities he needed. As a result Guard units played a conspicuous part in the successful operation of this mission. Fifty-three of the newest and best type National Guard planes were turned over for this work, and permits given for the use of National Guard airdromes and hangar facilities at all stations through which mail routes were continued. The demands in all instances were heavy. In Chicago the National Guard squadron moved completely from its hangars and airdrome to a leased airport 15 miles away. As a result the Chief of the Air Corps forwarded to the bureau a letter of thanks and commendation.

Servicing facilities.—During the year there was completed a comprehensive program of installing 25,000-gallon gasoline tanks at National Guard stations which did not previously have them. Although the cost of these tanks and their installation was great, the saving in the purchase of gasoline will make up this complete expenditure in 2 or 3 years. In the meantime these facilities will greatly enhance the operation of the units and will provide a large reserve of gasoline which will be highly useful in any emergency move of large numbers of planes.

Airplanes for camps.—Due to the operation of the washout policy for Liberty engine equipped airplanes, National Guard units are now facing a severe shortage of airplanes. In order to give them complete facilities for their camp training, the bureau has arranged for mutual transfers of planes from various units to others during their periods of encampment. This has not worked out satisfactorily but has permitted units to meet all training programs.

COAST ARTILLERY TARGET PRACTICE

Of the 162 organized firing batteries all but 34 reported having held regularly prescribed practices. Failures to hold practices were caused by the following conditions: 5 batteries failed to fire due to storm and 6 due to fog; 5 searchlight batteries held no practice due to lack of equipment or lack of night landing facilities for airplanes; 14 batteries could not be sent where they could fire on account of lack of funds, and 4 failed to fire for various reasons.

The 128 batteries which held record practices during this year were classified as follows: 45 excellent, 35 very good, 15 good, 8 fair, and 27 unclassified.

The preceding year 153 of the 162 firing batteries held record practices which were classified as follows: 55 excellent, 46 very good, 47 good, 18 fair, and 14 unclassified.

The observation squadrons of the National Guard continued to be very helpful in the conduct of Coast Artillery practices by efficiently performing spotting, tracking, and towing missions.

REGULAR ARMY PERSONNEL ON DUTY WITH THE NATIONAL GUARD

The allotment of Regular Army officers for National Guard duty is as follows:

Infantry.....	203	Quartermaster Corps.....	14
Cavalry.....	38	Finance Department.....	1
Field Artillery.....	88	Medical Corps.....	17
Coast Artillery.....	34	Ordnance Department.....	1
Air Corps.....	21	Branch immaterial.....	7
Corps of Engineers.....	19		
Signal Corps.....	16	Total.....	460
Judge Advocate General's Department.....	1		

There has been an increase of 2 Field Artillery officers and a decrease of 1 Quartermaster Corps officer and 1 Chemical Warfare Service officer since the preceding fiscal year.

The National Guard Bureau has submitted a request for an increase in the allotment of four officers for duty as instructors, but the request

has not yet been acted upon. Practically all officers have been relieved from duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps.

During the current year there has been no change in the number of sergeant instructors.

ARMY SERVICE SCHOOLS

The courses open to selected officers and enlisted personnel of the National Guard 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. The benefits derived by the Guard are reflected to a marked degree in the resulting state of training.

Of the \$329,000 originally appropriated for school purposes only \$45,100 was available after executive reduction. It was necessary to transfer \$6,539 from other National Guard projects to complete the schedule given in table XI below. This drastic reduction of funds for schools is regretted in view of the great appreciation of this activity on the part of the National Guard.

During the school year which ended June 30, 1934, 52 officers and 2 enlisted men were authorized to attend the special courses at 5 of 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 XI.—Attendance at service schools

Schools	Number authorized to attend, fiscal year 1934	Number of graduates, fiscal year 1934	Total cost, fiscal year 1934 (less ammunition)	Cost per officer or enlisted man, fiscal year 1934
Infantry: Company officers.....	24	24	\$24,900.00	\$1,037.50
Field Artillery: Battery officers.....	14	¹ 13	12,602.00	900.14
Coast Artillery: Battery officers (AA).....	6	6	3,357.20	559.53
Command and General Staff: National Guard Reserve.....	7	² 6	8,923.21	1,487.20
Aviation Medicine: Basic.....	1	1	664.71	664.71
Total.....	52	50	50,447.12	-----
Average.....	-----	-----	-----	989.16

¹ 1 officer failed to graduate from Field Artillery School.

² 1 officer sent home from Fort Leavenworth for physical disability.

In addition to the costs shown in the above table, a total of \$26,743.36 was allotted to the Infantry, Field Artillery, and Coast Artillery schools for ammunition for instructional purposes.

Twenty-six enlisted men of the National Guard were admitted to the United States Military Academy on July 1, 1933. The full quota of 22 vacancies allotted the National Guard for admission on July 1, 1934, could not be filled due to failure of candidates to successfully pass the examinations. Only 21 of the total vacancies were filled.

The following table shows the number of National Guard officers from each State who have attended Service schools 1920 to 1934 inclusive:

TABLE XII.—*National Guard officers attending service schools, fiscal years 1920 to 1934, inclusive*

BY STATES

Alabama	67	Nebraska	35
Arizona	23	New Hampshire	18
Arkansas	62	New Jersey	84
California	101	New Mexico	22
Colorado	55	New York	267
Connecticut	84	North Carolina	68
Delaware	12	North Dakota	19
District of Columbia	25	Ohio	156
Florida	51	Oklahoma	107
Georgia	69	Oregon	66
Hawaii	27	Pennsylvania	194
Idaho	31	Puerto Rico	21
Illinois	145	Rhode Island	39
Indiana	99	South Carolina	47
Iowa	75	South Dakota	25
Kansas	83	Tennessee	50
Kentucky	46	Texas	167
Louisiana	40	Utah	39
Maine	54	Vermont	34
Maryland	60	Virginia	70
Massachusetts	171	Washington	79
Michigan	86	West Virginia	33
Minnesota	98	Wisconsin	100
Mississippi	32	Wyoming	12
Missouri	93		
Montana	20	Total	3,461

BY SCHOOLS

Army War College	164	Signal Corps	98
Command and General Staff	128	Tank	32
Infantry	1,362	Chemical Warfare	72
Field Artillery	636	Ordnance	4
Coast Artillery	209	Quartermaster Corps, tactical	59
Cavalry	273	Quartermaster Corps, subsistence	72
Engineer	170		3
Medical Field Service	110		
Aviation medicine	28	Total	3,461
Air Corps	113		

ARMY EXTENSION COURSES

Army Extension Courses cover the essential subjects for the military education of officers of all grades, in all arms and services. This makes them particularly valuable for the instruction of National Guard personnel. Officers use them the better to fit themselves for their normal duties in training, administration, and supply of their organizations; to prepare for promotion; and as a means of preparation for and fulfilling requirements for the courses at the Army service schools. Each year shows an increase in the number of States requiring satisfactory completion of appropriate extension courses for appointment and promotion of officers. Enlisted men are using the knowledge gained to prepare for examinations for commissions.

Interest is increasing year to year. The following table shows the number enrolled as of March 31 for the years indicated, and the marked increases in enrollments from year to year, including 1933. The apparent loss in 1934 is believed to have resulted from so many of the National Guard instructors being ordered away for duty with

the Civilian Conservation Corps. Prospective students could not enroll in extension courses, and difficulty was experienced by those already enrolled in obtaining new lessons and getting finished ones corrected:

	1931	1932	1933	1934
Officers enrolled.....	6,782	8,481	9,680	10,226
Enlisted men enrolled.....	5,067	8,529	15,784	13,899
Total.....	11,849	17,010	25,474	24,125
Total preceding year.....	9,666	11,849	17,010	25,474
Increases over preceding year.....	2,183	5,161	8,464	-----
Decreases below preceding year.....	-----	-----	-----	1,349

Lesson and text material, maps, and stationery for the conduct of these courses cost the Government approximately 75 cents for each student enrolled.

STATE USE OF NATIONAL GUARD IN EMERGENCIES

Of the 48 States, 35 found occasion during the past fiscal year to make use of the National Guard. In 13 instances troops were used in disasters. Fire, flood, hurricane, drought, earthquake, explosion—all these afforded the National Guard opportunities to serve their State and to give aid to distressed fellow citizens. In 43 other reported instances the Guard gave assistance to the civil authorities by aiding law-enforcement officers, as in guarding persons from bodily harm or property from threatened mischief, in suppressing or preventing civil commotions or prison riots, and in such other ways as the State authorities directed.

REPORTS OF CORPS AREA COMMANDERS

The evaluation of the National Guard by the National Guard Bureau is based, in addition to reports of inspections by officers of the Regular Establishment, visits by officers of the Bureau to training camps, routine reports, and the like, upon special reports made annually by corps area commanders and the commanding general, Hawaiian Department.

In every case the standard as regards organization and administration is reported to be satisfactory or very satisfactory; and in two corps areas it is described as excellent. With respect to training these reports are even more comforting. In every corps area satisfactory progress is noted; in four cases a distinct advance has been observed; while one corps area commander describes training as excellent.

The condition of equipment is not so gratifying. In two corps areas it is described as generally excellent; in two instances it is described as satisfactory; in one it is said to be fair, except as regards motor equipment; in all others shortages and deficiencies are reported, usually with the comment that the present equipment is obsolete or due to lack of funds rather than to lack of proper care.

In the housing and care of property a good deal of variation is seen among and even within corps areas. In one State and in the

District of Columbia armory conditions are not considered to afford satisfactory facilities for drill or the protection of Federal property. In most corps areas conditions are deemed satisfactory, very satisfactory, or even excellent; and in general improvement is seen, or foreseen, sometimes as a result of the Public Works undertakings.

As compared with 1933 efficiency is reported as improved in all but one corps area, in which responsibility is attributed to reductions in pay and in the number of drills, to the lack of instructors or their inability to make visits of instruction by reason of lack of funds, and to other causes which do not reflect discredit on the troops themselves.

Thus analyzed and briefly summed up, the picture painted by corps area commanders confirms and strengthens the generalizations arrived at from all other sources.

It is a striking commentary that every corps area commander who reported on the strong points of the National Guard within his jurisdiction remarked in one form or another the high morale of the troops or the excellence of the discipline, or both. The same is true of the standard of professional qualifications for officers and the interest shown in extension courses. This virtual unanimity of opinion from 10 separate headquarters, from New England to the Hawaiian Islands, is extraordinary and significant. Other strong points mentioned by two or more corps area commanders were the high percentage of attendance at drills or camps of instruction, the excellence of the enlisted personnel, the intelligence with which training is conducted, the care given Government property, the splendid cooperation of the State military authorities with corps area commanders, or the absence of political influences in the Guard, and the superior quality of the high command or staff. When it is realized that professional soldiers make these observations and report on them as notable, it is a high tribute to the wisdom of the legislators who framed the laws under which the National Guard came into being in its present form as well as a remarkable tribute to the quality of our citizen soldiery.

The weak points observed and reported by corps area commanders when analyzed are likewise gratifying rather than otherwise because in 7 corps areas the only defects deemed worthy of note were those resulting from a lack of funds or proper equipment or of facilities; while in 5 corps areas technical defects were reported, in no two cases were they alike. In one corps area a lack of leadership on the part of junior officers or of noncommissioned officers was mentioned; other weaknesses observed were, failure to render reports punctually, failure to complete the immunization of the troops against smallpox and typhoid fever, and an insufficient use of graduates of army schools as instructors. In one case alone training deficiencies were regarded as an outstanding defect, and even in this case the deficiency was not regarded as serious. In four corps areas the outstanding weakness was held to be the turnover in enlisted personnel.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations of the corps area commanders indicate that the outstanding needs of the National Guard during the past fiscal year spring from a dearth of funds; and they are virtually unanimous in stressing the need for enough money to enable Regular Army instructors to make visits of instruction to armories and field training

camps and to conduct inspections. This need was mentioned specifically in 7 of the 9 corps areas; and it was implied in the 2 others—1 stating that no recommendations whatever were made concerning the improvement of the National Guard because of the curtailment of appropriations; while the other suggested a wider use as instructors of National Guard officers who have graduated from service schools, to offset or supplement the limitations on the full use of Regular Army personnel imposed by want of funds. This recommendation suggested that such use of National Guard officers might be continued and expanded in the future so as to effect permanent economies; and this recommendation is of especial interest in connection with that made by another corps area commander: That more generous provision be made to send a greater number of National Guard officers to service schools, especially to the Command and General Staff School.

Apart from the effect on instruction, the lack of funds was reflected mainly in deficiencies in or inadequate care of clothing and equipment (particularly motor equipment). Recommendations that more ammunition be furnished, more target ranges be constructed, and 48 drills be authorized were made in some corps areas.

Two corps areas stressed the need for requiring staff officers to complete appropriate correspondence courses. One corps area recommended that less paper work be required of unit commanders, and one urged the organization of headquarters and other special units now lacking.

SUPPLY

FEDERAL FUNDS

Appropriations for the support of the National Guard for the fiscal year 1934 were as follows:

Annual appropriation.....	\$33, 284, 864
Less appropriation reserve.....	8, 774, 830
Total available, fiscal year 1934.....	24, 510, 030

NOTE.—Detailed information relative to Federal funds is contained in the following tables (XV and XVI) and in appendix B.

TABLE XIII.—*Statement of funds under National Guard Bureau appropriations, fiscal year 1934 (obligations and new available balances as of Aug. 21, 1934)*¹

Appropriation	Amount appropriated, fiscal year 1934	General reserve	Total available, fiscal year 1934	Total expended and obligated	Net available balance
National Guard.....	\$33, 284, 864	\$8, 774, 834	\$24, 510, 030. 00	\$24, 502, 461. 17	\$7, 568. 83
Collections for lost property and sale of unserviceable property.....	(²)	-----	104, 653. 96	104, 653. 96	-----
Salaries, National Guard Bureau (departmental).....	121, 671	-----	121, 671. 00	121, 175. 24	495. 76
Grand total.....	\$33, 406, 535	8, 774, 834	24, 736, 354. 96	24, 728, 290. 37	8, 064. 59

¹ As recorded on the books of the National Guard Bureau on Aug. 21, 1934.

² Collections, less amount credited to "Miscellaneous receipts", reapportioned to States, \$104,653.96.

TABLE XIV.—Statement of disbursements made by United States property and disbursing officers under appropriations for the fiscal year 1934, as of July 1, 1934

State	National Guard				Arming, equip- ping, and training the National Guard	Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard			National Industrial Recovery (War, National Guard Bureau)	Total
	1934	1933	1934-35	1933-34	1932	1932	1931-32	1932-33	1933-35	
Alabama.....	\$140,548.04	\$5,172.24								\$145,720.28
Arizona.....	44,287.17									44,287.17
Arkansas.....	118,009.48	1,690.06								119,699.54
California.....	289,213.97	842.91			\$112.33				\$16,250.24	306,419.45
Colorado.....	94,348.69	1,386.51								95,735.20
Connecticut.....	201,924.71	392.94						\$26.38	36,275.92	238,619.95
Delaware.....	43,159.60								6,750.00	49,909.60
District of Columbia.....	39,275.24	52.37							1,667.75	40,995.36
Florida.....	107,328.01	310.95	\$17.31						10,981.82	118,638.09
Georgia.....	163,138.35	1,361.69								164,500.04
Hawaii.....	42,006.09	50.00								42,056.09
Idaho.....	79,924.96	1,995.46							2,553.20	84,473.62
Illinois.....	395,120.56	8,842.77							34,282.96	438,246.29
Indiana.....	215,301.33	20.12								215,321.45
Iowa.....	151,260.53	641.67							5,533.12	157,435.32
Kansas.....	137,769.35	1,278.61								139,047.96
Kentucky.....	123,883.82									123,883.82
Louisiana.....	96,394.17	250.11							62,605.03	159,249.31
Maine.....	96,024.55	598.95							17,862.76	114,486.26
Maryland.....	166,212.54	1,041.58							35,541.62	202,795.74
Massachusetts.....	361,962.85	322.43		\$26.38					21.90	362,333.56
Michigan.....	196,728.58	1,814.14	5.80						34,190.85	232,739.37
Minnesota.....	216,729.07	1,233.68							102,764.60	320,727.35
Mississippi.....	72,819.99	137.66								72,957.65
Missouri.....	205,137.29	1,954.45							10,367.40	217,459.14
Montana.....	38,805.67	332.40							2.80	39,140.87
Nebraska.....	63,157.35								6,215.85	69,373.20
Nevada.....	5,128.61									5,128.61
New Hampshire.....	50,667.66	384.36							537.10	51,589.12
New Jersey.....	253,247.27	604.23							787.16	254,638.66
New Mexico.....	64,555.07	219.49							16,367.00	81,141.56
New York.....	774,517.03	70,476.35	1.00	4,792.13		\$28.91			88,264.26	938,079.68
North Carolina.....	144,650.28									144,650.28
North Dakota.....	41,113.04	3,240.17		27.21						44,380.42

TABLE XIV.—Statement of disbursements made by United States property and disbursing officers under appropriations for the fiscal year 1934, as of July 1, 1934—Continued

State	National Guard				Arming, equip- ping, and training the National Guard	Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard			National Industrial Recovery (War, National Guard Bureau)	Total
	1934	1933	1934-35	1933-34	1932	1932	1931-32	1932-33	1933-35	
Ohio.....	\$393,139.61	\$2,846.17							\$25,548.05	\$421,533.83
Oklahoma.....	224,909.14	13.31								224,922.45
Oregon.....	125,327.98	1,995.82							37,409.30	164,733.10
Pennsylvania.....	592,078.24	3,238.15						\$26.38	106,197.88	701,540.65
Puerto Rico.....	49,502.09									49,502.09
Rhode Island.....	80,233.54	21,776.95							16,075.96	118,086.45
South Carolina.....	101,453.59	115.82							18,690.38	120,259.79
South Dakota.....	66,507.68	3,952.64								70,460.32
Tennessee.....	135,690.73	2,086.38							9,930.70	147,707.81
Texas.....	437,889.05	1,712.40							56,814.80	496,416.25
Utah.....	68,187.30	17,028.91		\$32.75			\$26.38		9.46	85,284.80
Vermont.....	42,557.64								18.25	42,575.89
Virginia.....	155,408.26	1,184.04			\$89.50				34.56	156,716.36
Washington.....	130,116.31	5,490.26			5.00				8,736.35	144,347.92
West Virginia.....	62,678.96	77.54								62,756.50
Wisconsin.....	243,422.88	1,119.36							31,303.88	275,846.12
Wyoming.....	44,169.28	159.56								44,328.84
Total.....	8,187,623.20	169,445.61	\$24.11	4,878.47	206.83	\$28.91	26.38	52.76	800,592.91	9,162,879.18

APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOWANCES

The annual appropriation for the support of the National Guard for the fiscal year 1934 was, by executive authority, limited to \$24,144,000. This amount was increased by \$366,030 made available under the act of March 28, 1934. These funds were apportioned and allotted in accordance with the approved Program of Expenditures published by the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, and in accordance with the War Department project system.

A compilation of projects set up constituted a plan with estimate of cost of 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, etc.

The funds apportioned and allotted to States, 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, or will eventually show, the amounts expended and obligated by, for and on behalf of each State under the several projects contained in the Program of Expenditures. (See appendix B.)

During the first 7 months of the fiscal year just ended all pay and allowances were reduced 15 percent by reason of the operation of the Economy Act. Effective February 1, 1933, a 5-percent restoration was authorized which increased the appropriation for the support of the National Guard for all purposes \$1,054,000.

PAY FOR ARMORY DRILLS

While the actual expenditures for armory drill pay for the fiscal year just completed cannot be determined at this time, it is believed they will total approximately \$9,000,000. During the preceding fiscal year disbursements for armory drill pay slightly exceeded \$13,844,219.21, or a cost of approximately \$288,421.23 per drill, including administrative functions pay.

PAY FOR FIELD TRAINING

United States property and disbursing officers, or their duly authorized agents, have been confronted with several intricate problems in connection with the disbursement of Federal funds during the past year, but, on the whole, their duties have been performed efficiently and without any unnecessary delay.

ARMS, UNIFORMS, EQUIPMENT, ETC.

The appropriation of \$4,523,806 for the fiscal year 1934 was not sufficient to permit the supply of equipment to meet the actual requirements but a general curtailment was necessary in order to keep within the limited figure authorized for the National Guard Bureau.

Due to the practical elimination of free-issue stocks, and the increased cost of supplies and equipment, it is anticipated that 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 1934. 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. During the fiscal year 26 States were completely outfitted with the serge and elastique uniform. The cost of clothing at the above strengths, including the replacement of reimbursable items, packing and handling charges, was \$1,216,406.76, with a per-capita cost of \$7.05, based on an enlisted strength of 172,356.

Quartermaster equipment supplies also were maintained during the year at peace strength except 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. 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. No cotton khaki caps were issued, due to shortage of funds. The cost of reimbursable items of equipment, including packing and handling charges during the year, was \$114,694.11. The per-capita cost was \$0.66, 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 \$97.77. There were no funds available for the procurement of sheet music during the fiscal year 1934.

MOTOR-VEHICLE EQUIPMENT

No new motor equipment was received by the National Guard during the year just closed. The following table indicates the kind and number of motor vehicles in the hands of the National Guard:

TABLE XV.—Motor vehicles on hand as of July 1, 1934

Type of vehicle	Number of vehicles on hand	On hand June 30, 1934		
		Quarter-master	Ordnance	Engineer
Ambulances, field, $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton.....	317	317		
Cars:				
5-passenger.....	69	69		
7-passenger.....	29	29		
Omnibuses.....	114	114		
Omnibuses, field (station wagon, $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton).....	206	206		
Motorcycles with side car.....	288	288		
Tanks, light.....	60		60	
Tractors:				
5-ton.....	1,085		1,085	
10-ton.....	78		78	
2-ton.....	20		20	
Fordson.....	1		1	
Trucks:				
$\frac{3}{4}$ -ton cargo.....	746	746		
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton cargo.....	287	287		
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton cargo (F.A.).....	651	651		
3-5-ton cargo.....	1,884	1,884		
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton cargo.....	54	54		
Air compressor, 3-ton.....	1	1		
Artillery repair, 3-ton.....	66		66	
Chemical, $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton.....	2	2		
Light repair.....	143		143	
MT machine shop, 3-ton.....	3	3		
Searchlight.....	41			41
Small-arms repair.....	10		10	
Trucks, tank:				
250-gallon.....	18	18		
750-gallon.....	17	17		
Sprinkler.....	1	1		
Degassing unit.....	1	1		
Total.....	6,192	4,688	1,463	41

NOTE.—A proviso in the War Department appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1935 prohibits the expenditure of any funds after Jan. 1, 1935, for the operation or maintenance of any motor-propelled vehicle that was procured prior to Jan. 1, 1920. Such being the case, all of the vehicles in the above table except the station wagons, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton trucks, and searchlight trucks, will have to be disposed of by Jan. 1, 1935.

Sufficient vehicles to be procured from Public Works funds were allotted the National Guard Bureau to complete the motorization of all 75-mm field artillery of the National Guard. However, up until June 30 no deliveries had been made. It is expected these will be delivered during the first part of the fiscal year 1935.

Authority has been secured to procure approximately 386 trucks, reconnaissance, and 3,000 trucks, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton, to be paid for from funds resulting from savings in other projects effected by the Bureau.

ORDNANCE EQUIPMENT

The chief expenditures in connection with ordnance have been incident to the maintenance of ordnance matériel in the hands of troops. Such maintenance involves supplies, labor, and services, the replacement of unserviceable ordnance, cleaning and preserving materials, and targets and target materials. In all cases unusual economy has been practiced so that during the fiscal year 1934 the cost of maintenance was only slightly greater than one-half of 1 percent of the total value of the matériel maintained.

The procurement of new ordnance has not been extensive. The greatest single stride in the ordnance program for the National Guard has been the equipping of all light field artillery gun carriages with

high-speed adapters. These devices, which enable the guns to be towed behind trucks at any desired speed, have added immeasurably to the mobility and effectiveness of this particular arm.

Mention has been made before of subcaliber and similar economical devices in their relation to training. During the year, 58 field artillery trainer batteries were procured by the Ordnance Department for this Bureau and issued to regiments of field artillery on the basis of one per regiment. They lend themselves particularly well to the use of the National Guard personnel in their armory training period and should be important factors in improving substantially the ability of junior field artillery officers in the conduct of fire. The cost of ammunition is about one-sixth of a cent per round. The caliber .22 gun, while not yet delivered, has been ordered in sufficient quantity to equip each machine-gun organization with one. It likewise will aid greatly in the armory training, and by enabling machine gunners to qualify in arms during the winter months, will allow more time in the summer training period for advanced gunnery.

In addition to the above, 144 light machine guns, caliber .30, of the newest pattern recently adopted, have been procured and issued to units of the cavalry, taking the place of the older and less effective machine rifle. It is hoped the procurement of additional weapons of this type will progress within the next 1 or 2 fiscal years sufficiently to equip completely all rifle troops of Cavalry.

The wheeled machine gun mounts, M-1, referred to in last year's report, have been procured and issued. A project is under way looking toward transforming some of the older nonstandard mounts into communication carts for which there is a genuine need. This conforms with the policy of eliminating animals wherever possible.

So far as ordnance is concerned, the antiaircraft artillery is in the most serious condition of all the arms. Due to the rapid advance in design of this relatively new type of weapon, the war-time equipment, which now supplies practically all of the National Guard regiments, is out of date. Lack of funds has so far prevented any appreciable progress in replacing this matériel with modern types but under the 6-year rearmament program, it is hoped that replacement will start in the fiscal year 1936.

The problem of reduced ammunition allowances, as has been pointed out above, has in general been successfully met. However, there are two notable exceptions: Pistol ammunition for all arms, and ammunition for the Air Corps. In these two cases ammunition on hand from previous years has in some cases been available.

AIR CORPS EQUIPMENT

Air Corps squadrons of the National Guard at the end of the fiscal year 1934 were short by 39 of the authorized 152 airplanes. This was caused by elimination on account of age of all Liberty-powered planes. Plans for the next fiscal year include the transfer of approximately 40 airplanes from the Regular Army Air Corps to the National Guard and an appropriation of \$1,000,000 with which to purchase replacement airplanes.

Plans for the fiscal year 1935 also include the purchase of 5 SCR-185 airplane radio sets and 1 SCR-180 ground set for each squadron. Present plans are to equip all airplanes in the National Guard with

two-way radio equipment as soon as the availability of funds will permit.

SIGNAL CORPS EQUIPMENT

Issues of required items of equipment have been made during the fiscal year just ended, to the fullest extent of available funds. The issue of the new type high-frequency radio sets has continued for the Cavalry, Infantry, and Field Artillery, and it is hoped that sufficient sets of this type will be supplied in adequate numbers to the National Guard during the next 2 years to enable the communications units to function more efficiently.

ENGINEER EQUIPMENT

The shortage in authorized engineer equipment, excluding searchlights and their accessories, totals \$47,000 and the stabilized yearly requirement for maintenance and repair, over a 5-year period, \$27,000. The annual amount available for maintenance and repair has been considerably below this second figure. Therefore, it has been difficult to repair equipment or to replace normal deficiencies or extraordinary shortages, such as those caused by fire.

Searchlights for regiments of antiaircraft coast artillery are mainly of war-time manufacture. The project for replacement, however, has been made part of the antiaircraft 6-year rearmament program, and it is expected that progress will begin under this program in the fiscal year 1936.

MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

In Iowa, New Mexico, and New York, medical units of the National Guard have been furnished new pattern medical equipment complete from stocks of old pattern equipment, in as far as funds have permitted. Similar issues will be made to other States whenever funds allow.

CHEMICAL WARFARE EQUIPMENT

The limited funds for this equipment were used to procure 872 gas masks of the training type, and 1,900 of a more modern type which gives protection against the latest gases. In addition 5,500 masks were made available to the National Guard toward the end of June, under the provision of an act of Congress which authorized the turning over of 10,000 masks to the National Guard without reimbursement. The ratio of gas masks for training purposes has thus been raised from 4 to 7 per 100 men.

It has not been possible to issue any chemical munitions during the past year; the purchasing of new gas masks, and the repair and renovation of the old, both those issued to the Guard and those loaned by corps area commanders for field-training periods, accounted for all funds available.

REPORTS OF SURVEY

The following tables show the value of property dropped thereunder and the amount of money collected and outstanding for property lost, damaged, or destroyed.

TABLE XVI.—Value of property dropped on reports of survey, statements of charges and inventory and inspection reports during fiscal year 1934

State	Ordnance	Quartermaster	Engineer	Medical	Signal	Air Service	Chemical Warfare Service	Total
Alabama	\$1,946.83	\$72,910.47	\$2.90	\$781.69	\$1,996.01	\$148,873.58		\$226,511.48
Arizona	3,996.40	26,726.02	132.19	68.30	717.71			31,640.62
Arkansas	2,334.01	19,604.86	15.85	15.00	850.67	141,410.18		164,230.57
California	5,248.96	44,238.11	92.73	1,994.03	3,477.57	61,139.54	45.00	116,235.94
Colorado	2,500.14	18,244.25	2.31	2.94	1,326.75	68,820.38		90,896.77
Connecticut	4,296.20	35,211.09	23.76	226.20	1,292.21	35,598.23	52.00	76,699.69
Delaware	86.49	3,527.75			78.00			3,692.24
District of Columbia	266.03	7,657.89	19.99	1.25	1.53			7,946.69
Florida	17,397.11	30,016.13	113.83	49.65	888.34			48,465.06
Georgia	59,699.93	34,194.63	108.51	324.16	1,596.21			95,923.44
Hawaii	2,590.20	14,102.45	43.30	.97	690.53			17,427.45
Idaho	533.61	10,609.85	31.75	305.04	291.77			11,772.02
Illinois	6,560.37	115,567.81	449.79	19.93	3,419.70	6,508.81	29.00	132,555.41
Indiana	2,466.84	52,541.57	67.95	28.88	1,515.37	44,109.69		100,730.30
Iowa	3,391.39	19,668.92	166.20	324.10	1,249.57			24,800.18
Kansas	2,737.71	25,255.93	127.11	74.54	2,281.07			30,476.36
Kentucky	15,937.24	97,097.43	1,311.90	2,022.32	6,566.24		290.46	123,225.59
Louisiana	317.23	21,127.72		94.85	357.66			21,897.46
Maine	934.64	74,385.55	22.90	54.15	149.48			75,546.72
Maryland	2,413.88	21,222.35	1.00	15.00	2,423.26	63,228.76		89,304.25
Massachusetts	5,087.13	73,508.98	287.24	325.31	3,467.31	71,934.42		154,610.39
Michigan	1,386.85	48,428.75	1,962.64	689.59	5,678.65	94,871.50	14.93	153,032.91
Minnesota	2,595.23	67,519.12	36.86	1,179.55	1,900.85	5,780.35		79,011.96
Mississippi	3,855.30	15,250.96	277.38	134.91	554.40			20,072.95
Missouri	4,229.25	50,123.22	744.36	116.09	2,930.71	109,947.32	27.40	168,168.35
Montana	463.56	6,346.51			13.54			6,823.61
Nebraska	1,030.93	24,030.78	34.79	1,106.60	546.89			26,749.99
Nevada	15.03	768.84	.80					784.67
New Hampshire	315.15	17,963.19	3.10	59.48	1,676.14			20,017.06
New Jersey	8,292.17	121,621.16	10.50	73.98	1,330.75	44,170.33		175,498.89
New Mexico	26.15	2,244.88			2.15			2,273.18
New York	48,465.50	381,562.48	9,008.25	6,100.64	21,569.79	1,438.49	370.93	468,516.08
North Carolina	1,272.93	14,115.52	77.06	43.77	189.81			15,699.09
North Dakota	2,363.94	8,395.89	11.77		474.97			11,246.57
Ohio	12,591.45	95,573.79	187.68	1,745.94	4,249.50	27,277.80	114.69	141,740.85
Oklahoma	12,928.64	183,070.65	148.87	528.98	3,467.85		679.36	200,824.35
Oregon	2,221.68	13,221.84	50.19		1,935.71			17,429.42
Pennsylvania	10,866.61	176,109.36	861.20	2,657.23	10,058.61	126,899.13	359.98	327,812.12
Puerto Rico	1,809.40	1,637.52	2.41	35.22	572.48		192.54	4,249.57
Rhode Island	231.04	13,076.79	1,670.52	89.63	775.35		324.32	16,167.65
South Carolina	1,187.09	13,810.66	55.02	12.44	832.35			14,897.56
South Dakota	385.18	13,702.04	252.63	6.80	445.95			14,792.60
Tennessee	4,285.23	74,789.99	23.75	40.00	812.67	84,890.27		164,841.91

Texas	31,035.11	79,579.48	1,059.64	14,533.52	11,867.06	36,919.77		174,994.58
Utah	2,885.79	21,254.42	16.41	55.86	295.88			24,508.36
Vermont	183.47	10,746.02	6.93					10,936.42
Virginia	3,541.79	52,387.95	91.48	45.74	3,149.96		443.80	59,660.72
Washington	1,900.69	22,998.14	21.55	31.10	3,838.53	69,633.63		98,423.64
West Virginia	1,038.25	29,574.95	.29	9.87	225.70			30,849.06
Wisconsin	257.32	9,686.67	1.00	33.30	1,110.39			11,088.68
Wyoming	90.07	10,333.08						10,423.15
Total	301,493.14	2,397,344.41	19,638.29	36,058.55	115,193.60	1,243,452.18	2,944.41	4,116,124.58

TABLE XVII.—*Status of funds, fiscal year 1934—reports of survey and statements of charges*

State	Collected		Outstanding	
	Payments by individuals	Payments by States	Charged against individuals	Charged against States
Alabama.....	\$45.47	¹ \$1,109.48	\$157.27	² \$24,263.06
Arizona.....	1,924.34	86.06	35.85	4,974.10
Arkansas.....	653.03	15.43	4.49	45.10
California.....	1,045.08	625.91	26.38	65.50
Colorado.....	324.47	³ 34.14		1,041.76
Connecticut.....	704.35	397.66	22.43	487.55
Delaware.....				
District of Columbia.....	299.48	47.35	86.36	
Florida.....	53.95	743.15	26.38	² 358.09
Georgia.....	61.73	103.23	672.57	2,131.83
Hawaii.....	769.29	132.78		4,149.80
Idaho.....	238.16	5.46		
Illinois.....	4,225.00	28.74	740.49	4,421.47
Indiana.....	886.90	427.94	18.98	1,563.64
Iowa.....	675.00	353.75	8.32	2,396.88
Kansas.....	294.80	330.57	25.13	
Kentucky.....	855.42	188.32		
Louisiana.....	420.38	46.89	83.78	913.72
Maine.....	721.30	702.54		175.00
Maryland.....	162.91		34.62	67.73
Massachusetts.....	304.88	349.22	9.28	153.27
Michigan.....	361.37	408.34		194.54
Minnesota.....	161.19	208.36		
Mississippi.....	348.57	18.85		47.13
Missouri.....	243.41	559.70		
Montana.....				
Nebraska.....	13.34			
Nevada.....				
New Hampshire.....	172.97	16.66		
New Jersey.....	263.01	450.25	111.92	140.60
New Mexico.....	87.53		8.66	² 4,520.06
New York.....	3,042.61	4,113.34	403.24	2,852.13
North Carolina.....	355.58	29.36		673.34
North Dakota.....	214.37	59.13	33.60	65.50
Ohio.....	541.83	67.72	18.10	² 2,132.07
Oklahoma.....	143.48	180.31	5.95	478.05
Oregon.....	87.81	641.87		
Pennsylvania.....	3,685.73	³ 4,617.48	259.69	7,473.30
Puerto Rico.....	1,109.33	10.50		69.00
Rhode Island.....	43.10	235.83		77.57
South Carolina.....				
South Dakota.....	245.09	155.87	22.25	6.48
Tennessee.....	124.70	886.80		² 11,790.13
Texas.....	2,469.70			370.39
Utah.....	97.08	943.85		759.74
Vermont.....	27.61		16.50	
Virginia.....	717.14	270.16	89.96	170.27
Washington.....	294.68	95.96		45.00
West Virginia.....	263.45	211.76		
Wisconsin.....	78.71	593.83		
Wyoming.....	22.81			7,261.60
Total.....	29,882.14	20,504.55	2,922.20	86,335.40

¹ Relieved by congressional action: Alabama, \$1,098.29.² Held pending legislative relief: Alabama, \$22,301.97; Florida, \$358.09; Tennessee, \$261.34; New Mexico, \$4,520.06; Ohio, \$494.24.³ Charged to State credit: Colorado, \$34.14; Pennsylvania, \$3,469.17.

ANIMALS FOR MOUNTED ORGANIZATIONS

On June 30, 1934, there were on hand in the mounted organizations of the National Guard 6,663 horses—4,748 Government-owned, and 1,915 State- or organization-owned, federally accepted, and maintained at Federal expense. The 1,532 Government-owned animals less than reported June 30, 1933, is due to the conversion of 18 regiments of animal-drawn field artillery to truck-drawn during

the last quarter of the fiscal year 1933. The following disposition was made of these animals:

To fill existing vacancies-----	98
Destroyed-----	161
Sold on I. & I. report-----	593
Transferred to the Regular Army-----	267
Transferred to the R.O.T.C-----	44
Transferred to other Government departments-----	74
Sold as surplus-----	602
Died-----	17
Transferred to the National Guard-----	526
Total-----	2,383

Of the above number 526 were used to replace like number of unserviceable animals in the National Guard and 325 were disposed of prior to June 30, 1933, but included in the above consolidated report.

For the fiscal year 1934 funds were provided for the maintenance of 7,000 animals and for the same number in 1935. Those on hand July 1, 1934, were actually less than 7,000, and the number to be maintained in 1935 will be still further reduced, owing to the motorization of the remaining horse-drawn light artillery regiments. Savings thus made will be expended for the purchase of additional motor vehicles. Due to this process of motorizing the field artillery it became unnecessary to purchase federally owned animals during the fiscal year 1934, deficiencies being met and replacements effected by transfers as shown in the table above. It is expected that this process of replacement will suffice also during the fiscal year 1935; thereafter purchase must be resorted to.

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

During the fiscal year 1934 the amount of \$1,917,805 was expended for caretakers, as follows:

Animal caretakers-----per month, per animal--	\$7. 00
Motor mechanic caretakers-----per month--	136. 36
Artillery matériel caretakers-----do--	75. 00
Aeroplane mechanics:	
1 chief mechanic-----do--	218. 17
1 assistant aeroplane mechanic-----do--	163. 33
8 aeroplane mechanics, total pay not to exceed-----do--	600. 00
Caretakers for truck-drawn field artillery organization at the rate of \$300, \$150, \$75, or \$50 per month, per armory, depending upon the number of organizations in the armory.	

All of the above was subject to 15 percent reduction under the Economy Act, March 20, 1933; 5 percent restored February 1, 1934.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE AND HOSPITALIZATION

Encouraging headway was made during the year in administering medical attendance and hospitalization in connection with encampments.

Increasing total expenditures were checked, the aggregate being reduced by some \$6,000 to \$7,000, without detriment to the quality of medical services to the sick and injured and, it is believed, to its improvement. Medical boards weeded out the unfit prior to the

opening of camps, better arrangements were made beforehand for hospital facilities, and National Guard Regulations requiring that Government hospitals be used whenever practicable were more scrupulously observed. As a better understanding of the laws and regulations is growing, further improvements are to be expected.

FIELD TRAINING CAMPS AND TARGET RANGES

The policy of providing additional small-arms target ranges at or near the home stations of National Guard organizations was discontinued due to limited appropriations. Available funds were employed to maintain training camp target ranges and home station ranges already in existence. No new target range construction was undertaken.

Funds as follows were expended for target ranges:

Range keepers.....	\$9, 228. 85
Repair.....	6, 956. 59
Rental.....	44, 453. 35

The amount of repair work at training camps permitted by annual appropriations being limited, these funds were applied only to vital projects. The actual expenditure from annual appropriations for maintenance and repair of training camps was \$54,103.11 for repairs.

At the beginning of the fiscal year the National Guard Bureau was faced with mounting costs for maintenance due to curtailment of expenditures during the previous 3 years. Temporary structures were rapidly going to ruin and had to be replaced. The creation of the Public Works Administration was timed to relieve a situation which was steadily growing worse. The official notice of the Public Works allotment, totaling \$2,238,624, for construction and reconditioning at National Guard camps was received by the National Guard Bureau in November of 1933. With 4 exceptions 57 authorized projects were undertaken promptly in 46 States, the District of Columbia, and the Territory of Hawaii. As of June, 1934, approximately 85 percent of this allotment had been obligated. The estimated value of work actually performed was \$1,474,849, and actual payments amounted to \$974,054. It had been hoped that the Public Works grant would, for a few years, eliminate demands for construction and repairs. As the amount was less than half that requested, this hope will not be fully realized; nevertheless a bad situation has been immeasurably relieved.

On December 8, 1933, there became available, through the office of the Quartermaster General \$1,572,060 from the Civil Works Administration, for the construction and reconditioning at National Guard camps in 37 States and the District of Columbia.

Results accomplished under this grant were of a character for which regular appropriations have never been sufficient; for example, drainage and secondary roadways. Complete statistical information is not available upon which to base a concrete statement as to the percentage of completion of the various Civil Works projects on their termination—April 28, 1934. Due to the inherent nature of the Civil Works projects, limitations regarding purchase of material and type of labor employed, the actual results accomplished under this program probably do not exceed 50 percent of the original estimate.

A revised estimate of National Guard needs, designed to correct conditions calling for remedial action, was compiled by the Bureau and submitted on April 14, 1934, to the War Department for the consideration of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. This program, totaling \$6,440,499 for further construction and reconditioning at National Guard camps, met the approval of the War Department and is understood to be awaiting action by the Public Works Administrator.

CAMPS USED BY NATIONAL GUARD TROOPS IN THE TRAINING SEASON 1933

The following table shows the camps used either exclusively by the National Guard for field training or concurrently with the Citizens' Military Training Camps, Reserve Officers, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, or the Regular Army.

TABLE XVIII.—*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 1933
FIRST CORPS AREA					
1	Connecticut	Niantic	Ex.N.G.	O.S.	3,954
2	do	Trumbull Field, Groton	Ex.N.G.	O.S.	122
3	Maine	Camp Keyes	Ex.N.G.	O.S.	1,814
4	do	Fort Williams	C	O.U.S.	660
5	Massachusetts	Fort Devens	C	O.U.S.	8,050
6	do	Marston's Mills	Ex.N.G.	L.U.S.	134
7	do	South Sandwich	Ex.N.G.	L.U.S.	312
8	New Hampshire	Rye Beach	Ex.N.G.	L.U.S.	717
9	do	Webster	Ex.N.G.	L.U.S.	264
10	Rhode Island	Quonsett Point	Ex.N.G.	O.S.	442
11	Vermont	Vermont State Camp	Ex.N.G.	O.S.	1,080
12	do	Fort Ethan Allen	C	O.U.S.	223
13	New York	Fort H. G. Wright	C	O.U.S.	2,276
14	do	Fort Terry	C	O.U.S.	403
SECOND CORPS AREA					
15	Delaware	Bethany Beach	Ex.N.G.	O.S.	758
16	New Jersey	Camp Dix	C	O.U.S.	99
17	do	Raritan Arsenal	Ex.N.G.	O.U.S.	38
18	do	Sea Girt	Ex.N.G.	O.S.	4,074
19	New York	Fort Ontario	Ex.N.G.	O.U.S.	2,037
20	do	Peekskill	Ex.N.G.	O.S.	12,104
21	do	Pine Camp	Ex.N.G.	O.U.S.	4,597
22	Puerto Rico	Arecibo	Ex.N.G.	L.U.S.	1,490
THIRD CORPS AREA					
23	Maryland	Cascade	Ex.N.G.	O.S.	3,830
24	do	Frederick	Ex.N.G.	L.S.	114
25	do	Fort Geo. G. Meade	C	O.U.S.	69
26	Pennsylvania	Carlisle Barracks	C	O.U.S.	247
27	do	Middletown	C	O.U.S.	134
28	do	Mount Gretna	Ex.N.G.	O.S.	8,010
29	do	Indiantown Gap	Ex.N.G.	O.S.	2,762
30	Virginia	Fort Monroe	C	O.U.S.	848
31	do	State rifle range	Ex.N.G.	O.S.	3,607
FOURTH CORPS AREA					
32	Alabama	Fort McClellan	C	O.U.S.	2,806
33	Florida	Camp J. C. R. Foster	Ex.N.G.	O.S. and U.S.	2,475
34	do	Key West Barracks	C	O.U.S.	389
35	Georgia	Fort Oglethorpe	C	O.U.S.	1,218
36	Louisiana	Camp Beauregard	Ex.N.G.	O.S. and U.S.	3,318
37	Mississippi				
38	North Carolina	Fort Bragg	C	O.U.S.	727
39	do	Camp Glenn	Ex.N.G.	O.S. and U.S.	1,134
40	South Carolina	Camp Jackson	Ex.N.G.	O.U.S.	5,128
41	do	Fort Moultrie	C	O.U.S.	1,221
42	Tennessee	Camp Peay	Ex.N.G.	L.S.	1,320

TABLE XVIII.—*Training camps used by the National Guard for training—Contd.*

	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 1933
	FIFTH CORPS AREA				
43	Indiana.....				
44	Kentucky.....	Fort Knox.....	C.....	O.U.S.....	8,537
45	Ohio.....	Camp Perry.....	Ex.N.G.....	O.S.....	6,653
46	West Virginia.....	Camp Dawson.....	Ex.N.G.....	O.S.....	755
47	do.....	Point Pleasant.....	Ex.N.G.....	L.S.....	1,067
	SIXTH CORPS AREA				
48	Illinois.....	Camp Grant.....	Ex.N.G.....	O.U.S.....	6,812
49	do.....	Fort Sheridan.....	C.....	O.U.S.....	685
50	Michigan.....	Camp Grayling.....	Ex.N.G.....	O.S.....	4,152
51	Wisconsin.....	Camp McCoy.....	C.....	O.U.S.....	2,775
52	do.....	Camp Williams.....	Ex.N.G.....	O.S.....	3,493
	SEVENTH CORPS AREA				
53	Arkansas.....	Camp Pike.....	Ex.N.G.....	O.U.S.....	2,087
54	do.....	Little Rock Air Depot.....	Ex.N.G.....	O.U.S.....	91
55	Iowa.....	Camp Dodge.....	Ex.N.G.....	O.S. and U.S.....	2,945
56	Kansas.....	Fort Riley.....	C.....	O.U.S.....	3,433
57	Minnesota.....	Camp Ripley.....	Ex.N.G.....	O.S. and U.S.....	5,093
58	Missouri.....	Camp Clark.....	Ex.N.G.....	O.U.S.....	3,427
59	do.....	Navy Pier, Chicago, Ill.....	Ex.N.G.....	O.C.....	594
60	Nebraska.....	Ashland.....	Ex.N.G.....	O.S. and U.S.....	1,532
61	North Dakota.....	Devils Lake.....	Ex.N.G.....	O.S.....	1,170
62	South Dakota.....	Rapid City.....	Ex.N.G.....	O.U.S.....	1,241
	EIGHTH CORPS AREA				
63	Arizona.....	Flagstaff.....	Ex.N.G.....	O.U.S.....	1,119
64	Colorado.....	Golden.....	Ex.N.G.....	O.S.....	1,626
65	New Mexico.....	Las Vegas.....	Ex.N.G.....	O.S.....	979
66	Oklahoma.....	Fort Sill.....	C.....	O.U.S.....	5,275
67	Texas.....	Mineral Wells.....	Ex.N.G.....	O.S.....	1,041
68	do.....	Palacios.....	Ex.N.G.....	O.S.....	6,933
	NINTH CORPS AREA				
69	California.....	Capitola.....	Ex.N.G.....	L.S.....	709
70	do.....	San Luis Obispo.....	Ex.N.G.....	O.S.....	5,767
71	Idaho.....	Boise Barracks.....	Ex.N.G.....	O.U.S.....	1,298
72	Montana.....	Fort Wm. H. Harrison.....	Ex.N.G.....	O.U.S.....	1,102
73	Oregon.....	Clatsop.....	Ex.N.G.....	L.S.....	2,364
74	do.....	Fort Stevens.....	Ex.N.G.....	O.U.S.....	660
75	Utah.....	W. G. Williams.....	Ex.N.G.....	L.S. and O.U.S.....	1,426
76	Washington.....	Fort Lewis.....	C.....	O.U.S.....	147
77	do.....	Camp Murray.....	Ex.N.G.....	O.S. and U.S.....	2,348
78	do.....	Fort Worden.....	C.....	O.U.S.....	241
79	Wyoming.....	Pole Mountain.....	Ex.N.G.....	O.U.S.....	535
	HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT				
80	Hawaii.....	Kamehameha.....	Ex.N.G.....	O.U.S.....	551
81	do.....	Paukukalo, Maui.....	Ex.N.G.....	O.S.....	652
82	do.....	Honolulu.....	Ex.N.G.....	O.S.....	23
	Total.....				176,343

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS

	No. 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).....
	Organized Reserves.....
	Reserve Officers' Training Corps.....
	Citizens' Military Training Camps.....
Ex.N.G.....	Camps used exclusively by National Guard.....
O.S.....	Owned by State or Territory.....
O.U.S.....	Owned by United States.....
L.S.....	Leased by State or Territory.....
L.U.S.....	Leased by United States.....
O.S. and U.S.....	Owned by State and United States.....
L.S. and O.U.S.....	Leased by State and owned by United States.....
O.C.....	Owned by city.....

ESTIMATES FOR FIELD TRAINING

The carrying-out of policies set forth in Militia Bureau circular 25, A-21, 1930, has simplified work by the National Guard in the States and by this Bureau. Camp estimates were made due in the National Guard Bureau by January 1 of the training year for which they were intended. Thereby the peak load of work in the Camp Section was reduced. It became possible to issue training directives, reserve the necessary funds, and return the approved estimates to the States at least 2 months prior to the opening dates of the camps. However, in 1934 the uncertainty in the dates when new motor trucks would be delivered caused a delay because it could not be determined whether funds should be reserved on the basis of truck transportation or of railway transportation. Except under such abnormal conditions, this system has proved satisfactory.

HISTORIES OF NATIONAL GUARD ORGANIZATIONS

There remain 26 color or standard-bearing organizations which have not yet completed their histories. Three histories were submitted for approval during the past fiscal year. In many cases those remaining unfinished find their obstacle to be a lack of source material or of suitable evidence to enable them to trace their connection with an earlier organization.

To meet this difficulty and to make it possible to trace the historical development of the National Guard in the States and as a national institution, the Historical Section, Regulations Division, of this Bureau has maintained continued contact with scholarly societies, likewise interested in listing source materials for history, in an effort to have this work done under the provisions of the appropriate agencies of the National Recovery program. The work has been begun in several States and has been successfully completed in Wyoming. Steps are being taken to reorganize this undertaking under the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Results beneficial to the States, the Nation, to scholarship, and to the public generally, as well as to the National Guard, may be expected.

COATS OF ARMS AND DISTINCTIVE INSIGNIA

On the basis of the histories already approved, 4 coats of arms and 10 distinctive insignia, badges, or fusilage devices for aero squadrons were approved during the past year.

TEXAS CAVALRY MEDAL

Applications for the medals authorized by Congress for members of the Texas Cavalry brigades organized but never called into Federal service during the World War show a further increase. Last year 20 were distributed, as compared with 15 in the previous year. This year 30 were distributed. This makes a total of 566 medals issued to date of the 6,000 originally given into the custody of this Bureau.

NATIONAL GUARD REGULATIONS

The act of June 15, 1933, made necessary the complete revision of National Guard Regulations which deal with personnel, both officers

and enlisted men. These regulations are now in course of revision and will be published shortly. NGR 45, Training, has already been revised and is now being printed.

Regulations governing the National Guard of the United States are now in preparation and will be published as AR 130-5 (new) and AR 130-10 (revised).

LEGISLATION

Bills designed to clarify recent amendments to the National Defense Act, creating the National Guard of the United States, were introduced during the last session of the Seventy-third Congress, but too late for its consideration. It is expected that they will be introduced during the next session of Congress.

LEGAL MATTERS

The judge advocate on duty in the Bureau rendered an unusual number of opinions on legal and administrative questions on varied phases of activities, for the guidance of the Bureau personnel and the National Guard in general. In only a few cases was it found necessary to call upon the Judge Advocate General or the Comptroller General for decisions.

CONCLUSION

The continued progress of the National Guard reported in the 1933 Annual Report of this Bureau has been maintained during 1934. Adverse conditions have been successfully met in a way that reflects credit on the ability and loyalty of the Guard and proves its stability; or have been offset by new assets such as improved facilities and matériel made available by the recovery program of the administration.

This progress not only supplies the States and the Nation with a dependable force for use in crises but likewise, because of the educational value of the training, is a constant asset in time of peace.

The citizen soldiers gain useful practical knowledge of hygiene, first aid, of technical subjects, administrative methods, and the like. They learn useful habits: Respect for duly constituted authority, courtesy, orderliness, thoroughness, precision, self-control, and self-respect. In short, the National Guard is a great school of good citizenship, which continually pours into the blood stream of the body politic wholesome corpuscles which help to purge it from dangerous infections.

Because of the harmonious relations which exist between the State military authorities and the National Guard Bureau and the wholehearted and loyal support given the policies which have helped to bring the National Guard to its present state of efficiency, these policies will be continued.

Further progress may confidently be expected, because, while the National Guard has a legitimate pride in its achievements, it is also aware of its defects and is concerned in remedying them.

GEORGE E. LEACH,
Major General,
Chief, National Guard Bureau.

Strength of the National Guard as of June 30, 1934

[illegible]

Army troops and corps troops															Special allotment										State staff		Totals		National Guard Reserve																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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Statement of amounts expended and obligated under National Guard

State, corps areas, and bureaus	Forage	Caretakers	Expenses, camps of instruction, field and supplemental training				Military service schools	Pay of dis-bursing officers	General expenses, equipment, and instruction for the National Guard												Travel of officers and noncommissioned connection with the N		
	Project No. 1 Forage, bed- ding, horse- shoes, and veterinary services, etc.	Project No. 2 Employment of caretakers	Project No. 3 June, July, August, and September field training camps	Project No. 5 Construction and mainte- nance, concu- rent camps	Project No. 6 Construction work at camps	Project No. 7 Maintenance and repair work at camps	Project No. 8 Expenses, se- lected 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 National Guard Bureau	Project No. 11 Employment of range keepers	Project No. 12 Target range leases	Project No. 13 Target range maintenance and repair	Project No. 14 Alteration, re- novation, and repair of articles of the uniform	Project No. 15 Maintenance of organizational equipment	Project No. 16 Gasoline and oil	Project No. 17 Office supplies and equipment	Project No. 18 Intrastate transportation, etc.	Project No. 19 Pay and ex- penses of Air Corps officers injured during armory drill	Project No. 20 Miscellaneous expenses	Project No. 21 Expenses of correspondence courses	Project No. 22 Travel in con- nection with visits of in- struction	Project No. 23 Travel in con- nection with camps of in- struction	Project No. 24 Travel in con- nection with change of sta- tion
First Corps Area	\$23,776.36	\$112,967.10	\$768,552.74	\$5,860.56		\$1,365.92	\$5,796.68	\$8,098.75		\$414.37	\$3,531.83	\$38.01	\$10,103.75	\$6,101.97	\$17,687.13	\$1,719.45	\$4,328.13		\$930.08	\$100.00	\$990.90	\$1,759.00	\$351.
Connecticut	10,502.13	34,528.36	168,340.36				1,146.92	1,567.50					3,001.56	1,601.39	7,544.80	368.81	465.96		27.34	188.56		631.00	43.
Maine	7,377.05	93,704.82	402.00					1,306.25					1,072.10	458.12	380.04	183.83	2,284.48		58.74	230.00		252.31	236.
Massachusetts	12,959.34	43,757.80	341,073.70	5,311.06		1,365.92		2,612.50		191.25	525.00		4,516.00	3,064.40	8,689.00	577.91	1,210.09		618.31	208.11		115.92	52.
New Hampshire		13,308.25	35,760.34				4,090.52	783.75					239.39	143.25	698.79	228.22	58.74		61.85	102.68		132.56	
Rhode Island		13,995.64	82,500.97				559.24	1,045.00					557.45	541.40	329.46	148.81	247.03		102.68	63.54		313.80	
Vermont		46,582.55	145.23					783.75					717.25	293.41	65.04	203.32	81.83		66.51	174.99		117.34	19.
Unapportioned	314.89		2.27								650.00	38.01								9.18		30.28	
Second Corps Area	131,119.37	246,227.45	1,216,010.03	1,639.84		6,259.20	10,038.80	6,792.43		662.15	5,051.10	1,683.44	12,877.77	14,001.55	22,072.75	1,926.98	1,926.62		1,607.60	2.78	4,480.40	5,296.00	337.
Delaware		14,837.80	28,150.19				627.10	783.75							495.00	205.20							
New Jersey	43,453.47	57,924.24	213,375.91	104.40				1,823.08		307.70	501.00		2,280.50	1,350.27	11,272.48	402.26			37.00		87.69	235.40	51.
New York	87,573.60	173,465.41	927,805.85	1,535.44		6,165.68	9,411.70	3,135.00		354.45	4,550.10	1,500.00	9,900.50	12,036.78	10,245.27	1,070.28	1,518.17		81.33	583.57	3,509.59	3,945.08	13.
Puerto Rico			46,678.08			93.52		1,045.00				183.44	690.77	608.50	60.00	159.24	149.03		37.37	288.20	257.00	272.	
Unapportioned	92.30																			11.35			
Third Corps Area	114,920.44	209,085.06	898,822.85	937.20		5,567.12	4,715.62	6,270.00		2,485.63	2,610.00	3,103.68	14,995.64	6,223.92	15,073.50	1,554.65	5,504.86		207.70	283.32	2,774.92	2,519.74	999.
District of Columbia		3,324.47	36,664.36				456.83	783.75		255.00			1,195.00	298.00	168.00	160.66							
Maryland	10,867.71	28,548.12	139,935.13	126.11		1,251.33	1,940.93	1,306.25					6,130.40	269.10	7,462.27	357.53			21.40		278.28		
Pennsylvania	84,925.17	153,744.88	569,483.38	810.77		1,765.79	2,317.88	2,612.50		2,230.63	1,345.00	1,196.61	5,295.00	3,336.00	7,249.00	620.55			66.37		620.40	278.28	165.
Virginia	19,127.56	23,467.59	152,739.98			2,550.00		1,567.50			1,215.00	1,132.07	2,375.24	2,320.82	194.23	426.01	4,565.20		89.24	1,335.07	1,168.34	608.	
Unapportioned																	708.06		30.69	794.93	639.96	225.	
Fourth Corps Area	64,258.99	157,114.75	1,019,249.19	5,681.29		3,888.56	5,322.70	10,188.75		236.92	4,488.64	45.00	9,996.84	5,537.24	20,915.34	2,265.48	2,657.83		1,334.69	98.79	5,663.73	4,148.22	821.
Alabama	6,621.16	31,061.92	138,630.74	1,829.66				1,306.25		156.17	741.64		1,275.50	1,447.95	10,617.75	315.44	354.11		34.20	667.14	613.91	16.0	
Florida		7,840.81	138,932.95	57.93				1,306.25			385.00		1,254.67	949.86	409.88	341.24	475.98		41.89	795.95	702.98	228.0	
Georgia	23,057.62	23,058.51	174,093.52	1,134.92				1,567.50		63.75	840.96		1,500.79	529.04	106.00	333.14	275.84		52.91	667.14	613.91	16.0	
Louisiana	15,738.43	19,746.98	97,787.22	386.20				1,045.00			361.00		911.07	787.55	168.66	230.38	259.35		37.21	607.08	733.07	238.7	
Mississippi		7,619.89	97,277.03	157.93				1,045.00			350.00		1,202.81	694.37	270.43	197.29	323.99		57.21	548.86	304.89	88.3	
North Carolina	8,056.21	31,245.37	153,117.29	1,249.33				1,567.50		17.00	1,151.00		1,583.50	623.15	1,033.00	319.93	340.86		39.88	769.37	457.74	74.3	
South Carolina		7,101.43	88,052.04	313.44		3,518.80		1,045.00			215.04		1,033.00	300.10	319.93	340.86			39.88	769.37	457.74	74.3	
Tennessee	10,785.57	29,634.81	126,328.40	3.26				1,306.25			444.00		1,109.50	233.22	7,999.67	340.86			152.94	8.67	641.29	559.10	62.3
Unapportioned																							
Fifth Corps Area	94,911.94	167,230.82	809,115.28	5,285.71			5,305.73	6,531.25		357.00	4,240.28	207.00	8,308.12	5,471.02	21,443.55	1,475.08	2,134.50		207.60	99.76	1,696.95	3,132.14	403.9
Indiana	8,291.81	52,346.76	214,184.01	2,805.10			764.15	1,828.75		204.00	500.00	112.00	2,763.31	603.28	10,542.42	404.39			47.22	508.70	925.24	171.4	
Kentucky	19,628.55	82,737.02	117,171.79	1,622.60				1,306.25			413.20		616.81	432.54	181.55	267.32			29.52	38.44	338.31	63.22	25.6
Ohio	63,613.63	82,147.04	407,024.92	660.70				2,361.25		153.00	1,680.48	15.00	4,012.00	3,610.80	10,701.88	600.40	1,546.95		81.73	33.04	600.00	1,784.60	212.9
West Virginia			70,734.56	87.99				1,045.00			1,646.00	80.00	916.00	824.40	18.00	200.92			40.19	249.94	359.18		
Unapportioned	3,379.95															2.05							
Sixth Corps Area	57,882.29	168,592.51	810,650.61	745.20		10,857.68	3,660.15	6,270.00		1,743.09	6,984.28	1,055.95	10,646.16	9,160.16	16,570.54	1,705.27	3,459.20	\$200.00	1,141.84	100.00	2,350.00	1,366.00	806.60
Illinois	29,676.54	77,451.26	401,802.36	145.20		320.00	2,054.02	2,612.50		1,102.89	2,018.28	90.00	6,416.16	2,418.58	7,103.79	1,012.50	1,229.88		64.33	50.00	922.72	393.58	459.45
Michigan	10,655.67	38,702.88	191,539.38				1,606.13	1,828.75		640.20	800.00	320.70	1,630.50	1,713.61	6,488.64	505.84	654.22		1,038.04	13.27	625.76	461.36	196.57
Wisconsin	17,550.08	52,438.37	217,303.87	600.00		10,537.68		1,828.75			4,166.00	645.25	2,603.50	5,233.13	1,248.00	327.57	1,361.32		39.47	25.00	726.58	463.23	150.55
Unapportioned																				11.73	74.94	47.83	
Seventh Corps Area	28,517.61	177,146.80	956,857.46	3,648.60		18,250.92	9,682.91	10,188.75		924.40	5,866.47	411.50	10,475.63	7,644.23	26,441.83	2,299.81	3,161.11		1,417.90	89.67	2,564.34	4,434.44	767.92
Arkansas		29,819.04	91,105.74				1,181.23	1,045.00					1,035.00	931.50	8,723.35	271.26	289.80		44.59	7.28	279.84	476.93	40.61
Iowa	15,579.27	28,380.24	151,529.18				1,123.84	1,567.50		274.12			1,262.06	1,819.15	692.25	320.71	533.28		61.84	14.42	279.84	476.93	40.61
Kansas		28,462.20	121,834.23	3,648.60			2,206.28	1,306.25					2,358.29	363.24	591.59	219.96	539.11		6.96	493.13	561.54	85.70	
Minnesota		22,393.36	200,510.28			17,451.95	2,122.83	1,828.75		127.50	2,095.00	372.72	1,836.50	1,713.61	6,488.64	505.84	654.22		1,054.60	6.96	343.04	488.78	1.63
Missouri	42,564.27	207,774.57	81,800.97			298.96	1,569.65	1,828.75		267.75	899.84	24.06	2,054.74	1,188.59	8,960.58	350.78	788.36		59.80	5.40	204.59	204.59	
Nebraska	8,463.05	61,800.97	120.55				1,479.08	1,045.00		255.03	895.96		817.00	735.30	340.00	228.76			67.54	6.54	324.63	1,263.12	164.29
North Dakota		54,869.19	179.00					783.75			684.92		552.00	667.36	215.14				22.91	5.42	147.23	220.55	38.05
South Dakota		74,433.30	200.46					783.75			175.75		560.04	225.48	665.42	192.46			31.43	4.15	173.64	271.53	80.88
Unapportioned																							
Eighth Corps Area	50,164.05	123,563.35	930,533.69	3,316.80	\$1.96	1,965.29	3,046.59	6,792.50		1,219.69	4,086.82	124.50	7,589.98	6,331.18	21,457.73	1,897.04	2,636.59	130.60	1,324.95	55.00	4,654.35	3,749.98	586.45
Arizona		773.67	51,864.27				783.75			199.69			501.15	436.20	43.								

led and obligated under National Guard Bureau appropriation, fiscal year 1934.¹

84385—34. (Face p. 34. No. 2.)

ANNUAL REPORTS, WAR DEPARTMENT

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1935

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF *of the* NATIONAL
GUARD BUREAU

1935

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1935

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

WAR DEPARTMENT,
NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU,
Washington, June 30, 1935.

To the SECRETARY OF WAR:

The thirty-third annual report of the Chief of the National Guard Bureau is respectfully submitted herewith. This pamphlet covers the operations of the Bureau from July 1, 1934, to June 30, 1935, both dates inclusive.

INTRODUCTION

The peace strength of military units allocated to the National Guard for organization is approximately 310,000. However, fiscal considerations have not permitted maintenance of such strength. Since 1930, a maximum strength of 190,211 has been authorized. The minimum strength deemed essential by the War Department to enable the National Guard to discharge its primary missions is 210,000, a figure arrived at after long and careful deliberation. The small increase authorized by the Congress for the fiscal year 1936 will enable the War Department to activate a limited number of the more essential inactive units which are allotted to the States. A further increase of 15,000 will be necessary in order to reach the irreducible minimum considered adequate if the National Guard is to be in a position to carry out its fundamental mission. From the Federal viewpoint, that mission is the early reinforcement of the Regular Army in the event of an emergency.

The high quality of leadership and of enlisted men in the National Guard, the fine spirit of cooperation between State and Federal military authorities, and the motorization of the National Guard have made possible during the past fiscal year a morale even higher than ever. The fine spirit of the troops has resulted in favorable comment in every quarter.

Progress in training, both in the armory and in the field, has received a fresh impulse; especially in the field artillery has motorization brought about improvements and made more time available for service practice. The steady and general progress of the National Guard has been such as to surprise even those who know it best.

ADMINISTRATION

Of the 30 officers on duty in the National Guard Bureau on June 30, 1935, 5 were National Guard officers. Of these 5, 1, the Chief of the Bureau, is commissioned a major general in the Army of the United States. Eight officers terminated their duties and 9 joined during the fiscal year.

2. REPORT OF CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

The civilian force on the same date consisted of a total of 92 employees—75 clerical, 4 custodial, and 3 temporary clerks on the regular roll and 10 emergency clerks on the N. I. R. A. roll engaged on work in connection with construction projects at the various National Guard camps and rifle ranges.

All current work of the Bureau was practically up to date at the close of the fiscal year except the additional work imposed on the Bureau by the operation of amendments to the National Defense Act approved June 15, 1933, and June 19, 1935, respectively. This work is being handled, however, as expeditiously as possible with the present available force. The first of these acts involves the issuance to all officers of the guard of commissions in the National Guard of the United States, and the second deals with the definite assignments to war vacancies of officers who were previously without definite assignment.

During the fiscal year the Bureau handled 366,931 pieces of mail, and distributed to the National Guard approximately 601,518 publications and 3,096,372 blank forms.

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU PERSONNEL

On June 30, 1935, the following-named officers were on duty in the National Guard Bureau:

Maj. Gen. George E. Leach, Chief, National Guard Bureau.
Col. Edgar A. Fry, Infantry, Executive Officer.
Col. Henry H. Rutherford, Medical Corps.
Col. John S. Fair, Cavalry.
Col. Fred H. Turner, Infantry.
Lt. Col. Joseph R. Davis, Field Artillery.
Lt. Col. Martyn H. Shute, Infantry.
Lt. Col. Richard D. Newman, Cavalry.
Lt. Col. Charles K. Wing, Coast Artillery Corps.
Lt. Col. Joseph M. Scammell, Infantry, N. G. U. S. (California National Guard).
Lt. Col. Herold J. Weiler, Field Artillery, N. G. U. S. (Texas National Guard).
Lt. Col. John S. Shetler, Q. M. C., N. G. U. S. (Ohio National Guard).
Maj. Albert S. Peake, Infantry.
Maj. Edward G. McCormick, Infantry.
Maj. James A. Dorst, Corps of Engineers.
Maj. Lawrence B. Weeks, Coast Artillery Corps.
Maj. Lathe B. Row, Infantry.
Maj. Edwin A. Zundel, Field Artillery.
Maj. Ralph P. Cousins, Air Corps.
Maj. Holland L. Robb, Corps of Engineers.
Maj. Robert W. Daniels, Ordnance Department.
Maj. Harold C. Fellows, Cavalry.
Maj. William H. Dukes, Quartermaster Corps.
Maj. Gerald B. O'Grady, Infantry, N. G. U. S. (New Jersey National Guard).

Capt. Arnold W. Shutter, Field Artillery.
Capt. Clarence C. Park, Field Artillery.
Capt. John L. Tunstall, Finance Department.
Capt. Charles M. Cummings, Air Corps.
Capt. Henry E. Minton, Ordnance Department.
First Lt. Charles T. Lanham, Infantry.

The following-named officers terminated their connections with the National Guard Bureau during the fiscal year:

Col. William A. Smedberg, Jr., Cavalry.
Col. Charles L. Mitchell, Infantry.
Col. Arthur E. Ahrends, Infantry.
Maj. Leon E. Ryder, Signal Corps.
Capt. Alexander C. Doyle, Quartermaster Corps.
Capt. Henry Harmeling, Judge Advocate General's Departments.
Capt. Frank M. Moore, Infantry.
Capt. Richard F. Lussier, Infantry.

PERSONNEL OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

OFFICERS, ACTIVE NATIONAL GUARD

By reason of rigid examination requirements, both mental and physical, laid down in regulations, and strict adherence thereto, the personnel of the National Guard is constantly improving.

At present there remain comparatively few physical defectives in the National Guard. This improvement in the physical condition of the National Guard personnel has been brought about largely by a stricter enforcement of the requirements of National Guard Regulations Nos. 27 and 28, and a better understanding and appreciation of the system of physical examinations by the officers generally.

The records of officers, on file in the National Guard Bureau, have been carefully examined in connection with their appointments in the National Guard of the United States as a result of the act of June 15, 1933, and all errors and discrepancies corrected so that these records are now in the best shape in the history of the National Guard.

At the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935, there were 14,388 positions authorized in the active National Guard. The number of officers and warrant officers was 13,572, leaving 816 vacancies for officers and for warrant officers.

The distribution of commissioned strength by arms and services and grades is shown in table I below; promotions in table II (there were five demotions during the fiscal year); and separations in table III.

REPORT OF CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

TABLE I.—Total commissioned strength of the active National Guard on June 30, 1935

Arms and services	Major gener- als	Briga- dier gener- als	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colo- nels	Ma- jors	Cap- tains	First lieu- ten- ants	Second lieu- ten- ants	Total
Line	16	60							76
Adjutant General's Depart- ment		20	8	33	32	12	18	1	124
Air Corps				10	18	87	164	124	403
Cavalry			21	21	66	223	238	200	769
Chaplains				10	70	101	35		216
Chemical Warfare Service				15	3	2			20
Coast Artillery:									
Antiaircraft			7	9	19	115	97	103	350
Harbor defense and trac- tor-drawn			7	12	37	146	155	160	517
Engineers			15	17	35	138	150	114	469
Field Artillery			52	63	140	778	802	933	2,768
Finance Department				21	4	7			32
Infantry			99	157	420	1,631	1,560	1,631	5,498
Judge Advocate General's De- partment			2	31	29	26			88
Medical Department:									
Medical Corps			15	25	243	563	132		978
Dental Corps					15	195	26		236
Veterinary Corps					14	73	6	3	96
Medical Administrative Corps						100	15	9	124
Ordnance Department				30	20	27		10	87
Quartermaster Corps			4	58	71	114	85	62	394
Signal Corps				19	1	18	48	39	125
Total	16	80	230	531	1,237	4,356	3,531	3,389	13,370
Warrant officers									201
Cornet									1
Grand total									13,572

TABLE II.—Promotions in the active National Guard of commissioned officers during the fiscal year 1935 (figures show grade from which promoted)

Arms and services	Briga- dier gener- als	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colo- nels	Majors	Cap- tains	First lieu- ten- ants	Second lieu- ten- ants	Total
Line	1							1
Adjutant General's Department				2	1	1	1	5
Air Corps				1	1	10	33	45
Cavalry		2	4	6	12	29	39	92
Chaplains				2	14	5		21
Chemical Warfare Service				1				1
Coast Artillery			1	2	7	19	32	61
Engineers					3	15	15	33
Field Artillery		4	3	12	20	74	139	252
Finance Department				2	1			3
Infantry		1	5	13	28	121	241	409
Judge Advocate General's Depart- ment					3	1	1	5
Medical Department:								
Medical Corps					10	47		57
Dental Corps					1	5		6
Veterinary Corps							1	1
Medical Administrative Corps					1	13	4	18
Ordnance Department			1		1		1	3
Quartermaster Corps			1	4	5	7	11	28
Signal Corps						2	5	7
Total	1	7	15	45	108	349	523	1,048

TABLE III.—*Separations in the active National Guard of commissioned and warrant officers during the fiscal year 1935*

Arms and services	Major generals	Briga- dier generals	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colonels	Ma- jors	Cap- tains	First lieuten- ants	Second lieuten- ants	Total
Line.....	2	3							5
Adjutant General's Depart- ment.....		2	2	2	2	3	1		12
Air Corps.....					2	6	11	18	37
Cavalry.....			3	4	5	29	24	22	87
Chaplains.....				2	7	9			18
Coast Artillery.....			2	1	3	15	18	31	70
Engineers.....					3	8	12	16	39
Field Artillery.....			3	5	10	57	82	135	292
Finance Department.....				2		1	1		4
Infantry.....			6	7	14	109	150	160	446
Judge Advocate General's De- partment.....				1		2			3
Medical Department:									
Medical Corps.....			1	2	12	49	19		83
Dental Corps.....						7	2		9
Veterinary Corps.....						10	1		11
Medical Administrative Corps.....						2	1		3
Ordnance Department.....					1	1			2
Quartermaster Corps.....				3	5	11	12	6	37
Signal Corps.....				1		4	4	4	13
Total.....	2	5	17	30	64	323	338	392	1,171
Warrant officers.....									26
Grand total.....									1,197

INACTIVE NATIONAL GUARD

Under the provisions of the act of June 15, 1933, the National Guard Reserve was designated as the "Inactive National Guard." Each officer's record was examined, with the result that Federal recognition was terminated in the cases of all National Guard Reserve officers who were not assigned to war vacancies or who did not accept appointments in the National Guard of the United States. There remain in the Inactive National Guard a total of 816 officers and 15,632 enlisted men. The distribution of these officers by arms and services and grades is shown in the following table:

TABLE IV.—*Commissioned strength of the inactive National Guard as of June 30, 1935*

Arms and services	Major generals	Briga- dier generals	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colonels	Ma- jors	Cap- tains	First lieuten- ants	Second lieuten- ants	Total
Adjutant General's Depart- ment.....						1	1		2
Air Corps.....						1	2		3
Cavalry.....					5	25	15	11	56
Chaplains.....						1	1		2
Coast Artillery.....						10	9	22	41
Engineers.....				1		8	11	10	30
Field Artillery.....				2	7	52	49	81	191
Infantry.....				5	13	103	138	136	395
Judge Advocate General's De- partment.....					3	1			4
Medical Department:									
Medical Corps.....					7	21	13		41
Dental Corps.....						5	2		7
Veterinary Corps.....						6	1	1	8
Medical Administrative Corps.....						3	3		6
Ordnance Department.....							1	1	2
Quartermaster Corps.....				1	1	6	6	2	16
Signal Corps.....						1	6	4	11
Total.....				9	36	244	258	268	815

TABLE V.—*National Guard personnel holding commissions in the National Guard of the United States—Continued*

Arms and services	Major generals	Briga- dier generals	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colonels	Ma- jors	Cap- tains	First lieuten- ants	Second lieuten- ants	Total
ENLISTED MEN									
Adjutant General's Depart- ment								6	6
Air Corps								1	1
Cavalry							3	78	81
Chemical Warfare Service								1	1
Coast Artillery							2	28	30
Engineers								6	6
Field Artillery							1	91	92
Finance Department								2	2
Infantry						4	15	436	455
Judge Advocate General's Department						1			1
Medical Department:									
Medical Corps							1		1
Dental Corps							3	1	4
Medical Administrative Corps							2	21	23
Ordnance Department							1	3	4
Quartermaster Corps								26	26
Signal Corps								2	2
Total						5	28	702	735
Grand total	14	77	221	512	1,203	4,316	3,397	4,009	13,750

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL IN THE OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS

Some officers and enlisted men who held commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps did not accept the appointment in the National Guard of the United States, and some officers are now being processed from a status in the Officers' Reserve Corps to a status in the National Guard of the United States.

The following tables show the National Guard personnel holding commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps by arms and services and grade:

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

Arms and services	Major generals	Briga- dier generals	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colonels	Ma- jors	Cap- tains	First lieuten- ants	Second lieuten- ants	Total
OFFICERS									
Line.....	1								1
Adjutant General Department.....				1					1
Air Corps.....							2	5	7
Cavalry.....			1	1		4	5	11	22
Chaplains.....						2			2
Chemical Warfare Service.....							1		1
Coast Artillery.....					1			3	5
Engineers.....				1		2	2	2	7
Field Artillery.....				3	1	15	12	12	43
Infantry.....			1	1	4	21	18	33	78
Medical Department:									
Medical Corps.....					3	9	9		21
Dental Corps.....						4			4
Veterinary Corps.....						1		1	2
Medical Administrative Corps.....							1		1

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

Arms and services	Major generals	Briga- dier generals	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colonels	Ma- jors	Cap- tains	First lieuten- ants	Second lieuten- ants	Total
OFFICERS—continued									
Ordnance Department.....								1	1
Quartermaster Corps.....				1			4	3	8
Signal Corps.....				1			1	1	3
Total.....	1		2	9	9	58	56	72	207
ENLISTED MEN									
Air Corps.....								1	1
Cavalry.....							1	14	15
Chemical Warfare Service.....								1	1
Coast Artillery.....								11	11
Engineers.....								13	13
Field Artillery.....						1	2	24	27
Infantry.....					1		4	74	79
Medical Department:									
Medical Corps.....							1		1
Dental Corps.....						1	1		2
Medical Administrative Corps.....							2	12	14
Military Intelligence.....								1	1
Ordnance Department.....							1		1
Quartermaster Corps.....						1	1	11	13
Signal Corps.....							1	4	5
Total.....					1	3	14	166	184
Grand total.....	1		2	9	10	61	70	238	391

NATIONAL GUARD REGISTER

It is now 4 years since the National Guard Register has been published. While all changes in personnel or their status, or of units and their histories are recorded in this Bureau, the present edition of the Register is obsolete insofar as the National Guard or the public is concerned.

A revised edition has become necessary and same should be published if funds can be made available for this purpose.

ORGANIZATION

New National Guard Tables of Organization Nos. 25, 35½, and 135 were approved by the War Department, October 27, 1934, and became effective January 1, 1935. These new tables permit administrative staff sections of service units to be organized and trained separately from the remainder of the service companies or batteries.

Of a total of 39 active field-artillery regiments, 75-mm gun, 35 have been converted to truck-drawn field artillery.

The total National Guard allotment includes 1,011 headquarters and 3,894 units. Of these, 171 headquarters and 706 units remain inactive. A plan to utilize the increase of 5,000 enlisted men authorized for the fiscal year 1936, for the organization of the most essential of these inactive units, has been prepared by the National Guard Bureau and submitted to the War Department for approval.

TABLE VII.—*National Guard divisions—Infantry and Cavalry units federally recognized to June 30, 1935*

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; observation squadron (including photo section and medical detachment), 3; medical regiments, 11; train, 01; total 156 ¹

Division	Strength	Headquarters detachments	Special troops	Infantry	Field Artillery	Engineers	Observation squadron (including photo section and medical detachment)	Medical regiments	Train	Total	Percent complete
Twenty-sixth.....	8,003	1	6	78	29	8	3	5	6	136	87.1
Twenty-seventh.....	8,689	1	8	78	35	8	3	11	7	151	96.7
Twenty-eighth.....	8,536	1	8	78	36	8	3	9	7	150	96.1
Twenty-ninth.....	7,849	1	4	78	35	8	3	6	-----	135	86.5
Thirtieth.....	8,155	1	6	78	35	8	3	6	3	140	89.7
Thirty-first.....	8,043	1	6	78	36	8	3	3	5	140	89.7
Thirty-second.....	7,374	1	8	78	32	-----	3	6	-----	128	82.0
Thirty-third.....	7,507	1	6	78	26	8	3	4	2	128	82.0
Thirty-fourth.....	7,550	1	2	78	32	8	3	2	2	128	82.0
Thirty-fifth.....	7,518	1	3	78	27	8	3	5	7	132	84.6
Thirty-sixth.....	7,178	1	2	78	23	8	3	4	5	124	79.4
Thirty-seventh.....	7,594	1	7	78	23	8	3	10	7	137	87.8
Thirty-eighth.....	8,212	1	5	78	35	8	3	7	5	142	91.0
Fortieth.....	6,827	1	3	77	33	1	3	1	-----	119	76.2
Forty-first.....	6,731	1	1	77	26	7	3	2	1	118	75.6
Forty-third.....	8,013	1	6	78	34	7	3	8	-----	137	87.8
Forty-fourth.....	7,173	1	7	78	23	8	3	5	1	126	80.7
Forty-fifth.....	8,139	1	7	78	35	8	3	6	5	143	91.6
Total.....	139,091	18	95	1,402	555	127	54	100	63	2,414	85.9

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, 11; engineer squadron, 5; armored car squadron, 3; medical squadron, 5; division train, 8; total, 81 ¹

Division	Strength	Special troops	Cavalry	Field Artillery	Engineers	Armored car squadron	Medical squadron	Train	Total	Percent complete
Twenty-first.....	3,065	-----	48	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	48	55.1
Twenty-second.....	2,554	-----	42	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	42	51.8
Twenty-third.....	2,770	-----	38	5	3	-----	-----	-----	46	56.7
Twenty-fourth.....	2,945	1	40	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	49	60.4
Total.....	11,334	1	168	13	3	-----	-----	-----	185	56.0

¹ These totals include all units in the National Guard Infantry and Cavalry divisions, among which are several units not considered essential in time of peace.

REPORT OF CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

TABLE VIII.—*Strength of the National Guard, by States, June 30, 1935*

	Authorized June 30, 1935				Actual June 30, 1935				Over or under
	Com-mis-sioned officers	War-rant officers	En-listed men	Aggre-gate	Com-mis-sioned officers	War-rant officers	En-listed men	Aggre-gate	
FIRST CORPS AREA									
Connecticut.....	345	6	4,081	4,432	317	5	4,024	4,346	-86
Maine.....	189	3	2,310	2,502	177	3	2,323	2,503	+1
Massachusetts.....	706	10	8,839	9,555	661	10	8,978	9,649	+94
New Hampshire.....	82	2	1,007	1,091	73	2	983	1,058	-33
Rhode Island.....	167	3	1,832	2,002	159	3	1,820	1,982	-20
Vermont.....	87	1	1,144	1,232	85	1	1,122	1,208	-24
SECOND CORPS AREA									
Delaware.....	59	1	800	860	56	1	760	817	-43
New Jersey.....	396	6	4,642	5,044	356	6	4,483	4,845	-199
New York.....	1,499	22	19,485	21,006	1,399	20	19,391	20,810	-196
Puerto Rico.....	90	1	1,410	1,501	89	1	1,410	1,500	-1
THIRD CORPS AREA									
District of Columbia.....	76	1	983	1,060	65	1	938	1,004	-56
Maryland.....	270	4	3,212	3,486	261	4	3,161	3,426	-60
Pennsylvania.....	900	13	11,132	12,045	845	12	10,911	11,768	-277
Virginia.....	281	4	3,715	4,000	270	4	3,579	3,853	-147
FOURTH CORPS AREA									
Alabama.....	228	2	2,585	2,815	219	2	2,530	2,751	-64
Florida.....	183	3	2,336	2,522	177	3	2,295	2,475	-47
Georgia.....	263	3	3,442	3,708	258	3	3,374	3,635	-73
Louisiana.....	146	2	1,895	2,043	134	2	1,892	2,028	-15
Mississippi.....	174	3	2,107	2,284	161	3	2,060	2,224	-60
North Carolina.....	275	5	3,221	3,501	257	4	3,203	3,464	-37
South Carolina.....	158	2	2,136	2,296	154	2	2,103	2,259	-37
Tennessee.....	212	3	2,391	2,606	197	3	2,306	2,506	-100
FIFTH CORPS AREA									
Indiana.....	388	6	4,540	4,934	354	6	4,454	4,814	-120
Kentucky.....	230	3	2,736	2,969	219	3	2,701	2,923	-46
Ohio.....	666	9	8,153	8,828	630	9	7,937	8,576	-252
West Virginia.....	130	2	1,868	2,000	126	2	1,837	1,965	-35
SIXTH CORPS AREA									
Illinois.....	698	11	8,893	9,602	657	11	8,806	9,474	-128
Michigan.....	368	5	4,252	4,625	337	5	4,189	4,531	-94
Wisconsin.....	360	6	4,392	4,758	342	5	4,356	4,703	-55
SEVENTH CORPS AREA									
Arkansas.....	166	2	2,068	2,236	151	2	2,044	2,197	-39
Iowa.....	269	4	3,489	3,762	268	4	3,413	3,685	-77
Kansas.....	262	4	3,021	3,287	251	4	2,924	3,179	-108
Minnesota.....	382	5	4,663	5,050	359	5	4,697	5,061	+11
Missouri.....	338	5	4,297	4,640	315	5	4,184	4,504	-136
Nebraska.....	123	2	1,643	1,768	121	2	1,603	1,726	-42
North Dakota.....	80	1	1,101	1,182	78	1	1,089	1,168	-14
South Dakota.....	108	2	1,232	1,342	105	2	1,219	1,326	-16
EIGHTH CORPS AREA									
Arizona.....	83	1	1,189	1,273	82	1	1,155	1,238	-35
Colorado.....	165	1	1,717	1,883	148	1	1,686	1,835	-48
New Mexico.....	80	2	959	1,041	78	2	912	992	-49
Oklahoma.....	409	6	4,935	5,350	403	6	4,856	5,265	-85
Texas.....	636	10	7,769	8,415	605	9	7,646	8,260	-155

TABLE VIII.—*Strength of the National Guard, by States, June 30, 1935—Con.*

	Authorized June 30, 1935				Actual June 30, 1935				Over or under
	Com-mis-sioned officers	War-rant officers	En-listed men	Aggre-gate	Com-mis-sioned officers	War-rant officers	En-listed men	Aggre-gate	
NINTH CORPS AREA									
California.....	504	7	6, 078	6, 589	463	7	5, 976	6, 446	-143
Idaho.....	112	2	1, 202	1, 316	108	2	1, 185	1, 295	-21
Montana.....	81	1	1, 107	1, 189	75	1	1, 036	1, 112	-77
Nevada.....	8		152	160	8		117	125	-35
Oregon.....	219	3	2, 854	3, 076	210	3	2, 845	3, 058	-18
Utah.....	142	2	1, 318	1, 462	135	2	1, 304	1, 441	-21
Washington.....	233	3	2, 490	2, 726	212	3	2, 418	2, 633	-93
Wyoming.....	55	1	607	663	52	1	585	638	-25
HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT									
Territory of Hawaii.....	110	2	1, 606	1, 718	108	2	1, 524	1, 634	-84
Total.....	14, 191	208	175, 036	189, 435	13, 370	201	172, 344	185, 915	-3, 520

TRAINING**GENERAL**

The appropriation by Congress of sufficient funds to provide for the normal training activities of the National Guard, including 48 armory drills, has resulted in gratifying progress during the year. Attendance at armory drills and field training camps, in spite of adverse economic conditions in many States, has remained high.

Reports indicate an improvement in the exercise of leadership by officers and noncommissioned officers, and in teamwork in the functioning of commanders and staffs. This is attributable in large measure to the more extensive use of command post exercises for instruction in staff duties and tactical principles.

Training in communication has made some progress, and exercises requiring intercommunication between aircraft and ground troops have been conducted by some units. The National Guard is being gradually equipped with the latest type of radio equipment, and greater improvement in radio communication should result therefrom.

The training of mounted units has been handicapped by the lack of a sufficient number of mounts. This obstacle will be partly removed by the purchase of 792 horses, which has been authorized in the fiscal year 1936.

Training in the use of the principal weapon of each arm and of equipment has been satisfactory. However, tank companies are still equipped with obsolete light tanks, and 155-mm howitzer regiments with war-time tractors as prime movers. Plans have been made to supply each tank company with at least one modern light tank during the fiscal year 1936.

The conversion of the larger part of the light-artillery regiments from horse-drawn to truck-drawn artillery has greatly increased their mobility and has resulted in increased efficiency of the personnel, due

in part to the time previously employed in the care of animals now being devoted to other practical training.

The employment of motor vehicles for transportation of foot troops has enabled them to reach more suitable terrain for field exercises, and has permitted more extensive use of existing rifle ranges.

Commanders are planning their work more carefully and giving more attention to better preparation for imparting instruction. In some cases, however, training programs of higher commanders are published too late to be of maximum benefit to subordinate commanders in preparation of their programs and schedules.

ARMORY TRAINING

The scope of armory training is in general highly satisfactory. Some organizations, however, are not making sufficient use of landscape targets for training in musketry. In a measure this deficiency is due to lack of a suitable indoor range. This class of training is highly important as a preparation for firing at field targets during the field training period. One caliber .22 machine gun is now being issued to each machine-gun company. This will enable machine-gun companies to conduct small-bore practice and instruction in both direct and indirect laying with landscape targets during the armory training period.

An improvement in the conduct of troop schools for officers, non-commissioned officers, and specialists has been noted. In these schools stress is laid on preparation for the instruction to be given the unit at the next assembly for armory drill. This insures a more profitable drill period for the unit and better prepared instructors. Instruction for officers and selected enlisted men is also imparted by means of appropriate courses in the Army extension schools.

FIELD TRAINING

The effectiveness of National Guard training has been materially increased by the utilization of practically the entire field training period for tactical and technical training that cannot be accomplished during the armory training period. Less time is being devoted to known distance firing and more emphasis placed on musketry training and field exercises, with consequent improvement in the latter.

The movements of considerable bodies of troops to and from training camps by motor transport has afforded training for both staff officers and troops in planning and executing this essential step in mobilization training. The movements have in general been well planned and executed, and have resulted in a considerable saving of funds.

Training of communication units has improved noticeably. This has resulted in large measure from the combined training of larger units.

The attendance at field training camps by recruits of less than 2 months' armory training has been materially reduced by the requirement in most States that men with no previous service be not enlisted during the 2 months preceding camp. This has resulted in a larger percentage of the men in each organization training with the unit in field exercises. In many units, however, the percentage of those excused from such training, due to employment in administration duties, has remained too high. The number so excused should be reduced to a minimum.

TABLE IX.—Consolidated annual armory inspection report, National Guard, 1935

	Administration and supply															Armories and facilities												Training	Ratings										
	1			2			3		4		5			6		7	8		9	10	11		12		13		14		15		16		17	18	19				
	Strength of units at date of inspection			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 2 and 3 and those of 4 not present at inspection)			Average attendance at drill during 12 months prior to inspection		Enlisted personnel with less than 1 year's service	Personnel not protected by—		General conditions as to care and storage of property	Average condition of records	Number of armories owned by—		Number of armories in which facilities for training are—		Number of armories for which adequate storage and fire protection for United States property are—		Number of garages and hangars		Number of stable accommodations		Number of armories in which facilities for indoor range practice are—								
	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Warrant officers		Enlisted men	Antyphoid inoculation			Successful vaccination	State, county, or city	Organization	Private parties	Adequate	Inadequate	Provided		Not provided	Adequate	Inadequate	Adequate				Inadequate	Equipped	Not equipped	Including general training, training doctrines, principles, methods, and management
FIRST CORPS AREA																																							
Connecticut.....	320	5	4,003	318	5	3,815	1				319	5	3,815	284	3	3,477	921	1,187	1,321	S	S	37		2	36	3	37	2	6	2			37	2	2		98		S
Maine.....	178	3	2,325	175	3	2,199					175	3	2,203	125	3	1,519	560	615	1,127	S	S	23		14	31	6	31	2	6	2			19	18	2		53		S
Massachusetts.....	662	10	8,576	644	10	8,358					644	10	8,358	666	9	7,523	2,256	1,291	1,391	S	S	99	1	2	87	5	100	2	12	4	1		94	8	197		1		S
New Hampshire.....	72	2	959	70	2	857					70	2	857	72	2	738	204	232	759	S	S	12			12		12		2	1			10	2	25				S
Rhode Island.....	157	3	1,770	151	3	1,633	1				152	3	1,642	154	2	1,529	484	1,129	1,095	S	S	15		1	16		14	2	10			16	2	47				S	
Vermont.....	85	1	1,115	81	1	995					81	1	1,042	76	1	872	280	394	463	S	S	16		1	17		17		2			15	2	27				S	
Total.....	1,474	24	18,739	1,439	24	17,857	2			60	1,441	24	17,917	1,377	20	15,658	4,705	4,818	6,156	S	S	202	1	20	209	14	211	12	35	5	3		191	32	S	447	2	S	
SECOND CORPS AREA																																							
Delaware.....	57	1	763	57	1	756					57	1	761	56	1	671	188	164	149	S	S	7			6	1	5	2	5	1			7		S		16		S
New Jersey.....	358	6	4,486	341	6	4,399	7				348	6	4,401	342	6	3,907	1,330	1,269	1,681	S	S	43		3	41	5	41	5	12	2	9		42	4	S		107		S
New York.....	1,376	21	18,724	1,353	21	17,834					1,353	21	17,838	1,349	21	16,736	5,108	2,536	2,515	S	S	108	1	3	102	10	103	9	17	2	15		88	24	S		412		S
Puerto Rico.....	80	1	1,339	77	1	1,308	1				78	1	1,308	77	1	1,238	243	174	262	S	S	2		17	19		19		1			18	1	S		27		S	
Total.....	1,871	29	25,312	1,828	29	24,207	8			20	1,836	29	24,308	1,824	29	22,552	6,869	4,143	4,607	S	S	160	1	23	168	16	168	16	35	5	24		155	29	S	562		S	
THIRD CORPS AREA																																							
District of Columbia.....	65	1	932	64	1	821					64	1	824	63	1	673	255	6	7	S	S	2		1		3		3		2			2	1	S		25		S
Maryland.....	261	4	3,147	258	4	3,118	2				260	4	3,133	254	4	2,718	1,127	42	33	S	S	22		1	23		10	13	9			20	3	S		75		S	
Pennsylvania.....	857	12	10,802	829	12	10,193					829	12	10,198	777	12	9,108	2,831	479	462	S	S	80	2	17	77	22	56	43	21	9	17	6	72	27	S		255		S
Virginia.....	275	4	3,621	261	4	3,385	3				264	4	3,401	262	4	2,923	1,056	265	376	S	S	17		18	10	25	32	3	9		1	31	4	S		89		S	
Total.....	1,458	21	18,502	1,412	21	17,517	5			46	1,417	21	17,556	1,356	21	15,422	5,269	792	878	S	S	121	2	37	110	50	98	62	39	11	20	6	125	35	S	444		S	
FOURTH CORPS AREA																																							
Alabama.....	218	2	2,522	210	2	2,371					210	2	2,380	203	2	2,194	632	107	94	S	S	16	7	29	48	4	45	7	7	1	4		29	23	S		65		S
Florida.....	177	2	2,306	176	2	2,072					176	2	2,092	164	3	1,893	806	299	328	S	S	34		11	41	4	41	4	8	1			37	8	S		60		S
Georgia.....	252	3	3,310	236	3	3,122	2				238	3	3,195	252	3	2,907	1,056	91	16	S	S	11	12	21	44		39	5	4			34	10	S		85		S	
Louisiana.....	134	2	1,867	129	2	1,676					131	2	1,718	126	2	1,639	594	253	308	S	S	20	1	14	35		35		2			34	1	S		43		S	
Mississippi.....	154	3	2,053	147	3	1,905	2				149	3	1,912	154	3	1,784	704	57	34	S	S	18	3	17	35	3	34	4	13			18	20	S		57		S	
North Carolina.....	253	4	3,123	242	4	2,969	1				243	4	2,997	242	5	2,786	956	169	282	S	S	13		41	52	2	49	5	24		3	29	25	S		79	1	S	
South Carolina.....	153	2	2,089	153	2	2,050					153	2	2,065	150	2	1,916	657	240	92	S	S	7	5	29	37	4	41		8			33	8	S		54		S	
Tennessee.....	192	3	2,263	181	3	2,129	4				185	3	2,129	183	3	1,929	691	316	482	S	S	8		21	24	5	26	3	9		4	20	9	S		54		S	
Total.....	1,533	21	19,533	1,474	21	18,294	11			199	1,485	21	18,488	1,474	23	17,048	6,096	1,522	1,636	S	S	127	28	183	316	22	310	28	75	2	18		234	104	S	497	1	S	
FIFTH CORPS AREA																																							
Indiana.....	350	5	4,470	340	4	3,953					340	4	3,985	340	6	3,610	1,293	585	545	S	S	56		11	59	8	50	17	23	6			50	17	S		105	4	S
Kentucky.....	221	3	2,684	197	3	2,391					211	3	2,422	201	3	2,174	793	761	654	S	S	26		17	41	2	42	1	4			32	11	S		67		S	
Ohio.....	644	8	7,855	613	8	7,163	5				618	8	7,204	606	8	6,550	2,205	1,047	1,058	S	S	83	4	42	113	16	116	13	14	12	9	7	102	27	S		194		S
West Virginia.....	125	2	1,832	118	2	1,625	3				121	2	1,634	118	2	1,477	570	439	440	S	S	1		23	19	5	20	4				18	6	S		46	1	S	
Total.....	1,340	18	16,841	1,268	17	15,132	8			113	1,276	17	15,245	1,265	19	13,811	4,861	2,822	2,697	S	S	166	4	93	232	31	228	35	41	18	20	7	202	61	S	412	5	S	
SIXTH CORPS AREA																																							
Illinois.....	643	11	8,629	616	10	7,892					611	10	7,900	601	10	7,367	2,883	1,160	1,048	S	S	30	1	39	52	18	53	17	16	3	7		50	20	S		197	2	S
Michigan.....	341	5	4,167	324	5	3,544	1				325	5	3,545	333	5	3,262	1,365	2,345	2,241	S	S	32	15	6	47	6	45	8	9	2	4		41	12	S		100	1	S
Wisconsin.....	344	6	4,348	334	6	4,100	1				335	6	4,103	320	6	3,968	1,282	3,464	3,120	S	S	34																	

TABLE X.—Consolidated annual field inspection report, National Guard, 1934

States	1				2				3				4			5		6	7	8	9		10	11	12							13		
	Present at camp including attached medical				Absent from camp including attached medical				Present and absent including attached medical				Number joined since last camp			Inactive National Guard attending camp		Enlisted men with less than 2 months' service	Reserve Officers' Training Corps graduates in organization	Civilian military training camp graduates in organization	Rated air-plane pilots in organization		Animals used	Motor vehicles including air-planes used	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				Pilots	Obsrs.			Personnel	Uniforms, equipment, and matériel	Administration	Training	Efficiency of command	Rating of unit (maintenance strength) as to effective utilization in combat, as contemplated by mobilization plans	S	U	General rating of organization	
FIRST CORPS AREA																																		
Connecticut.....	318	5	3,852	4,175	8		158	166	326	5	4,010	4,341	18		1,168		1	186	17	9	18	6	206	196	S	S	S	S	S	S	93		S	
Maine.....	178	3	2,295	2,476	8		48	56	186	8	2,343	2,532	11		700		7	147	18	14			208	101	S	S	S	S	S	S	54		S	
Massachusetts.....	655	10	8,470	9,135	2		219	227	653	10	8,689	9,362	35		2,660			32	27	34	14	8		222	127	S	S	S	S	S	S	196		S
New Hampshire.....	72	2	912	986	2		61	63	74	2	973	1,049	2		205			17	1	3	1			104	52	S	S	S	S	S	S	43		S
Rhode Island.....	159	3	1,791	1,953	3		45	48	162	3	1,836	2,001	6		683			9	19	13			22	22	S	S	S	S	S	S	26		S	
Vermont.....	84	1	1,069	1,154	3		80	83	87	1	1,149	1,237	5		365		1	81	8	20					S	S	S	S	S	S			S	
Total.....	1,466	24	18,389	19,879	32		611	643	1,498	24	19,000	20,522	77		5,781		12	472	90	93	33	14	456	772	S	S	S	S	S	S	433		S	
SECOND CORPS AREA																																		
Delaware.....	57	1	736	794			51	51	57	1	787	845	5		244			111	9	6			68	53	S	S	S	S	S	S	17		S	
New Jersey.....	360	6	4,469	4,835	8		132	140	368	6	4,601	4,975	28	1	1,555		4	367	17	14	13	2	1,025	118	S	S	S	S	S	S	109		S	
New York.....	1,388	19	17,255	18,662	21		1,266	1,287	1,409	19	18,521	19,949	141		6,343		11	84	79	64	18	10	2,247	534	S	S	S	S	S	S	426		S	
Puerto Rico.....	85	1	1,386	1,472	4		23	27	89	1	1,409	1,499	2		277				9	17				9	S	S	S	S	S	S	24		S	
Total.....	1,890	27	23,846	25,763	33		1,472	1,505	1,923	27	25,318	27,268	176	1	8,419		21	576	114	91	31	12	3,272	729	S	S	S	S	S	S	576	1	S	
THIRD CORPS AREA																																		
District of Columbia.....	63	1	742	806	4		226	230	67	1	968	1,036	2		252			38	7	8			47	18	S	S	S	S	S	S	26		S	
Maryland.....	256	4	3,050	3,310	8		189	197	264	4	3,239	3,507	12	1	885			219	31	5	17	6	2,209	394	S	S	S	S	S	S	65		S	
Pennsylvania.....	822	13	10,601	11,436	19		463	482	841	13	11,064	11,918	57		2,821		7	436	48	40	20	9	34	55	S	S	S	S	S	S	275		S	
Virginia.....	261	4	3,452	3,717	13		211	224	274	4	3,663	3,941	14		1,304			323	42	25	3				S	S	S	S	S	S	86		S	
Total.....	1,402	22	17,845	19,269	44		1,089	1,133	1,446	22	18,934	20,402	85	1	5,262		7	1,016	128	78	40	15	2,290	512	S	S	S	S	S	S	452		S	
FOURTH CORPS AREA																																		
Alabama.....	212	2	2,410	2,624	9		153	162	221	2	2,563	2,786	9		880		3	277	86	13	17	15	105	112	S	S	S	S	S	S	61		S	
Florida.....	179	3	2,274	2,456	1		76	77	180	3	2,350	2,533	18		911		1	388	22	5	3		201	66	S	S	S	S	S	S	74		S	
Georgia.....	251	3	3,343	3,597	9		143	152	260	3	3,486	3,749	6	1	1,174			238	79	71		1	483	21	S	S	S	S	S	S	43		S	
Louisiana.....	130	2	1,761	1,893	9		139	148	139	2	1,900	2,041	3	1	750			266	16	8			11	58	S	S	S	S	S	S	47		S	
Mississippi.....	155	3	1,946	2,104	7		129	136	162	3	2,075	2,240	40	1	1,070		3	106	21	7			179	32	S	S	S	S	S	S	57		S	
North Carolina.....	244	5	3,059	3,308	12		169	181	256	5	3,228	3,489	15	1	1,181			272	37	31	1	15	265	55	S	S	S	S	S	S			S	
South Carolina.....	154	2	1,987	2,143	4		143	147	158	2	2,130	2,290	15		889			80	54	21	16				S	S	S	S	S	S			S	
Tennessee.....	188	3	2,155	2,346	18		225	243	206	3	2,380	2,589	20		763										S	S	S	S	S	S			S	
Total.....	1,513	23	18,935	20,471	60		1,177	1,246	1,582	23	20,112	21,717	126	4	7,618		7	1,680	334	173	37	31	1,244	510	S	S	S	S	S	S	465	2	S	
FIFTH CORPS AREA																																		
Indiana.....	355	6	4,135	4,496	10		362	372	365	6	4,497	4,868	38		1,452			148	107	161	26	5	627	200	S	S	S	S	S	S	102		S	
Kentucky.....	213	3	2,241	2,457	19		378	397	232	3	2,619	2,854	21		753			10	6	20	1		739	20	S	S	S	S	S	S	62		S	
Ohio.....	627	9	7,424	8,060	22		688	710	649	9	8,112	8,770	25		2,683		1	765	130	38	17	5	854	31	S	S	S	S	S	S	185		S	
West Virginia.....	122	2	1,666	1,790	9		211	220	131	2	1,877	2,010	11		548			92	26	17			28	9	S	S	S	S	S	S	46		S	
Total.....	1,317	20	15,466	16,803	60		1,639	1,699	1,377	20	17,105	18,502	95		5,436		1	1,015	260	236	44	10	2,248	260	S	S	S	S	S	S	395		S	
SIXTH CORPS AREA																																		
Illinois.....	636	8	8,230	8,874	24	2	506	532	660	10	8,736	9,406	46		3,306			944	232	41	15	4	1,156	291	S	S	S	S	S	S	162		S	
Michigan.....	332	5	3,999	4,336	16		236	252	348	5	4,235	4,588	25	1	1,635			722	70	21	16	13	376	128	S	S	S	S	S	S	97		S	
Wisconsin.....	340	6	4,341	4,687	14		125	139	354	6	4,466	4,826	14		1,564			566	26	20	7		636	137	S	S	S	S	S	S	99		S	
Total.....	1,308	19	16,570	17,897	54	2	867	923	1,362	21	17,437	18,820	85	1	6,505			13	2,232	328	82	38	17	2,168	556	S	S	S	S	S	S	358	1	S
SEVENTH CORPS AREA																																		
Arkansas.....	146	2	2,030	2,178	10		43	53	156	2	2,073	2,231	6		878		1	96	19	7	16	3		75	S	S	S	S	S	S	35		S	
Iowa.....	263	4	3,179	3,446	5		251	256	268	4	3,430	3,702	7		1,122			124	7	3			366	258	S	S	S	S	S	S	76		S	
Kansas.....	243	4	1,841	2,088	9		126	135	252	4	1,967	2,223	19		891			158	22	6	3		618	155	S	S	S	S	S	S	109		S	
Minnesota.....	345	4	4,338	4,687	11		342	353	356	4	4,680	5,040	15		1,524			87	31	15	14	7	176	164	S	S	S	S	S	S	88		S	
Missouri.....	306	5	3,932	4,243	16		346	362	322	5	4,278	4,605	18		1,669			443	162	21	16	8	30	119	S	S	S	S	S	S	39		S	
Nebraska.....	119	2	1,483	1,604	1		156	157	120	2	1,639	1,761	3		480		3	187	26	3			14</											

TRAINING IN MARKSMANSHIP

Marksmanship is an essential prerequisite to more advanced training in the employment of weapons in combat and should be completed during the armory drill period in order to leave more time at field training camps for advanced weapon and other technical training that can be successfully carried on only at field training camps, and for more extensive tactical training. Unfortunately, this desirable end has never been accomplished or even remotely approached, because small-arms ranges have been provided for only approximately 40 percent of the units that must fire. These ranges have been supplied over a period of years under a program which envisaged that ultimately a home-station range would be provided at or near the station of every unit required to fire. But during the past several years, insufficiency of funds has precluded the construction of additional home-station ranges, and it seems most likely that appropriations in the future will be wholly inadequate for supplying the requisite number of such ranges.

The War Department has authorized special marksmanship courses for the rifle and automatic rifle to be fired on 1,000-inch ranges, for use only in situations in which course D (200 yards) ranges cannot be provided. The 1,000-inch ranges authorized must meet War Department safety requirements, and the cost of their construction may exceed that of course D ranges. The use of such ranges will undoubtedly prove to be necessary in providing range facilities for units stationed in some of the large cities, or in other localities near which no suitable terrain for course D ranges can be acquired either by lease or purchase. However, their relatively high cost may render their general use as home-station ranges impracticable.

In view of the above, a new policy to guide the National Guard Bureau in supplying ranges for use during the armory drill period is essential in order to meet the needs of the relatively large number of units which are not being served by home-station ranges, and to make possible the completion of marksmanship training prior to field training. To this end a board of officers of the National Guard Bureau is making an exhaustive study of the whole situation. Although this study is not complete, sufficient has been done to indicate that the most practicable solution will be to take the troops to the ranges rather than to bring the ranges to the troops. This can be accomplished, with the cooperation of the States, by providing within each State a number of ranges centrally located with respect to a group of units to be served and discontinuing the use of small local ranges. These central ranges should fulfill the requirement that, with the exception of a few isolated units, no organization will have to travel more than 50 miles in order to reach the nearest range. The use of National Guard trucks to transport the troops between their respective home stations and their assigned range will facilitate this training.

Reports of Classification in Arms for the season ended October 31, 1934, indicate that of the number required or authorized to fire course D for the rifle, approximately 71 percent completed the course and about 56 percent qualified as marksmen or better. These percentages were slightly higher for the other infantry weapons. These results showed improvement which should be accelerated by the policy of

stressing preparatory exercises and of requiring qualification in small-bore practice as a condition precedent to range practice with caliber .30 ammunition. Moreover, it is hoped that the annual awards of the Pershing Trophy to both the infantry and the cavalry regiment which attain the highest rating in marksmanship will promote further improvement. The first awards of this trophy, which was donated by the National Guard Association, will be made after the close of the current practice season.

SERVICE PRACTICE, FIELD ARTILLERY

Careful preliminary planning and instruction contributed materially to the success of service practice. The artillery trainer afforded a valuable means of preparatory instruction in firing. Due to improvement of the larger ranges and a more general use of such ranges, training facilities generally were more suitable than heretofore. The new motor equipment has permitted the use of more varied terrain and a better utilization of training time than had been possible previously. The diversification and improvement of the service practice was notable.

COAST ARTILLERY TARGET PRACTICE

Of the 164 organized firing batteries, all but 33 reported having held regularly prescribed practices. Failures to hold practices were caused by the following conditions: One regiment having 8 firing batteries was on exhibit at the Chicago Exposition; a similar regiment could not be sent where the batteries could fire on account of lack of funds; 2 regiments having a total of 12 firing batteries held tactical exercises; 2 searchlight batteries held no practices due to lack of equipment or lack of night landing facilities for airplanes; 1 battery was prevented from firing by bad weather; and 2 had been so recently organized that it was impracticable for them to hold practices.

The 131 batteries which held practices during this year were classified as follows: 60 excellent, 28 very good, 20 good, 16 fair, and 7 unclassified.

The preceding year, 128 of the 162 firing batteries were classified as follows: 45 excellent, 35 very good, 15 good, 8 fair, and 27 unclassified.

The above figures indicate marked improvement in training for the present year in comparison with the preceding year.

The observation squadrons of the National Guard furnished highly efficient service by performing spotting, tracking, and towing missions for Coast Artillery practice.

Through the withdrawal from service of 25 obsolete mobile searchlights, the antiaircraft searchlight batteries were placed in a critical condition of almost complete lack of searchlights. In some cases partial training can be carried out by pooling equipment of adjacent States.

NATIONAL GUARD AVIATION

Early in the fiscal year the Air Corps approved the rating of airplane observer for National Guard officers qualifying as such. This greatly increased the prestige of observers in the air units. Based on that

approval, all units were instructed to proceed with the development of a corps of nonpilot observers therein. The response was gratifying. Each unit is now engaged in this development.

Tactical missions have been stressed. More cooperative missions with ground forces were engaged in during the summer training camps and at other times than in previous years.

Cross-country flying has materially increased. As a matter of training and in order to discuss items of common interest, all squadron commanders were invited to attend the National Guard convention at Nashville last fall. All commanders attended and each brought several planes with him. A total of more than 70 pilots were on hand. Paralleling the sessions of the main convention there were three useful aviation meetings of approximately 4 hours each.

Practically every serviceable airplane in the National Guard was in attendance at the National Air Race in Miami. All of them participated in a massed flight in honor of the Governor of Florida.

Instrument and night flying have been emphasized. All Regular Army instructors on duty with the units were sent to Rockwell Field, Calif., for a 3-week course in instrument flying. Believing that this instruction would be of benefit to all individual pilots and observers in the units, these officers were ordered for the course at the expense of the National Guard Bureau. The instruction received was of great value. Schedules of instruction in this type of flying have been prepared in each unit and this training is proceeding with gratifying results.

TABLE XI.—*Flying time—National Guard air units, fiscal year 1935*

State	Day	Night	Total	State	Day	Night	Total
Alabama.....	2,465	126	2,591	Missouri.....	2,303	111	2,414
Arkansas.....	1,986	113	2,099	New Jersey.....	1,625	115	1,740
California.....	2,438	97	2,535	New York.....	1,839	10	1,849
Colorado.....	1,851	76	1,927	Ohio.....	1,676	98	1,774
Connecticut.....	2,143	205	2,348	Pennsylvania.....	1,610	114	1,724
Illinois.....	1,752	167	1,919	Tennessee.....	1,751	62	1,813
Indiana.....	2,564	109	2,673	Texas.....	2,017	69	2,086
Maryland.....	1,691	71	1,762	Washington.....	3,189	272	3,461
Massachusetts.....	1,801	207	2,008				
Michigan.....	2,043	176	2,219	Total.....	38,002	2,212	40,214
Minnesota.....	1,258	14	1,272				

ARMY SERVICE SCHOOLS

The instruction received by National Guard officers and enlisted men at the various Army service schools is of the utmost importance to the National Guard. These officers and enlisted men, returning to their home stations indoctrinated with the latest teachings of their arm or service, form the leaven for a better and more efficient National Guard.

One of the outstanding achievements of the year was the establishment of a definite policy on service schools for National Guard officers by the War Department. This policy contemplates that at the end of 15 years a minimum of 5,353 National Guard officers out of a total of 14,183 will be graduates of the Army's special service schools. There are approximately 2,050 graduates in the service at present. The completion of the plan is dependent on funds from year to year.

During the year ended June 30, 1935, applications were received from 377 officers and 43 enlisted men to attend school. One hundred and fifty-eight officers and three enlisted men were authorized to attend.

Twenty enlisted men of the National Guard were admitted to the United States Military Academy on July 1, 1934. The scholastic standing of the cadets entering from the National Guard is a source of keen satisfaction. Out of 34 distinguished cadets reported at the annual examination in 1934, 6 were cadets admitted from the National Guard. The full quota of 25 vacancies allotted the National Guard for admission July 1, 1935, will be filled.

REGULAR ARMY PERSONNEL ON DUTY WITH THE NATIONAL GUARD

The allotment of Regular Army officers for National Guard duty, including 25 for duty in the National Guard Bureau, is as follows:

Infantry-----	203	Quartermaster Corps-----	13
Cavalry-----	38	Finance Department-----	1
Field Artillery-----	88	Medical Corps-----	16
Coast Artillery-----	34	Ordnance Department-----	1
Air Corps-----	21	Branch immaterial-----	7
Corps of Engineers-----	19		
Signal Corps-----	16	Total-----	458
Judge Advocate General's Department-----	1		

The request submitted last year by the National Guard Bureau for an increase in the allotment of four officers for duty as instructors has this year been disapproved by higher War Department authority, due to scarcity of officers for all purposes. The quota has been reduced by 1 Quartermaster Corps officer and 1 Medical Corps officer, thus leaving 458 instead of 460, as heretofore. This was done in order to permit increasing the number of officers on duty at the Command and General Staff School for the purpose of undertaking the preparation of additional extension-course material.

During the current year, two additional sergeant-instructors were authorized for duty with the National Guard of Hawaii, in order to provide for units on islands a considerable distance from other units having sergeant-instructors.

STATE USE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD IN EMERGENCIES

During the past fiscal year, 32 States and 1 Territory had occasion to use their National Guard units in connection with civil emergencies. Eighteen of the States and Territories, including the District of Columbia, had no occasion to call out their National Guard units for such duty. In 17 reported instances, State troops were used in public disasters, serving their fellow citizens in flooded areas, in fighting forest fires, and in feeding the unemployed, while the Forty-fourth Division aviation unit performed two exceptional missions under most difficult flying conditions in connection with the *Morro Castle* disaster and in dropping food and medical supplies to the survivors of the American Airlines crash north of Albany, N. Y.

In 60 other cases the Guard was employed in assistance to civil authorities, aiding law-enforcement officers in the preservation of law and order, safeguarding persons and property, and assisting in the pursuit and capture of bank bandits and escaped convicts, as well as other numerous duties directed by the several State authorities.

The number involved in this duty totaled 2,589 officers, 13 warrant officers, and 33,011 enlisted men.

REPORTS OF CORPS AREA COMMANDERS

Special reports on National Guard matters are received annually in the National Guard Bureau, from corps area and department commanders. These reports deal with the following:

(a) Organization and administration, command and training, equipment and housing, and care of Federal property.

(b) Efficiency of the National Guard as compared with the previous year.

(c) Outstanding strong and weak points.

(d) Recommendations.

All reports indicate that organization and administration are satisfactory, and that command and training are satisfactory, with a general improvement noted in most reports. Adequate supervision of training by Regular Army personnel has been hampered by lack of funds for travel.

Improvement in equipment is reported, especially where new motor vehicles have been supplied. However, a considerable quantity of obsolete or obsolescent equipment is reported on hand.

There has been consistent improvement in the housing and care of Federal property. Theft, particularly of small arms, has been reduced, but there are still a number of armories in which the safeguarding of property leaves much to be desired. Two corps areas report the construction of new armories and improvements made in existing ones during the past year.

All reports show increased efficiency of the National Guard as compared with the previous year. This is accounted for partially by the increased number of armory drills provided for in the appropriation for support of the National Guard.

In all reports it is significant to note that a well-deserved tribute is paid to the high morale and esprit de corps that has become a characteristic of National Guard units. The high type of men who make up both the officer and enlisted personnel has been subjected to much favorable comment.

There is a great divergency of opinion in the reports in regard to the weak points of the guard. In general, the weaknesses mentioned are due to lack of funds, lack of armory or field training facilities, and shortage in equipment. An excessive turn-over in personnel has been noted in one or two reports.

Most of the recommendations of corps-area commanders revolve around projects that have to do with the allocation of funds. Among these emphasis is placed on the allocation of increased funds to permit Regular Army instructors to make more visits to those units under

their jurisdiction, which are at stations different from that of the instructor. Some corps-area commanders recommend an increase in the number of sergeant-instructors. A majority point out the desirability of increasing the number of selected officers and enlisted men detailed to attend the special service schools and the Command and General Staff School. Other recommendations are for the improvement in target-range facilities, more adequate armories, and for the continuation of the motorization of the National Guard.

SUPPLY

FEDERAL FUNDS

Annual appropriation	\$29,391,110
Less funds made immediately available	3,000,000
Total available, fiscal year 1935	26,391,110

TABLE NO. XII.—Statement of funds under National Guard Bureau appropriations, fiscal year 1935 (obligations and new available balances as of Aug. 1, 1935) ¹

Appropriation	Amount appropriated, fiscal year 1935	Less funds made immediately available	Total available, fiscal year 1935	Total expended and obligated	Net available balances
National Guard	\$29,391,110	\$3,000,000	\$26,391,110.00	\$26,389,280.43	\$1,829.57
Collections for lost property and sale of unserviceable property	(2)		159,836.79	159,836.79	
Salaries, National Guard Bureau (departmental)	136,465		136,465.00	135,511.28	953.72
Grand total	29,527,575	3,000,000	26,687,411.79	26,684,628.50	2,783.29

¹ As recorded on the books of the National Guard Bureau on Aug. 1, 1935.

² Collections, less amount credited to "Miscellaneous receipts", reapportioned to States, \$159,836.79.

TABLE NO. XIII.—Statement of disbursements made by United States property and disbursing officers under appropriations for the fiscal year 1935, as of July 1, 1935

State	National Guard				National Guard (sec. 87, N. D. A.)			N. I. R. (War, N. G. B.)	N. I. R. (War, Q. M. C.)	Total
	1935	1934	1933	1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1933-34	1933-35	1933-35	
Alabama	\$157,764.35	\$3,868.99	\$26.90							\$161,660.24
Arizona	49,837.64							\$26,720.00		76,557.64
Arkansas	133,522.65	5,610.68						34,429.00		173,562.33
California	272,828.23	586.07			\$26.38		\$26.38			273,467.06
Colorado	91,229.01	2,298.39						5,630.00		99,157.40
Connecticut	223,682.25	823.94				\$75.01		3,004.54		227,585.74
Delaware	45,880.26							7,769.60		53,649.86
District of Columbia	40,128.95	907.92						65,264.34		106,301.21
Florida	119,211.11	167.31						24,567.67		143,946.09
Georgia	160,018.01	1,460.73		\$3,052.42						164,531.16
Hawaii	51,216.62	105.90	3.80					38,226.09		89,552.41
Idaho	87,319.43	2,093.37						629.09		90,041.89
Illinois	450,774.57	6,691.44	14.70				16.15	57,906.72		515,403.58
Indiana	227,699.69	252.88	82.02							228,034.59
Iowa	189,829.87	1,717.19						14,201.24		205,748.30
Kansas	151,980.44	121.00								152,101.44
Kentucky	129,713.31				16.15					129,729.46
Louisiana	107,203.40	200.22						5,670.00		113,073.62
Maine	104,198.93	2,435.83						9,666.29		116,301.05
Maryland	162,894.49	2,561.95						2,558.57		168,015.01
Massachusetts	414,220.68	6,553.29						5,150.00		425,923.97
Michigan	220,002.63	2,711.60	11.47					20,359.05		243,084.75
Minnesota	225,854.48	10,543.81						35,394.47		271,792.76
Mississippi	101,579.33	178.25			27.00			21.33		101,805.91
Missouri	222,179.61	462.65	6.81					20,792.60	\$20.93	243,462.60
Montana	44,871.78	162.00						4,497.20		49,530.98
Nebraska	76,701.94				79.14			8,295.72		85,076.80
Nevada	5,520.56									5,520.56
New Hampshire	55,673.04	128.00								55,801.04
New Jersey	288,511.28	6,826.55								295,337.83
New Mexico	72,777.98	383.02	5.00							73,166.00
New York	810,393.48	133,038.51			2,939.90	481.14	32.30	13,073.71		959,959.04
North Carolina	162,561.75	1,655.42								164,217.17
North Dakota	37,269.85	1,923.23						5,512.00		44,705.08
Ohio	397,219.36	8,318.06	715.87					28,375.04		434,628.33
Oklahoma	258,684.43	16.59								258,701.02

TABLE NO. XIII.—Statement of disbursements made by United States property and disbursing officers under appropriations for the fiscal year 1935, as of July 1, 1935—Continued

State	National Guard				National Guard (sec. 87, N. D. A.)			N. I. R. (War, N. G. B.)	N. I. R. (War, Q. M. C.)	Total
	1935	1934	1933	1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1933-34	1933-35	1933-35	
Oregon.....	\$141,620.84	\$1,714.91						\$4,460.70		\$147,796.45
Pennsylvania.....	693,874.01	10,589.42	\$23.50			\$108.73	\$67.58	85,027.18		789,690.42
Puerto Rico.....	54,724.22	6.25								54,730.47
Rhode Island.....	71,144.38	6,031.17						11,472.98		88,648.53
South Carolina.....	111,525.74							809.62		112,335.36
South Dakota.....	69,270.91	3,021.77						48,943.38		121,236.06
Tennessee.....	151,587.68	3,177.57	49.88					1,473.12		156,288.25
Texas.....	380,989.03	8,482.57						56,852.96		446,324.56
Utah.....	52,353.61	15,532.55						37,045.92		104,932.08
Vermont.....	44,795.65	90.48						6,819.80		51,705.93
Virginia.....	146,301.23	197.37						59,886.52		206,385.12
Washington.....	151,577.22	24,028.33	10.20					14,258.91		189,874.66
West Virginia.....	70,225.89	2,134.20				16.15		17,463.88		89,840.12
Wisconsin.....	254,908.42	3,863.12						110,452.87		369,224.41
Wyoming.....	46,697.54	996.06								47,693.60
Total.....	8,792,551.76	284,670.56	950.15	\$3,052.42	\$3,088.57	681.03	142.41	892,682.11	\$20.93	9,977,839.94

ARMS, UNIFORMS, EQUIPMENT, ETC.

The appropriation for arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for the fiscal year 1935 was \$3,355,541. In the fiscal year 1934, \$4,523,806 was appropriated for these items and my report for that year stated this amount was not sufficient. The reduction in 1935 was due to the facts that no money was appropriated for purchase of airplanes, no expenditures on war-time motor vehicles were authorized after January 1, 1935, and the amount appropriated for ammunition was reduced. As a result of these curtailments over the past few years, the stocks of clothing and equipment have been reduced, and due to this fact, and the necessity of continuing to completion the modernization program, it is anticipated that material increases for these items will be necessary in the immediate future. This condition is further aggravated by the curtailment in free-issue stocks.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOWANCES

The total annual appropriation for the support of the National Guard for the fiscal year 1935 amounted to \$29,391,110, including a deficiency appropriation of \$125,000 for the procurement of forage. These funds were apportioned and allotted in accordance with the approved Program of Expenditures published by the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, and in accordance with the War Department project system.

A compilation of projects set up constitutes a plan, with estimate of cost of carrying out definite pieces of work such as the procurement of particular classes of supply, services and expenses for special types of training, construction, etc.

The funds apportioned and allotted to States, corps-area commanders, and supply branches, on behalf of the several States, have been segregated in the fiscal records of the Bureau, with the result that the records show, or will eventually show, the amount expended and obligated by, for, and on behalf of each State under the several projects contained in the Program of Expenditures (see appendix B).

During the first 9 months of the fiscal year just ended, all pay and allowances were reduced 5 percent by reason of the operation of the economy act. Effective April 1, 1935, the 5-percent restoration was authorized, which increased the appropriation for the supply of the National Guard for all purposes by \$263,736.

PAY FOR ARMORY DRILLS

While the actual expenditures for armory drill pay for the fiscal year just completed cannot be determined at this time, it is believed they will total approximately \$13,000,000. During the preceding fiscal year disbursements for armory drill pay amounted to \$9,346,969.37 for 36 drills, or an approximate cost of \$259,638.04 per drill, including administrative-functions pay.

PAY FOR FIELD TRAINING

United States property and disbursing officers, or their duly authorized agents, have performed their duties efficiently and without

any unnecessary delay, notwithstanding the many intricate problems connected with the disbursement of Federal funds.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE

During the fiscal year 1935, the initial issue of the serge and elastique uniform was completed. Approximately 165,000 of these uniforms were manufactured, at a cost of \$9.28 each.

The old-style woolen uniforms and the roll-collar Melton uniforms are being used for armory drills and field training, thus conserving the new roll-collar serge and elastique uniforms for wear on special occasions, such as annual armory inspections, ceremonies, and when on pass during training-camp period.

A number of the States have secured the new-style cotton khaki (Oxford) shirt, and from reports these shirts are giving entire satisfaction.

Those States desiring to supply leather boots, laced, for their mounted organizations were permitted to do so as a replacement, in lieu of shoes and mounted leggins.

Three thousand five hundred cotton khaki caps were manufactured for distribution to the States which have been issued the khaki uniform. Fifty thousand field caps, serge, were manufactured and 42,000 of these were issued before the summer training period of 1935.

The cost of clothing, including the replacement of reimbursable items, packing, and handling charges, was \$816,078.27, with a per capita cost of \$4.866, based on an enlisted strength of 167,710.

The cost of reimbursable items of equipment, including packing and handling charges, during the year was \$261,699.34. The per capita cost was \$1.56, based on enlisted strength given above.

Sufficient musical instruments were supplied to provide 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 \$126.30. There were no funds available for the procurement of sheet music during the fiscal year 1935.

MOTOR-VEHICLE EQUIPMENT

During the year, sufficient motor vehicles, procured from Public Works funds, were received to complete the first objective of motorization of all 75-mm field artillery of the National Guard, except 4 regiments of animal-drawn and 1 battalion of horse artillery. Four hundred and fifty-six trucks, reconnaissance, 8-passenger (station wagons), 2,995 trucks, cargo, 1½-ton, and 97 command-post trailers were purchased, from savings made in the Bureau, at a cost of approximately \$2,743,000. These latter vehicles provide a pool of motor vehicles for each State sufficient to transport the bulk of the National Guard to and from camp and permit some training of organizations as motorized units.

Approximately 12,000 motor vehicles are required to provide minimum training requirements for the National Guard. These should be organization vehicles, and while the pooled vehicles mentioned above can be used as substitutes, they should be augmented by additional vehicles having the required military characteristics, and should eventually be replaced by such vehicles.

The following table indicates the kind and number of motor vehicles in the hands of the National Guard:

TABLE XIV.—*Motor vehicles on hand as of July 1, 1935*

Type of vehicle	Number of vehicles on hand	On hand June 30, 1935		
		Quarter-master	Ordnance	Engineer
Ambulances, field, model 1917.....	344	344		
Trucks:				
Reconnaissance, 8-passenger (station wagons).....	1,036	1,036		
Cargo, 1½ ton.....	4,634	4,634		
Cargo, 3- to 5-ton, modernized, class B.....	123	123		
Searchlights:				
Model 1917.....	1 25			1 25
Since 1920.....	14			14
Tank carrier, T. C. S. W.....	1 13			1 13
Tanks.....	1 105		1 105	
Tractors:				
5-ton.....	953		953	
10-ton.....	78		78	
Total.....	7,182	6,137	1,031	14

¹ Held in dead storage without expense to the Federal Government for use in emergency only. Not included in totals.

ORDNANCE EQUIPMENT

Due to past shortages of funds, the cost of maintenance this year has increased slightly and it is expected that this increase will obtain next year in order that ordnance in the hands of the National Guard may not deteriorate. Targets and target materials, cleaning materials, and the replacement of unserviceable ordnance have been maintained satisfactorily on a minimum basis. A faulty condition in the high-speed adapters for the field-artillery gun carriages was discovered after a portion of these devices had been supplied, and was speedily corrected. Those subsequently supplied have proved highly satisfactory. A similar adaptation for the 155-mm howitzers is being initiated this fiscal year, prior to the contemplated procurement of truck prime movers.

The field-artillery trainer batteries have been received enthusiastically by the troops. The present limited issue of one of these batteries per regiment is insufficient, and an attempt will be made to provide in the coming year at least one per battalion. The caliber .22 machine gun has now been furnished in the ratio of one gun to each machine-gun company and troop. It is highly desirable that at least one more be furnished and effort will be made to do so.

It is hoped that a satisfactory caliber .22 pistol will be standardized as soon as possible in order that training with this weapon may continue without the undue expense involved by use of caliber .45 ammunition.

The early availability of part of the funds under the War Department Appropriation Act of 1935 has enabled a much-needed order for five 3-inch antiaircraft guns and carriages, and two modern antiaircraft directors, to be placed with the Ordnance Department. It is expected that steady progress will be made in this direction under an antiaircraft program which is now approved.

Due to the same early availability, it has been possible to place an order with the Ordnance Department for approximately 15 modern light tanks. This will equip each tank company of the National Guard with one tank. It is expected to increase this number in subsequent years.

AIR CORPS EQUIPMENT

At the request of the National Guard Bureau, the law of 1934, requiring the transfer of 76 observation planes from the Regular Army to the National Guard was amended to require the transfer of 32 planes. This change was eminently satisfactory both to the Regular Army and to the National Guard. The planes turned over by the Air Corps to the guard units were satisfactory and are proving highly useful.

Twenty-four observation planes of the Douglas high-wing monoplane type, designated "O-46", are under order for delivery to the National Guard in January 1936. These are the best observation airplanes yet developed. They were purchased under the new competitive bidding system. The same board evaluated simultaneously the planes for the National Guard and the Regular Army Air Corps. In the formation of the board the Chief of Air Corps invited the Air Corps representative in this office to membership and further authorized the Chief of the National Guard Bureau to select two National Guard squadron commanders as members. This was a departure from previous practice and the reaction throughout both the Air Corps and the National Guard air units has been distinctly favorable.

Funds have been made available in the 1936 appropriations to purchase 19 additional planes. These two orders with the number now on hand will bring our strength for the time being up to authorization.

Starting a year ago with savings which had been made possible by Bureau economies, an order for 100 radio sets was placed with the Signal Corps. This has been augmented by an additional order of 24. The 100 sets have been delivered; the 24 are nearing delivery. Funds will be available in 1936 for the purchase of 19 additional sets which will fully equip the National Guard Aviation units with the most modern and efficient radio sets ever developed for or used in military airplanes.

Purchase of instruments and the construction of hoods for instrument flying and flight instruction are nearing completion. During this year it is expected that every airplane in the National Guard will be completely equipped with all modern flight instruments.

MEDICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLY

Twenty-seven States have been completely equipped with new-type medical equipment, 9 States have been partially equipped, and 2 States were issued some new-type equipment during this fiscal year and will probably be completely so equipped during the next fiscal year.

The number of free-issue items has been materially reduced. Prices of charge items have increased. The funds available for purchase of medical equipment have not increased in proportion to the increase in prices and the reduction of the number of "free" items.

It, therefore, appears that it will require 5 or 6 years to equip completely the National Guard with the new-type medical equipment.

CHEMICAL-WARFARE EQUIPMENT

Of the 10,000 gas masks authorized by Congress for turn-over to the National Guard without reimbursement, 5,500 were supplied last year. The remainder have now been supplied. The ratio of gas

masks for training purposes in the guard has thus been raised to approximately 8 per hundred men.

Funds for chemical-warfare equipment have been applied to the maintenance of gas masks and for the renovation of any masks borrowed from the Regular Army during the summer training period. It has been possible to make a small issue of tear-gas grenades, which were made available without reimbursement, and to supplement this with another issue of smoke candles, primarily in order that troops may be introduced to the difficulties of maneuvering in smoked areas.

REPORTS OF SURVEY

The following tables show the value of property dropped thereunder and the amount of money collected and outstanding for property lost, damaged, or destroyed.

TABLE XV.—Value of property dropped on reports of survey, statements of charges, and inventory and inspection reports during fiscal year 1935

State	Ordnance	Quarter-master	Engineer	Medical	Signal	Air Service	Chemical Warfare Service	Total
Alabama.....	\$1,809.05	\$29,537.11	\$189.39	\$789.55	\$2,889.28	\$69,574.84	-----	\$104,789.22
Arizona.....	737.29	6,137.99	-----	7.00	384.31	-----	-----	7,266.59
Arkansas.....	7,130.92	17,831.52	1,127.51	13.52	2,902.69	94.06	\$195.00	29,295.22
California.....	4,935.33	41,670.87	126.08	1,354.56	6,420.55	95.36	142.16	54,744.91
Colorado.....	581.32	9,974.51	52.55	30.09	950.41	53,532.58	-----	65,121.46
Connecticut.....	4,548.19	45,496.16	65.81	605.74	499.38	4,055.69	13.00	55,283.97
Delaware.....	285.52	4,015.79	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4,301.31
District of Columbia.....	328.42	767.79	36.48	14.28	75.30	-----	3.00	1,225.27
Florida.....	3,497.78	32,746.09	61.37	19.26	2,325.51	-----	-----	38,650.01
Georgia.....	1,586.68	29,461.62	20.18	35.37	1,648.69	-----	40.00	32,792.54
Hawaii.....	708.20	14,739.39	111.05	9.00	534.17	-----	-----	16,101.81
Idaho.....	1,550.17	10,158.67	29.37	11.14	108.15	-----	-----	11,857.50
Illinois.....	252,745.41	230,550.18	1,594.87	923.15	13,671.40	1,981.69	4,614.88	506,081.58
Indiana.....	3,365.36	42,162.85	42.11	1,450.21	4,114.48	18,772.63	-----	69,907.64
Iowa.....	9,820.31	21,169.09	134.41	148.03	898.01	-----	-----	32,169.85
Kansas.....	4,750.95	30,323.38	94.66	206.86	6,081.19	-----	10.00	41,467.04
Kentucky.....	2,119.39	27,245.65	57.64	8.31	1,579.24	-----	-----	31,010.23
Louisiana.....	1,551.45	18,707.14	67.05	3.90	1,021.59	-----	-----	21,351.13
Maine.....	9,626.74	21,556.00	15.57	-----	14,102.22	-----	-----	45,300.53
Maryland.....	3,173.21	49,312.75	-----	37.92	4,104.04	14,152.17	-----	70,780.09
Massachusetts.....	8,130.34	85,708.93	142.68	433.22	4,941.86	16,282.13	-----	115,639.16
Michigan.....	6,616.86	34,116.10	56.42	1,882.05	5,250.12	16,176.19	-----	64,097.74
Minnesota.....	29,816.79	49,517.72	3,941.53	86.42	5,259.82	30,467.12	128.97	119,218.37
Mississippi.....	1,725.05	14,702.34	163.03	1,005.07	1,201.89	-----	83.88	18,881.26
Missouri.....	2,755.24	41,060.97	79.57	37.45	2,066.12	25,483.14	-----	71,482.49
Montana.....	355.58	4,996.93	2.31	-----	39.06	-----	10.00	5,403.88
Nebraska.....	392.93	22,578.94	-----	747.20	136.27	-----	-----	23,855.34
Nevada.....	34.07	374.32	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	408.39
New Hampshire.....	267.07	2,983.47	29.53	93.00	717.92	-----	80.35	4,171.34
New Jersey.....	3,891.71	35,549.49	38.69	146.96	2,398.94	2,221.02	181.00	44,427.81
New Mexico.....	1,332.69	17,568.27	43.15	26.73	389.17	-----	-----	19,360.01
New York.....	30,618.17	164,737.75	300.45	2,131.95	9,583.14	28,037.60	14.33	235,423.39
North Carolina.....	1,592.84	19,536.73	28.02	14.52	1,620.82	-----	9.00	22,801.93
North Dakota.....	5,408.21	14,152.51	81.72	303.08	824.40	-----	11.40	20,781.32
Ohio.....	11,191.05	167,304.08	642.17	2,191.49	7,012.56	3,754.67	77.20	192,173.22
Oklahoma.....	11,456.29	27,103.14	157.34	442.27	2,322.90	-----	37.99	41,519.93
Oregon.....	16,616.88	18,251.30	56.00	1,508.39	249.50	-----	-----	36,682.07
Pennsylvania.....	20,724.16	119,953.79	1,124.98	1,375.11	15,020.09	42,644.20	52.61	200,894.94
Puerto Rico.....	2,311.72	19,744.44	11.64	30.69	92.61	-----	62.00	22,253.10
Rhode Island.....	605.76	10,648.55	117.13	55.54	1,100.02	-----	-----	12,527.00
South Carolina.....	742.09	23,455.69	56.44	9.00	26.66	-----	-----	24,289.88
South Dakota.....	14,983.99	13,665.43	1,914.39	8.32	216.37	-----	-----	30,788.50
Tennessee.....	11,020.95	16,500.55	38.70	2.00	1,223.71	67,462.23	-----	97,248.14
Texas.....	8,394.51	60,647.92	533.03	2,705.61	2,561.96	18,289.43	-----	93,132.46
Utah.....	2,841.41	8,924.98	21.78	29.20	891.02	-----	-----	12,708.39
Vermont.....	588.01	11,815.00	-----	-----	17.63	-----	-----	12,420.63
Virginia.....	7,276.00	25,746.16	163.17	884.51	1,939.33	-----	3,886.42	39,895.59
Washington.....	3,095.64	38,782.74	111.62	33.29	728.54	992.17	97.70	42,841.70
West Virginia.....	1,259.30	15,407.98	2.31	7.30	503.05	-----	-----	17,179.94
Wisconsin.....	2,901.24	8,433.55	76.66	76.22	800.12	-----	-----	12,287.79
Wyoming.....	4,978.99	26,948.53	-----	-----	455.00	-----	-----	32,382.53
Total.....	528,777.23	1,804,482.85	13,760.56	21,934.48	133,901.21	414,068.92	9,750.89	2,926,676.14

TABLE XVI.—*Status of funds, fiscal year 1935—reports of survey and statements of charges*

State	Collected		Outstanding	
	Payments by individuals	Payments by States	Charged against individuals	Charged against States
Alabama.....	\$701.27	\$22.10	\$3.08	¹ \$22,394.14
Arizona.....	315.83	4,367.25	106.80	741.11
Arkansas.....	69.06	2.33		45.00
California.....	3,626.11	43.38	26.38	¹ 7,467.30
Colorado.....	69.65	² 1,016.76		25.00
Connecticut.....	599.66	721.38	33.31	252.07
Delaware.....		237.42		
District of Columbia.....	435.61	16.57	10.00	188.25
Florida.....	205.72	737.43	3.96	¹ 358.09
Georgia.....	117.40	32.13	689.82	2,099.70
Hawaii.....	385.45	1,794.60		2,752.24
Idaho.....	388.65			
Illinois.....	3,838.52	.26	824.55	3,053.04
Indiana.....	713.14	957.02	73.88	1,689.12
Iowa.....	240.87	1,384.89	67.68	1,551.41
Kansas.....	146.75	26.38	109.14	
Kentucky.....	859.34	64.02		64.60
Louisiana.....	491.29	259.41	151.89	126.15
Maine.....	432.40	7.47		¹ 176.95
Maryland.....	236.08	211.50	34.56	142.09
Massachusetts.....	582.09	288.29		375.75
Michigan.....	539.04	142.97	76.41	4.61
Minnesota.....	133.01	5,897.76		
Mississippi.....	572.73	152.87		
Missouri.....	574.47	760.59		
Montana.....				
Nebraska.....	96.22	9.23	6.17	
Nevada.....	6.58			
New Hampshire.....	131.71	29.44		
New Jersey.....	794.44	189.51	105.13	¹ 4,707.44
New Mexico.....	171.10		8.66	¹ 4,551.80
New York.....	2,083.47	2,959.65	20.65	2,861.57
North Carolina.....	495.70	398.75	129.98	4.69
North Dakota.....	15.56		33.60	65.50
Ohio.....	977.46	2,003.95	48.64	¹ 2,334.50
Oklahoma.....	171.09	2,616.94	5.95	831.17
Oregon.....	82.24	599.66		
Pennsylvania.....	5,320.15	² 5,839.35	72.06	4,300.58
Puerto Rico.....	2,159.95	43.40		59.38
Rhode Island.....	11.01	679.58	6.00	88.31
South Carolina.....				
South Dakota.....	129.46	61.39		6.48
Tennessee.....	95.18			¹ 12,203.40
Texas.....	2,683.27	39.82		504.92
Utah.....	251.68	152.51		223.80
Vermont.....	3.01		16.50	
Virginia.....	1,607.90	44.64		241.51
Washington.....	264.52	288.52		33.60
West Virginia.....	217.26	293.64		
Wisconsin.....		² 1,323.93		
Wyoming.....		2.40		12,046.07
Total.....	34,043.10	36,721.09	2,664.80	88,571.34

¹ Held pending legislative relief: Alabama, \$22,301.97; California, \$7,401.80; Florida, \$358.09; Maine, \$175.00; New Jersey, \$4,467.76; New Mexico, \$4,520.06; Ohio, \$494.24; Tennessee, \$261.34.

² Offset against State credit: Colorado, \$1,016.76; Pennsylvania, \$2,488.75; Wisconsin, \$726.

ANIMALS FOR MOUNTED ORGANIZATIONS

On June 30, 1935, there were on hand in the mounted organizations of the National Guard 5,217 horses; 3,574 Government-owned and 1,643 State- or organization-owned, federally accepted and maintained at Federal expense. The reduction of 1,174 Government-owned animals and 272 State- or organization-owned from those reported June 30, 1934, was due to motorization of horse-drawn

75-mm field artillery during the first quarter, fiscal year 1934. The following disposition was made of these animals:

Surveyed.....	64
Died.....	4
Destroyed.....	701
Sold, I. & I. report.....	13
Transferred to other National Guard units.....	428
Transferred to—	
Regular Army.....	139
R. O. T. C.....	8
F. E. R. A.....	240
Department of Interior.....	5
Total.....	1,602

Of the number transferred to other National Guard units, 138 were used to replace existing shortages and 290 to replace unserviceable horses.

For the fiscal year 1935, funds were provided for the maintenance of 7,000 horses. The number on hand July 1, 1934, was 6,663 and on October 1, 1934, was 5,438. In the face of this reduction there was a deficiency of \$125,000 in forage appropriation due to the increased cost of forage.

SIGNAL CORPS EQUIPMENT

During the fiscal year 1935, required articles of signal equipment have been issued to the National Guard to the fullest extent possible. The quantities issued, of course, are based upon available National Guard funds. The issue of the new-type high-frequency radio sets has again continued for the infantry and field artillery, and it is hoped that sufficient sets of this type will be supplied the National Guard within the next 2 years to complete the equipment of the 18 infantry divisions.

ENGINEER EQUIPMENT

The shortage in authorized engineer equipment, 1926 Tables of Equipment, excluding searchlights and their accessories, totals \$47,000. When new Tables of Equipment are issued this shortage will be much larger. The stabilized yearly requirement for maintenance and repair, over a 5-year period, is \$27,000. The annual amount available for maintenance and repair has been considerably below this figure. It has been difficult, therefore, to repair equipment and to replace normal deficiencies or extraordinary shortages, such as those caused by fire.

Considerable progress has been made during the past year toward getting pontoon equipment into the hands of National Guard engineer units. This equipment serves a valuable training need even though the types available have not been the latest development.

Searchlights for regiments of antiaircraft coast artillery are mainly of war-time manufacture. The project for replacement, however, has been made part of the antiaircraft 6-year rearmament program.

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

During the fiscal year 1935 the amount of \$1,551,312.18 was expended for caretakers, as follows:

Animal caretakers, per month per animal	\$7. 00
Motor mechanic caretakers, per month	136. 36
Artillery matériel caretakers, per month	75. 00
Airplane mechanics:	
1 chief mechanic, per month	218. 17
1 assistant airplane mechanic, per month	163. 63
8 airplane mechanics, total pay not to exceed, per month	600. 00

Caretakers for truck-drawn field artillery organization at the rate of \$300, \$150, \$75, or \$50 per month, per armory, depending upon the number of organizations in the armory.

All of the above was subject to 5-percent reduction under the Economy Act, March 28, 1934; 5 percent was restored April 1, 1935.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE AND HOSPITALIZATION

There was a further improvement in the economical administration of medical attendance and hospitalization in connection with the encampments. Expenditure for the year was approximately \$55,000, a reduction of \$10,000 over the preceding year. This total is equivalent in round numbers to an average of 30 cents for each man in attendance at camps and it is thought this figure represents a fair estimate of what the normal should be in the future.

FIELD TRAINING CAMPS AND TARGET RANGES

Field training camps, maintenance.—As in the fiscal year 1934, due to the availability of emergency appropriations for construction and rehabilitation at National Guard camps, Bureau annual maintenance and repair funds for the fiscal year 1935 were limited in amount and in reality became an emergency fund from which vital repairs only could be effected. Annual maintenance and repair funds were allotted in the amount of \$50,071 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935, for repair work at National Guard training camps, while \$39,190 was allotted for a similar purpose at concurrent training camps.

Field training camps, construction.—Two allocations totaling \$2,238,624 were made to the National Guard Bureau by the Public Works Administration during the month of November 1933, for the purpose of reconditioning installations at camps used by the National Guard and for certain new construction at those camps. The work accomplished included such items as repair and replacement of kitchens, mess buildings, warehouses, bathhouses, latrines, water systems, sewer systems, electric-light systems, and tent floors.

As of June 30, 1935, 95 percent of the work had been completed and 97 percent of the funds obligated.

To complete the Bureau rehabilitation and construction program for training camps, estimates were submitted to the National Emergency Council on June 17, 1935, for additional projects. While approval has been received for a number of the proposed projects the majority are still under consideration at the time of preparing this report.

Target ranges.—Available funds were employed to maintain target ranges already in existence. No new target-range construction was undertaken. Funds as follows were expended for target ranges:

Rangekeepers.....	\$10,063
Repairs.....	8,204
Rental.....	34,669

Camps used by National Guard troops in the training season 1934.—The following table shows the camps used either exclusively by the National Guard for field training or concurrently with the Citizens' Military Training Camps, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, or the Regular Army:

TABLE XVII.—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 1934
FIRST CORPS AREA				
Connecticut.....	Niantic ¹	Ex. N. G.....	O. S.....	2,928
Do.....	Trumbull Field, Groton.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S.....	135
Maine.....	Fort Williams.....	C.....	O. U. S.....	668
Do.....	Camp Keyes.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S.....	1,767
Massachusetts.....	Fort Devens.....	C.....	O. U. S.....	6,434
Do.....	South Sandwich.....	Ex. N. G.....	L. U. S.....	298
Do.....	Marston Mills.....	Ex. N. G.....	L. U. S.....	136
New Hampshire.....	Webster.....	Ex. N. G.....	L. U. S.....	252
Do.....	Rye Beach.....	Ex. N. G.....	L. U. S.....	734
New York.....	H. G. Wright ²	C.....	O. U. S.....	2,209
Do.....	Fort Terry ²	C.....	O. U. S.....	416
Rhode Island.....	Quonsett Point ¹	Ex. N. G.....	O. S.....	784
Vermont.....	{ Fort Ethan Allen ¹	C.....	O. U. S.....	3,878
	{ Vermont State Camp ¹	Ex. N. G.....	O. S.....	
SECOND CORPS AREA				
Delaware.....	Bethany Beach.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S.....	738
New Jersey.....	Fort Hancock ¹	C.....	O. U. S.....	56
Do.....	Raritan Arsenal ¹	Ex. N. G.....	O. U. S.....	35
Do.....	Camp Dix.....	C.....	O. U. S.....	104
Do.....	Sea Girt.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S.....	4,034
New York.....	Peekskill (Camp Smith).....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S.....	11,992
Do.....	Pine Camp.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. U. S.....	4,455
Do.....	Fort Ontario.....	C.....	O. U. S.....	1,954
Puerto Rico.....	Arecibo.....	Ex. N. G.....	L. U. S.....	1,468
THIRD CORPS AREA				
District of Columbia.....	Road March.....			204
Maryland.....	Cascade ¹	Ex. N. G.....	O. S.....	2,980
Do.....	Detrich Field (Frederick).....	Ex. N. G.....	L. S.....	113
Do.....	George G. Meade ¹	C.....	O. U. S.....	66
Pennsylvania.....	Carlisle Barracks ¹	C.....	O. U. S.....	370
Do.....	Indiantown Gap ¹	Ex. N. G.....	O. S.....	7,168
Do.....	Mount Gretna.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S.....	5,644
Do.....	Middletown Airport.....	C.....	O. U. S.....	128
Virginia.....	Fort Monroe.....	C.....	O. U. S.....	586
Do.....	Virginia Beach (rifle range).....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S.....	2,151
FOURTH CORPS AREA				
Alabama.....	Fort McClellan ¹	C.....	O. U. S.....	2,751
Florida.....	Key West Barracks ¹	C.....	O. U. S.....	333
Do.....	Camp J. C. R. Foster ¹	Ex. N. G.....	O. S. and U. S.....	2,442
Do.....	Fort Barrancas ²	C.....	O. U. S.....	857
Georgia.....	Fort Oglethorpe ¹	C.....	O. U. S.....	1,630
Louisiana.....	Camp Beauregard ¹	Ex. N. G.....	O. S. and U. S.....	2,937
Mississippi.....				
North Carolina.....	Fort Bragg ¹	C.....	O. U. S.....	742
Do.....	Camp Glenn.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S. and U. S.....	1,119
South Carolina.....	Fort Moultrie ¹	C.....	O. U. S.....	1,240
Do.....	Camp Jackson ¹	Ex. N. G.....	O. U. S.....	5,112
Tennessee.....	Camp Peay.....	Ex. N. G.....	L. S.....	1,209

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE XVII.—*Training camps used by the National Guard for training—Contd.*

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 1934
FIFTH CORPS AREA				
Indiana.....				
Kentucky.....	Fort Knox ²	C.....	O. U. S.....	9,081
Ohio.....	Camp Perry.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S.....	6,758
West Virginia.....	Camp Dawson.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S.....	746
Do.....	Point Pleasant (Wm. G. Conley).	Ex. N. G.....	L. S.....	1,046
SIXTH CORPS AREA				
Illinois.....	Camp Grant.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. U. S.....	8,874
Michigan.....	Camp Grayling ¹	Ex. N. G.....	O. S.....	4,360
Wisconsin.....	Camp McCoy.....	C.....	O. U. S.....	1,237
Do.....	Camp Williams.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S.....	3,451
SEVENTH CORPS AREA				
Arkansas.....	Camp Pike.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. U. S.....	1,128
Iowa.....	Camp Dodge ¹	Ex. N. G.....	O. S. and U. S.....	3,031
Kansas.....	Fort Riley ¹	C.....	O. U. S.....	4,201
Minnesota.....	Camp Ripley ¹	Ex. N. G.....	O. S. and U. S.....	5,156
Missouri.....	Camp Clark.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. U. S.....	3,398
Nebraska.....	Ashland.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S. and U. S.....	1,585
North Dakota.....	Camp Grafton (Devils Lake).....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S.....	1,162
South Dakota.....	Rapid City.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. U. S.....	1,202
EIGHTH CORPS AREA				
Arizona.....	Flagstaff.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. U. S.....	1,057
Colorado.....	Lowry Field.....	Ex. N. G.....	L. S.....	92
Do.....	St. Rifle Range (Golden).....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S.....	1,493
New Mexico.....	Las Vegas.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S.....	972
Oklahoma.....	Fort Sill.....	C.....	O. U. S.....	5,185
Texas.....	Mineral Wells.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S.....	1,002
Do.....	Palacios.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S.....	6,993
NINTH CORPS AREA				
California.....	Ventura.....	Ex. N. G.....	L. S.....	411
Do.....	Capitola (McQuade).....	Ex. N. G.....	L. S.....	580
Do.....	San Luis Obispo ¹	Ex. N. G.....	O. S.....	4,832
Idaho.....	Boise Barracks.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. U. S.....	1,229
Montana.....	Fort W. H. Harrison.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. U. S.....	1,059
Nevada.....	Zephyrcove.....	Ex. N. G.....	L. S.....	98
Oregon.....	Fort Stevens.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. U. S.....	368
Do.....	Clatsop.....	Ex. N. G.....	L. S.....	2,636
Utah.....	W. G. Williams.....	Ex. N. G.....	L. S. and O. U. S.....	1,410
Washington.....	Camp Murray ¹	Ex. N. G.....	O. S. and U. S.....	2,342
Do.....	Fort Worden.....	C.....	O. U. S.....	241
Do.....	Fort Lewis ¹	C.....	O. U. S.....	149
Wyoming.....	Pole Mountain.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. U. S.....	507
HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT				
Hawaii.....	Koko Head, Oahu.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. U. S.....	566
Do.....	Paukukalo, Maui.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S.....	675
Do.....	Honolulu.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S.....	23
Grand total.....				175,596

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS

C.....	Concurrent camp used for field training by the National Guard and also by one or more of the following:	
	Regular Army (except permanent garrison).....	24
	Organized Reserves.....	
	Reserve Officers' Training Corps.....	
	Citizens' Military Training Camps.....	
Ex. N. G.....	Camps used exclusively by National Guard.....	58
O. S.....	Owned by State or Territory.....	24
O. U. S.....	Owned by United States.....	37
L. S.....	Leased by State or Territory.....	8
L. U. S.....	Leased by United States.....	5
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

¹ Indicates troops from States other than that shown in column 1.² Indicates troops train from other corps areas.Num
ber of
camps

ESTIMATES FOR FIELD TRAINING

Circular No. 25 A-21, Field Training Camps, General, August 30, 1930, governing allowances for field training camps, was rescinded and Circular No. 14 A-8, Field Training Camps, General, was published in lieu thereof, November 19, 1934. The revised publication included changes made mandatory by the greater employment of motor vehicles in the transportation of personnel and equipment to and from field training camps. Considerable delay was experienced in the submission and revision of estimates due to this extensive departure from former methods in transportation and to decisions in April for the holding of the First Army maneuvers at Pine Camp, N. Y., and Indiantown Gap and Mount Gretna, Pa., August 17-31. The reparation of estimates in relation to and actual experience with motor movements during the 1935 training camps will result in expediting the submission, review, and return of estimates to the States.

HISTORIES OF NATIONAL GUARD ORGANIZATIONS

Three color- or standard-bearing organizations had approvals granted their histories during the past fiscal year, leaving 23 still to be completed or approved. Approval is pending on some of these. In other cases there are difficulties caused by a lack of source materials which may delay completion for an indeterminate time.

COATS OF ARMS AND DISTINCTIVE INSIGNIA

During the same period, 3 coats of arms, 1 distinctive insignia' and 2 badges were approved.

TEXAS CAVALRY MEDAL

Applications for the medals authorized by Congress for members of the Texas Cavalry brigades organized but never called into Federal service during the World War show a continued increase. This year 30 were distributed as compared with 20 last year. The total distribution to date is 596 of the 6,000 originally given into the custody of this Bureau.

NATIONAL GUARD REGULATIONS

The Act of June 15, 1933, made necessary the complete revision of National Guard Regulations which deal with personnel, both officers and enlisted men. (NGR 20 and NGR 30) These regulations have now been revised and published. A revision of NGR 45 (Training) has been published also.

The act of June 19, 1935, made necessary a complete revision of NGR 79 (caretakers for property and equipment) and this is now being accomplished. A letter from this Bureau was issued, after approval by the Secretary of War, putting into effect the provisions of this act as to personnel, both of the National Guard and of the National Guard of the United States, pending the changes of regulations made necessary.

All regulations are being brought up to date as expeditiously as possible. Changes have been made in regulations to aid in preventing thefts of arms, etc., and to aid in the search for and recovery of such stolen property.

Regulations governing the National Guard of the United States and the induction of the National Guard into the service of the United States have been published as AR 130-15 and AR 130-10.

LEGISLATION

During the Seventy-fourth Congress, first session, important legislation was passed affecting the National Guard, particularly the Act approved June 19, 1935, amending several sections of the National Defense Act, as follows:

Section 38 making further provision for calling National Guard officers to active duty in an emergency.

Section 58, providing that in the grades of first and second lieutenant, the number authorized should be unlimited.

Section 70, providing that the oath of enlistment may be administered by National Guard officers so authorized by State law.

Section 77, providing for elimination and disposition of officers of the National Guard of the United States.

Section 81, making the Chief of the National Guard Bureau eligible for reappointment.

Section 90, relating to caretakers of property and equipment.

Section 111, relating to the calling of officers and troops into Federal service in a national emergency.

LEGAL MATTERS

Owing to the passage of important legislation as indicated above, as well as a great many proposed bills affecting the National Guard in a lesser degree, an unusual number of opinions on legal and administrative questions were required of the judge advocate on duty in the Bureau. However, in only a few instances was it found necessary to submit questions to The Judge Advocate General or the Comptroller General of the United States for decisions.

CONCLUSION

In the thirty-second annual report, a year ago, the statement was made—

The National Guard has shown that it is possible to produce on the basis of an evening drill a week and a fortnight's field training, at relatively small cost, a military organization capable of rendering useful service to the States and to the Nation. As a State force the National Guard has come to be recognized as a real asset in time of disaster or public distress; while as the National Guard of the United States, it is capable of serving, with moderate additional training as a combat force in time of war.

Events during the past year have demonstrated the truth of this assertion. In 33 States National Guard troops were summoned by their governors to relieve distress or to uphold public authority. The troops acquitted themselves so well as to leave, on the minds of civil officials and of the public, confidence in their effectiveness for State needs and to create in the minds of military officers an increased respect for their discipline and training for war.

Motorization in the National Guard has already indicated its importance toward increasing still further the value of these troops for duties to the State or Nation in peace or war. It has extended the radius of action for all units and so, without any increase in the number of units, augmented the military power of the whole at an actual decrease in the cost of upkeep. Training time has been economized in a variety of ways; so that the improved standard of training and discipline noted in previous reports has been maintained and promises to continue. In fact, under the policies adopted, the progress of the National Guard has been so much greater than was expected by even the most optimistic that the best-informed soldiers hesitate to predict the limits of its military effectiveness in the future.

GEORGE E. LEACH,
Major General,
Chief, National Guard Bureau.



Strength of the National Guard as of June 30, 1935

Number of--			Infantry divisions																	General headquarters reserve																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Cavalry divisions	Infantry divisions	Code number, State	State	Headquarters		Special troops		Infantry			Field Artillery			Engineers		Air		Medical		Trains		Chap-lains		Total			Cavalry divisions										Other										Field Art.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
				Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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Statement of amounts expended and obligated under National Guard Bureau appropriation

State, corps areas, and bureaus	Forage	Caretakers	Expenses, camps of instruction, field, and supplemental training				Military service schools	Pay of United States property and disbursing officers	General expenses, equipment, and instruction for the National Guard														Travel of officers and noncommissioned officers with the National		
	Project no. 1	Project no. 2	Project no. 3	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. 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, horseshoes and veterinary services, etc.	Employment of caretakers	June, July, August, and September field training camps	Construction and maintenance (concurrent camps)	Construction work at camps	Maintenance and repair work at camps	Expenses, selected officers and enlisted men, military service schools	Pay of United States property and disbursing officers	Pay of officers on duty in the National Guard Bureau	Employment of range keepers	Target range leases	Target range maintenance and repair	Alteration, renovation, and repair of articles of the uniform	Maintenance of organizational equipment	Gasoline and oil	Office supplies and equipment	Intrastate transportation, etc.	Pay and expenses of Air Corps officers injured during armory drill	Miscellaneous expenses	Expenses of correspondence courses	Travel in connection with visits of instruction	Travel in connection with camps of instruction	Travel in connection with change of station		
First Corps Area	\$32,044.49	\$126,531.00	\$847,225.92	\$8,760.50		\$336.00	\$16,761.13	\$8,951.25		\$495.00	\$1,175.00	\$275.80	\$10,481.69	\$7,159.88	\$19,606.99	\$1,315.72	\$2,219.07		\$90.70			\$1,613.63	\$2,549.60	\$1,003.85	
Connecticut	10,481.19	39,073.16	202,263.00				4,863.54	1,732.50					2,344.80	1,149.90	8,641.93	169.25	253.25								
Maine		8,085.00	97,975.08	653.86			468.03	1,443.75			525.00	190.48	1,366.20	910.80	498.67	352.88	364.32		3.65						
Massachusetts	15,561.21	49,018.08	396,283.91	7,441.65			6,392.38	2,887.50					4,785.00	4,190.00	9,486.91	625.62	1,356.00		2.71						
New Hampshire		14,710.18	39,300.26				280.63	865.25					549.29	272.00	305.37	136.35	55.04		73.89						
Rhode Island		15,644.58	61,909.21	663.60			3,374.13	1,155.00					628.20	298.63	380.77	114.84	136.35		2.27						
Vermont		49,450.46					403.42	866.25					808.20	338.55	293.34	6.38	54.11		4.21						
Unapportioned	2.09			1.39		336.00				210.00	650.00	79.32						3.97							
Second Corps Area	130,514.95	261,782.23	1,197,718.03	1,084.50		4,677.22	22,133.56	7,507.50		1,044.01	4,901.00	1,694.78	11,589.00	12,907.30	21,086.01	1,545.98	3,893.14		633.32	36.65	3,435.00	6,365.00	907.30		
Delaware		16,518.58	29,460.62	257.00		397.07	291.63	869.25					177.00												
New Jersey	53,722.16	65,139.12	235,224.86				7,398.47	2,021.25		427.51	501.00		3,102.20	2,034.80	338.31	52.89	424.95		9.76						
New York	76,792.79	180,080.53	879,958.79	829.50		4,280.15	10,801.02	3,465.00		616.50	4,400.00	1,694.78	7,480.00	10,320.00	9,110.11	906.22	2,898.39		919.95	1.79	237.18	1,391.22	196.00		
Puerto Rico		52,055.76					3,642.44	1,155.00					828.80	552.60	116.37	143.46	158.75		1.77		2,226.99	4,445.32	574.00		
Unapportioned																					175.00	205.05	121.20		
Third Corps Area	83,023.99	188,494.45	1,059,385.38	1,295.00	285.00	3,226.96	16,936.38	6,930.00		2,880.84	2,285.00	233.63	12,195.04	6,082.30	15,488.69	1,094.94	4,662.95		994.39		3,000.00	4,850.00	702.70		
District of Columbia		4,724.91	36,220.21			125.00	361.89	866.25		181.66			787.44	315.80	219.50	29.74	144.16		8.35						
Maryland		22,197.19	148,958.38		285.00	2,398.97	3,557.94	1,443.75			50.00		3,709.00	1,386.00	6,601.62	137.57	200.00		22.57						
Pennsylvania	82,830.13	151,232.85	703,533.00	720.00			9,721.54	2,887.50		2,576.93	1,170.00	52.80	5,570.40	2,903.60	8,074.58	593.38	3,751.37		8.35		600.00	1,096.26	67.50		
Virginia		10,314.49	170,673.79	575.00		702.90	3,295.01	1,732.50		131.25	1,055.00	180.83	2,128.20	1,416.90	592.99	334.01	507.42		12.58		1,470.32	2,327.69	514.10		
Unapportioned	193.86																				929.68	88.75	91.10		
Fourth Corps Area	90,194.14	171,716.73	1,038,313.28	7,202.48		4,622.78	18,613.06	11,261.25		343.25	2,559.64	909.46	11,835.68	6,980.02	13,375.20	1,682.82	2,222.83		133.11	34.95	6,220.00	6,222.50	1,244.80		
Alabama	10,661.52	34,171.64	136,368.97	1,823.90			2,559.96	1,443.75			620.64	10.75	1,497.00	1,492.00	4,531.16	311.55	251.82		7.69						
Florida		8,183.90	132,538.12	47.37		673.80	1,615.45	1,443.75					1,348.52	1,179.78	449.41	136.50	419.06		8.56		54.52	918.49	230.60		
Georgia	12,383.73	18,431.59	163,977.33	1,807.94		875.00	2,226.18	1,732.50		109.25			1,170.00	506.31	400.62	250.75	55.50		3.82		419.06	876.56	105.00		
Louisiana	26,353.10	21,938.30	103,292.91	231.71		1,049.80	2,414.38	1,155.00		234.00	241.00	150.00	1,059.15	688.16	191.98	153.18	288.85		11.24		288.43	703.27	107.20		
Mississippi		12,413.84	125,490.22	109.69			2,377.15	1,155.00			350.00	420.21	1,696.32	874.52	630.27	134.70	521.10		17.17		339.83	678.19	243.20		
North Carolina	15,626.55	35,051.45	158,331.78	1,886.79			1,908.64	1,732.50			68.50		2,529.40	519.60	1,293.96	145.83	287.84		21.71		308.48	800.15	261.40		
South Carolina		7,888.05	92,207.28	820.56		1,819.18	1,043.11	1,155.00			130.04	290.00	1,172.40	812.42	330.70	82.90	312.64		9.75		355.92	643.64	116.70		
Tennessee	13,953.69	33,637.96	126,086.67	383.14		205.00	4,279.09	1,443.75			441.96		1,363.80	909.20	5,447.10	207.47	100.00		53.17		337.92	651.76	60.00		
Unapportioned	17,213.55			1.38																	3,557.74	3.38			
Fifth Corps Area	70,185.52	142,587.06	815,802.18	8,195.52		6,500.00	10,031.64	7,005.75		706.90	3,999.75	171.55	11,191.54	5,743.64	13,970.90	1,204.60	2,525.60		235.63	40.96	3,000.00	3,800.00	506.10		
Indiana	7,644.55	47,142.51	226,283.22	4,353.87			2,406.05	2,021.25		387.77	500.00	102.00	3,300.20	807.92	5,470.61	354.13	706.72		47.15		902.69	1,627.67	122.90		
Kentucky	15,313.14	29,810.87	115,166.73	2,561.10		6,200.00	380.98	1,443.75			413.20		1,407.64	612.32	245.15	154.80			6.20		494.26	1,027.67	47.10		
Ohio	47,227.93	65,633.68	426,930.00	1,195.18			3,478.38	2,561.25		319.13	1,488.88		3,606.20	3,606.20	8,242.14	449.45	1,532.00		175.03		1,256.08	1,611.86	302.90		
West Virginia			77,422.23	85.37		800.00	3,790.22	1,669.50			1,596.67	69.55	1,075.80	717.20	12.00	246.22			7.25		298.98	494.32	33.00		
Unapportioned																					47.99				
Sixth Corps Area	77,063.43	182,723.27	833,143.40	3,452.73		4,281.61	13,674.43	6,930.00		2,206.25	5,831.53	1,646.31	8,889.89	8,240.54	13,707.23	1,196.82	3,704.62		628.64	15.67	2,800.00	2,500.00	1,347.75		
Illinois	40,149.36	86,581.58	399,870.38	2,460.00		1,507.95	9,500.97	2,887.50		1,404.13	2,006.36	458.00	4,489.29	4,206.69	5,452.23	820.65	1,334.46		40.16		1,121.72	1,121.00	452.24		
Michigan	12,613.00	43,361.22	210,504.15			1,032.50	3,055.92	2,021.25		802.12	800.00	703.23	2,448.00	1,115.45	7,319.50	133.84	752.80		539.60	10.52	760.12	484.67	596.28		
Wisconsin	24,243.91	52,780.47	222,708.87	992.73		1,741.16	1,117.54	2,021.25			3,025.17	485.08	1,952.60	2,918.40	935.50	240.57	1,567.36		28.98		895.78	892.03	299.23		
Unapportioned	57.16															1.76					22.38				
Seventh Corps Area	61,317.13	185,398.72	992,719.00	3,433.00		15,269.03	18,674.56	11,261.25		679.25	5,671.26	1,531.46	9,927.68	11,190.22	22,717.33	983.06	3,826.29		631.51	35.72	3,400.00	5,250.00	2,229.62		
Arkansas	9,800.00	33,359.22	108,488.01			1,739.00	1,243.43	1,155.00					1,215.00	1,310.00	5,277.03	71.98	324.00		14.12						
Iowa	31,185.06	31,821.62	182,421.77			503.51	1,450.62	1,732.50					1,249.20	2,767.52	996.66	51.66	431.29		7.0		380.37	611.01	170.42		
Kansas	20,303.11	31,805.53	125,661.93	1,624.19			854.76	1,443.75			1,050.50		1,740.74	789.24	593.68	218.58	33.04				734.30	335.17	335.17		
Minnesota		22,021.08	198,881.34			10,351.02	4,165.38	2,021.25			2,015.00	409.76	2,183.20	3,388.80	5,147.45	168.61	437.81		661.95		454.06	541.09	309.67		
Missouri	43,079.05	205,382.20		1,808.81		1,689.74	2,814.49	2,021.25		299.25	899.84	719.63	2,125.66	1,625.76	9,370.94	245.39	665.38		23.98	25.48	685.78	846.01	472.67		
Nebraska	9,449.82	9,449.82	70,351.34			128.74	3,297.91	1,155.00		380.00	895.96		35.70	507.35	512.51	100.35	255.52		20.12	6.95	473.91	1,157.31	520.94		
North Dakota			43,761.80			637.30	3,311.93	866.25			634.96		647.40	431.60	87.68	2.59			5.89		292.60	254.26	291.05		
South Dakota		13,832.40	57,770.61			219.72	1,506.04	866.25			175.00	401.77	730.48	369.95	819.16	35.24	194.98		2.19		186.00	334.57	139.80		
Unapportioned	23.96																				229.89	56.86			
Eighth Corps Area	91,001.49	144,027.72	822,321.54	5,275.00		7,715.87	13,598.44	7,507.50		329.08	1,187.71	373.57	9,671.13	6,812.25	21,956.56										

APPENDIX B

obligated under National Guard Bureau appropriations, fiscal year 1935

	Travel of officers and noncommissioned officers of the Regular Army in connection with the National Guard					Transportation of supplies	Sergeant instructors	Armory drill pay	Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard													
Project no. 22	Project no. 23	Project no. 24	Project no. 25	Project no. 26	Project no. 27	Project no. 28	Project no. 29	Project no. 41	Project no. 51	Project no. 52	Project no. 53	Project no. 54	Project no. 55	Project no. 56	Project no. 57	Project no. 59	Project no. 60	Project no. 61	Project no. 62	Project no. 71	Grand total	State, corps areas, and bureaus
Expenses of correspondence courses	Travel in connection with visits of instruction	Travel in connection with camps of instruction	Travel in connection with change of station	Miscellaneous travel corps areas and departments	Travel of officers on duty in the War Department	Transportation of Federal property	Expenses of sergeant instructors	Armory drill pay	Articles of the uniform	Quartermaster motor equipment, supplies, and repairs	Musical instruments, supplies, and repairs	Miscellaneous quartermaster supplies and repairs	Ammunition for the National Guard	Chemical warfare equipment, supplies, and repairs	Ordnance equipment, supplies, and repairs	Air Corps equipment, supplies, and repairs	Signal Corps equipment, supplies, and repairs	Engineer equipment, supplies, and repairs	Medical equipment, supplies, and repairs	Collections		
	\$1,613.68	\$2,549.60	\$1,003.82	\$1,330.92	\$119.22	\$14,056.33	\$26,534.08	\$1,374,770.60	\$57,570.07	\$10,487.28	\$2,612.11	\$11,906.36	\$28,757.00	\$1,388.77	\$55,900.50	\$18,374.46	\$28,568.17	\$2,591.87	\$4,094.23	\$10,685.44	\$2,737,374.65	First Corps Area:
	265.39	587.26	227.29	336.41		2,012.32	5,205.97	203,541.03	10,910.28	262.84	962.35	1,995.34	5,900.00	300.54	15,762.50	9,187.23	5,142.57	547.84	2,279.15	4,422.32	546,826.80	Connecticut.
	306.74	294.84	280.81	179.68		2,460.33	1,835.31	94,673.27	11,492.53	477.59	577.48	1,433.60	5,905.00	147.25	7,684.00		11,740.85	319.36	451.99	146.28	253,164.11	Maine.
	365.44	981.90	353.21	372.82	12.50	4,512.20	10,210.80	483,509.68	19,196.50	8,456.03	239.41	4,300.12	9,855.00	577.68	23,687.00	9,187.23	5,006.40	1,190.78	451.99	4,022.62	1,084,593.46	Massachusetts.
	169.11	103.46	48.50	169.14		1,006.50	1,315.55	37,970.81	3,868.29	309.59	9.64	659.05	2,625.00	67.96	3,066.00		1,064.00	133.12	204.32	560.96	109,621.15	New Hampshire.
	101.69	393.33	80.64	112.17	49.24	40.89	3,104.39	91,030.17	6,318.50	470.44	759.70	970.70	3,520.00	113.27	3,612.00		5,401.35	246.66	526.84	1,350.26	203,096.76	Rhode Island.
	401.48	158.55	13.37	124.15	57.48	705.88	1,151.17	43,458.07	5,783.97	510.79	63.53	2,501.65	1,052.00	182.07	2,089.00		213.00	154.11	270.52	183.00	112,634.30	Vermont.
	3.83	30.26		30.55		2,418.21	3,710.89	420,587.57				40.90									426,838.07	Unapportioned.
36.65	3,435.00	6,365.00	907.39	2,150.00	248.03	8,760.53	30,091.44	1,799,609.83	60,931.33	2,990.51	2,481.46	12,353.38	37,490.00	1,721.71	68,437.16	23,374.46	25,331.00	3,475.72	2,522.97	27,101.07	3,804,589.17	Second Corps Area:
	237.18	318.74	16.15	90.44	26.92	346.14	1,380.37	41,734.54	2,644.51			307.42	1,865.00	67.96	2,623.00		964.00	106.50	191.93		101,331.99	Delaware.
1.79	792.10	1,391.22	196.00	601.58	90.85	3,114.70	8,452.33	212,770.37	10,853.20	39.06	685.62	2,054.99	4,070.00	294.50	8,853.00	14,187.23	5,246.00	615.17	502.27	2,848.46	661,111.94	New Jersey.
34.86	2,226.99	4,445.32	574.03	1,169.86	130.26	2,964.20	18,732.23	578,080.75	43,350.62	2,927.65	1,593.49	9,368.62	30,805.00	1,268.63	53,255.16	9,187.23	18,873.00	2,565.25	1,352.60	22,124.76	2,294,901.24	New York.
	175.00	205.05	121.21	150.00		305.91	1,433.47	74,680.39	4,083.00	23.80	202.35	622.35	750.00	90.62	3,706.00		248.00	188.80	386.17	2,129.85	148,172.82	Puerto Rico.
	3.73	4.67		138.12		2,029.58	87.84	596,788.78													599,071.18	Unapportioned.
	3,000.00	4,850.00	702.74	4,420.25	167.00	14,722.17	25,999.07	1,399,567.14	63,885.02	2,587.33	3,027.42	10,624.25	21,232.00	1,245.95	51,650.93	18,374.47	32,701.49	2,539.01	4,612.26	10,148.27	3,081,535.71	Third Corps Area:
		294.11		168.04		182.56	2,676.71	35,800.23	2,252.50	110.58	96.26	405.45	372.00	79.28	1,855.08		1,391.32	128.77	141.62	1,405.54	91,333.96	District of Columbia.
	600.00	1,096.26	97.50	717.97		2,974.90	5,204.72	179,206.81	24,977.62	1,392.75	1,212.97	1,392.75	2,495.00	203.88	9,889.00	9,187.23	2,443.56	433.28	529.37	11.95	434,083.91	Maryland.
	1,470.32	2,327.69	514.10	2,108.90	121.42	5,937.86	12,575.57	600,798.69	25,357.40	1,878.43	1,522.04	6,017.80	14,285.00	713.60	26,026.00	9,187.24	23,694.47	1,482.75	3,279.49	6,023.64	1,721,961.39	Pennsylvania.
	929.68	1,043.19	91.14	1,350.33	45.58	4,551.34	5,341.35	168,882.28	11,287.50	137.57	190.15	1,596.18	4,080.00	249.19	13,880.85		5,171.74	494.21	661.78	2,707.14	416,420.13	Virginia.
	88.75			75.01		1,075.51	200.72	414,870.13				1,212.10									417,716.32	Unapportioned.
34.95	6,220.00	6,222.50	1,244.85	4,287.25	204.13	41,379.24	34,872.54	1,399,967.32	76,871.31	3,523.78	2,470.02	24,391.89	27,835.00	1,348.07	58,228.49	18,374.46	23,344.75	2,095.15	3,082.67	8,384.53	3,132,950.53	Fourth Corps Area:
	54.52	918.49	230.63	493.71	37.71	7,433.02	4,679.13	130,144.79	6,237.50	818.53		1,378.32	2,740.00	158.58	5,830.00	9,187.23	4,945.63	349.82	402.24	452.54	372,344.74	Alabama.
	419.06	876.56	105.00	575.86	42.45	3,784.79	3,931.76	119,910.85	10,295.10	1,075.52	378.38	1,322.60	4,360.00	147.25	9,923.49		1,976.66	201.69	1,554.65	309,539.00	Florida.	
34.95	388.10	914.05	107.28	444.57		3,137.66	7,831.28	144,819.99	14,718.11	205.00	327.91	1,484.55	3,560.00	226.54	7,899.00		3,521.10	450.26	9.09	894,719.15	Georgia.	
	258.43	703.27	243.26	413.90		3,852.78	2,708.01	88,424.36	6,639.00	285.92		8,512.70	1,485.00	113.27	5,243.00		1,959.00	252.41	35.32	280,918.30	Louisiana.	
	339.83	678.19	281.40	608.61	74.85	3,170.66	2,310.79	169,032.26	9,192.00	480.00	384.57	1,399.10	4,120.00	135.92	6,253.00		720.00	282.24	299.39	4,391.29	439,314.38	Mississippi.
	308.48	800.15	120.50	576.70	17.25	6,940.03	4,442.84	137,748.97	7,622.50	22.80	140											

ANNUAL REPORTS, WAR DEPARTMENT

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1936

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF *of the* NATIONAL
GUARD BUREAU

1936



UNITED STATES
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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

WAR DEPARTMENT, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU,
Washington, June 30, 1936.

To the SECRETARY OF WAR:

The thirty-fourth annual report of the Chief of the National Guard Bureau is submitted herewith. This pamphlet covers the operations of the Bureau from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, both dates inclusive.

INTRODUCTION

The period covered by this report marks an epoch in the development of the National Guard. Plans and hopes extending over the period since the conclusion of the World War are beginning to be realized.

During the past year the National Guard of the several States became more fully cognizant of its status as a recognized component of the Army of the United States. The largest peace-time maneuvers and concentration of the National Guard in the history of the country were held culminating in practical field tests and exercises in which approximately 58,000 National Guard and Regular Army troops of the First Army participated.

Transportation of National Guard units to field training camps in their own self-sustaining motor equipment effected a great saving in costs with a still more important asset in greatly increased mobility.

Congress appropriated funds for an increase of 5,000 in the strength of the Guard and authorized a second increase of 5,000 toward the 210,000 minimum considered necessary to accomplish the primary missions of the National Guard.

The activation (due to the above allotment) of various inactive units was accomplished and the very necessary completion of certain regiments and brigades and the formation of important divisional organizations was made possible. This included division quarter-master regiments.

New and higher standards of accomplishment in every phase of National Guard activity are apparent. As the physical and material side of the National Guard has progressed, so has its spirit, the proficiency of its personnel, and its professional pride and fitness for any emergency that may arise.

ADMINISTRATION

Of the 30 officers on duty in the National Guard Bureau on June 30, 1936, 5 were National Guard officers. Of these five, one, the Chief

of the Bureau, is commissioned a major general in the Army of the United States. Ten officers terminated their duties and 10 joined during the fiscal year.

The civilian force on the same date consisted of 89 employees—76 clerical, 4 custodial, 3 temporary clerks on the regular roll, and 6 clerks on the Emergency Relief roll engaged on work in connection with construction projects at the various National Guard camps and rifle ranges.

This force is inadequate, and would be even if all the personnel just listed were present at all times during working hours. But because this clerical force naturally and properly avails itself of its privileges in the matter of annual and sick leave, there is a constant shortage in the available working force that averages between 8 and 10 percent throughout the year.

Although the current work of the Bureau was practically up to date at the close of the fiscal year, an exception must be noted in the work connected with the organization of additional National Guard units authorized under the two increments of 5,000 men each, and Federal recognitions of officers pertaining to these and other organizations. The work is being handled as expeditiously as possible with the present available force, but it is anticipated that both this and the regular administrative work in the Bureau will be kept up to date with difficulty in the ensuing fiscal years. In allotted grades and ratings the National Guard Bureau stands no. 16 (third from last) among the 19 separate establishments of the War Department. To function efficiently the Bureau needs at least four additional clerks.

During the fiscal year the Bureau handled 360,919 pieces of mail and distributed to the National Guard approximately 600,000 publications and 3,000,000 blank forms.

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU PERSONNEL

On June 30, 1936, the following-named officers were on duty in the National Guard Bureau:

- Maj. Gen. Albert H. Blanding, Chief, National Guard Bureau.
- Col. Claude H. Miller, Infantry.
- Col. Henry H. Rutherford, Medical Corps.
- Col. John S. Fair, Cavalry.
- Col. John F. Williams, Field Artillery, N. G. U. S. (Missouri National Guard).
- Col. William E. Persons, Infantry, Executive Officer.
- Col. Joseph R. Davis, Field Artillery.
- Col. Martyn H. Shute, Infantry.
- Col. Herold J. Weiler, Field Artillery, N. G. U. S. (Texas National Guard).
- Lt. Col. Richard D. Newman, Cavalry.
- Lt. Col. John S. Shetler, Q. M. C., N. G. U. S. (Ohio National Guard).
- Lt. Col. Theodore K. Spencer, Infantry.
- Lt. Col. Albert S. Peake, Infantry.
- Lt. Col. Edward G. McCormick, Infantry.
- Lt. Col. Lawrence B. Weeks, Coast Artillery Corps.
- Lt. Col. Lathe B. Row, Infantry.
- Lt. Col. Gerald B. O'Grady, Infantry, N. G. U. S. (New Jersey National Guard).

Lt. Col. Edwin A. Zundel, Field Artillery.

Lt. Col. Ralph P. Cousins, Air Corps.

Maj. Holland L. Robb, Corps of Engineers.

Maj. LeRoy Lutes, Coast Artillery Corps.

Maj. William H. Dukes, Quartermaster Corps.

Maj. Nicholas Szilagyi, Infantry.

Maj. Carroll A. Powell, Signal Corps.

Maj. Arnold W. Shutter, Field Artillery.

Maj. John L. Tunstall, Finance Department.

Maj. Henry E. Minton, Ordnance Department.

Maj. Thomas W. Blackburn, Air Corps.

Capt. Henry C. Clark, Judge Advocate General's Department.

Capt. Charles T. Lanham, Infantry.

The following-named officers terminated their connections with the National Guard Bureau during the fiscal year:

Maj. Gen. George E. Leach, Chief, National Guard Bureau.

Col. Edgar A. Fry, Infantry, Executive Officer.

Col. Fred H. Turner, Infantry.

Lt. Col. Charles K. Wing, Coast Artillery Corps.

Lt. Col. Joseph M. Scammell, Infantry, N. G. U. S. (California National Guard).

Major James A. Dorst, Corps of Engineers.

Maj. Robert W. Daniels, Ordnance Department.

Maj. Harold C. Fellows, Cavalry.

Capt. Clarence C. Park, Field Artillery.

Capt. Charles M. Cummings, Air Corps.

PERSONNEL OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

OFFICERS, ACTIVE NATIONAL GUARD

The personnel of the National Guard is reaching each year a greater state of efficiency in professional attainments and physical fitness. Each year there are additional graduates from the several service schools who, by taking advantage of the opportunity for professional training, have increased their own efficiency and better qualified themselves for the training of their respective units. Additional funds for the fiscal year 1936 permitted the Federal recognition of new National Guard units with the resultant increase of National Guard personnel.

At the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935, there were 14,645 positions authorized in the active National Guard, and 11,612 positions authorized to fill existing war vacancies. The number of officers and warrant officers was 13,722, leaving 973 vacancies for officers and for warrant officers.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that the separations of officers have decreased to such an extent that for the past year they have reached the smallest number in the history of the National Guard and amounted to only 727 or 4.9 percent of the authorized strength. This number of separations was nearly 40 percent less than in any previous year since the reorganization of the National Guard after the World War. The comparison between this and earlier years is very marked. The separations in some of the earlier years exceeded 30 percent while the smallest previous number was 982 or 7 percent, in 1933.

4 REPORT OF CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

This very low percentage of turnover in the officer personnel is reflected in the increased efficiency of the National Guard.

The distribution of commissioned strength by arms, services, and grades is shown in the following table I, promotions in table II (there were six demotions during the fiscal year), and separations in table III.

TABLE I.—Total commissioned strength of the active National Guard on June 30, 1936

Arms and services	Major gener- als	Briga- dier gener- als	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colo- nels	Ma- jors	Cap- tains	First lieu- tenants	Second lieu- tenants	Total
Line.....	17	61							78
Adjutant General's Depart- ment.....		22	6	35	31	15	14	5	128
Air Corps.....				10	19	88	174	133	424
Cavalry.....			19	25	68	223	234	196	765
Chaplains.....				12	80	91	37		220
Chemical Warfare Service.....				16	2	3	1		22
Coast Artillery:									
Anti-aircraft.....			8	7	19	112	101	108	355
Harbor defense and tractor- drawn.....			8	12	38	149	152	158	517
Engineers.....			14	19	36	149	145	115	478
Field Artillery.....			56	62	142	791	834	944	2,829
Finance Department.....				19	5	9	1	1	35
Infantry.....			97	156	426	1,623	1,569	1,616	5,487
Judge Advocate General's De- partment.....			2	30	30	28			90
Medical Department:									
Medical Corps.....			16	25	237	576	146		1,000
Dental Corps.....					14	205	22		241
Veterinary Corps.....					12	57	9	1	79
Medical Administrative Corps.....						101	17	17	135
Ordnance Department.....				28	21	24	1	12	86
Quartermaster Corps.....			9	59	82	133	68	73	424
Signal Corps.....				18	2	22	45	43	130
Total.....	17	83	235	533	1,264	4,399	3,570	3,422	13,523
Warrant officers.....									198
Cornet.....									1
Grand total.....									13,722

TABLE II.—Promotions in the active National Guard of commissioned officers during the fiscal year 1936 (figures show grade from which promoted)

Arms and services	Brig- adier gener- als	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colo- nels	Ma- jors	Cap- tains	First lieu- ten- ants	Second lieu- ten- ants	Total
Line.....	4							4
Adjutant General's Department.....		2	1	1	2	2		8
Air Corps.....					2	11	29	42
Cavalry.....		4	3	6	10	36	51	110
Chaplains.....				1	10	4		15
Chemical Warfare Service.....				2				2
Coast Artillery.....		1	4	5	5	17	33	65
Engineers.....			1	2	1	17	23	44
Field Artillery.....		2	7	12	22	72	143	258
Finance Department.....				1				1
Infantry.....		5	11	18	58	128	238	458
Judge Advocate General's Depart- ment.....				1	1			2
Medical Department:								
Medical Corps.....			2	2	17	35		56
Dental Corps.....						8		8
Veterinary Corps.....							4	4
Medical Administrative Corps.....						4	3	7
Ordnance Department.....					3			3
Quartermaster Corps.....			1	5	11	30	17	64
Signal Corps.....					1	3	6	10
Total.....	4	14	30	56	143	367	547	1,161

TABLE III.—*Separations in the active National Guard of commissioned and warrant officers during the fiscal year 1936*

Arms and services	Major gener- als	Briga- dier gener- als	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colo- nels	Ma- jors	Cap- tains	First lieu- tenants	Second lieu- tenants	Total
Line	4	7							11
Adjutant General's Depart- ment		2	1	1	1		2		7
Air Corps					1	12	9	14	36
Cavalry			1	1	2	16	6	11	37
Chaplains					3	15	1		19
Coast Artillery				3	2	6	14	20	45
Engineers			1	1		8	3	8	21
Field Artillery			4	3	3	31	36	56	133
Finance Department				1					1
Infantry			6	4	18	76	66	98	268
Judge Advocate General's De- partment			1	2	1	1			5
Medical Department:									
Medical Corps			1	1	17	31	15		65
Dental Corps					1	5	1		7
Veterinary Corps						11		2	13
Medical Administrative Corps						5			5
Ordnance Department				3	2			1	6
Quartermaster Corps				3	6	5	5		19
Signal Corps				2			2	4	8
Total	4	9	15	25	57	222	160	214	706
Warrant officers									21
Grand total									727

INACTIVE NATIONAL GUARD

The Inactive National Guard consists of officers and enlisted men transferred thereto pursuant to the National Defense Act. These officers and men provide the additional trained personnel required to increase the Guard to war strength as prescribed by the war tables. On June 30, 1935, the Inactive National Guard totaled 858 officers and 15,097 enlisted men. The distribution of these officers by arms and services and grades is shown in the following table IV.

TABLE IV.—*Commissioned strength of the Inactive National Guard as of June 30, 1936*

Arms and services	Major gener- als	Briga- dier gener- als	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colo- nels	Ma- jors	Cap- tains	First lieu- tenants	Second lieu- tenants	Total
Adjutant General's Depart- ment						1			1
Air Corps							1	2	3
Cavalry					7	29	29	18	83
Coast Artillery						13	15	37	65
Engineers						5	14	20	39
Field Artillery				3	9	53	52	79	196
Finance Department							1	3	4
Infantry				9	16	76	129	137	367
Inspector General's Depart- ment					1				1
Judge Advocate General's De- partment					1	2			3
Medical Department:									
Medical Corps					9	24	12		45
Dental Corps						4	2		6
Veterinary Corps						8			8
Medical Administrative Corps						1	3		4
Ordnance Department							1	1	2
Quartermaster Corps					1	7	9	1	18
Signal Corps						1	7	5	13
Total				12	44	224	275	303	858

NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES

The act of June 15, 1933, created the National Guard of the United States as a reserve component of the Army of the United States. Federally recognized officers of the National Guard are given coterminous appointments in the National Guard of the United States, and, to provide for war expansion, selected enlisted men are also appointed as officers in the National Guard of the United States. Every effort is now being made to have a sufficient number of qualified officers in the National Guard of the United States to fill all war vacancies.

The following table V shows the commissioned strength of the National Guard of the United States by arm and service and grade as recorded on June 30, 1936.

TABLE V.—National Guard personnel holding commissions in the National Guard of the United States

Arms and services	Major generals	Briga- dier generals	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colo- nels	Ma- jors	Cap- tains	First lieu- tenants	Second lieu- tenants	Total
OFFICERS									
Line.....	17	60							77
Adjutant General's Depart- ment.....		20	5	32	32	14	14	5	122
Air Corps.....				10	16	83	164	134	407
Cavalry.....			19	22	66	232	233	205	777
Chaplains.....				12	80	95	34		221
Chemical Warfare Service.....			1	15	2	3	1		22
Coast Artillery.....			14	17	54	258	239	282	864
Engineers.....			15	16	34	147	153	119	484
Field Artillery.....			55	64	148	784	809	920	2,780
Finance Department.....				18	5	9		1	33
Infantry.....			101	165	433	1,631	1,594	1,624	5,548
Judge Advocate General's Department.....			2	29	29	27			87
Medical Department:									
Medical Corps.....			16	24	237	562	142		981
Dental Corps.....					13	198	20		231
Veterinary Corps.....					13	72	10	1	96
Medical Administrative Corps.....						101	16	19	136
Ordnance Department.....				27	18	24	1	13	83
Quartermaster Corps.....			6	54	72	103	54	56	345
Signal Corps.....			1	17	2	22	50	42	134
Total.....	17	80	235	522	1,254	4,365	3,534	3,421	13,428
Cornet.....									1
Grand total.....									13,429
ENLISTED MEN									
Adjutant General's Depart- ment.....							1	5	6
Air Corps.....								2	2
Cavalry.....							6	107	113
Chemical Warfare Service.....								1	1
Coast Artillery.....							1	42	43
Engineers.....								7	7
Field Artillery.....							4	111	115
Finance Department.....								3	3
Infantry.....						3	18	716	737
Judge Advocate General's Department.....						1			1
Medical Department:									
Dental Corps.....							4		4
Medical Administrative Corps.....						1	3	46	50
Ordnance Department.....								6	6
Quartermaster Corps.....							2	32	34
Sanitary Corps.....								1	1
Signal Corps.....								1	1
Total.....						5	39	1,080	1,124
Grand total.....	17	80	235	522	1,254	4,370	3,573	4,501	14,553

NATIONAL GUARD REGISTER

The 1937 appropriations provided funds for the publishing of the Official National Guard Register as of July 1, 1936, but due to increased costs the amount appropriated was not sufficient to print it in the form previously used; therefore, it was necessary to eliminate the regimental histories. The thousands of changes which have occurred since the 1931 edition of this publication will be incorporated in the new register. A revised edition should be issued every 2 years in order that the latest important data may be available to all interested Government agencies as well as to the National Guard.

ORGANIZATION

National Guard Tables of Organization Nos. 91, 91-1, 92, 93, 94, and 96 pertaining to the organization of quartermaster regiments in the 18 National Guard infantry divisions, were approved by the Secretary of War, February 27, 1936. In effecting the organizations provided for in the foregoing tables, the quartermaster trains of the infantry divisions are being converted into and redesignated as quartermaster regiments. One of the principal changes accomplished is the elimination of wagon companies of the old quartermaster trains, since the tables of organization for the quartermaster regiments provide for motorized units only.

The motorization of 36 field artillery regiments (75-mm gun) has been completed. Only three of the 39 regiments authorized remain as horse-drawn units.

The increase of strength of 5,000 provided by Congress for the fiscal year 1936 was utilized to bring into service various inactive headquarters and units of the 18 National Guard infantry divisions considered essential for peacetime training. None of the increment was utilized for increasing the strength of units in active service prior to the authorization of this increase. This procedure was in accordance with the approved War Department plan for developing the National Guard. This same policy will be followed in activating the second increase authorized by Congress for the fiscal year 1937.

Funds appropriated by Congress for the first increase were insufficient to permit the activation of any new units of that increment until the last quarter of the fiscal year 1936. For similar reasons, units of the second increment will not be brought into service until on or about April 1937.

Twenty-three inactive headquarters and 116 inactive units were authorized for activation in the first increase, seven headquarters and 76 units had been activated on June 30, 1936. The total National Guard allotment (active and inactive), includes 1,073 headquarters and 3,906 units. Of these, 210 headquarters and 635 units remained inactive on June 30, 1936. Strength of National Guard divisions, and allotted and actual strength of the National Guard by States, are given in following tables VI and VII.

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TABLE VI.—*National Guard divisions—Infantry and Cavalry units federally recognized to June 30, 1936*

INFANTRY DIVISIONS

[Authorized number of units, by branch, in each Infantry division: Division headquarters detachment, 1; special troops, 7; infantry, 78; field artillery, 36; engineers, 8; observation squadrons, including photo sections and medical detachments, 3; medical regiments, 11; quartermaster regiments, 10; total, 154.¹]

Division	Strength	Head- quar- ters de- tach- ment	Special troops	Infan- try	Field artil- lery	Engi- neers	Obser- vation squad- rons, etc.	Medi- cal regi- ment	Quar- ter- master regi- ment	Total	Per- cent com- plete
Twenty-sixth.....	8,148	1	7	78	33	8	3	6	6	142	92.2
Twenty-seventh....	8,621	1	7	78	35	8	3	11	8	151	98.0
Twenty-eighth.....	8,533	1	7	78	36	8	3	9	9	151	98.0
Twenty-ninth.....	7,980	1	6	78	35	8	3	6	2	139	90.2
Thirtieth.....	8,190	1	7	78	35	8	3	6	4	142	92.2
Thirty-first.....	8,172	1	6	78	36	8	3	5	8	145	94.1
Thirty-second.....	7,457	1	7	78	32	-----	3	7	2	130	84.4
Thirty-third.....	7,907	1	7	78	30	8	3	5	3	135	87.6
Thirty-fourth.....	7,634	1	3	78	32	8	3	2	2	129	83.7
Thirty-fifth.....	7,910	1	5	78	31	8	3	6	7	139	90.2
Thirty-sixth.....	7,172	1	2	78	24	8	3	4	7	127	82.4
Thirty-seventh....	7,839	1	7	78	23	8	3	10	9	139	90.2
Thirty-eighth.....	8,149	1	6	78	35	8	3	6	6	143	92.8
Fortieth.....	7,214	1	6	78	34	4	3	2	2	130	84.4
Forty-first.....	7,205	1	3	78	31	8	3	2	2	128	83.0
Forty-third.....	8,124	1	6	78	35	8	3	8	1	140	90.9
Forty-fourth.....	7,551	1	6	78	30	8	3	5	2	133	86.3
Forty-fifth.....	8,088	1	7	78	35	8	3	6	5	143	92.8
Total.....	141,894	18	105	1,404	582	132	54	106	85	2,486	89.6

CAVALRY DIVISIONS

[Authorized number of units, by branch, in each Cavalry division: Division headquarters detachment, 1; special troops, 6; 2 cavalry brigades, 42²; field artillery, 11; squadron corps of engineers, 5; armored car squadrons, 3; medical squadrons, 5; division trains, 8; total, 81.¹]

Division	Strength	Special troops	Cavalry	Field artil- lery	Engi- neers	Armor- ed car squad- ron	Medi- cal squad- ron	Train	Total	Per- cent com- plete
Twenty-first ²	3,067	-----	48	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	48	55.1
Twenty-second.....	2,554	-----	42	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	42	51.8
Twenty-third.....	2,776	-----	38	5	4	-----	-----	-----	47	58.0
Twenty-fourth.....	3,018	1	40	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	51	62.9
Total.....	11,415	1	168	15	4	-----	-----	-----	188	56.9

¹ These totals include all units in the National Guard Infantry and Cavalry Divisions, among which are several units not considered essential in time of peace.

² 2 Cavalry brigades, 48 units.

TABLE VII.—*Allotted and actual strength of the National Guard, by States, June 30, 1936*

	Allotted strength June 30, 1936				Actual strength June 30, 1936				Plus or minus
	Com-mis-sioned officers	War-rant officers	Enlist-ed men	Aggre-gate	Com-mis-sioned officers	War-rant officers	Enlist-ed men	Aggre-gate	
FIRST CORPS AREA									
Connecticut.....	345	6	4,081	4,432	320	5	4,005	4,330	-102
Maine.....	191	3	2,339	2,533	184	3	2,345	2,532	-
Massachusetts.....	711	10	8,951	9,672	664	10	8,885	9,559	-113
New Hampshire.....	105	2	1,233	1,340	81	2	1,196	1,279	-61
Rhode Island.....	170	3	1,898	2,071	163	3	1,874	2,040	-31
Vermont.....	89	1	1,192	1,282	84	1	1,138	1,223	-59
SECOND CORPS AREA									
Delaware.....	65	1	869	935	56	1	777	834	-101
New Jersey.....	435	6	5,028	5,469	374	6	4,876	5,256	-213
New York.....	1,499	22	19,485	21,006	1,421	20	19,214	20,655	-351
Puerto Rico.....	99	1	1,459	1,559	88	1	1,459	1,548	-11
THIRD CORPS AREA									
District of Columbia.....	87	1	1,187	1,275	82	1	1,147	1,230	-45
Maryland.....	270	4	3,212	3,486	257	4	3,176	3,437	-49
Pennsylvania.....	900	13	11,132	12,045	835	13	10,891	11,739	-306
Virginia.....	281	4	3,715	4,000	269	4	3,590	3,863	-137
FOURTH CORPS AREA									
Alabama.....	234	2	2,659	2,895	226	2	2,544	2,772	-123
Florida.....	185	3	2,380	2,568	174	3	2,384	2,561	-7
Georgia.....	265	3	3,459	3,727	259	3	3,369	3,631	-96
Louisiana.....	148	2	1,945	2,095	137	2	1,927	2,066	-29
Mississippi.....	179	3	2,141	2,323	167	3	2,058	2,228	-95
North Carolina.....	277	5	3,239	3,521	259	5	3,181	3,445	-76
South Carolina.....	158	2	2,136	2,296	153	2	2,110	2,265	-31
Tennessee.....	214	3	2,402	2,619	204	3	2,295	2,502	-117
FIFTH CORPS AREA									
Indiana.....	388	6	4,540	4,934	345	6	4,471	4,822	-112
Kentucky.....	232	3	2,764	2,999	213	2	2,708	2,923	-76
Ohio.....	708	9	8,609	9,326	626	9	8,203	8,838	-488
West Virginia.....	130	2	1,868	2,000	121	2	1,786	1,909	-91
SIXTH CORPS AREA									
Illinois.....	733	11	9,200	9,944	670	9	9,186	9,865	-79
Michigan.....	381	5	4,482	4,868	340	4	4,261	4,605	-263
Wisconsin.....	380	6	4,666	5,052	343	6	4,352	4,701	-351
SEVENTH CORPS AREA									
Arkansas.....	189	2	2,294	2,485	161	2	2,239	2,402	-83
Iowa.....	273	4	3,585	3,862	268	4	3,433	3,705	-157
Kansas.....	264	4	3,049	3,317	255	4	2,966	3,225	-92
Minnesota.....	387	5	4,691	5,083	354	5	4,737	5,096	+13
Missouri.....	343	5	4,316	4,664	316	5	4,211	4,532	-132
Nebraska.....	126	2	1,699	1,827	121	2	1,672	1,795	-32
North Dakota.....	84	1	1,167	1,252	76	1	1,096	1,173	-79
South Dakota.....	110	2	1,280	1,392	105	2	1,228	1,335	-57
EIGHTH CORPS AREA									
Arizona.....	83	1	1,189	1,273	84	1	1,138	1,223	-50
Colorado.....	171	1	1,775	1,947	155	1	1,734	1,890	-57
New Mexico.....	80	2	959	1,041	75	1	923	999	-42
Oklahoma.....	409	6	4,935	5,350	394	6	4,842	5,242	-108
Texas.....	680	10	8,206	8,896	607	10	7,640	8,257	-639
NINTH CORPS AREA									
California.....	546	7	6,595	7,148	499	6	6,470	6,975	-173
Idaho.....	119	2	1,319	1,440	115	2	1,294	1,411	-29
Montana.....	83	1	1,157	1,241	75	1	1,094	1,170	-71
Nevada.....	18		290	308	17		263	280	-28
Oregon.....	234	3	3,037	3,274	215	3	2,957	3,175	-99
Utah.....	146	2	1,374	1,522	138	2	1,345	1,485	-37
Washington.....	241	3	2,662	2,906	223	3	2,547	2,773	-133
Wyoming.....	59	1	658	718	50	1	637	688	-30
HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT									
Territory of Hawaii.....	110	2	1,606	1,718	105	1	1,578	1,684	-34
Total.....	14,614	208	180,114	194,936	13,523	198	175,452	189,173	-5,763

TRAINING

GENERAL

The training of the National Guard is in general very satisfactory, although there is a marked difference in the percentage of attendance between the States and individual organizations. The attendance at armory drills and at camp has been excellent during the year.

The National Guard generally is now taking greater advantage of the opportunities afforded during armory training to prepare for field training and is correcting in the armories many deficiencies disclosed during the previous field training period. The use of trucks has permitted some organizations to get to ranges and to complete small-arms qualifications before going to camp. There is a general improvement in the preparation of training programs and schedules for both armory and field training. This is evidently due to better supervision on the part of higher commanders. Too often, however, the ultimate training objective is set forth in the programs instead of the immediate objective for the training year. The importance of conducting schools for officers and noncommissioned officers during the armory training period seems to be more appreciated and the armory training has improved as a consequence. Each year there is an increase in enrollment in the army extension courses.

The increased employment of the command post exercise, both in the armory and in the field, as a means of training commanders and staffs, is to be commended. This has resulted in better teamwork and an appreciation of the importance of training communication personnel. Improvement in communication training is still a problem. Increased effort must be continued until a reasonable solution is found. The issue of new up-to-date communications equipment should be a great incentive. It is gratifying to see field exercises preceded by command post exercises. This has resulted in better planned and more efficiently executed field exercises.

Reports indicate a marked improvement in the operation of convoys.

The training of some of the arms and services, such as the anti-aircraft regiments, tank companies, and engineers, is handicapped by the lack of proper equipment. However, the Bureau is endeavoring to supply at least the minimum necessary.

The necessity for training the division staff in the proper procedure at a division camp is appreciated but the Bureau does not favor this type of training to the exclusion of the basic training of the small units. The infantry battalion is the basic combat unit and few training areas are large enough to permit all 12 battalions of the infantry division to train simultaneously. This also applies to the field artillery when it trains as a brigade.

Cooperative missions of the observation squadrons with ground troops were greatly increased this year and the result was considerable progress in this very essential training.

Mounted organizations were handicapped in their training by the shortage of animals. No funds were authorized for the purchase of additional animals this year. The supply of .45 caliber pistol ammunition has permitted the cavalry to train with its mounted weapon this year. The issue of scout cars to the cavalry regiments this year will permit this branch to extend the scope of its training. Light machine guns have not yet been issued to all the cavalry regiments. Communi-

TABLE VIII.—Consolidated annual armory inspection report, National Guard, 1936

States	Administration and supply												Armories and facilities												General rating		
	1			2			3	4			5	6		7			8		9		10		11			12	
	Strength of units at date of inspection			Number actually present at inspection			Enlisted personnel enrolled in Reserve Officers' Training Corps	Average attendance at drill during 12 months prior to inspection			Enlisted personnel with less than 1 year's service	Personnel not protected by—		Number of armories owned by—			Number of armories in which facilities for training are—		Number of armories for which adequate storage and fire protection for United States property are—		Number of garages and hangars		Number of stable accommodations			Number of armories in which facilities for indoor range practice are—	
	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men		Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men		Antityphoid inoculation	Successful vaccination	State, county, or city	Organization	Private parties	Adequate	Inadequate	Provided	Not provided	Adequate	Inadequate	Adequate	Inadequate		Equipped	Not equipped
FIRST CORPS AREA																											
Connecticut	323	5	3,908	320	5	3,705		315	5	3,474	814	462	429	36		2	34	4	34	4	18				37	1	S
Maine	177	3	2,299	170	3	2,134		173	3	1,936	538	516	701	21		14	26	9	26	9	11				27	3	S
Massachusetts	673	10	8,851	645	10	8,604		646	9	7,566	2,151	1,472	1,492	85		2	80	7	74	13	20				83	4	S
New Hampshire	72	2	944	71	2	862		68	2	775	254	379	572	11			11		11		10				10	1	S
Rhode Island	160	2	1,746	157	2	1,607		154	2	1,607	409	749	749	16		1	14	3	13	4	6				17	1	S
Vermont	84	1	1,093	81	1	1,002	42	80	1	880	260	165	139	15		1	15	1	9	7	1				15	1	S
Total	1,489	23	18,841	1,444	23	17,914	59	1,435	22	16,238	4,426	3,743	4,082	184	2	18	180	24	167	37	66	8	3		189	15	S
SECOND CORPS AREA																											
Delaware	56	1	759	56	1	747		56	1	688	184	110	141	7			6	1	4	3	1				7		S
New Jersey	358	6	4,491	341	6	4,394		347	6	3,989	1,203	1,007	1,259	45		2	41	6	46	1	16				41	6	S
New York	1,392	20	18,686	1,360	20	17,809	39	1,364	20	16,806	4,897	1,520	1,573	100	1	4	99	6	98	7	21				93	12	S
Puerto Rico	87	1	1,369	83	1	1,324		79	1	1,293	220	187	320	9		17	25	1	26		1				7	19	S
Total	1,893	28	25,305	1,840	28	24,274	51	1,846	28	22,776	6,504	2,824	3,293	161	1	23	171	14	174	11	39	9	24	4	148	37	S
THIRD CORPS AREA																											
District of Columbia	69	1	944	69	1	852		65	1	716	301	10	14	2		1		3	1	2	2				1	2	S
Maryland	258	4	3,109	256	4	3,093		257	4	2,744	766	63	2	24			22	2	22	2	3				20	4	S
Pennsylvania	847	13	10,731	822	13	10,166	12	815	13	9,406	2,461	306	461	80		21	62	39	53	48	18	15			69	32	S
Virginia	267	4	3,613	258	3	3,351	18	259	4	3,010	1,008	112	196	23		14	22	15	34	3	34	1			30	7	S
Total	1,441	22	18,397	1,405	21	17,462	45	1,396	22	15,876	4,536	491	673	129		36	106	59	110	55	57	18	21	6	120	45	S
FOURTH CORPS AREA																											
Alabama	228	2	2,575	215	2	2,373	64	212	2	2,210	524	129	132	15	4	24	21	22	25	18	9	1	1		29	14	S
Florida	173	3	2,338	170	2	2,112	45	167	2	1,945	842	195	150	23		6	28	1	22	7	6	4			21	8	S
Georgia	253	2	3,345	242	2	3,154	45	249	3	2,717	1,112	82	53	9	12	23	28	16	22	22	3				27	17	S
Louisiana	137	2	1,908	132	2	1,791	3	126	2	1,696	576	107	92	5		13	17	1	18		1				17	1	S
Mississippi	164	3	2,058	152	3	1,853	7	158	3	1,793	636	71	179	20	2	14	23	13	25	11	11	3			20	16	S
North Carolina	258	5	3,149	251	5	3,006	17	246	4	2,758	962	236	447	14		41	37	18	40	15	18	7	3		27	28	S
South Carolina	152	2	2,108	135	2	2,043	14	148	2	1,957	560	105	327	14	2	24	32	8	32	8	6	1			26	14	S
Tennessee	201	3	2,320	190	3	2,221	35	191	3	2,005	709	506	523	5	1	24	28	2	26	4	9				21	9	S
Total	1,566	22	19,801	1,487	21	18,553	230	1,497	21	17,081	5,921	1,431	1,903	105	21	169	214	81	210	85	63	16	17		188	107	S
FIFTH CORPS AREA																											
Indiana	341	6	4,421	312	6	3,775	21	327	6	3,550	1,258	475	534	55		7	58	4	50	12	16	2	1		34	28	S
Kentucky	216	3	2,690	200	2	2,307	32	200	3	2,192	807	749	695	25		17	32	10	24	18	4	1	8		27	15	S
Ohio	627	8	8,028	592	8	7,117	58	606	9	6,472	1,979	1,097	1,092	84	2	40	109	17	71	55	25	21	7	13	86	40	S
West Virginia	124	1	1,820	118	2	1,567	6	113	2	1,468	558	465	501	1		21	18	4	10	12	1				18	4	S
Total	1,308	18	16,959	1,222	18	14,766	117	1,246	20	13,682	4,602	2,786	2,822	165	2	85	217	35	155	97	46	24	16	13	165	87	S
SIXTH CORPS AREA																											
Illinois	648	9	8,641	609	8	7,827	111	627	10	7,540	2,876	1,043	1,199	23	1	35	35	24	37	22	17	2	7		42	17	S
Michigan	344	5	4,150	315	5	3,466	30	326	5	3,197	1,281	1,741	1,768	33	7	4	38	6	39	5	12	1	5		28	16	S
Wisconsin	338	6	4,311	322	6	3,983	11	328	5	3,858	1,274	3,169	2,384	35	8	28	61	10	39	32	25				36	35	S
Total	1,330	20	17,111	1,246	19	15,276	152	1,281	20	14,595	5,431	5,953	5,351	91	16	67	134	40	115	59	54	3	18		106	68	S
SEVENTH CORPS AREA																											
Arkansas	154	2	2,028	135	2	1,936	5	59	2	1,896	615	250	280	22		13	28	7	25	10	11	2			19	16	S
Iowa	256	4	3,373	238	4	2,999	46	256	4	2,921	866	931	883	8		43	50	1	48	3	11				43	8	S
Kansas	255	4	2,949	241	4	2,772	21	240	4	2,458	883	875	853	7		38	33	12	38	7	18	3	9		25	20	S
Minnesota	352	5	4,628	338	5	4,454	9	338	5	4,147	1,189	3,464	1,260	54		2	56		52	4	12	2			49	7	S
Missouri	308	5	4,195	283	5	3,640	19	283	5	3,477	1,328	1,364	679	5		47	27	25	40	12	9	6			30	22	S
Nebraska	120	2	1,606	111	2	1,490	73	112	2	1,416	437	430	376	4		20	18	6	20	4	3	1			17	7	S
North Dakota	76	1	1,092	75	1	984	10	56	1	841	330	243	252	12	1	6	16	3	5	14					11	8	S
South Dakota	101	2	1,214	88	2	1,099	6	97	2	1,016	363	158	172	5		13	11	7	11	7	9	1			9	9	S
Total	1,622	25	21,085	1,509	25	19,374	189	1,456	25	18,172	6,011	7,715	4,755	117	1	182	239	61	239	61	73	17	19	10	203	97	S
EIGHTH CORPS AREA																											
Arizona	83	1	1,136	79	1	999	4	77	1	876	379	913	888	10		6	15	1	16		2				15	1	S
Colorado	150	1	1,674	143	1	1,495	5	140	1	1,322	586	527	606	23		2	23	2	23	2	5	2			21	4	S
New Mexico	74	1	907	71	1	839	21	75	1	736	256	61	75	15			13	2	11	4	1	1	6	1	13	2	S
Oklahoma	401	6	4,782	385	6	4,529	92	376	5	4,156	1,516	369	471	21		77	77	21	85	13	33	1			48	50	S
Texas	607	10	7,556	570	10	7,319	52	564	9	6,661	2,290	671	897	9	1	73	72	11	83	3	21	13			83		S
Total</																											

TABLE IX.—Consolidated annual field inspection report, National Guard, 1935

State	1				2				3				4			5		6	7	8	9	10	11			12	13				
	Present at camp, including attached medical				Absent from camp, including attached medical				Present and absent, including attached medical				Number joined since last camp			Inactive National Guard attending camp		Enlisted men with less than 2 months' service	Reserve Officers' Training Corps graduates in organization	Civilian military training camp graduates in organization	Number rated airplane pilots in organization	Number nonpilot observers in organization	General proficiency in care and maintenance of—			Efficiency of command in administration, training, and combat	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						Animals	Motor vehicles	Airplanes		S	U	General rating of organization		
FIRST CORPS AREA																															
Connecticut	318	5	3,887	4,210	6	186	192	324	5	4,073	4,402	20	1,026	1	56	15	6	13	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Maine	180	3	2,240	2,423	4	50	54	184	3	2,290	2,477	10	623	1	130	32	7	13	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Massachusetts	657	10	8,548	9,215	7	221	228	664	10	8,769	9,443	50	2,541	3	17	32	38	40	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
New Hampshire	73	2	930	1,005	5	49	49	73	2	979	1,054	3	49	1	27	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rhode Island	159	3	1,800	1,962	5	33	38	164	3	1,833	2,000	24	623	1	16	20	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vermont	92	1	1,062	1,155	6	63	63	92	1	1,125	1,218	6	355	1	47	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	1,479	24	18,467	19,970	22	602	624	1,501	24	19,069	20,594	113	5,217	4	18	308	116	65	33	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
SECOND CORPS AREA																															
Delaware	55	1	758	814	2	32	34	57	1	790	848	1	228	1	86	12	2	15	15	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
New Jersey	362	6	4,519	4,887	5	84	89	367	6	4,603	4,976	33	1,558	1	396	23	15	15	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
New York	1,332	19	17,405	18,756	22	984	1,006	1,354	19	18,389	19,762	187	5,750	1	9	98	43	20	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Puerto Rico	89	1	1,390	1,480	1	18	18	89	1	1,408	1,498	2	297	1	15	15	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Total	1,838	27	24,072	25,937	29	1,118	1,147	1,867	27	25,190	27,084	223	8,833	3	26	491	148	78	35	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
THIRD CORPS AREA																															
District of Columbia	65	1	847	913	6	142	148	71	1	989	1,061	6	370	1	103	13	8	19	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Maryland	265	4	3,069	3,338	6	174	180	271	4	3,243	3,518	16	951	8	194	29	5	17	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Pennsylvania	833	12	10,578	11,423	57	472	530	890	13	11,050	11,953	52	3,230	9	532	36	46	17	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Virginia	263	4	3,507	3,774	7	186	193	270	4	3,693	3,967	7	1,334	7	266	33	16	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Total	1,426	21	18,001	19,448	76	974	1,051	1,502	22	18,975	20,499	81	5,885	9	9	1,095	111	75	40	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
FOURTH CORPS AREA																															
Alabama	225	2	2,397	2,624	11	192	203	236	2	2,589	2,827	9	393	1	13	46	35	6	21	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Florida	178	3	2,296	2,477	4	64	68	182	3	2,360	2,545	10	1,016	1	199	29	22	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Georgia	247	3	3,204	3,454	16	215	231	263	3	3,419	3,685	9	1,316	3	122	93	22	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Louisiana	126	2	1,761	1,889	7	151	158	133	2	1,912	2,047	8	654	1	168	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mississippi	155	3	1,894	2,052	14	196	210	169	3	2,090	2,262	13	674	1	21	15	11	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
North Carolina	257	4	3,081	3,342	12	180	192	269	4	3,261	3,534	24	1,068	1	57	14	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
South Carolina	152	2	2,097	2,251	12	39	51	164	2	2,136	2,302	8	770	1	11	29	13	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Tennessee	193	3	2,213	2,409	6	162	168	199	3	2,375	2,577	14	811	1	128	14	8	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Total	1,533	22	18,943	20,498	82	1,199	1,281	1,615	22	20,142	21,779	95	6,702	5	14	882	233	91	38	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
FIFTH CORPS AREA																															
Indiana	350	6	4,045	4,401	14	459	473	364	6	4,504	4,874	35	1,398	1	141	137	31	25	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Kentucky	220	3	2,321	2,544	7	369	376	227	3	2,690	2,920	21	746	1	5	10	8	10	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Ohio	632	9	7,430	8,071	44	711	755	676	9	8,141	8,826	32	2,518	2	624	56	24	17	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
West Virginia	128	2	1,681	1,811	7	200	207	135	2	1,881	2,018	8	624	1	95	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Total	1,330	20	15,477	16,827	72	1,739	1,811	1,402	20	17,216	18,638	96	5,286	2	865	217	74	42	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
SIXTH CORPS AREA																															
Illinois	653	11	8,189	8,853	16	596	612	669	11	8,785	9,465	48	2,941	1	61	242	27	18	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Michigan	332	5	4,018	4,355	12	205	217	344	5	4,223	4,572	21	1,548	1	589	105	11	23	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Wisconsin	338	5	4,195	4,538	9	183	192	347	5	4,378	4,730	13	1,187	5	7	401	19	16	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Total	1,323	21	16,402	17,746	37	984	1,021	1,360	21	17,386	18,767	82	5,676	7	18	1,051	366	54	45	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
SEVENTH CORPS AREA																															
Arkansas	146	2	2,048	2,196	8	24	32	154	2	2,072	2,228	7	587	5	48	6	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Iowa	245	4	3,158	3,407	6	272	278	251	4	3,430	3,685	3	1,028	1	140	98	12	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Kansas	252	4	2,854	3,110	12	136	148	264	4	2,990	3,258	30	1,201	1	12	14	4	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Minnesota	351	5	4,261	4,617	19	473	492	370	5	4,734	5,109	10	1,375	2	300	38	13	14	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Missouri	313	5	3,991	4,309	6	305	311	319	5	4,296	4,620	15	541	2	391	132	22	17	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Nebraska	117	2	1,556	1,675	5	86	91	122	2	1,642	1,766	8	472	1	114	22	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
North Dakota	78	1	1,062	1,141	1	53	54	79	1	1,115	1,195	6	410	2	125	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
South Dakota	101	2	1,170	1,273	6	55	61	107	2	1,225	1,334	13	509	2	132	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3			

cation in the cavalry has improved due to the issue of the new SCR-163A radio set.

In many States armory training is seriously handicapped by the lack of facilities. Indoor ranges and adequate storerooms for the care and safekeeping of property are essential. The situation is far from satisfactory at the present time.

Armory inspection reports indicate that typhoid and smallpox inoculations and vaccinations are not all made at the home stations. Too frequently such as are made at home stations are initiated too late to save the individual from extreme unpleasantness and consequent lack of interest during the field training period.

Consolidated armory and field inspection reports are given in tables VIII and IX facing p. 10.

SMALL ARMS TRAINING

The objective of National Guard training with respect to the employment of small arms is the development of satisfactorily trained fire units as well as the qualification with the several weapons of the highest percentage of personnel practicable in the limited time with the range facilities that are or can be provided.

Individual training in marksmanship is an essential prerequisite to fire-unit training by means of musketry and exercises in the technique of fire of machine guns and howitzer company weapons. Except for landscape target firing and certain theoretical instruction which is being encouraged, fire-unit training can be given only at field training camps. Likewise, there are many other highly essential forms of training that can be accomplished only during this period. In view of this and the limited time available at field training camps, all marksmanship training should be completed during the armory training period.

Approximately 60 percent of the units required to fire are without home-station ranges. Upon the suggestion of the National Guard Bureau, or upon their own initiative, some States have transported a part of these units in trucks to the nearest available ranges. However, it is estimated that approximately one-half of all rifle units are still unable to complete marksmanship training during the armory training period. Hence, in many cases the foregoing objective is not completely attained or is being reached by encroachment on field training time which should be available for other forms of training.

The National Guard was unable during the year to take advantage of the authority granted by the Secretary of War on April 3, 1935, to fire qualification courses with the rifle and automatic rifle on 1,000-inch ranges. All existing 1,000-inch ranges were constructed for machine gun marksmanship wherein the fire can be kept definitely within predetermined safety limits both as to elevation and direction. Such ranges fall far short of the safety requirements necessary for rifle and automatic-rifle firing. No funds were or are available for the construction of 1,000-inch ranges which would meet the safety requirements specified in general terms by the War Department. Moreover, it is estimated that the cost of such ranges would be so high as to make it improbable that sufficient funds for their construction could be obtained. From the viewpoint of training value, 1,000-inch ranges for rifles and automatic rifles are regarded as highly desirable. It is hoped that further study may result in bringing the cost of construc-

tion sufficiently low to make their general use by the National Guard feasible.

Reports of Classification in Arms for the practice season ended October 31, 1935, evidence a slight increase over the previous year both in the percentage of personnel that completed a qualification course and of the personnel who qualified with one or more weapons. Based upon the data contained in these reports, the Pershing Trophy was awarded to the infantry regiment and to the cavalry regiment having the highest marksmanship record. This award emphasizes the value of all weapons of the regiment, since in computing the regimental record an appropriate weight is assigned to each weapon.

COAST ARTILLERY TARGET PRACTICE

Of the 164 organized firing batteries (including searchlight batteries), all but 45 reported having held regularly prescribed practices. Of these 45 batteries, 26 were included in the three Coast Artillery regiments of the New York National Guard, which were given infantry and riot duty training instead of holding practices; 14 were prevented by bad weather from holding practices; 3 searchlight batteries did not hold the prescribed practices because they had insufficient searchlights, and 2 newly organized gun batteries fired at stationary instead of moving targets.

The 121 batteries which conducted prescribed practices in 1935 were classified as follows: 30 excellent, 31 very good, 25 good, 20 fair, 15 unclassified.

The antiaircraft searchlight batteries are still handicapped by an almost complete lack of searchlights. Searchlight batteries of three regiments were unable to conduct prescribed practices because of lack of searchlights. Several others were able to conduct practices only by borrowing searchlights from the Regular Army or pooling searchlights of two National Guard regiments. There are marked shortages of other important kinds of equipment needed to meet the minimum training requirements of these regiments.

SERVICE PRACTICE FIELD ARTILLERY

Service practice is the most important part of peace-time training for the Field Artillery. In some instances insufficient time was devoted to this phase of training. The firing reports indicate some serious defects in firing areas heretofore considered satisfactory. Correctible deficiencies are being eliminated as rapidly as available funds permit.

The faulty directing and critiquing of problems, the lack of training of some telephone operators and recorders, and the necessity of more instruction in laying with the compass were the most apparent shortcomings evidenced during the firing season.

A recapitulation of the analyses of service practice of 40 regiments and 3 battalions (14 regiments participated in the First Army maneuver and most of these did not fire) shows 4,960 problems fired, of which 3,495 were fired with 37-mm ammunition and 1,465 with service ammunition. A greater variety of problems was fired than in previous years, with less ammunition expended per problem. The increased number of lateral observation problems, transfers of fire and problems fired in connection with battalion fire direction, was gratifying.

COMMUNICATIONS

Signal communications within the National Guard have steadily increased in efficiency, but there is still room for a great deal of improvement.

Reports received from the Army maneuvers and other camps indicate that communications have failed, due principally to the following reasons:

1. Lack of equipment.
2. Lack of proper armory training.
3. Personnel shortage due to lack of authorization by tables of organization.

(1) *Lack of equipment.*—Lack of equipment is well known and every effort is being made to correct this condition within the limits of available appropriations.

(2) *Lack of proper armory training.*—The National Guard Bureau is urging intensive instruction and training of communication units during the armory training period, so that when participating in maneuvers the units will be able to operate as a team.

(3) *Personnel shortage due to lack of authorization by National Guard tables of organization.*—It is a well-recognized fact that the demands on the communication system in a peace-time maneuver are practically the same as for war. The National Guard communications units are, in general, authorized about 50 percent of the personnel furnished to the Regular Army. As a result, these units do not have sufficient men to perform their missions in a manner comparable to that of the Regular Army. However, in numerous instances the results attained with these undermanned units have been astonishing.

AVIATION

The radio reequipment program, started 2 years ago, was finished during the year so that now practically every airplane of our units is equipped with modern two-way radio sets. New and powerful ground sets, one for each unit, have been supplied, with power units which permit their use both during the armory and field training periods. With the issue of this equipment all kinds of communications problems have been stressed with gratifying results. More extended cross country flights using the radio beams and other Department of Commerce facilities have been satisfactorily engaged in.

All planes have likewise been equipped with new instruments for blind flying. This type of flying has been stressed as before. Most of the pilots in all units have qualified under Air Corps regulations. Night flying has been developed to a point where all pilots in all units are qualified therein and this type of flying has come more or less into routine.

The development of a corps of nonpilot observers in each unit has progressed. In most units regular classes of a year's duration were inaugurated with a very severe process of elimination leading to a commission and this rating. The performance of observation missions by these units has become correspondingly more efficient.

Due to ammunition shortages in past years aerial gunnery has been to some extent neglected. During the past and preceding years this shortage has been corrected and this year considerable attention

has been devoted to this work. Practically all units have had some aerial firing during the year, either during the armory or camp training period.

As before, the Bureau encouraged aviation participation at the National Guard convention and at the major air meets. Despite the fact that Santa Fe, the seat of the convention last fall, was a great distance from most of our units and in spite of severe weather conditions at that time, over 50 planes were in attendance there. Satisfactory concentrations were likewise held at Miami at the National Air Races in December and the military demonstration at Spokane in June.

Our units flew a total of 45,852 hours during the training year. This is an increase of more than 5,000 hours over the previous year and has manifested its benefits in a decrease in accidents and an increase in proficiency in the performance of tactical missions.

ARMY SERVICE SCHOOLS

Three hundred seventy-six officers and eighty-eight enlisted men were authorized to attend the various Army service schools in the fiscal year 1936. This represents a considerable increase over the previous year when 158 officers and 3 enlisted men attended these schools. The importance the National Guard places on this phase of training is reflected in the improved type of personnel selected for these schools. Only three officers and three enlisted men failed to qualify academically for graduation; two officers were relieved for physical disability and one officer and one enlisted man failed to graduate, due to time spent in the hospital during the course.

A number of physical defects were noted on some of the examinations at the schools which were not reported by the examining surgeons on the preliminary examination. A more careful preliminary physical examination is indicated.

The scopes of the courses at practically all of the special service schools were revised during the year. In general the schools of the arms give some instruction in the technique of the arm up to and including the regiment, with special emphasis on the company, troop, or battery. Other changes, include the broadening of the scope of the course of the Signal Corps School to make it suitable for divisional signal officers; of the Chemical Warfare School to make it suitable for division chemical warfare officers, and of the Ordnance Field Service School to include additional subject matter necessary for the training of division ordnance officers and officers from ordnance maintenance companies. A special National Guard and Reserve Officers course has been added to the curriculum of the Medical Field Service School. In view of the above changes the policy was adopted to send an officer to only one special service school and to only one course at that school, and practically all courses were opened to all officers below the grade of colonel who are under 45 years of age.

Steps were taken to inaugurate in the fiscal year 1937 a new instruction course in the different corps areas to provide command and staff training for those National Guard officers who are prevented because of business or professional reasons from attending a service school. This course will be an abridgement of the special National Guard and Reserve Officers course at the Command and General Staff School. The subject matter will be progressive for 3 successive years;

a 2-week's course being held each year. For fiscal reasons and for testing its instructional value it will be limited to two corps areas for the first year.

Refresher courses for sergeant instructors on duty with the National Guard have been established in most of the special service schools. These courses will familiarize the sergeants with the latest technique of their arm and make them of more value to the National Guard.

Twenty-four enlisted men of the National Guard entered the United States Military Academy during the year and a full quota will be admitted from the National Guard on July 1, 1936.

REGULAR ARMY PERSONNEL ON DUTY WITH THE NATIONAL GUARD

The allotment of Regular Army officers for National Guard duty, including 25 for duty in the National Guard Bureau, remains the same as last year, and is as follows:

Infantry-----	203	Quartermaster Corps-----	13
Cavalry-----	38	Finance Department-----	1
Field Artillery-----	88	Medical Corps-----	16
Coast Artillery-----	34	Ordnance Department-----	1
Air Corps-----	21	Branch immaterial-----	7
Corps of Engineers-----	19		
Signal Corps-----	16	Total-----	458
Judge Advocate General's Department-----	1		

Requests for much needed additional instructors have been received from various States. With the creation this year of a considerable number of new units from the first increase of 5,000 in the strength of the National Guard, the existing shortage of instructors has become more acute. This condition will be still further aggravated when the new units from the recently authorized second 5,000 increment are organized. The National Guard Bureau has endeavored to obtain additional instructors, but because of the shortage of Regular Army officers for all types of duties, the War Department is unable to provide them.

In 1933 a reduction by nearly one-half was made in the number of sergeant instructors allotted to the National Guard. Experience has shown that this reduction was too drastic. Nearly all corps area commanders have recommended additional sergeant instructors.

STATE USE OF NATIONAL GUARD IN EMERGENCIES

The National Defense Act provides that nothing contained in this act shall be construed as limiting the rights of the States and Territories in the use of the National Guard within their respective borders in times of peace. There is furthermore, no provision of law for the payment of the expenses of National Guard troops from Federal funds, other than for the prescribed 48 armory drills per year, and a 15-day period of field training.

Under these circumstances, the only information available to the National Guard Bureau as to the emergency use of the National Guard by the several States and Territories is contained in the annual reports of the corps area and department commanders, rendered at the close of each fiscal year. Since the use of the National Guard by a State in any local emergency that might arise is purely a State

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function, these reports are very general in character, are lacking in detailed information, and are not regarded as either complete or authoritative by the War Department.

From such records as are on file, the following data has been gathered: 28 States had occasion to make use of their National Guard for a total of 73 calls to emergency duty. Of these, 11 were necessitated by conditions arising out of labor disputes where civilian authorities requested assistance for the preservation of law and order in their respective communities; 28 were occasioned by public disaster such as floods, tornadoes, forest fires and the like; 26 were in aid of civil authorities for such purposes as guarding prisoners, apprehending fugitives from justice, or assuring the orderly process of law where local feeling had been aroused to the point of taking the law into its own hands; and 8 were in response to miscellaneous requirements. A total of 1,821 commissioned officers, 11 warrant officers, and 23,583 enlisted men responded to the call of their respective States.

Particularly outstanding has been the work done by the National Guard this spring in connection with the unprecedented floods that visited many of the States. Without wishing to imply that the National Guard alone and single handed, was responsible for the success of protective, rehabilitation, and rescue measures in the stricken areas, they nevertheless contributed a service which no other agency in the State is either organized or trained to render. What these troops have done in saving life, preserving law and order, sheltering the homeless, feeding the destitute, and maintaining communications where all regular commercial channels had broken down, constitutes a record which is worthy of the highest praise. The Chief of the National Guard Bureau, with pride and pleasure, adds his commendation to those of the communities who have thus been so ably assisted, in appreciation of a good job, well done.

In areas where the known civilian dead have approximated 500 and the injured some 5,000 the citizen-soldiers lost 3 men through death and 2 through wounds, while scores were temporarily incapacitated due to exposure and fatigue.

REPORTS OF CORPS AREA COMMANDERS

In addition to the information found elsewhere, in this report concerning the supply and training of the National Guard, there are received each year from the several corps area and department commanders, reports outlining the general condition of the National Guard. These commanders are responsible for the training of the National Guard within the limits of their jurisdiction and their views on existing conditions together with their recommendations form a valuable source of information as to the efficiency of the National Guard. It should be borne in mind that the situation which confronts the National Guard units is not the same in any two corps areas, and even within a corps area conditions vary as between the States, due largely to differences in climate, density of population, local industry, and to State laws and appropriations for the National Guard of the State. It is therefore a source of gratification to find such a degree of uniformity in the opinions and recommendations of corps area commanders.

In the matter of the organization and administration of National Guard units no unsatisfactory comment is made, and in general this

phase of the work is described as satisfactory, very satisfactory, or excellent. Organizations have been maintained at the prescribed strength, and with four exceptions the organization of the new units authorized by the Congress has been completed and Federal recognition extended.

As to command and training, the high level attained in previous years has been maintained and surpassed. As a general rule troop training is superior to staff training and while this tendency is still in evidence, a marked improvement has been noted in the character of staff work. This improvement in staff training has been especially observed where it was possible for large bodies of troops to train together as in the case of the recent Pine Camp maneuvers. Closer supervision of training in the lower units on the part of the higher commanders; better preparation of schedules, increased interest in CPX problems and communications have been noted. Two corps areas report some retrogression in proficiency with small arms. This was attributed to the lack of suitable small arms target ranges near home stations. The adoption of the new MI type of ammunition, with greater velocity and range, has rendered unsafe a number of ranges that were heretofore considered adequate.

Equipment.—There is a shortage of horses for cavalry units; and a very serious shortage exists in all types of antiaircraft weapons. Modern tanks have not yet been furnished. Although there is in general sufficient equipment on hand for armory training purposes, this is not true of some coast artillery equipment, particularly for anti-aircraft, and in some cases field artillery units. There should be on hand at all times organizational equipment for the peace strength of all units.

Armories.—While the Federal Government provides the arms and equipment for the National Guard, it is the duty of the several States to provide suitable armories and storage facilities for their proper housing and safekeeping. There is a marked difference in the adequacy of the facilities provided by different States, and for this reason it seems well at this point to give a resume of the housing and facilities for care of military property:

First Corps Area.—Generally excellent. Practically all States have planned program for yearly improvement in this respect. Organization of motor parks in Massachusetts and New Hampshire and establishment of State arsenal in Massachusetts are notable improvements in this respect during the past year.

Second Corps Area.—Several armories unsatisfactory. Defects being remedied to insure better safeguarding of Federal property. No losses have been reported that could be charged to neglect of the States. Some new armories have been erected in New York and New Jersey, and armories have been improved in Delaware.

Third Corps Area.—About the same as last year with some improvement in the safeguarding of small arms. A suitable modern armory for the National Guard of the District of Columbia is a most pressing need.

Fourth Corps Area.—With more caretakers, the storage and care of property is being improved. The most urgent needs are up-to-date armories, storehouses, and garages. Physical inventory recently completed is expected to reveal many shortages, some of long standing.

Fifth Corps Area.—Many deficiencies still exist which are being corrected within the limits of funds appropriated by the States. Special instructions have been issued to prevent the loss of equipment through theft.

Sixth Corps Area.—Generally satisfactory. Some armories inadequate. State authorities taking steps to rectify this defect.

Seventh Corps Area.—There is still room for improvement in many States.

Eighth Corps Area.—Generally satisfactory. Considerable equipment rendered surplus by motorization is still occupying space badly needed for other purposes.

Ninth Corps Area.—The majority of units are not housed in regular armories. Small arms are not adequately safeguarded in all cases, but States are being impressed with necessity for providing suitable strong rooms for safekeeping of Federal property.

General efficiency.—All corps area commanders agree that there has been an improvement in general efficiency during the past year. Particularly has this been true where combined maneuvers of large numbers of troops of various arms and services were held. Commissioned personnel has been gaining in confidence and professional knowledge; there has been a general tightening up of standards all along the line; sanitary conditions at the camps have improved; and the average attendance at both armory drill and field training camps has been high, indicating keen interest on the part of both officers and enlisted men.

Commenting on the National Guard, all corps area commanders, without exception, pay tribute to the high type of personnel, both officers and enlisted men, and to the excellent morale and esprit de corps which has characterized the Guard during the past fiscal year. One corps area commander notes with pleasure the rugged type of personnel now enlisting, and another speaks of the better educational qualifications of the average soldier. Other items receiving favorable comment are: high rate of attendance at armory drills and field training camps; care and use of motors and airplanes; condition of records; interest in troop schools and special service schools; interest in the Army extension courses; standards of administration; spirit of cooperation between the States and the corps areas, between State and State, and between the National Guard and the other components of the Army of the United States.

Weaknesses disclosed by these reports include the large annual turn-over, particularly of the enlisted personnel; lack of adequate unit equipment, especially for field artillery and coast artillery units; lack of a sufficient number of sergeant instructors; lack of suitable small-arms target ranges near home stations; lack of trained cooks, especially in the cavalry units; lack of suitable training grounds for larger units, such as full brigades and divisions; shortage of suitable armories.

Recommendations for improvement made by corps area commanders include:

(1) More emphasis placed on the principles applicable to field combat service appropriate to the unit and arm concerned and less stressing of drills and ceremonies.

(2) Combined field training of the infantry-artillery team.

(3) Pooling antiaircraft equipment, pending the issue of a suitable amount of organizational equipment.

- (4) Providing additional sergeant instructors.
- (5) Provision of increased funds for visits of instruction to outlying units. Although these funds have been increased, they permit an average of only one visit per quarter to those units where an instructor is not at all times on duty.
- (6) The instruction of a larger number of National Guard officers at the several special service schools.
- (7) Increase in the number of Signal Corps and Medical Corps instructors so as to provide one for each division.
- (8) The acquisition of sufficient territory to permit the field training of units as large as brigades and divisions, and for the proper training of Coast Artillery antiaircraft units.
- (9) The prompt disposal of equipment rendered obsolete by motorization in order to relieve the existing congestion in armories. The replacement of unserviceable tentage and obsolete clothing.
- (10) Increased grades and ratings for communications personnel.
- (11) Revision of the gunners test for qualification in howitzer weapons and of the qualification course in caliber .22 machine gun.
- (12) Provision of additional animals for cavalry units.

SUPPLY

ARMS, UNIFORMS, EQUIPMENT, ETC., FOR FIELD SERVICE

As a result of the increases in appropriations for 1936 considerable progress has been made in furnishing the National Guard with modern equipment. The principal increases for 1936 included new airplanes and tanks, antiaircraft equipment, signal equipment, quartermaster equipment, ammunition, clothing, and horses. There was included an item of \$121,540 for the purchase of helmets. This sum was impounded pending the approval of the helmet as an article of issue.

Due to the fact that only \$500,000 was appropriated for equipping the first increment of the new units, it was not possible to make the progress that the increased appropriations for 1936 would indicate, as a reasonable estimate of the cost of equipping these new units shows that it will require approximately \$2,000,000. It is therefore apparent that this increase in new units will take some years to fully equip.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOWANCES

The total annual appropriation for the support of the National Guard for the fiscal year 1936 amounted to \$33,987,323. These funds were apportioned and allotted in accordance with the approved program of expenditures published by the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, and in accordance with the War Department project system.

The funds apportioned and allotted to States, corps area commanders, and supply branches, on behalf of the several States, have been segregated in the fiscal records of the Bureau, with the result that the records show, or will eventually show, the amount obligated and expended by, for, and on behalf of each State under the several projects contained in the program of expenditures (see appendix B).

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TABLE X.—*Statement of disbursements made by United States property and disbursing officers during the fiscal year 1936*

	National Guard	N. I. R. (War, N. G. B.) 1933-37	Emergency Relief, War, Q. M. C., and C. and I. B., etc., 1935-37	Total
Alabama.....	\$186,307.12			\$186,307.12
Arizona.....	62,529.23	\$27.23	\$11,624.21	74,180.67
Arkansas.....	140,589.22		17,699.40	158,288.62
California.....	341,770.35		16,109.46	357,879.81
Colorado.....	103,000.64	2,042.47		105,043.11
Connecticut.....	216,881.76	371.38		217,253.14
Delaware.....	41,477.78		10,254.05	51,731.83
District of Columbia.....	47,331.62	12.84		47,344.46
Florida.....	146,888.27		11,245.00	158,133.27
Georgia.....	189,320.42			189,320.42
Hawaii.....	65,220.91	8,965.46		74,186.37
Idaho.....	105,562.39	34.03	7,976.51	113,572.93
Illinois.....	510,247.22	2,307.62	152,919.42	665,474.26
Indiana.....	262,387.61			262,387.61
Iowa.....	200,564.68	1,499.87		202,064.55
Kansas.....	180,854.94			180,854.94
Kentucky.....	152,887.98			152,887.98
Louisiana.....	130,354.21		20,102.66	150,456.87
Maine.....	120,113.80			120,113.80
Maryland.....	203,251.84			203,251.84
Massachusetts.....	474,975.49			474,975.49
Michigan.....	264,747.77		9,350.57	274,098.34
Minnesota.....	296,753.52		88,750.48	385,504.00
Mississippi.....	128,591.06	55,842.20		184,433.26
Missouri.....	253,120.67	1,050.00		254,170.67
Montana.....	50,145.99		5,850.00	55,995.99
Nebraska.....	89,072.22	6,632.50		95,704.72
Nevada.....	6,062.55			6,062.55
New Hampshire.....	50,863.56			50,863.56
New Jersey.....	297,729.52		3,874.27	301,603.79
New Mexico.....	81,091.59		10,389.00	91,480.59
New York.....	954,800.84	856.48	73,769.53	1,029,426.85
North Carolina.....	174,956.91			174,956.91
North Dakota.....	56,689.71		8,321.77	65,011.48
Ohio.....	495,546.18	2,816.45		498,362.63
Oklahoma.....	280,695.32			280,695.32
Oregon.....	158,335.68			158,335.68
Pennsylvania.....	572,958.74	4,865.00		577,823.74
Puerto Rico.....	68,488.88			68,488.88
Rhode Island.....	114,346.46		22,897.59	137,244.05
South Carolina.....	138,740.34			138,740.34
South Dakota.....	74,591.79		5,747.91	80,339.70
Tennessee.....	179,974.54	193.25		180,167.79
Texas.....	513,052.05	25.14	13,891.00	526,968.19
Utah.....	124,681.84	.54	8,379.51	133,061.89
Vermont.....	54,712.71	2,176.75	2,703.48	59,592.94
Virginia.....	188,763.28		3,584.33	192,347.61
Washington.....	161,979.23		15,092.80	177,072.03
West Virginia.....	89,369.84	298.61	9,974.32	99,642.77
Wisconsin.....	259,744.52	10.93		259,755.45
Wyoming.....	53,338.22			53,338.22
Total.....	10,116,463.01	90,028.75	530,507.27	10,736,999.03

TABLE XI.—*Federal funds appropriated for the National Guard for the fiscal year 1936, as of Aug. 12, 1936*

Appropriation	Amount appropriated, fiscal year 1936	Total expended and obligated, fiscal year 1936	Net available balances, Aug. 12, 1936
National Guard.....	\$33,987,323.00	\$33,976,122.58	\$11,200.42
Salaries, National Guard Bureau, (departmental).....	143,543.00	142,628.68	914.32
Grand total.....	34,130,866.00	34,118,751.26	12,114.74

PAY FOR ARMORY DRILLS

While the actual expenditure for armory drill pay for the fiscal year 1936 cannot be determined at this time, it is believed that it will total approximately \$13,500,000. During the fiscal year 1935 the disbursements for armory drill pay amounted to \$12,960,387 and, since there was an Economy Act 5-percent deduction for 9 months, there was a constructive expenditure of \$13,465,337, an actual cost of \$270,008 per drill and the constructive cost of \$280,527 per drill, including administrative functions pay.

PAY FOR FIELD TRAINING

The actual expenditures for field training cannot be determined at this time. Since approximately 10 percent attend field training toward the close of each fiscal year it is estimated that the actual expenditure will be well over the appropriation of \$8,272,003.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE

The allowance of \$6.50 per man for clothing during the fiscal year 1936, resulted in the procurement of much needed replacements of serge and elastique uniforms.

The cost of clothing, including the replacement of reimbursable items, packing and handling charges, was \$1,111,985.19, with a per capita cost of \$6.15 based on an enlisted strength of 180,812.

The cost of reimbursable items of equipment, including packing and handling charges, during the year was \$194,933.07. The per capita cost was \$1.078 based on enlisted strength given above.

Sufficient musical instruments were supplied to provide 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 \$147.82. There were no funds available for the procurement of sheet music during the fiscal year 1936.

The clothing required for initial equipment of new units authorized under the first increment of 5,000 was procured in January 1936, and placed in National Guard stock at the Philadelphia depot to apply on requisitions submitted after recognition of units.

MOTOR VEHICLE EQUIPMENT

Approximately 15,000 motor vehicles are necessary to provide minimum training requirements for the National Guard.

Of the motor transportation now on hand, all 75-mm field-artillery regiments of the National Guard, except three regiments of animal-drawn and one battalion of horse artillery, have been provided approximately 60 percent of the minimum training needs.

All 155-mm howitzer regiments, all antiaircraft regiments, and all 155-mm gun regiments have been issued approximately 45 percent of the minimum training needs.

Each signal company has been issued four station wagons and six trucks, 1½ ton, 4 by 4.

Each air corps squadron has been issued one station wagon and one truck, 2½ ton.

Each engineer regiment has been issued two trucks, 1½ ton, with dump body.

Each active ordnance company has been issued two trucks, 2½ ton.

Each active motor-repair section has been issued two trucks, 2½ ton.

All motor vehicles issued to organizations have the proper military characteristics.

In addition, there are on hand in the National Guard, 456 station wagons and 2,995 trucks, cargo, 1½ ton, which provide a pool of motor vehicles for each State, sufficient to transport the bulk of the National Guard to and from camp and to permit some training of organizations as motorized units. These pool vehicles are without military characteristics.

The following table indicates the kind and number of motor vehicles in the hands of the National Guard as of June 30, 1936:

	Number of ve- hicles on hand	Quarter- master	Ord- nance	Engi- neer
Ambulances;				
Field, model 1917-----	200	200		
Field, model 1935-----	99	99		
Trucks:				
Reconnaissance 8-passenger (station wagons)-----	1, 545	1, 545		
Cargo, 1½ ton-----	4, 674	4, 674		
Cargo, 2½ ton-----	471	471		
Prime mover, 7½ ton (6 by 6)-----	20	20		
Cargo, 3 to 5 ton, modernized class B-----	123	123		
Searchlights:				
Model 1917-----	22			22
Since 1920-----	14			14
Tank carriers:				
10-ton pneumatic tire-----	9	9		
Solid tire-----	14	14		
Tractors:				
5-ton-----	228		228	
10-ton-----	52		52	
Tanks-----	105		105	
Total-----	7, 562	7, 141	385	36

¹ Held in dead storage without expense to the Federal Government for use in emergency only. Not included in total.

COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

During the fiscal year 1936 every effort was made to supply articles of signal equipment based on available funds to the National Guard.

The new type high-frequency radio sets were issued to the Infantry and Field Artillery in the following quantities:

124 SCR 131, Infantry.

43 SCR 161, Field Artillery.

17 SCR 171, division headquarters, Infantry brigades and Field Artillery brigades.

All of the radio sets in the possession of the National Guard Cavalry were converted into the new type set SCR 163-A. Each of the 19 observation squadrons received the new ground-to-air set SCR 180 which replaced the radio set SCR 136. The SCR 136 was transferred to the division signal companies for ground-to-air use. This new radio equipment completes the minimum training requirements of the 18 Infantry divisions. It is hoped in the next 2 years to equip the National Guard with the new type of radio equipment for ground-to-air use.

Each of the 18 division signal companies were furnished two reel units RL26. Each Field Artillery brigade headquarters battery was also furnished one RL26. In addition 168 reel units RL26 w/o engines were purchased and distributed as far as the quantity would permit on the following basis:

- 1 to Field Artillery brigade headquarters batteries.
- 2 to Infantry brigade headquarters companies.
- 2 to Field Artillery regimental headquarters batteries.
- 2 to Field Artillery battalion headquarters batteries.

It is hoped to complete the issue of the RL26 w/o engines to all the above organizations during the fiscal year 1937.

Signal equipment credits were furnished the various States in a total amount of \$90,000 from which each State was able to obtain within its allowance signal supplies, signal equipment repairs, and replacement of field wire. In addition to the above 484 miles of wire at a cost of \$16,000 were furnished the Infantry and signal units participating in the Second Army maneuver.

The maneuvers of the First Army indicated a serious shortage of signal communications equipment in the hands of the National Guard and every effort is being made to correct this condition with the limited funds available.

MEDICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

Since last report, 9 additional States have been equipped with new-type medical equipment, making a total of 36 States completely equipped with the new type. By the exercise of the most stringent economy, it is believed possible to equip several additional States with new-type equipment during the next fiscal year.

No additional free issue items have been authorized but the number now available had not been materially reduced. Prices of a number of charge items, however, have increased but by reducing authorized allowances of some items, it is believed this increase in cost will be taken care of.

The per capita cost of medical attendance and hospitalization varies too greatly in the different States. The highest per capita cost for any State in 1935 was \$2.029; the lowest, \$0.028. A portion of this great difference in cost in these cases was due to a serious automobile accident. But taking these accidents into consideration, there is still a very wide margin of difference. Every effort is being made to correct this condition.

ORDNANCE EQUIPMENT

Funds were adequate to provide for all current maintenance. All cleaning and preserving materials are now issued to National Guard units under the provisions of Standard Nomenclature List K1, as published by the Ordnance Department.

Two 155-mm howitzers in each battery have been equipped with high-speed adapters.

Delivery is expected before the end of the calendar year of the following modern equipment now under manufacture by the Ordnance Department:

- Eighteen light tanks.
- Five 3-inch antiaircraft guns and carriages.
- Two directors.

AIR CORPS EQUIPMENT

Contracts were let in November 1935 for the purchase of 24 Douglas O-46 observation airplanes from 1935 funds. Nineteen airplanes were added to the contract in January 1936 to be purchased from 1936 funds and delivery of both increments was scheduled for completion in the early fall of 1936. Circumstances beyond the control of the Bureau have delayed completion of the contract until approximately January 1937.

Appropriations for 1937 for Air Corps equipment will enable the Bureau to retire worn-out equipment and to keep approximately up to strength in airplanes during the next 2 years.

New parachutes and flying clothing are in procurement in sufficient quantities to replace obsolete and worn-out equipment. All air units have been adequately supplied with pyrotechnic and other items of Ordnance and Signal Corps equipment.

The National Guard is keeping pace in all respects with the development of military aviation and our procurement of modern equipment is progressing satisfactorily.

One new-type station wagon and one 2½-ton truck were purchased and delivered for assignment to each of the 19 aviation units.

CHEMICAL WARFARE EQUIPMENT

The ratio of gas masks for training purposes in the National Guard is approximately 8 per 100 men. During the past year, the chemical officer of each division was supplied with a set, gas identification, M1, detonation, and a set, gas identification, instructional, M1, for use during armory and field training periods.

An order has been placed with the Chief of Chemical Warfare for approximately 1,000 masks of the diaphragm type, that are to be issued in connection with the training of communication personnel.

The issue of smoke pots and other chemical munitions requiring reimbursement was not possible due to limited funds.

The shortage of gas masks for training purposes is considered one of the most serious deficiencies of the whole National Guard set-up.

ANIMALS FOR MOUNTED ORGANIZATIONS

On June 30, 1936, there were on hand in the mounted organizations of the National Guard 4,929 horses; 3,474 Government-owned and 1,455 State- or organization-owned, Federally accepted and maintained at Federal expense. The reduction of 100 Government-owned animals and 188 State- or organization-owned from those reported June 30, 1935, was due to motorization of the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Field Artillery, New York, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Engineer Squadron, Alabama, Thirty-second Signal Company, Michigan. All unserviceable animals of these organizations were destroyed, serviceable horses were used to fill existing shortages or replace unserviceable horses in other National Guard units. The Bureau plans to secure funds to replace 9 percent annually.

ENGINEER EQUIPMENT

Some progress has been made reducing the shortages in authorized Engineer equipment during the past year. Two dump trucks per Engineer combat regiment have been issued. It is proposed to supplement these by additional dump trucks when funds become available. All maintenance and repair needs have been met during the past year.

The searchlight situation is very unsatisfactory as the majority of searchlights in the hands of the National Guard are of wartime manufacture and are not susceptible of the rapid handling necessary to meet situations arising in modern warfare. The project for replacement, however, is being given continuous consideration by the National Guard Bureau and has been made a part of the antiaircraft 6-year rearmament program.

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

During the fiscal year 1936 the amount of \$2,261,695.41 was expended for caretakers.

The following was used as a basis for estimating the allowances for caretakers of the several States:

For each organization (less detachments with less than 35 men at 1 station) quartered in single armory per month.....	\$50
For each additional organization quartered in armory per month.....	25
For each authorized motor vehicle and tractor on hand per month.....	4
For each 75-mm, 155-mm howitzer, or 155-mm gun per month.....	4
For each authorized searchlight on hand per month.....	2
For each authorized animal on hand per month.....	6
For each air squadron per month.....	1, 050

The adjutant general of each State was notified of the State's allowances and requested to set the amount for each organization or pool within the State's allowance and in accordance with the restrictions prescribed in NGR 79. Upon receipt of allowances set by State adjutant general, authority was issued by National Guard Bureau authorizing the payment.

FIELD TRAINING

MAINTENANCE

As in the fiscal years 1934 and 1935, due to the availability of emergency appropriations for construction and rehabilitation at National Guard camps, National Guard Bureau maintenance and repair funds for the fiscal year 1936 were limited in amount and were expended for vital repairs only. Of these maintenance and repair funds the amount of \$55,008 was allotted for exclusive National Guard camps while \$35,865 was allotted for similar purposes at concurrent training camps.

CONSTRUCTION

During the month of June 1935 a \$6,000,000 construction and rehabilitation program was submitted to the Works Progress Administration. Thirty-seven projects only received approval in the amount of \$891,038. Of these 37 projects, 22 have been completed; while the approved program as a whole, in terms of construction in place, is 98 percent complete.

FIELD TRAINING CAMPS AND TARGET RANGES

Target ranges.—Available funds were employed to maintain training-camp target ranges and home-station ranges already in existence. No new target-range construction was undertaken.

The reaction of the several States to a proposal looking toward the establishment of regional target ranges was sought during the month of August 1935. A majority of the States concurred in the proposal in principle; and the effort in that direction has been continued to date.

As of June 30, 1936, annual appropriations supported in whole or in part 354 target ranges, including training-camp ranges. During the fiscal year 1936 these funds were expended for the following purposes:

Rangekeepers.....	\$13, 983
Repairs.....	10, 307
Rental.....	32, 019

ESTIMATES FOR FIELD TRAINING

Experience, during the fiscal year 1935, indicated that a single estimate embodying the main force of an organization, its advance and rear detachments, its camp supply detachment, and its motor convoy detachment, was too complicated to be handled expeditiously and intelligently by such a centralized agency as the National Guard Bureau. Accordingly Circular No. 14 A-8, Field Training Camps, General, was superseded by Circular No. 16 A-5, Field Training Camps, General, on November 25, 1934.

Among other changes this new circular required a separate estimate for each main body, each camp supply detachment, and each motor convoy detachment. This resulted in greater clarity but more than doubled the number of estimates that had to be handled. In spite of the great number of estimates involved the resulting simplification permitted this work to be handled much more expeditiously than in previous years.

During this fiscal year it has become increasingly evident that the current form for field training estimates (W. D. N. G. B. Form No. 39), which was drawn up when travel was performed almost exclusively by railroad, is not sufficiently elastic to meet present conditions. Therefore a new form has been devised which will be made available to the several States prior to the submission of estimates for next year's training camps.

Camps used by National Guard troops in the training season 1935.—The following table shows the camps used either exclusively by the National Guard for field training or concurrently with the Citizens' Military Training Camps, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, or the Regular Army:

TABLE XII.—*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 1935
FIRST CORPS AREA				
Connecticut	Road march ¹			211
Maine	Waterbury			
Massachusetts	Fort Williams ¹	C	O. U. S.	615
Do	Fort Devens ¹	C	O. U. S.	701
New Hampshire	South Sandwich	Ex. N. G.	L. U. S.	309
New York	Rye Beach ¹	Ex. N. G.	L. U. S.	730
Do	H. G. Wright ²	C	O. U. S.	1,508
Rhode Island ¹	Fort Terry ²	C	O. U. S.	401
Vermont ¹				
SECOND CORPS AREA				
Delaware	Bethany Beach ³	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	1,498
New Jersey	Fort Hancock	C	O. U. S.	56
Do	State camp (Sea Girt) ¹	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	1,113
New York	Camp Smith (Peekskill)	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	9,085
Do	Pine Camp (Great Bend) ³	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	29,416
Puerto Rico	Arecibo	Ex. N. G.	L. U. S.	1,469
THIRD CORPS AREA				
District of Columbia	Camp Sims (Congress Heights) ¹	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	590
Maryland	Camp Ritchie (Cascade) ¹	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	140
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania Military Reservation (Lickdale). ³	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	8,294
Do	Pennsylvania Military Reservation (Mount Gretna). ³	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	5,679
Virginia	Fort Monroe	C	O. U. S.	843
Do	Road march (Front Royal)			660
Do	Virginia Military Reservation (Virginia Beach).	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	2,489
FOURTH CORPS AREA				
Alabama	Fort McClellan ³	C	O. U. S.	2,614
Florida	Key West Barracks	C	O. U. S.	337
Do	Camp J. C. R. Foster (Jacksonville).	Ex. N. G.	O. S. and U. S.	2,454
Do	Fort Barrancas	C	O. U. S.	204
Georgia	Fort Oglethorpe ³	C	O. U. S.	982
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	120
Do	Camp Beauregard (Alexandria) ³	Ex. N. G.	O. S. and U. S.	3,551
Mississippi ¹				
North Carolina	Fort Bragg	C	O. U. S.	739
Do	Camp Glenn (Morehead City) ¹	Ex. N. G.	O. S. and U. S.	1,321
South Carolina	Camp Jackson ³	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	4,710
Do	Fort Moultrie	C	O. U. S.	1,257
Tennessee	Camp Peay ¹	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	1,476
FIFTH CORPS AREA				
Indiana ¹				
Kentucky	Fort Knox ³	C	O. U. S.	9,670
Ohio	Camp Perry (Port Clinton) ¹	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	6,126
West Virginia	Camp Conley (Point Pleasant)	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	1,071
Do	Camp Dawson (Kingwood)	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	738
SIXTH CORPS AREA				
Illinois	Fort Sheridan ³	C	O. U. S.	2,254
Do	Camp Grant (Rockford) ¹	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	6,575
Michigan	Camp Grayling (Grayling)	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	4,405
Wisconsin	Camp McCoy (Sparta) ³	C	O. U. S.	2,752
Do	Camp Williams (Camp Douglas)	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	3,349

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE XII.—*Training camps used by the National Guard for training—Con.*

Corps area and State	Location or name of camp	Concurrent or exclusively National Guard	Ownership leased by United States or State	Attendance of National Guard, calendar year 1935
SEVENTH CORPS AREA				
Arkansas.....	Camp Pike (Little Rock) ¹	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	1, 137
Do.....	Little Rock Airport.....	Ex. N. G.	O. S. and U. S.	96
Iowa.....	Camp Dodge (Herrold) ¹	Ex. N. G.	O. S. and U. S.	2, 808
Kansas.....	Fort Riley.....	C	O. U. S.	4, 040
Minnesota.....	Camp Ripley (Little Falls) ¹	Ex. N. G.	O. S. and L. U. S.	5, 272
Missouri.....	Camp Clark (Nevada) ¹	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	2, 859
Nebraska.....	Nebraska Military Reservation (Ashland).....	Ex. N. G.	O. S. and U. S.	1, 677
North Dakota.....	Camp Grafton (Devils Lake).....	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	1, 109
South Dakota.....	South Dakota Military Reservation (Rapid City).....	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	1, 204
EIGHTH CORPS AREA				
Arizona.....	Fort Tuthill (Flagstaff) ¹	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	1, 005
Colorado.....	Lowry Field (Denver).....	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	100
Do.....	Camp George West (Golden).....	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	1, 500
New Mexico.....	Camp Luna (Las Vegas) ³	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	1, 153
Oklahoma.....	Fort Sill ³	C	O. U. S.	4, 985
Texas.....	Camp Wolters (Mineral Wells).....	Ex. N. G.	O. S. and L. U. S.	1, 046
Do.....	Camp Hulen (Palacios).....	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	6, 999
NINTH CORPS AREA				
California.....	Camp McQuaide (Capitola).....	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	694
Do.....	California Military Reservation (San Luis Obispo). ³	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	5, 659
Do.....	Camp Ventura (Ventura).....	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	411
Idaho.....	Boise Barracks (Boise) ¹	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	577
Montana.....	Fort William Henry Harrison.....	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	1, 115
Nevada ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	Fort Stevens ¹	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	367
Utah.....	Camp W. G. Williams (Jordan Narrows). ¹	Ex. N. G.	L. S. and O. U. S.	676
Washington.....	Camp Murray (Tacoma).....	Ex. N. G.	O. S. and U. S.	5, 633
Do.....	Fort Worden.....	C	O. U. S.	241
Do.....	Fort Lewis.....	C	O. U. S.	120
Wyoming.....	Pole Mountain Reservation (Laramie).....	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	527
HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT				
Hawaii.....	Schofield Barracks.....	C	O. U. S.	578
Do.....	Paukukalo, Maui.....	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	727
Do.....	Honolulu, Oahu.....	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	23
Grand total.....	.....	.....	.....	176, 849

¹ Indicates part or all of the troops from State shown in column 1 trained outside of the State.² Indicates troops from other corps areas.³ Indicates troops from States other than those shown in column 1.

It is noted that there were troop concentrations of the First, Second, and Third Corps Area (First Army maneuvers), at Pine Camp, N. Y., and Pennsylvania Military Reservation, Lickdale (Indiantown Gap).

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).....	20
	Organized Reserves.....	
	Reserve Officers' Training Corps.....	
	Citizens' Military Training Camps.....	
Ex. N. G.....	Camps used exclusively for National Guard.....	49
Road marches.....	.....	2
Total.....	.....	71
O. S.....	Owned by State or Territory.....	21
O. U. S.....	Owned by United States.....	30
L. S.....	Leased by State or Territory.....	5
L. U. S.....	Leased by United States.....	3
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
O. S. and L. U. S.....	.....	2
Road marches.....	.....	2
Total.....	.....	71

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Sufficient arms and equipment should be provided without delay for the proper training of tank companies, and antiaircraft and engineer regiments.

2. An annual procurement program for animals for cavalry regiments should be adopted and the necessary appropriations secured from Congress each year to replace 9 percent of the animals allotted to National Guard cavalry regiments.

3. Small-arms ranges should be made available for all units of the Guard so that this training can be completed during the armory training period.

4. Lack of equipment for signal corps communications should be met by increased appropriations to supply this need.

5. Some increase should be made in the peace strength of division signal companies.

6. The allotment of Regular Army officers and enlisted men for National Guard duty should be increased. More funds should be provided for visits of instructors.

7. An appropriation by the Congress for the construction of a suitable armory for the District of Columbia National Guard should be secured.

8. Additional funds should be provided for procurement of gas masks.

9. Four additional clerks should be authorized for the National Guard Bureau. The present force cannot do the required work efficiently and keep records up-to-date.

10. Additional office space is required and should be provided for the National Guard Bureau. The offices used by officers and clerks are overcrowded, and there is not sufficient room for the records and files. Publications and blank forms have to be kept in hallways; floors and record rooms are weighted much beyond the factor of safety.

ALBERT H. BLANDING,
Major General,
Chief of the National Guard Bureau.

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Strength of the National Guard as of June 30, 1936

[illegible]

State, corps areas, and bureaus	Forage	Caretakers	Expenses, camps of instruction, field and supplemental training			Military service schools	Pay of United States property and disbursing officers	General expenses, equipment, and instruction for the National Guard											Travel of officers and noncommissioned officers of the Regular Army in connection with the National Guard					Transportation of supplies
	Project no. 1	Project no. 2	Project no. 3	Project no. 5	Project no. 7	Project no. 8	Project no. 9	Project no. 10	Project no. 11	Project no. 12	Project no. 14	Project no. 15	Project no. 16	Project no. 17	Project no. 18	Project no. 19	Project no. 21	Project no. 22	Project no. 23	Project no. 24	Project no. 25	Project no. 26	Project no. 27	Project no. 28
	Forage, bedding, horse-shoes, and veterinary supplies, etc.	Employment of caretakers	June, July, August, and September field training camps	Construction and maintenance (concurrent camps)	Maintenance and repair work at camps	Expenses, selected officers and enlisted men, military service schools	Pay of United States property and disbursing officers	Pay of officers on duty in the National Guard Bureau	Employment of rangekeepers	Target range leases	Target range maintenance and repair	Alteration, renovation, and repair of articles of the uniform	Maintenance of organizational equipment	Gasoline and oil	Office supplies and equipment	Intrastate transportation, etc.	Miscellaneous expenses	Expenses of correspondence courses	Travel in connection with visits of instruction	Travel in connection with camps of instruction	Travel in connection with change of station	Miscellaneous travel, corps areas and departments	Travel of officers on duty in the War Department	Transportation of Federal property
First Corps Area	\$21,920.02	\$204,892.10	\$997,204.35	\$2,098.32	\$12,844.93	\$41,819.97	\$9,300.00		\$672.50	\$1,100.00	\$1,071.90	\$14,853.85	\$5,945.71	\$25,889.42	\$1,142.43	\$2,261.81	\$20.32	\$100.00	\$4,969.35	\$2,097.21	\$307.71	\$3,688.22		\$16,849.68
Connecticut	9,267.54	52,160.91	202,895.42		10,730.50	9,392.92	1,800.00		200.00	525.00	255.90	3,768.48	581.82	13,577.60	399.80	142.75	4.68		1,116.40	363.46	75.20	758.13		2,087.65
Maine		24,282.64	121,080.68	428.16	664.81	4,923.73	1,500.00					1,983.43	825.08	424.98	99.09	306.51	3.69		1,181.94	182.39	63.80	481.51		2,106.83
Massachusetts	12,651.86	59,561.63	474,139.42	1,282.28		19,366.88	3,000.00					6,024.02	3,882.10	10,585.00	416.80	1,381.00		100.00	1,088.27	974.79	14.47	1,647.28		4,824.07
New Hampshire		10,696.00	41,491.16			1,021.86	900.00					573.36	385.55	378.55	30.25	64.00	4.85		423.04	120.70	20.00	199.56		4,114.36
Rhode Island		16,774.50	109,010.07	319.00		4,644.77	1,200.00					1,235.97	200.19	540.47	149.24	300.73	3.15		251.18	410.16	134.24	262.02		562.08
Vermont		11,416.42	48,587.60	68.88	1,449.62	2,469.81	900.00			575.00	816.00	1,267.59	70.96	381.92	41.81	16.82	3.95		898.62	45.23		339.72		563.86
Unapportioned	.62														5.44					.48				1,690.83
Second Corps Area	99,428.15	294,991.04	1,218,427.95	408.43	5,974.85	49,506.66	7,800.00		1,095.00	4,801.00	828.05	14,477.20	12,648.33	20,943.02	1,733.82	3,497.11	275.93	92.10	5,774.23	5,045.04	761.84	2,535.00		11,889.75
Delaware		7,680.00	30,319.31			1,982.15	900.00					180.00		245.62	77.93		4.32		210.63	334.54	10.00	159.64		735.53
New Jersey	45,751.71	81,357.03	234,688.01			12,263.67	2,100.00		442.50	501.00		4,175.02	2,528.00	10,642.71	591.89	645.75	193.80	3.30	1,139.88	875.40	275.72	741.30		3,715.31
New York	53,676.44	195,464.02	898,648.80	408.43	5,974.85	5,021.65	3,600.00		652.50	4,300.00	828.05	9,230.38	9,611.78	9,972.25	1,041.79	22.21	77.81	88.71	4,173.62	3,593.85	409.85	1,349.76		6,287.09
Puerto Rico		10,489.99	54,770.93			1,346.97	1,200.00					891.80	508.55	82.44					250.00	241.25	66.27	34.30		68.10
Unapportioned																								1,083.72
Third Corps Area	54,943.05	241,259.21	934,152.04	1,135.12	7,737.77	40,517.19	7,200.00		3,307.50	2,259.17	1,590.33	13,889.08	8,027.23	16,406.24	1,676.84	5,612.00	93.49	249.58	9,650.00	3,999.48	668.55	4,564.28		13,980.25
District of Columbia		6,413.61	38,947.81	171.28		1,599.13	900.00		300.00	50.00	1,174.17	757.00	475.00	181.28	121.32	150.00	3.18		2,025.00	285.89	192.30	133.34		381.76
Maryland		42,750.64	138,482.94		1,817.69	4,221.05	1,500.00					3,410.82	2,169.70	8,059.79	413.29	100.00	23.79		2,025.00	792.48	25.04	714.02		1,930.94
Pennsylvania	54,943.05	157,314.75	594,169.78	450.00	5,021.65	27,638.55	3,000.00		2,730.00	1,144.17	13.55	7,504.00	4,288.00	7,382.57	711.47	4,715.00		246.08	4,650.00	300.68	2,437.61	1,429.16		7,732.14
Virginia		34,780.21	162,551.51	513.07	898.50	7,088.46	1,800.00		277.50	1,065.00	408.61	2,217.26	1,094.53	782.60	43.64	647.00	48.65		2,975.00	627.65	141.67	1,429.16		2,092.67
Unapportioned				.77														8.50		48.43				1,845.74
Fourth Corps Area	54,483.79	280,083.66	946,737.53	8,676.79	7,317.58	46,181.83	11,700.00		1,002.50	2,629.64	1,086.32	13,268.31	8,173.32	17,975.47	1,740.26	2,852.80	87.23	69.31	21,548.28	7,126.17	1,098.75	6,353.80		33,485.86
Alabama	5,376.28	46,640.91	120,427.65			7,812.69	1,500.00			570.64		1,057.00	903.91	6,590.51	168.14	401.00	7.85	7.00	2,722.00	1,296.24	400.69	720.90		3,946.35
Florida		23,154.85	117,596.01	1,508.97	1,041.11	4,161.55	1,500.00					1,931.87	1,146.05	613.00	218.80	536.00	16.88		2,624.27	837.70	141.04	883.94		3,063.41
Georgia	8,090.11	39,978.96	138,693.48			6,879.78	1,800.00			150.00		2,326.04	1,299.44	722.29	467.64	433.00	.53		3,705.10	976.87	714.02	2,482.38		2,482.38
Louisiana	22,505.09	33,140.75	89,495.23		1,308.35	2,567.81	1,200.00			361.00	345.11	830.65	859.54	340.04	110.70	292.95	19.92		1,733.91	674.83	155.00	2,264.02		5,600.87
Mississippi		25,189.23	102,366.26	89.00		6,763.90	1,200.00			350.00	200.69	1,678.75	859.38	550.52	140.49	245.50	11.46		2,465.91	735.18	269.09	1,011.47		5,610.10
North Carolina	6,251.55	41,705.23	151,542.24	5,104.39		3,717.09	1,800.00			776.00	46.92	2,381.00	1,046.00	961.25	206.68	233.00	6.90		2,364.37	620.80	20.00	621.76		3,229.08
South Carolina		23,601.15	108,112.82		4,955.68	4,641.68	1,200.00			130.04	249.60	1,460.00	1,143.00	417.12	236.08	366.00	11.92		1,018.45	35.00		848.11		3,949.51
Tennessee	12,106.97	44,672.58	118,503.84	1,133.00		9,647.33	1,500.00			441.96		1,603.00	916.00	7,750.74	1.00				2,556.61	9.04	30.54			2,800.14
Unapportioned	153.79		841.43																					
Fifth Corps Area	41,148.25	231,810.63	774,672.16	7,678.18	694.50	40,381.13	7,486.67		795.00	3,409.72	896.95	12,868.33	4,132.88	22,000.52	1,200.44	1,419.25	647.85	18.00	10,942.35	4,849.27	398.25	4,009.31		8,895.43
Indiana		60,206.60	200,253.42	3,192.26		10,528.91	2,100.00		480.00	500.00	306.80	3,547.15	498.17	11,306.68	418.93	525.25	273.88	15.46	3,178.24	1,931.94	56.89	1,453.94		2,242.77
Kentucky	19,660.76	44,625.68	112,798.39	1,134.09		8,036.30	1,500.00			413.20	295.00	1,602.28	421.33	9,923.35	609.33	600.00	360.57		2,273.94	319.45	40.00	1,173.41		1,172.77
Ohio	21,487.49	112,939.84	388,579.84	392.11		17,300.23	2,700.00		315.00	1,389.92	295.15	5,715.40	3,172.35	18.50	9,963.23	277.28	6.20		4,098.69	281.36	20.00	458.66		4,729.17
West Virginia		14,038.51	72,996.32	80.00	694.50	4,515.69	1,180.67			1,106.00		2,003.50							1,391.48	511.47				636.95
Unapportioned				2,870.72														2.54						113.77
Sixth Corps Area	47,045.45	237,838.16	722,023.40	5,031.46	2,623.71	40,571.96	7,200.00		2,708.75	3,596.36	1,946.17	11,179.10	8,207.56	22,689.71	1,466.83	3,029.54	184.94	100.00	10,571.44	3,967.00	913.09	3,997.23		10,489.62
Illinois		110,118.30	332,173.32	173.33	150.00	19,386.54	3,000.00		1,831.25	2,006.36	412.48	5,112.00	4,287.54	10,431.42	631.04	1,374.00	161.61	48.01	3,973.48	1,849.47	386.69	1,972.78		4,847.28
Michigan	24,727.76	61,962.22	192,092.45		823.71	10,417.36	2,100.00			800.00	714.69	2,582.10	759.55	11,019.25	266.07	310.54	13.39		3,292.96	1,213.55	196.64	2,487.27		2,487.27
Wisconsin	14,280.81	65,757.64	197,757.63	1,587.32	1,650.00	10,768.06	2,100.00		187.50	790.00	819.00	3,485.00	3,160.46	1,239.04	3.22			25.00	3,355.00	875.80	329.76	1,039.87		1,805.50
Unapportioned	245.82			3,270.81														6.09		28.18				1,349.57
Seventh Corps Area	31,155.35	297,167.32	965,204.34	4,099.71	4,777.34	53,515.67	11,700.00		1,400.00	5,551.68	983.36	13,059.44	11,167.09	21,397.56	1,280.96	3,006.47	65.28	84.00	20,877.44	5,998.09	689.09	7,076.33		24,365.08
Arkansas		36,908.17	102,960.49		443.00	5,240.84	1,200.00			420.00		1,430.00	817.00	7,780.79	52.17	327.00	32.40	11.51	2,371.36	665.92	105.10	921.78		5,154.73
Iowa	16,269.81	50,623.87	149,878.34		26.48	5,749.70	1,800.00					1,858.83	4,964.21	724.92	231.38	437.61	1.43		3,268.68	668.51	132.88	911.31		3,309.11
Kansas	14,883.94	50,900.43	116,757.19	4,099.71		14,676.30	1,500.00					1,645.35	647.77	405.51	427.84	3.32		11.45	2,912.28	1,193.05	3.72	954.38		2,694.65
Minnesota		60,368.33	224,195.03			11,380.88	2,100.00					3,241.22	2,048.00	5,592.04	254.40	731.78	4.29		4,708.15	1,980.02	1,162.90	3,188.61		3,188.61
Missouri		54,259.32	197,753.03	1,193.74		10,382.11	2,100.00		360.00	895.62		1,347.65	6,075.20	259.19										

Items of the Regular Army in connection with National Guard			Transportation of supplies	Sergeant instructors	Armory drill pay	Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard																					Grand total	State, corps areas, and bureaus
Project no. 25	Project no. 26	Project no. 27	Project no. 28	Project no. 29	Project no. 41	Project no. 51	Project no. 52	Project no. 53	Project no. 54	Project no. 55	Project no. 56	Project no. 57	Project no. 58	Project no. 59	Project no. 60	Project no. 61	Project no. 62	Project no. 63	Project no. 64	Project no. 65	Project no. 66	Project no. 67	Project no. 71					
Miscellaneous travel, corps areas and departments	Travel of officers on duty in the War Department	Transportation of Federal property	Expenses of 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 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	New motor equipment	Purchase of animals	Modern anti-aircraft equipment	Light tanks	New equipment for 155 mm. F. A.	Lost, damaged, or destroyed property						
7.71	\$3,688.22		\$16,849.68	\$25,678.15	\$1,570,988.27	\$114,905.13	\$9,999.00	\$1,948.91	\$16,794.38	\$109,824.41	\$51.75	\$78,604.40	\$183,840.00	\$30,200.24	\$11,705.85	\$4,310.51	\$7,051.01	\$230,672.13	\$5,236.40	\$233,595.63	\$52,777.76	\$7,183.36		\$4,066,422.09	First Corps Area:			
5.20	758.13		2,067.65	5,855.75	334,489.33	21,199.04	1,156.00	695.30	4,183.92	23,973.14		24,682.13	91,920.00	14,055.83	3,239.05	250.70	256.32	58,740.34	2,350.40						928,852.91	Connecticut.		
3.80	481.51		2,106.83	2,093.85	186,987.66	15,807.00	1,240.00	149.23	2,094.41	23,764.83		9,815.68			1,267.75	1,158.65	2,291.05	11,026.48			26,388.88	5,384.52		445,665.65	Maine.			
4.47	1,647.28		4,824.07	11,444.05	727,260.87	44,156.87	5,232.00	227.10	4,702.84	31,572.61	51.75	20,539.94	91,920.00	16,144.41	5,829.05	882.45	3,391.77	46,452.15	2,888.00						1,632,644.59	Massachusetts.		
0.00	199.56		4,114.36	1,407.05	79,307.03	33,703.81	620.00	122.23	1,581.97	11,840.34		7,890.46			210.00	786.70	229.68	90,364.25		233,595.63					503,877.23	New Hampshire.		
4.24	262.02		562.08	3,460.90	148,507.77	11,817.70	1,556.00	670.21	3,482.50	18,462.55		4,000.91			930.00	1,167.58	672.41	23,170.77							354,772.07	Rhode Island.		
	339.72		563.86	1,416.55	94,485.65	8,220.71	195.00	84.84	748.74	205.79		2,068.64			230.00	55.43	209.78	918.14							178,000.48	Vermont.		
			1,600.83							5.15		6.64													1,709.16	Unapportioned.		
1.84	2,535.00		11,889.75	28,366.10	2,123,379.64	134,431.27	8,796.69	3,050.02	25,889.78	107,803.36	103.50	78,067.96	214,480.00	31,116.95	17,275.75	3,723.48	6,500.95	488,378.69	27,704.68		52,777.78	5,384.52	\$53.38	5,120,248.10	Second Corps Area:			
0.00	159.64		735.53	1,349.00	64,938.64	7,289.32	676.00		1,399.08	5,158.25		2,579.54			1,030.00	221.62	131.92	56,362.77							183,975.81	Delaware.		
5.72	741.30		3,715.31	7,725.60	377,283.73	29,715.01	1,926.69	185.16	8,439.73	9,841.92	51.75	10,565.77	122,560.00	12,350.13	3,894.10	1,798.21	3,167.14	47,840.93			26,388.89		27.00	1,076,680.11	New Jersey.			
0.85	1,349.76		6,287.09	18,456.90	1,564,864.49	88,193.54	6,018.00	2,807.76	14,254.40	92,630.24	51.75	60,512.03	91,920.00	18,766.82	12,091.65	1,698.07	2,939.69	384,674.99			26,388.89	5,384.52	26.38	2,232,815.94	New York.			
36.27	250.00		68.10	834.60	116,292.78	9,233.40	176.00	67.10	1,796.57	172.95		4,437.62			260.00	8.10	262.20								23,940.19	Puerto Rico.		
	34.30		1,083.72													97.48									1,215.50	Unapportioned.		
08.55	4,564.28		13,980.25	26,897.70	1,438,714.97	124,589.38	8,907.07	5,926.51	21,364.49	81,915.69	56.75	67,560.38	153,200.00	30,796.52	15,311.50	3,655.42	7,553.37	235,008.33	15,275.24		52,777.78	10,770.28	26.38	3,673,132.16	Third Corps Area:			
02.80	133.34		381.76	2,780.40	73,068.77	4,455.00	354.00		1,240.04	2,279.70		2,504.51			65.00	803.35	133.64	34,553.54							173,250.85	District of Columbia.		
05.00	564.17		1,930.94	5,486.60	247,341.76	42,093.01	2,347.88	980.33	7,669.68	10,542.23	5.00	7,747.61	91,920.00	15,351.99	3,188.10	55.47	912.27	1,961.57							647,114.67	Maryland.		
00.68	2,437.61		7,729.14	13,162.60	838,689.17	56,224.64	2,347.88	3,543.71	8,463.19	55,355.38		49,431.31	61,280.00	15,444.53	9,364.95	2,107.75	5,443.00	188,740.20	15,275.24		26,388.89	10,770.28	26.38	2,232,815.94	Pennsylvania.			
11.67	1,429.16		2,092.67	5,429.60	279,615.27	21,722.78	1,762.55		3,991.58	13,730.23	51.75	7,800.56			2,693.45	416.52	1,064.46	9,753.02			26,388.89			397,525.30	Virginia.			
			1,845.74	38.50		93.95				2.15		76.39				272.33									2,425.40	Unapportioned.		
08.75	6,353.80		33,485.86	35,822.80	1,574,972.19	123,818.12	12,253.51	4,790.90	25,429.80	108,378.65	155.25	96,945.94		42,869.25	15,832.25	3,718.31	5,892.76	294,713.03	13,375.13		52,777.78	12,563.88	48.90	3,893,037.65	Fourth Corps Area:			
00.69	720.90		3,946.35	4,706.83	207,788.67	14,009.56	2,325.52	297.35	1,302.03	8,441.30		11,235.18		16,346.10	3,499.05	277.43	1,561.79	29,579.15	1,675.50		26,388.89				530,236.61	Alabama.		
41.04	883.94		3,603.41	4,047.40	177,763.14	16,885.07	2,020.00	673.47	4,717.31	15,284.38		9,640.97			1,390.23	641.20	823.78	4,431.15							402,388.53	Florida.		
77.93	714.02		2,482.38	7,980.03	19,845.0																							

ANNUAL REPORTS, WAR DEPARTMENT

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1937

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF *of the* NATIONAL
GUARD BUREAU

1937



UNITED STATES

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1937

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

WAR DEPARTMENT, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU,
Washington, June 30, 1937.

To the SECRETARY OF WAR:

The thirty-fifth annual report of the Chief of the National Guard Bureau is submitted herewith. This pamphlet covers the operations of the Bureau from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, both dates inclusive.

INTRODUCTION

During the fiscal year 1937 the National Guard made material progress in every field of its endeavor. Indeed, it is confidently stated that at the present writing this component is better prepared both materially and morally to fulfill its mission in the scheme of national defense than at any other time in its history.

During this year Congress authorized the third 5,000 increment. This brings the authorized strength of the National Guard to 205,000 which is only 5,000 short of the figure set by the War Department as the minimum strength necessary for the successful accomplishment of the Guard's mobilization mission.

The members of the National Guard being aware of the fact that they are better armed, equipped, and trained than ever before, are spurred on by this tangible evidence of their country's confidence, and are exerting their utmost to justify that confidence.

ADMINISTRATION

The commissioned personnel of the National Guard Bureau on June 30, 1937, consisted of 30 officers, 5 of whom were National Guard officers. One of these five National Guard officers serves as Chief of the Bureau and is commissioned a major general in the Army of the United States. During the year six officers terminated their tour of duty in the National Guard Bureau and were replaced by six others.

The civilian force on the same date consisted of 86 employees—77 clerical, 4 custodial, 4 temporary clerks on the regular roll, and 1 clerk on the emergency relief roll engaged on work in connection with construction projects at the various National Guard camps and rifle ranges. This force is inadequate without taking into consideration time off due to sick and annual leave, which reduces the force from 8 to 10 percent during the year. To function more efficiently the Bureau needs at least four additional clerks.

During the fiscal year the Bureau handled 400,000 pieces of mail and distributed to the National Guard 650,000 publications and 3,000,000 forms.

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU PERSONNEL

On June 30, 1937, the following-named officers were on duty in the National Guard Bureau:

Maj. Gen. Albert H. Blanding, Chief, National Guard Bureau.
 Col. Claude H. Miller, Infantry.
 Col. William E. Persons, Infantry, executive officer.
 Col. Oswald W. McNeese, Infantry, N. G. U. S. (Louisiana National Guard).
 Col. John F. Williams, Field Artillery, N. G. U. S. (Missouri National Guard).
 Col. Howard McC. Snyder, Medical Corps.
 Col. Joseph R. Davis, Field Artillery.
 Col. Martyn H. Shute, Infantry.
 Col. Richard D. Newman, Cavalry.
 Col. Theodore K. Spencer, Infantry.
 Col. Clarence L. Tinker, Air Corps.
 Lt. Col. John S. Shetler, Q. M. C., N. G. U. S. (Ohio National Guard).
 Lt. Col. Albert S. Peake, Infantry.
 Lt. Col. Edward G. McCormick, Infantry.
 Lt. Col. Lathe B. Row, Infantry.
 Lt. Col. Gerald B. O'Grady, Infantry, N. G. U. S. (New Jersey National Guard).
 Lt. Col. James P. Hogan, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Lt. Col. Edwin A. Zundel, Field Artillery.
 Lt. Col. Frederic W. Boye, Cavalry.
 Maj. Holland L. Robb, Corps of Engineers.
 Maj. LeRoy Lutes, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Nicholas Szilagyi, Infantry.
 Maj. Carroll A. Powell, Signal Corps.
 Maj. Arnold W. Shutter, Field Artillery.
 Maj. John L. Tunstall, Finance Department.
 Maj. Henry W. Minton, Ordnance Department.
 Maj. Thomas W. Blackburn, Air Corps.
 Capt. Henry C. Clark, Judge Advocate General's Department.
 Capt. Charles T. Lanham, Infantry.
 Capt. Marshall E. Darby, Ordnance Department.
 The following-named officers terminated their connection with the National Guard Bureau during the fiscal year:
 Col. Henry H. Rutherford, Medical Corps.
 Col. John S. Fair, Cavalry.
 Col. Herold J. Weiler, Field Artillery, N. G. U. S. (Texas National Guard).
 Lt. Col. Lawrence B. Weeks, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Lt. Col. Ralph P. Cousins, Air Corps.
 Maj. William H. Dukes, Quartermaster Corps.

LEGISLATIVE AND LEGAL MATTERS

The only general legislation passed during the fiscal year 1936, affecting the National Guard, was the act of June 15, 1936, for the care and treatment of members of civilian components of the Army of the United States injured or contracting disease while engaged in military training. The act repealed section 6 of the act of March 4, 1923, as

amended by the act of April 26, 1928 (45 Stat. 461), pertaining to the same subject. The most material change in the law, as reenacted, is the provision authorizing rehospitalization, in approved cases, at Government expense, and with pay and allowances for not more than an aggregate of 6 months after the termination of the prescribed tour of active duty or training. This legislation necessitates revision of NGB 62 of March 15, 1933, which is now in process. A number of major legal and administrative problems affecting the National Guard have been satisfactorily worked out during the year, resulting in better cooperation and understanding between the various agencies concerned.

PERSONNEL OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

OFFICERS, ACTIVE NATIONAL GUARD

The officer personnel of the National Guard is becoming more stabilized each year. During the fiscal year 1936, there were 727 separations, contrasted with 418 separations during the last fiscal year. In addition, the personnel of the National Guard has reached a higher state of efficiency in professional attainment and physical strength. More graduate officers from the several service schools and officers who have completed the several Army extension courses have been added, during the last fiscal year, to those officers who have hitherto taken advantage of these opportunities for professional training.

Due to two increments in the National Guard, a considerable number of additional positions were authorized. On June 30, 1936, there were 973 vacancies for officers and warrant officers; on June 30, 1937, there were 1,011 such vacancies. While there has been a net increase in the total number of vacancies, this was offset by the increment of additional officers.

The distribution of commissioned strength by arms, services, and grades is shown in the following table I, promotions in table II (there were nine demotions during the fiscal year), and separations in table III.

TABLE I.—Total commissioned strength of the active National Guard on June 30, 1937

Arms and services	Major gener- als	Briga- dier gener- als	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colo- nels	Ma- jors	Cap- tains	First lieu- tenants	Second lieu- tenants	Total
Line.....	16	64							
Adjutant General's Department.....		25	3	33	31	16	15	4	80
Air Corps.....				11	18	90	176	133	127
Cavalry.....			19	26	73	230	238	194	428
Chaplains.....				16	84	89	45		780
Chemical Warfare Service.....				16	2	3			234
Coast Artillery:									21
Antiaircraft.....			8	9	18	120	99	105	359
Harbor defense and tractor- drawn.....			8	12	35	146	156	163	520
Engineers.....			15	20	38	152	145	120	490
Field Artillery.....			61	70	155	845	874	1,013	3,018
Finance Department.....				19	7	7	2		35
Infantry.....			102	153	428	1,631	1,535	1,645	5,494
Judge Advocate General's De- partment.....			2	30	26	29			87
Medical Department:									
Medical Corps.....			18	27	244	575	172		1,036
Dental Corps.....					15	201	23		239
Veterinary Corps.....					12	58	11	1	82
Medical Administrative Corps.....						104	24	8	136
Sanitary Corps.....					1				1
Ordnance Department.....				26	18	28	1	12	85

4 REPORT OF CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

TABLE I.—Total commissioned strength of the active National Guard on June 30, 1937—Continued

Arms and services	Major gener- als	Briga- dier gener- als	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colo- nels	Ma- jors	Cap- tains	First lieu- tenants	Second lieu- tenants	Total
Quartermaster Corps.....			14	57	103	169	81	95	519
Signal Corps.....				18	1	22	49	45	135
Total.....	16	89	250	543	1,309	4,515	3,646	3,538	13,906
Warrant officers.....									204
Cornet.....									1
Grand total.....									14,111

TABLE II.—Promotions in the active National Guard of commissioned officers during the fiscal year 1937 (figures show grade from which promoted)

Arms and services	Briga- dier gener- als	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colo- nels	Ma- jors	Cap- tains	First lieu- tenants	Second lieu- tenants	Total
Line.....	3							3
Adjutant General's Department.....			2	3		1	1	7
Air Corps.....						2	13	15
Cavalry.....			1	1	5	14	27	48
Chaplains.....				3	5	2		10
Coast Artillery.....				1	3	10	16	30
Engineers.....				2	4	5	12	23
Field Artillery.....		2	4	7	24	59	85	181
Finance Department.....					1			1
Infantry.....		5	10	15	38	84	129	281
Judge Advocate General's Depart- ment.....				1				1
Medical Department:								
Medical Corps.....				4	11	21		36
Dental Corps.....					2	4		6
Veterinary Corps.....						1		1
Medical Administrative Corps.....					1	3	6	10
Ordnance Department.....				1	2		1	4
Quartermaster Corps.....			2	3	10	13	16	44
Signal Corps.....						1	2	3
Total.....	3	7	19	41	106	220	308	704

TABLE III.—Separations in the active National Guard of commissioned and warrant officers during the fiscal year 1937

Arms and services	Briga- dier gener- als	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			1		2		6
Air Corps.....				1	2	5	5	13
Cavalry.....		1			8	6	6	21
Chaplains.....			1	2	3			6
Coast Artillery.....			1		5	6	9	21
Engineers.....			1		5	5	7	18
Field Artillery.....		1	1		18	15	35	70
Finance Department.....			4					4
Infantry.....		3	5	8	63	41	60	180
Judge Advocate General's Depart- ment.....			1	1	3			5
Medical Department:								
Medical Corps.....			2	10	15	13		40
Dental Corps.....				1	2			3
Veterinary Corps.....					2			2
Medical Administrative Corps.....					4			4
Ordnance Department.....			2				1	3
Quartermaster Corps.....			1	1	1	4	1	8
Signal Corps.....						1	1	2
Total.....	6	5	19	25	131	98	125	409
Warrant officers.....								9
Grand total.....								418

INACTIVE NATIONAL GUARD

Only officers who are assigned to existing war vacancies, or to a pool assignment in the grades of first lieutenants and second lieutenants, are transferred to the Inactive National Guard. The growth, therefore, in the officer strength of the Inactive National Guard is slow but steady. There has been a net gain of 84 officers during the fiscal year. The distribution of these officers by arms, services, and grades is shown in table IV.

TABLE IV.—Commissioned strength of the inactive National Guard as of June 30, 1937

Arms and services	Colo-nels	Lieu-tenant colo-nels	Ma-jors	Cap-tains	First lieu-tenants	Second lieu-tenants	Total
Adjutant General's Department.....				2	1		3
Air Corps.....					4	4	8
Cavalry.....			8	31	29	24	92
Chaplains.....					1		1
Coast Artillery.....			2	19	16	37	74
Engineers.....			1	7	10	10	28
Field Artillery.....		4	6	60	65	95	230
Infantry.....		13	16	86	127	149	391
Judge Advocate General's Department.....			1	2			3
Medical Department:							
Medical Corps.....			8	31	16		55
Dental Corps.....				6	2		8
Veterinary Corps.....				5	2		7
Medical Administrative Corps.....				1	3		4
Ordnance Department.....				2	1	2	5
Quartermaster Corps.....				6	9	6	21
Signal Corps.....				1	6	5	12
Total.....		17	42	259	292	332	942

NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES

The issuing of commissions to National Guard officers in the National Guard of the United States, under section 38, National Defense Act, as amended, has been completed. However, all changes in the status of National Guard officers involve a new coterminous appointment in the National Guard of the United States. During the period which necessarily intervenes in connection with the ap-pointment and acceptance of new appointments in the National Guard of the United States, certain National Guard officers do not hold an appointment in the National Guard of the United States. This explains the discrepancy between the strength of officers in the National Guard and officers in the National Guard of the United States.

Selected enlisted men also are appointed officers in the National Guard of the United States in order to fill war vacancies which will exist when the National Guard organizations are mobilized at war strength. Every effort is now being made to have a sufficient number of qualified officers in the National Guard of the United States to fill all war vacancies. The distribution of the officers of the National Guard of the United States by arms, services, and grades is shown in table V.

TABLE V.—*National Guard personnel holding commissions in the National Guard of the United States*

Arms and services	Major generals	Brigadier generals	Colonels	Lieutenant colonels	Majors	Captains	First lieutenants	Second lieutenants	Total
OFFICERS									
Line.....	16	63							79
Adjutant General's Department.....		21	3	31	30	18	16	5	124
Air Corps.....				11	16	86	176	128	417
Cavalry.....			20	23	79	247	262	219	850
Chaplains.....				15	83	83	50		231
Chemical Warfare Service.....				16	2	3			21
Coast Artillery.....			19	20	54	277	258	300	928
Engineers.....			16	19	38	153	157	129	512
Field Artillery.....			59	68	156	869	909	1,050	3,111
Finance Department.....				28	7	7	2		44
Infantry.....			101	163	432	1,666	1,581	1,766	5,709
Judge Advocate General's Department.....			2	29	28	30			89
Medical Department:									
Medical Corps.....			17	29	242	572	180		1,040
Dental Corps.....					15	208	23		246
Veterinary Corps.....					13	63	13	1	90
Medical Administrative Corps.....						101	25	8	134
Ordnance Department.....				26	16	27	2	12	83
Quartermaster Corps.....			13	59	95	163	86	92	508
Signal Corps.....				18	1	23	54	50	146
Sanitary Corps.....					1				1
Total.....	16	84	250	555	1,308	4,596	3,794	3,760	14,363
Cornet.....									1
Grand total.....	16	84	250	555	1,308	4,596	3,794	3,760	14,364
WARRANT OFFICERS									
Infantry.....								1	1
Medical Administrative Corps.....								1	1
ENLISTED MEN									
Adjutant General's Department.....								6	6
Air Corps.....								3	3
Cavalry.....							6	125	131
Chemical Warfare Service.....								2	2
Coast Artillery.....							2	46	48
Engineers.....								11	11
Field Artillery.....							3	109	112
Finance Department.....								5	5
Infantry.....						3	18	854	875
Judge Advocate General's Department.....						1			1
Medical Department:									
Dental Corps.....							4		4
Medical Administrative Corps.....						1	4	48	53
Sanitary Corps.....								1	1
Ordnance Department.....								7	7
Quartermaster Corps.....							2	56	58
Signal Corps.....								5	5
Total.....						5	39	1,278	1,324
Grand total.....	16	84	250	555	1,308	4,601	3,833	5,040	15,688

NATIONAL GUARD REGISTER

No funds were provided in the 1938 appropriations for the publishing of the Official National Guard Register. Sufficient funds should be provided in the 1939 appropriations to permit of the publishing of this edition as of July 1, 1938. This is necessary in order that longevity credits for all National Guard officers may be compiled in one publication for the information of disbursing officers.

ORGANIZATION

The plan for development of the National Guard approved by the Secretary of War in 1923, and modified in 1927, contemplates a National Guard peace strength of 210,000 officers and men. The National Guard units, active and inactive, which will compose this strength have been allocated to the various States since 1923.

During the 10 year period 1926-36, the strength of the National Guard remained at approximately 190,000 officers and enlisted men, due to budgetary limitations, thereby causing a considerable number of National Guard units included in the original peace-time development plan, to remain inactive.

Congress has recently appropriated funds for increasing the strength of the National Guard in three increments of 5,000 officers and men each. The first increment was added in the fiscal year 1936, the second increment was authorized for the fiscal year 1937, and the third increment for the fiscal year 1938. These increments have been and will continue to be utilized for activating inactive National Guard units included in the aforementioned development plan. However, for none of these increments have the funds appropriated been sufficient to permit the activation of any of the inactive National Guard units until the last quarter of the fiscal year during which the increment became effective.

All organizations authorized for activation in the first increment (fiscal year 1936), have been organized except one company of combat engineers. The activation of units authorized in the second increase is proceeding rapidly. Sixty-four of the seventy-seven new units authorized for activation in the second increase have been activated and federally recognized. Most of these newly organized units are in the third battalions of the field artillery (155-mm howitzer) regiments, and in the quartermaster regiments of the 18 National Guard infantry divisions, thereby conforming to the policy of the War Department, which provides that in organizing new National Guard units first priority will be given to divisional units of the National Guard infantry divisions.

When all units included in the second and third increments have been organized and federally recognized, the total strength of the National Guard will be approximately 205,000 officers and enlisted men.

Strength of National Guard divisions, and allotted and actual strength of the National Guard by States, are given in the following tables VI and VII.

TRAINING

Field training in the National Guard as a whole has improved and less time is devoted in camp to instruction which can be equally well imparted in the armory period. There has been a gradual improvement in training facilities at most camps. Some States, however, having no adequate training camps, are reluctant to train at better camps in other States.

A general improvement in military qualifications of officers and noncommissioned officers is noticeable. Personnel trained at service schools are being better utilized within regiments for the training of the whole regiment. The command post exercise as a means of training of commanders, staffs, and communication personnel is being

more generally employed both during the armory period and in the field.

Participation in army maneuvers by National Guard divisions has brought together for training units allotted to separate States, which ordinarily train in their own States. This will result in more cohesion in such divisions, and more division esprit.

The use of motor vehicles has made it possible for troops to take advantage of training areas which can be reached by marching only at a loss of considerable training time.

TABLE VI.—*National Guard divisions—Infantry and cavalry units federally recognized to June 30, 1937*

INFANTRY DIVISIONS

[Authorized number of units, by branch, in each Infantry division (peace): Division headquarters detachment, 1; special troops, 7; infantry, 78; field artillery, 35; engineers, 8; observation squadrons (including photo section and medical department detachment) 3; medical regiment, 5; quartermaster regiment, 9; total, 146]

Division	Strength	Division headquarters detachment	Special troops	Infantry	Field artillery	Engineers	Observation squadron, etc.	Medical regiment	Quartermaster regiment	Total	Percent complete
Twenty-sixth.....	8,342	1	7	78	33	8	3	6	7	143	97.9
Twenty-seventh ¹	8,571	1	7	78	35	8	3	11	9	152	104.1
Twenty-eighth ¹	8,529	1	7	78	36	8	3	9	9	151	103.4
Twenty-ninth.....	8,068	1	6	78	35	8	3	6	5	142	97.2
Thirtieth ¹	8,113	1	7	78	35	8	3	7	8	147	100.6
Thirty-first ¹	8,305	1	7	78	36	8	3	5	9	147	100.6
Thirty-second.....	7,798	1	7	78	35	3	3	7	3	137	93.8
Thirty-third.....	7,938	1	7	78	32	8	3	5	9	143	97.9
Thirty-fourth.....	7,895	1	5	78	35	8	3	4	5	139	95.2
Thirty-fifth.....	8,089	1	6	78	35	8	3	6	7	144	98.6
Thirty-sixth.....	7,843	1	6	78	35	8	3	4	9	144	98.6
Thirty-seventh ¹	8,242	1	7	78	34	8	3	10	9	150	102.7
Thirty-eighth.....	8,178	1	7	78	35	8	3	6	8	146	100.0
Fortieth.....	7,363	1	6	78	35	3	3	2	5	133	91.0
Forty-first.....	7,512	1	5	78	34	8	3	4	5	138	94.5
Forty-third.....	8,240	1	6	78	35	8	3	8	6	145	99.3
Forty-fourth.....	7,807	1	6	78	33	8	3	5	6	140	95.8
Forty-fifth ¹	8,075	1	7	78	35	8	3	6	9	147	100.6
Total.....	144,908	18	116	1,404	623	134	54	111	128	2,588	98.4

¹ The surplus units in these divisions are medical units or ammunition trains or both, and were organized prior to the reduction in the number of medical units authorized for peace-time training or prior to the withdrawal of the authority for organizing ammunition trains in peace time.

CAVALRY DIVISIONS

[Authorized number of units, by branch, in each Cavalry division (peace): Division headquarters detachment, 1; special troops (consisting of division headquarters troop, signal troop, and ordnance troop), 3; 2 cavalry brigades, 42; field artillery battalion, 5; engineer squadron, 5; medical squadron, 4; armored car squadron, 3; division quartermaster train, 5; total 68]

Division	Strength	Special troops	Cavalry	Field artillery	Engineers	Armored car squadron	Medical squadron	Division quartermaster train	Total	Percent complete
Twenty-first ²	3,050	-----	48	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	48	70.5
Twenty-second.....	2,509	-----	42	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	42	61.7
Twenty-third.....	2,768	-----	38	5	5	-----	-----	-----	48	70.5
Twenty-fourth ³	3,080	1	40	11	-----	-----	-----	-----	52	76.4
Total.....	11,407	1	168	16	5	-----	-----	-----	190	69.8

² Twenty-first Cavalry Division now has 6 excess cavalry troops.

³ Twenty-fourth Cavalry Division has a full regiment of artillery instead of 1 battalion.

TABLE VII.—Allotted and actual strength of the National Guard, June 30, 1937

	Allotted strength, June 30, 1937				Actual strength, June 30, 1937				Over or under
	Com- mis- sioned officers	War- rant officers	En- listed men	Aggre- gate	Com- mis- sioned officers	War- rant officers	En- listed men	Aggre- gate	
FIRST CORPS AREA									
Connecticut.....	345	5	4,103	4,453	321	5	3,976	4,302	-151
Maine.....	191	3	2,386	2,580	185	3	2,370	2,558	-22
Massachusetts.....	717	10	9,025	9,752	669	10	9,091	9,770	+18
New Hampshire.....	120	2	1,393	1,515	93	2	1,181	1,276	-239
Rhode Island.....	172	3	1,946	2,121	165	3	1,901	2,069	-52
Vermont.....	93	1	1,240	1,334	90	1	1,197	1,288	-46
SECOND CORPS AREA									
Delaware.....	65	1	869	935	63	1	822	886	-49
New Jersey.....	477	7	5,508	5,992	412	6	5,063	5,481	-511
New York.....	1,499	22	19,518	21,039	1,434	21	19,139	20,594	-445
Puerto Rico.....	103	1	1,493	1,597	98	1	1,510	1,609	+12
THIRD CORPS AREA									
District of Columbia.....	95	1	1,305	1,401	85	1	1,278	1,364	-37
Maryland.....	272	4	3,260	3,536	260	4	3,170	3,434	-102
Pennsylvania.....	902	13	11,143	12,058	839	11	10,818	11,668	-390
Virginia.....	285	4	3,763	4,052	275	4	3,613	3,892	-160
FOURTH CORPS AREA									
Alabama.....	237	2	2,659	2,898	232	2	2,610	2,844	-54
Florida.....	187	3	2,380	2,570	178	2	2,386	2,566	-4
Georgia.....	265	3	3,459	3,727	256	3	3,315	3,574	-153
Louisiana.....	148	2	1,945	2,095	141	1	1,927	2,069	-26
Mississippi.....	179	3	2,133	2,315	173	3	2,098	2,274	-41
North Carolina.....	281	5	3,287	3,573	266	5	3,153	3,424	-149
South Carolina.....	164	2	2,198	2,364	159	2	2,127	2,288	-76
Tennessee.....	214	3	2,388	2,605	206	3	2,188	2,397	-208
FIFTH CORPS AREA									
Indiana.....	392	6	4,552	4,950	350	6	4,460	4,816	-134
Kentucky.....	232	3	2,748	2,983	219	3	2,688	2,910	-73
Ohio.....	729	10	8,858	9,597	666	9	8,544	9,219	-378
West Virginia.....	130	2	1,868	2,000	123	2	1,816	1,941	-59
SIXTH CORPS AREA									
Illinois.....	772	12	9,562	10,346	679	12	9,187	9,878	-468
Michigan.....	386	5	4,611	5,002	341	4	4,421	4,766	-236
Wisconsin.....	377	6	4,595	4,978	345	6	4,539	4,890	-88
SEVENTH CORPS AREA									
Arkansas.....	213	3	2,543	2,759	189	3	2,466	2,658	-101
Iowa.....	287	4	3,630	3,921	279	4	3,520	3,803	-118
Kansas.....	262	4	3,070	3,336	255	4	2,926	3,185	-151
Minnesota.....	387	5	4,792	5,184	359	5	4,726	5,090	-94
Missouri.....	343	5	4,316	4,664	307	5	4,182	4,494	-170
Nebraska.....	131	2	1,688	1,821	127	2	1,649	1,778	-43
North Dakota.....	95	1	1,261	1,357	85	1	1,213	1,299	-58
South Dakota.....	114	2	1,281	1,397	106	2	1,241	1,349	-48
EIGHTH CORPS AREA									
Arizona.....	85	1	1,237	1,323	85	1	1,195	1,281	-42
Colorado.....	177	2	1,889	2,068	160	2	1,833	1,995	-73
New Mexico.....	80	2	959	1,041	72	1	904	977	-64
Oklahoma.....	410	6	4,935	5,351	405	6	4,726	5,137	-214
Texas.....	718	11	8,609	9,338	675	11	8,256	8,942	-396
NINTH CORPS AREA									
California.....	560	7	6,778	7,345	516	7	6,658	7,181	-164
Idaho.....	119	2	1,324	1,445	116	2	1,260	1,378	-67
Montana.....	87	1	1,205	1,293	74	1	1,162	1,237	-56
Nevada.....	18		290	308	16		199	215	-93
Oregon.....	255	4	3,270	3,529	224	4	3,144	3,372	-157
Utah.....	146	2	1,374	1,522	139	2	1,339	1,480	-42
Washington.....	259	3	2,735	2,997	234	3	2,596	2,833	-164
Wyoming.....	59	1	658	718	56	1	634	691	-27
HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT									
Territory of Hawaii.....	122	2	1,823	1,947	104	1	1,634	1,739	-208
Total.....	14,956	214	183,862	199,032	13,906	204	178,051	192,161	-6,871

NOTE.—Additional allotments have been made to various States since June 30, 1937.

Mounted organizations continue to be handicapped in training by shortage of animals. Funds for the purchase of a small number of animals are included in the 1938 appropriations. No funds were available during the past year for this purpose.

National Guard observation squadrons working in conjunction with engineer regiments have prepared mosaics of several of the larger National Guard training areas. This work will be continued from year to year. The number of air-ground cooperative missions has been increased. In some cases there has been evidence of lack of liaison and planning on the part of those engaged in these missions, which has resulted in full advantage not being taken of the opportunity for air-ground communication.

Due to the small authorized strength of divisional signal companies these units are seriously handicapped in Army maneuvers when long wire lines must be laid and maintained. This difficulty was partially overcome in one division by temporary increase in strength of the signal company prior to the maneuvers.

Consolidated armory inspection reports for the fiscal year 1937, and field inspection reports for the fiscal year 1936 are given in tables VIII and IX.

SMALL-ARMS TRAINING

The lack of small-arms ranges at or near the home stations of approximately one-half of the units required to fire rifle and automatic rifle marksmanship courses, and the nonexistence of ranges for musketry field firing and exercises in the technique of fire of machine guns and howitzer-company weapons at some field training camps, continue to be obstacles to further progress in small-arms training. The former makes it necessary for part of the troops to fire qualification courses at field training camps where the limited available time should be devoted to other highly essential training. Units that have no home station or nearby range cannot fire qualification courses during the year they participate in Army maneuvers. This results in failure of some regiments to conduct fire unit training each year.

The manufacture of a limited amount of cartridges, ball, caliber .30, model 1906, for the use of the Regular Army and National Guard in the current practice season, should slightly improve the range situation in the National Guard. The use of this ammunition would enable the National Guard to use approximately 89 ranges which have been classified as unsafe for firing cartridges, ball, caliber .30, M1. However, the obstacle to rifle and automatic-rifle marksmanship training that results from lack of an adequate number of useable ranges cannot be entirely removed by supplying model 1906 ammunition.

New marksmanship courses and publication of specifications for 1,000-inch rifle ranges were recommended by the Chief of Infantry in a study submitted last January to The Adjutant General. If adopted these measures will, it is believed, facilitate and improve marksmanship in the National Guard. However, funds will be required for the construction of additional regional ranges which will be so located that each will serve more than one unit.

A comparison of data from reports of classification in arms for the practice seasons ended October 31, 1935, and October 31, 1936, indicates that in the National Guard infantry as a whole, there was a decrease in the percentage of personnel qualified with the rifle, automatic rifle, and howitzer-company weapons of 1.16, 5.59, and 9.13

TABLE VIII.—Consolidated annual armory inspection report, National Guard, 1937

States	Administration and supply											Armories and facilities												13			
	1			2			3	4			5	6		7			8		9		10		11		12		
	Strength of units at date of inspection			Number actually present at inspection			Enlisted personnel enrolled in Reserve Officers' Training Corps	Average attendance at drill during 12 months prior to inspection			Enlisted personnel with less than 1 year's service	Personnel not protected by—		Number of armories owned by—			Number of armories in which facilities for training are—		Number of armories for which adequate storage and fire protection for United States property are—		Number of garages and hangars		Number of stable accommodations		Number of armories in which facilities for indoor range practice are—		
	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men		Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men		Antityphoid inoculation	Successful vaccination	State, county or city	Organization	Private parties	Adequate	Inadequate	Provided	Not provided	Adequate	Inadequate	Adequate		Inadequate	Equipped	Not equipped	General rating
FIRST CORPS AREA																											
Connecticut.....	313	5	3,897	313	5	3,619	1	289	5	3,321	970	785	780	35	2	33	4	32	5	7	2	34	3	3	3	3	3
Maine.....	179	3	2,302	176	3	2,146	13	107	2	1,226	457	525	602	34	3	25	12	27	10	4	5	29	8	2	2	2	
Massachusetts.....	660	10	8,769	633	10	8,432	5	613	9	7,456	2,091	1,696	1,846	79	2	77	4	73	8	5	1	79	2	2	2	2	
New Hampshire.....	88	2	1,149	87	2	1,071	3	76	1	969	402	324	325	12	1	11	1	11	1	2	2	10	2	2	2	2	
Rhode Island.....	164	3	1,781	162	2	1,663	9	159	3	1,538	507	449	424	16	1	16	1	16	6	6	6	16	1	2	2	2	
Vermont.....	87	1	1,138	81	1	1,043	42	80	1	910	327	167	151	16	1	17	1	17	1	3	3	16	1	2	2	2	
Total.....	1,491	24	19,036	1,452	23	17,974	73	1,324	21	15,420	4,754	3,946	4,128	192	2	6	179	21	176	24	27	5	3	184	16	S	
SECOND CORPS AREA																											
Delaware.....	63	1	805	60	1	788	11	61	1	715	236	152	217	8	1	6	2	4	4	1	2	7	1	3	3	3	
New Jersey.....	388	6	4,706	372	6	4,517	7	376	6	4,214	1,532	1,075	1,238	33	1	33	1	32	2	18	2	28	6	3	3	3	
New York.....	1,421	21	18,095	1,385	21	17,750	7	1,383	21	16,740	5,030	1,188	1,234	74	1	4	78	74	5	29	9	73	6	3	3	3	
Puerto Rico.....	94	1	1,430	90	1	1,415	8	89	1	1,358	390	249	286	3	1	15	18	17	1	3	3	17	1	3	3	3	
Total.....	1,966	29	25,636	1,907	29	24,470	26	1,909	29	23,027	7,188	2,664	2,975	118	2	19	135	4	127	12	51	2	125	14	8	8	
THIRD CORPS AREA																											
District of Columbia.....	84	1	1,128	82	1	1,018	6	79	1	877	449	10	16	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	22	2	3	3	
Maryland.....	259	4	3,045	252	4	2,977	13	250	4	2,561	692	25	7	24	1	23	1	23	1	2	1	72	28	3	3	3	
Pennsylvania.....	850	13	10,564	802	13	9,902	26	825	13	9,077	2,817	162	294	79	21	69	31	59	41	10	12	30	9	3	3	3	
Virginia.....	268	4	3,590	258	4	3,356	22	259	4	3,014	884	73	101	28	8	18	18	34	2	29	2	4	3	3	3	3	
Total.....	1,461	22	18,327	1,394	22	17,253	67	1,413	22	15,529	4,842	270	418	133	30	111	52	117	46	43	10	12	125	38	8	8	
FOURTH CORPS AREA																											
Alabama.....	228	2	2,586	212	2	2,322	87	180	2	2,210	800	80	111	33	2	20	35	41	14	10	1	40	15	3	3	3	
Florida.....	174	2	2,298	169	2	2,051	61	171	2	1,956	820	103	151	23	1	4	25	25	2	12	3	28	17	3	3	3	
Georgia.....	256	3	3,336	248	3	3,120	69	251	3	2,855	1,224	74	47	9	11	25	20	37	8	3	2	19	21	3	3	3	
Louisiana.....	137	2	1,898	130	2	1,705	43	130	2	1,628	635	105	139	4	1	14	18	18	1	2	2	20	21	3	3	3	
Mississippi.....	175	3	2,080	166	3	1,900	15	165	3	1,793	815	10	15	21	2	18	34	39	2	19	2	27	28	3	3	3	
North Carolina.....	267	5	3,100	263	5	2,917	13	234	5	2,778	933	83	61	18	2	35	39	37	18	25	3	27	13	3	3	3	
South Carolina.....	159	2	2,135	156	2	2,042	16	151	2	1,958	645	20	24	4	16	29	11	33	7	6	5	21	11	3	3	3	
Tennessee.....	198	3	2,209	190	3	2,037	34	190	3	2,063	695	92	77	10	22	31	1	29	3	9	5	199	115	3	3	3	
Total.....	1,594	22	19,642	1,534	22	18,094	338	1,472	22	17,241	6,567	567	625	138	22	154	231	259	55	86	5	14	199	115	8	8	
FIFTH CORPS AREA																											
Indiana.....	358	6	4,401	330	6	3,520	41	306	5	3,348	1,287	486	527	53	8	55	6	39	22	22	2	39	22	3	3	3	
Kentucky.....	223	3	2,695	208	3	2,225	61	199	3	2,210	787	653	681	39	16	47	8	37	18	14	8	47	8	3	3	3	
Ohio.....	662	9	8,318	629	9	7,127	30	639	9	6,628	2,476	1,013	1,155	92	53	124	21	68	77	23	6	88	57	3	3	3	
West Virginia.....	112	2	1,818	103	2	1,572	5	99	2	1,439	600	446	449	1	21	21	1	15	7	1	3	19	3	3	3	3	
Total.....	1,355	20	17,232	1,270	20	14,444	137	1,243	19	13,625	5,150	2,598	2,812	185	98	247	36	159	124	60	8	193	90	8	8	8	
SIXTH CORPS AREA																											
Illinois.....	697	11	8,755	654	10	7,607	104	675	10	7,505	2,881	1,102	1,555	27	41	38	30	46	22	15	8	46	22	3	3	3	
Michigan.....	326	5	4,368	301	5	3,462	16	319	5	3,144	1,300	810	807	35	2	9	42	35	11	8	3	28	18	3	3	3	
Wisconsin.....	347	6	4,340	313	6	3,917	11	333	6	3,780	1,382	1,126	1,088	43	8	30	72	44	37	22	6	40	41	3	3	3	
Total.....	1,370	22	17,463	1,268	21	14,986	131	1,327	21	14,429	5,563	3,038	3,450	105	10	80	152	125	70	45	11	14	114	81	8	8	
SEVENTH CORPS AREA																											
Arkansas.....	171	2	2,251	154	2	2,129	16	161	2	2,069	882	376	428	24	11	28	7	27	8	10	2	21	14	3	3	3	
Iowa.....	271	3	3,465	253	3	3,063	67	259	3	2,944	1,067	652	842	14	45	56	3	58	1	16	8	39	20	3	3	3	
Kansas.....	256	4	2,942	243	4	2,747	9	236	4	2,438	985	887	1,080	8	37	34	11	37	8	18	2	23	22	3	3	3	
Minnesota.....	354	5	4,627	342	5	4,430	26	338	5	4,101	1,309	3,512	1,691	50	4	54	19	50	4	11	4	49	5	3	3	3	
Missouri.....	299	5	4,187	265	5	3,618	21	285	5	3,416	1,530	1,316	674	6	53	40	19	38	21	16	4	39	20	3	3	3	
Nebraska.....	129	2	1,664	125	2	1,555	69	124	2	1,446	551	343	405	7	18	24	1	20	5	3	1	18	7	3	3	3	
North Dakota.....	81	1	1,145	76	1	1,032	2	61	1	871	472	54	59	12	1	5	13	5	16	2	1	13	5	3	3	3	
South Dakota.....	103	2	1,235	86	2	1,101	6	96	2	1,070	539	512	479	12	8	19	1	10	10	3	1	15	5	3	3	3	
Total.....	1,664	24	21,516	1,544	24	19,675	216	1,560	24	18,355	7,335	7,652	5,608	133	1	181	268	256	59	78	10	17	217	98	8	8	
EIGHTH CORPS AREA																											
Arizona.....	83	1	1,132	80	1	945	47	72	1	874	409	183	210	11	4	12	3	12	3	2	1	12	3	3	3	3	
Colorado.....	151	1	1,698	135	1	1,504	94	130	1	1,388	581	324	434	29	2	27	4	23	8	3	2	30	1	3	3	3	
New Mexico.....	74	1	897	72	1	842	26	73	1	842	284	50	47	13	6	12	1	11	2	2	1	12	1	3	3	3	
Oklahoma.....	399	6	4,776	390	6	4,470	70	363	6	4,035	1,667	382	427	66	28	79	15	78	16	31	2	75	19	3	3	3	
Texas.....	643	10	7,657	603																							

TABLE IX.—Consolidated annual field inspection report, National Guard, 1936

State	1				2				3				4			5		6	7	8	9	10	11			12	13				
	Present at camp, including attached medical				Absent from camp, including attached medical				Present and absent, including attached medical				Number joined since last camp			Inactive National Guard attending camp		Enlisted men with less than 2 months' service	Reserve Officers' Training Corps graduates in organization	Civilian military training camp graduates in organization	Number rated airplane pilots in organization	Number nonpilot observers in organization	General proficiency in care and maintenance of—			Efficiency of command in administration, training, and combat	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						Animals	Motor vehicles	Airplanes		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	General rating of organization		
FIRST CORPS AREA																															
Connecticut	306	5	3,834	4,145	16		203	219	322	5	4,037	4,364	15		1,072	1		168	121	10	14	8	s	s	s	s	79		s		
Maine	185	3	2,279	2,467	1		60	61	186	3	2,339	2,528	9		654	1		107	21	4			s	s	s	s	52		s		
Massachusetts	653	10	8,450	9,113	10		388	398	663	10	8,838	9,511	35		2,258	2		148	27	42	14	10	s	s	s	s	191		s		
New Hampshire	83	2	1,159	1,244			47	47	83	2	1,206	1,291	15		479	1		95	5	8	4	2	s	s	s	s	29		s		
Rhode Island	161	3	1,833	1,997			43	43	161	3	1,876	2,040	20	1	629			14	24	5			s	s	s	s	50		s		
Vermont	82	1	1,096	1,179	4		87	91	86	1	1,183	1,270	15		495	3		90	9	3			s	s	s	s	27		s		
Total	1,470	24	18,651	20,145	31		828	859	1,501	24	19,479	21,004	109	1	5,587	8		622	207	72	32	20	s	s	s	s	428		s		
SECOND CORPS AREA																															
Delaware	62	1	800	863			56	56	62	1	856	919	10		263			126	21	3			s	s	s	s	19		s		
New Jersey	397	6	4,796	5,199	5		140	145	402	6	4,936	5,344	41		1,688			642	24	21	19	3	s	s	s	s	117		s		
New York	1,389	21	17,913	19,323	40		1,025	1,065	1,429	21	18,938	20,388	139	1	5,236	2		18	55	30	19	9	s	s	s	s	419	1	s		
Puerto Rico	91	1	1,431	1,523	1		37	38	92	1	1,468	1,561	7		415		1	124	25	15			s	s	s	s	27		s		
Total	1,939	29	24,940	26,908	46		1,258	1,304	1,985	29	26,198	28,212	197	1	7,602	2	1	910	125	75	38	12	s	s	s	s	582	1	s		
THIRD CORPS AREA																															
District of Columbia	82	1	1,035	1,118	2		148	150	84	1	1,183	1,268	10		491	2		244	25	12	1		s	s	s	s	31		s		
Maryland	259	3	2,952	3,214	1		259	260	260	3	3,211	3,474	15	1	934		1	206	33	11	17	5	s	s	s	s	75		s		
Pennsylvania	857	13	10,513	11,383	15		539	554	872	13	11,052	11,937	67		3,140	11	2	749	48	31	14	14	s	s	s	s	260		s		
Virginia	248	4	3,460	3,712	13		194	207	261	4	3,654	3,919	11		1,185	5	2	320	28	21	2	8	s	s	s	s	85		s		
Total	1,446	21	17,960	19,427	31		1,140	1,171	1,477	21	19,100	20,598	103	1	5,750	18	5	1,519	134	75	34	27	s	s	s	s	451		s		
FOURTH CORPS AREA																															
Alabama	214	2	2,277	2,493	16		280	296	230	2	2,557	2,789	14	1	912	1		219	64	8	17	15	s	s	s	s	73		s		
Florida	170	3	2,370	2,543	3		93	96	173	3	2,463	2,639	22	1	968	1		276	21	9	1		s	s	s	s	62	1	s		
Georgia	241	3	3,185	3,429	10		235	245	251	3	3,420	3,674	11	1	1,455			317	178	15	2	1	s	s	s	s	86		s		
Louisiana	126	2	1,774	1,902	11		184	195	137	2	1,958	2,097	3		651	3	1	245	3	4	2		s	s	s	s	48		s		
Mississippi	159	3	1,883	2,045	10		204	214	169	3	2,087	2,259	16		734		2	52	6	5			s	s	s	s	56		s		
North Carolina	255	5	3,027	3,287	10		187	197	265	5	3,214	3,484	12	1	1,158	6		30	17	4	1		s	s	s	s	78		s		
South Carolina	149	2	2,062	2,213	11		64	75	160	2	2,126	2,288	9		645			171	20	9	1		s	s	s	s	52		s		
Tennessee	195	3	2,244	2,442	10		127	137	205	3	2,371	2,579	13		790			145	46	8	18	11	s	s	s	s	60		s		
Total	1,509	23	18,822	20,354	81		1,374	1,455	1,590	23	20,196	21,809	100	4	7,313	11	3	1,454	355	62	42	27	s	s	s	s	515	1	s		
FIFTH CORPS AREA																															
Indiana	333	6	4,002	4,341	11		486	497	344	6	4,488	4,838						526												s	
Kentucky	219	3	2,357	2,579	8		364	372	227	3	2,721	2,951						55												s	
Ohio	647	8	7,349	8,004	17	1	1,085	1,103	664	9	8,434	9,107				4	32	662												s	
West Virginia	122	2	1,652	1,776	2		218	220	124	2	1,870	1,996						103												s	
Total	1,321	19	15,360	16,700	38	1	2,153	2,192	1,359	20	17,513	18,892				4	32	1,346													s
SIXTH CORPS AREA																															
Illinois	698	11	8,412	9,121	5		642	647	703	11	9,054	9,768				2	14	392												s	
Michigan	325	5	3,947	4,277	21		438	459	346	5	4,385	4,736				5	46	688												s	
Wisconsin	337	5	4,099	4,441	12	1	317	330	349	6	4,416	4,771						147												s	
Total	1,360	21	16,458	17,839	38	1	1,397	1,436	1,398	22	17,855	19,275				7	60	1,227													s
SEVENTH CORPS AREA																															
Arkansas	167	2	2,233	2,402	14		50	64	181	2	2,283	2,466	38		1,125	1		163	11	11	16	8	s	s	s	s	52		s		
Iowa	271	4	3,202	3,477	1		326	327	272	4	3,528	3,804	17		1,219		10	381	98	9	1	1	s	s	s	s	83		s		
Kansas	255	4	2,870	3,129	9		166	165	264	4	3,026	3,294	12		1,027			98	17	9	5		s	s	s	s	75		s		
Minnesota	350	6	4,229	4,585	18		484	502	368	6	4,713	5,087	19		1,390			444	11	11	14	6	s	s	s	s	110		s		
Missouri	314	5	3,940	4,259	10		382	392	324	5	4,322	4,651	26		1,580	2		450	76	6	12	5	s	s	s	s	96		s		
Nebraska	126	2	1,610	1,738	3		85	88	129	2	1,695	1,826	17		610			231	14	2			s	s	s	s	44		s		
North Dakota	77	1	1,031	1,109	1		65	66	78	1	1,096	1,175	10		401			165					s	s	s	s	26		s		
South Dakota	104	2	1,178	1,284	3		52	55	107	2	1,230	1,339	8		445			169	2	2	2		s	s	s	s	26		s		
Total	1,664	26	20,293	21,983	59		1,600	1,659	1,723	26	21,893	23,642	147		7,797	3	10	2,101	229	50	50	20	s	s	s	s	512		s		
EIGHTH CORPS AREA																															
Arizona	73	1	1,002	1,076	9		174	183	82	1	1,176	1,259			430		3	148	18	5	1		s	s	s	s	24		s		
Colorado	144	1	1,434	1,579	11		304	315	155	1	1,738	1,894	13		622	1		23	24	13	16	4	s	s	s	s	45	1	s		
New Mexico	71	1	909	981	5		33	38	76	1	942	1,019	6	1	379			143	11	3			s	s	s	s	21		s		
Oklahoma	402	6	4,608	5,016	2		272	274	404	6	4,880	5,290	27	1	1,873	1	6	116	46	29	1	6	s	s	s	s	97		s		
Texas	612	10	7,587	8,209	31		598	629	643	10	8,																				

percent, respectively. There was an increase of 2.8 percent in the percentage of personnel qualified with the machine gun. Regiments having small percentages of personnel qualified with the automatic rifle or howitzer-company weapons have been requested to correct these deficiencies, and it is expected that there will be a material increase in the percentage qualified with these weapons during the current practice season.

The second annual award of the Pershing trophy has been made to the infantry regiment and to the cavalry regiment having the highest marksmanship record. Both awards went to one State.

COAST ARTILLERY TARGET PRACTICE

Of the 167 organized firing batteries (including searchlight batteries), all but 18 held regularly prescribed coast artillery practices. Of these 18 batteries, 7 were prevented by bad weather from holding practices, 8 were included in a regiment which participated in maneuvers at a locality where practices could not be held, 1 searchlight battery was unable to hold a practice because of lack of night landing lights at the air field used by the target plane, 1 was a new battery which was not sufficiently trained to fire record practice, and 1 fired record practice but was unable to render prescribed reports because of failure of data recording cameras.

The 149 batteries which conducted prescribed practices in 1936 were classified as follows: 42 excellent, 35 very good, 29 good, 25 fair, and 18 unclassified. Of the 18 unclassified batteries, 6 fired at land targets, using field artillery methods, and could not be rated under the coast artillery scoring system.

In 1935 only 121 batteries conducted the prescribed practice.

The antiaircraft batteries are still greatly handicapped by lack of modern equipment.

FIELD ARTILLERY SERVICE PRACTICE

Analysis of field artillery service practice reports shows that 44 regiments and 2 separate battalions fired 6,293 problems of which 4,450 were fired with 37-mm ammunition, and 1,843 with service ammunition. This represents an increase over the preceding year of 12½ percent per regiment in the number of problems fired.

Other indications of improvement in service practice were better trained telephone operators, a larger number of liaison and forward observation problems fired, and more thorough preliminary armory training for the practice.

The following were the major deficiencies evidenced during the firing season: lack of training of radio operators; lack of planning for and improper organization of the practice; and inefficient utilization of airplane photographs for a portion of the firing in the case of a number of regiments.

Thirteen regiments, which participated in the Second Army maneuvers, two newly organized regiments, and one newly organized battalion did not fire.

Some ranges are used which are not of sufficient extent to permit satisfactory practice. In other cases two or more regiments concentrate for field training every year although the range facilities are adequate for the firing by only a fraction of such concentrations. The National Guard Bureau will endeavor to correct this deficiency

through the cooperation of the States concerned by shifts in place of training of units to more suitable camps, and by sending of brigades to camps in a greater number of echelons to avoid overcrowding.

ARMY SERVICE SCHOOLS

The second year of the 15-year program for sending an increased number of National Guard officers to service schools, has been completed. Seven hundred and thirty-six officers have been sent to schools in the past 2 years, of whom 360 were sent in the fiscal year 1937. One officer failed to qualify academically for graduation during this year. The reduction in the number of officers sent from the preceding year was due to the opening of most of the courses for the first time to field officers, with a resultant increase average cost per student.

Completion of the program is dependent on the availability of funds from year to year, and upon the ability of the States to provide qualified officers. Sufficient funds are provided in the appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1938 to continue the program during the year. Quotas for the Medical Field Service School, Coast Artillery School, Signal Corps School, Tank Course at the Infantry School, and the Command and General Staff School were not filled during the current year due to lack of applications from qualified officers.

Ninety-two enlisted men were sent to the various schools during the year. A limited number of enlisted men will be sent to the Signal Corps School and the Engineer School in the fiscal year 1938, in addition to quotas sent to the various other schools attended by enlisted men during the past year. Of the 92 enlisted men attending school in the fiscal year 1937, 1 enlisted man failed to graduate.

The following table shows the attendance of officers and enlisted men at the various schools during the fiscal year 1937:

	Officers	Enlisted men
Infantry School.....	116	23
Infantry School (tank course).....	14	
Cavalry School.....	19	17
Field Artillery School.....	68	16
Coast Artillery School.....	23	10
Medical Field Service School.....	15	11
School of Aviation Medicine.....	1	
Signal Corps School.....	4	
Engineer School.....	10	
Quartermaster Corps School (motor transport).....	40	
Chemical Warfare School.....	23	
Air Corps Technical School.....	7	15
Command and General Staff School.....	20	
Total.....	360	92

Corps Area Command and Staff Schools were established during the year for 20 National Guard officers in the Second and in the Sixth Corps Areas to provide command and staff training for National Guard officers who have been prevented because of business or professional reasons from attending a service school. For fiscal reasons and for the purpose of testing its instructional value the course was restricted to two corps areas for the first year. The course consists of three subcourses, one subcourse of 2 weeks' duration being held each winter for 3 successive years. Instruction of the type given in the special course at the Command and General Staff School is given. Lesson

material is prepared at the Command and General Staff School, and the course is conducted by regularly detailed instructors of the National Guard who are recent graduates of that school. The establishment of the courses in the other seven corps areas is dependent upon appropriations.

Sixty sergeant instructors attended refresher courses during the year. Arrangements have been made with those arms and services which did not provide this training in the past year to inaugurate it in the fiscal year 1938. It is planned to send eventually all sergeant instructors who have 3 years or more to serve prior to retirement, to refresher courses at the appropriate school.

Eleven thousand eight hundred and eleven National Guard officers, and 18,729 National Guard enlisted men were enrolled in the Army Extension Courses on March 31, 1937. The high value of these courses to officers and selected enlisted men of the National Guard has been clearly demonstrated. The Chief, National Guard Bureau, however, does not favor mass unit enrollment of enlisted men. No enlisted man should be enrolled unless he has sufficient education and military training to pursue the course with profit.

Twenty-four enlisted men of the National Guard were admitted to the United States Military Academy during the year.

Sixty-one National Guard officers, representing the State staffs of 41 States, participated in conferences on operation of selective service, conducted under the supervision of the Personnel Section, War Department General Staff, during the fiscal year 1937.

It is believed that this training will result in increased efficiency in the performance of those duties which these officers will probably be called upon to perform in case of emergency in the event of the passage of a selective service law.

Officers from the State staffs of 17 States are now enrolled in the extension courses prepared by the joint Army and Navy selective service committee.

REGULAR ARMY PERSONNEL ON DUTY WITH THE NATIONAL GUARD

The allotment of Regular Army officers for National Guard duty, including 25 for duty in the National Guard Bureau, is as follows:

Infantry	203
Cavalry	38
Field Artillery	88
Coast Artillery	34
Air Corps	21
Corps of Engineers	19
Signal Corps	16
Quartermaster Corps	13
Medical Department	19
Judge Advocate General's Department	1
Finance Department	1
Ordnance Department	1
Branch immaterial	7

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The only change in the allotment during the fiscal year was an increase in the number of medical corps officers from 16 to 19, making 1 medical corps instructor available for assignment in each of the National Guard infantry divisional areas, in addition to the 1 medical corps officer on duty in the National Guard Bureau.

There is great need for a considerable number of additional officers as instructors, but on account of the shortage of officers for all types of duty, the War Department has been unable to provide them.

There has been no change during the fiscal year in the allotment of sergeant instructors. There is need for a considerable number of additional sergeant instructors. Part of the cost of an increase would be chargeable to National Guard appropriations. The Chief, National Guard Bureau, in view of the pressing need for funds for other purposes, has not felt justified in endeavoring to provide additional sergeant instructors.

AVIATION

During the fiscal year 1937 our air units flew in excess of 40,000 hours. Air missions in cooperation with other branches of the National Guard have increased to almost double of that of the previous year. Training of nonpilot observers is continuing satisfactorily, and it is expected that each unit will have attained a minimum strength of eight observers by the end of the present calendar year. In a number of units, however, our pilot strength has fallen to a number below that which is considered a minimum maintenance requirement. Means of pilot procurement are being studied in the Bureau, and every effort is being made to assist unit commanders in attracting trained pilots to their squadrons.

The National Guard Bureau has procured by agreement with the Chief of the Air Corps and the Commanding General, General Headquarters Air Force, the use of aerial gunnery ranges for aerial firing. The availability of these ranges will satisfy a serious deficiency in this training in the National Guard.

Our accident rate of the fiscal year 1937 was 0.402 per thousand hours of flying compared to the rate of 0.874 per thousand hours for 1936. This reflects a commendable improvement in the tactical and administrative control exercised by unit commanders.

SUPPLY

ARMING, EQUIPPING, AND TRAINING THE NATIONAL GUARD, FIELD SERVICE

The appropriation for the fiscal year 1937 showed a healthy increase as a whole, over that of the previous year, being \$37,856,156 against \$33,987,323, for 1936. Some of the major items and the amounts by which they were increased are as follows: Pay for caretakers—\$329,972; gas and oil, \$68,207; transportation of Federal property, \$22,136; miscellaneous quartermaster equipment, \$49,319; ammunition, \$58,281; modern antiaircraft equipment, \$102,150; prime movers for artillery, \$888,400; new airplanes \$1,713,055; and maintenance of airplanes, \$238,277.

These gains were offset to some extent by loss in clothing of \$27,788; ordnance, \$23,440; signal equipment, \$27,045; and new motor equipment, \$69,817.

APPROPRIATION AND ALLOWANCES

The funds appropriated for the support of the National Guard were apportioned and allotted in accordance with the approved program of expenditures published by the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, and in accordance with the War Department project system.

The funds apportioned and allotted to the States, corps area commanders, and supply branches, on behalf of the several States, have been segregated in the fiscal records of the Bureau with the result that the records show, or will eventually show, the amount obligated and expended by, for, and on behalf of each State under the several projects contained in the program of expenditures. (See appendix B.)

TABLE X.—Statement of disbursements made by United States property and disbursing officers during fiscal year 1937

	National Guard	N. I. R. (War, N. G. B.) 1933-37	Emergency relief, War, Q. M. C. and C. & I. B., etc., 1935-37	Total
Alabama.....	\$183,444.39			\$183,444.39
Arizona.....	61,377.14			61,377.14
Arkansas.....	158,379.55			158,379.55
California.....	382,051.58			382,051.58
Colorado.....	105,716.55			105,716.55
Connecticut.....	255,734.34			255,734.34
Delaware.....	45,394.42		\$4,444.57	49,838.99
District of Columbia.....	54,033.15			54,033.15
Florida.....	146,793.77			146,793.77
Georgia.....	199,933.20			199,933.20
Hawaii.....	69,614.50			69,614.50
Idaho.....	70,245.63			70,245.63
Illinois.....	471,743.18	\$593.31	8,984.52	481,321.01
Indiana.....	235,306.11			235,306.11
Iowa.....	191,420.68			191,420.68
Kansas.....	182,710.84			182,710.84
Kentucky.....	135,473.95			135,473.95
Louisiana.....	130,399.10			130,399.10
Maine.....	136,158.76			136,158.76
Maryland.....	234,820.89			234,820.89
Massachusetts.....	460,972.43			460,972.43
Michigan.....	228,434.22		284.41	228,718.63
Minnesota.....	225,436.87		4,076.89	229,513.76
Mississippi.....	135,565.44	3,994.18		139,559.62
Missouri.....	263,996.01			263,996.01
Montana.....	15,146.94			15,146.94
Nebraska.....	91,159.16			91,159.16
Nevada.....	10,367.53			10,367.53
New Hampshire.....	65,437.17			65,437.17
New Jersey.....	415,474.63			415,474.63
New Mexico.....	82,802.39			82,802.39
New York.....	1,095,783.84		4,355.58	1,100,139.42
North Carolina.....	170,469.82			170,469.82
North Dakota.....	31,687.33	1,833.00	5.23	33,525.56
Ohio.....	441,456.43			441,456.43
Oklahoma.....	280,434.38			280,434.38
Oregon.....	68,630.47			68,630.47
Pennsylvania.....	695,746.11			695,746.11
Puerto Rico.....	72,703.06			72,703.06
Rhode Island.....	97,088.23			97,088.23
South Carolina.....	166,026.03			166,026.03
South Dakota.....	26,727.77			26,727.77
Tennessee.....	178,281.47			178,281.47
Texas.....	538,012.40			538,012.40
Utah.....	45,678.54			45,678.54
Vermont.....	65,439.88			65,439.88
Virginia.....	185,900.02		1,272.34	187,172.36
Washington.....	100,309.85			100,309.85
West Virginia.....	77,940.23		2,244.19	80,184.42
Wisconsin.....	259,965.62			259,965.62
Wyoming.....	76,801.35			76,801.35
Total.....	10,120,627.35	6,420.49	25,667.73	10,152,715.57

TABLE XI.—Federal funds appropriated for the National Guard for the fiscal year 1937, as of Aug. 14, 1937

Appropriation	Amount appro- priated, fiscal year 1937	Total expended and obligated, fiscal year 1937	Net available balances, Aug. 14, 1937
National Guard.....	\$37,856,156.00	\$37,545,875.42	\$310,280.58
Salaries, National Guard (departmental).....	148,403.00	142,830.74	5,572.26
Grand total.....	38,004,559.00	37,688,706.16	315,852.84

PAY FOR ARMORY DRILLS

The actual expenditures for armory drill pay for the fiscal year 1937 cannot be determined at this time, but it is estimated it will total approximately \$13,600,000. During the fiscal year 1936, the disbursements for this purpose amounted to \$13,432,640, an actual cost of \$279,847 per drill, including administrative-functions pay.

PAY FOR FIELD TRAINING

While the actual expenditures for field training during the fiscal year 1937 cannot be determined at this time it is believed that it will total approximately \$7,880,000. This amount is approximately \$600,000 less than the annual field training would normally cost due to certain States foregoing their normal training in June in order to participate in the Fourth Army maneuvers, but does not mean a saving of that amount, as it was merely deferred to the fiscal year 1938.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE

The allowance of \$7 per man for clothing during the fiscal year was sufficient for the procurement of necessary articles of the uniform but did not include raincoats or overcoats.

The cost of clothing, including the replacement of reimbursable items and packing and handling charges, was \$1,602,762.66, being a per capita cost of \$9.19, based on enlisted strength of 174,307.

LONG TROUSERS

The advantages of trousers over breeches are so many and so well recognized it is hardly necessary to enumerate them here. For use in the National Guard trousers have additional advantages for armory drill, since the Guardsman can change from civilian clothing to uniform more easily.

Since the Regular Army must clothe its soldiers at all times, it can afford to provide trousers in addition to breeches. Lack of funds prohibits this double issue in the National Guard. Basic tables of equipment at present authorize breeches only, for mobilization. It is felt that such tables as are applicable to the National Guard should permit either trousers or breeches.

SUN HELMETS

The sun helmet has been authorized for wear in place of the campaign hat, but it is believed that full consideration should be given to climatic conditions before requisitions are made for them by any State.

MOTOR-VEHICLE EQUIPMENT

The number of motor vehicles necessary to provide the minimum training requirements of the National Guard has been recomputed in order to bring it in line with the present trend of construction in the motor industry, and expanded to include all three increments of the increase of 15,000 in personnel to provide for the new units. The results of this study have been embodied in Circular No. 3, N.G.B., dated January 25, 1937, and published to the field. The following table shows the present status including the minimum training require-

ments under Circular No. 3; the number of vehicles actually on hand or contracted for, and the actual shortage:

Type of vehicle	Tr. Cir. No. 3	On hand	Short
Ambulance, field.....	541	336	205
Station wagon.....	3,417	1,831	1,586
Truck, 1½-ton, 4 x 2.....	6,984	4,629	2,143
Truck, 1½-ton, 4 x 2 DB.....		37	
Truck, 1½-ton, 4 x 4.....		175	
Truck, 2½-ton, 4 x 2.....	4,099	900	3,199
Truck, 4-ton, 6 x 6.....	456		456
Truck, 5-ton, 6 x 6.....	19		19
Truck, 7½-ton, 6 x 6.....	82	81	1
Truck, telephone maintenance.....	1		1
Truck, wrecking, AC.....	19		19
Truck, gasoline, 1,500-gallon.....	19		19
Motorcycle with side car.....	1,854		1,854
Scout car.....	224	38	186
Truck, searchlight.....	40	136	4
Truck, tank carrier, 10-ton.....		19	
Truck, 3-ton, class B.....		121	
Total vehicles.....	17,775	8,193	9,582
Trailer, command post.....		97	
Trailer, photo.....	19		19
Trailer, signal communication.....	69		69
Tanks, light.....	72	21	51

1 Old World War type vehicles, obsolete but retained in service.

From the foregoing table it will be seen that something less than 18,000 vehicles are deemed the minimum necessary for the adequate peacetime training of the National Guard. This appears to be a very modest goal in the motorization program, especially in view of the fact that a preliminary estimate of the motor-vehicle requirements in the event of a general mobilization would approximate some 40,000 vehicles to meet the initial requirements for active service. However, a comparison of the three columns above will reveal that the training requirements are only about 46 percent of the way on the road to realization. Inasmuch as this has been accomplished since 1933, it might be considered relatively satisfactory progress were it not for the fact that vehicles must not only be bought but must also, from time to time, be replaced.

In order not to place a fictitious value on these vehicles, the system has been adopted of depreciating their cost value each year by 15 percent. Thus, when a vehicle has been in service 7 years, it ceases to have any book value, and as, under present Army regulations, a vehicle may not be repaired if the cost thereof exceeds 35 percent of its present value, it is apparent that the fiscal year of 1940 will mark the end of the useful life of all the 1933 purchases. In that year some 860 vehicles were purchased; 209 station wagons and 651 trucks, 1½-ton, 4 x 2.

Of the 8,193 vehicles listed as being on hand, some 446 station wagons and 2,984 trucks, 1½-ton, 4 x 2, are held in State pools. These vehicles are without military characteristics. They are used mainly in transporting troops to and from summer training camps, and to assist in the training of those units whose motor equipment is insufficient for that purpose. All other vehicles have military characteristics, and are for the most part, definitely allocated to specific military organizations. Losses have amounted to a total of something under one-half of 1 percent since 1933, a total of about 60 motors having been destroyed by fire, collision, or other unavoidable causes.

Thanks to the most excellent cooperation of the several States and territories, this Bureau has a very comprehensive record of all motor equipment issued to the National Guard and the record is constantly becoming more nearly complete and detailed. It is, therefore, neither necessary nor desirable to submit requisitions for motor vehicles. Whenever a car or truck is dropped on survey, the shortage is noted, and all organizational vehicles so lost are put on the agenda for replacement, and will be replaced so far as available funds permit, though there may often be a considerable delay in so doing. Most States maintain a pool, and it is hoped that pooled vehicles will be used by the States in filling such shortages of organizational vehicles until actual replacement can be made by the Bureau.

The foregoing facts are made a part of this report in the belief that, when they have been read by the field, much unnecessary correspondence incident to motorization may be eliminated.

COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

During the fiscal year 1937 the minimum training allowance of new type high frequency radio sets for ground use was provided for the infantry and field artillery of the National Guard. Orders were placed with the Chief Signal Officer for 200 ultra high-frequency radio sets, SCR 194 and 1,000 new type telephones, EE-8. Both items will be delivered during the fall of 1937. Two hundred and twenty reel units, RL 26 without engines were also purchased and delivery is expected in the early fall. Signal equipment credits were furnished the various States in a total amount of \$90,000, from which each State was able to obtain within its allowance signal supplies, repairs, and replacement of field wire. In addition to the above amount 539 miles of wire, type W-110 at a cost of \$20,012 was furnished the infantry and signal units participating in the Fourth Army maneuver.

The maneuvers of the Second Army indicate a serious shortage of modern signal equipment. It is hoped that this shortage will be eliminated within 4 years if the present plan is carried to completion.

MEDICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

Thirty-six States are now completely supplied with the new type medical equipment. Fifteen States are only partially supplied, but it is hoped to completely equip all or part of these latter States during the current year. To do this it will be necessary to exercise strict economy in issuing supplies. The number of items issued without charge to the National Guard has been greatly reduced. In fact free issue items have been almost entirely eliminated. In addition to this the prices of a great many items have been increased. This is an additional reason, and an imperative one, why the utmost care must be exercised to insure that medical equipment and supplies are utilized only for the purpose for which they are issued, namely, for field training.

The per capita cost of medical attendance and hospitalization varies among the different States. The highest per capita cost for any State in 1936 was \$1.4569 as against \$2.029 for 1935, and the lowest in 1936 was \$0.0196 as against \$0.028 for 1935. This shows a substantial reduction which is due in part to the fact that several of the States have established camp infirmaries in which they handle a great many cases which would ordinarily have to be hospitalized.

ORDNANCE EQUIPMENT

Funds were adequate to provide for all current maintenance.

High speed adapters for 2 howitzer carriages in each of 15 field artillery batteries activated under the second 5,000 increment are under procurement. Modified carriages, complete with howitzers and recoil mechanisms will issue to troops before end of calendar year.

Fifty-two sets of high-speed adapters for 155-mm. GPF gun batteries were procured, issued and installed; completing the project for all carriages in hands of troops.

Five 3-inch antiaircraft guns, M-3 on mobile mount M-2 together with antiaircraft directors M-3 were placed in the hands of troops. Six more guns and two directors will issue before end of calendar year.

Eighty caliber .30 light machine guns complete with tripods and pack equipment were procured and issued to cavalry rifle troops.

Fifteen light tanks M2A2 and 38 scout cars, T-13, are under procurement and will reach using service in current calendar year.

Twelve sets of heavy machine tool equipment and 12 sets light portable tools were procured and issued to the 12 Ordnance maintenance companies.

Two hundred forty-six caliber .22 machine guns were provided so that each machine gun company and troop now has two of the weapons.

AIR CORPS EQUIPMENT

The contract for Douglass observation airplanes was completed April 3, 1937.

Contracts were let in February 1937 for 45 North American three-place observation airplanes. The delivery of these airplanes is scheduled to start in the spring of 1938.

Appropriations for 1938 air corps equipment will enable the Bureau to continue the reequipment of the air units in accordance with established policy.

The procurement of necessary airplane accessories has progressed satisfactorily.

CHEMICAL WARFARE EQUIPMENT

The ratio of the service gas mask for training purposes is approximately 8 per 100 men. This is vastly inadequate. It is estimated 50 per battalion are required.

One thousand diaphragm gas masks M-2 for communication personnel have been placed in the hands of troops.

Two thousand smoke pots, H. C. M1, were provided.

The shortage of gas masks is considered a serious deficiency.

ANIMALS FOR MOUNTED ORGANIZATIONS

On June 30, 1937, there were on hand in the mounted organizations of the National Guard 4,518 horses; 3,087 federally owned and 1,431 owned by States or organizations, federally accepted for maintenance at Government expense.

The reduction in numbers below the figures reported a year ago is due in part to the motorization of the One Hundred and Forty-first Separate Field Artillery Battalion, Louisiana, and the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Engineer Squadron, Alabama. In addition to this factor, a great many animals heretofore carried as serviceable,

have become unfit for military uses due to extreme old age and these are being systematically eliminated.

The Bureau plans to replace some 440 animals during the coming fiscal year, a figure which will barely suffice to keep abreast of anticipated attrition due to natural causes.

ENGINEER EQUIPMENT

Progress has been continued in reducing the shortages in authorized engineer equipment during the past year. All maintenance and repair needs have been met. A number of water-supply sets and portable electric-light sets have been furnished to combat engineer regiments. Artillery units have been supplied with topographical sets in all cases where requisitions have been submitted.

The searchlight situation continues to be unsatisfactory as the majority of searchlights in the hands of the National Guard are of war time manufacture and are not susceptible of the rapid handling necessary to meet the conditions arising in defense against modern aircraft. The project for replacement of obsolete lights, is being given continuous consideration by the National Guard Bureau, and it is proposed to supply modern searchlights to units requiring them when funds become available.

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

During the fiscal year 1937 the amount of \$2,443,860.31 was expended for caretakers.

The following was used as a basis for estimating the allowances for caretakers for the several States:

For each organization (less detachments with less than 35 men at 1 station) quarters in a single unit armory, per month.....	\$50
For each additional organization quartered in armory, per month.....	25
For each authorized motor vehicle on hand, per month.....	4
For each 75 mm gun, 155 mm howitzer or gun, and 75 mm antiaircraft gun, per month.....	4
For each authorized searchlight on hand, per month.....	2
For each authorized animal, per month.....	6
For each air corps squadron, per month.....	1, 390
For each authorized tank on hand, per month.....	10

The above does not include allowances for ambulances or tractors, model of 1917.

The adjutant general of each State was notified of the State's allowances and requested to set the amount for each organization or pool within the State's allowance and in accordance with the provisions of N. G. R. 79. Upon receipt of allowances set by State adjutants general, authority was issued by the National Guard Bureau authorizing the payment.

FIELD-TRAINING MAINTENANCE

The availability of recovery emergency appropriations for construction and rehabilitation at National Guard camps, as in the fiscal years 1934, 1935, and 1936 operated to reduce the funds made available through National Guard annual appropriations for maintenance

and repair for the fiscal year 1937. In many cases the State's proportionate share was not sufficient to meet the actual needs and the work therefore had to be held in abeyance. Of these maintenance and repair funds the amount of \$63,568 was allotted for exclusive National Guard camps and \$37,694 was allotted for similar purposes at concurrent training camps.

CONSTRUCTION

The Works Progress Administration construction and rehabilitation program for which funds were made available in September 1935, and which was nearing completion as of June 30, 1936, has been completed. No camp construction funds from National Guard appropriations were available for the fiscal year just ended.

TARGET RANGES

Except for the construction of three regional target ranges available funds were employed to maintain camp target ranges and home station target ranges. As of June 30, 1936, annual appropriations supported in whole or in part 361 target ranges. During the fiscal year 1937 these funds were expended for the following purposes:

Rangekeepers	\$13, 609
Rental	30, 082
Construction	5, 769
Repairs	15, 450

ESTIMATES FOR FIELD TRAINING

At the beginning of the fiscal year it was found that Circular No. 16 A-5, November 25, 1935, covering field training camps, required general rearrangements and revision. This circular was superseded by Circular No. 23 A-13, December 2, 1937. One of the principal features of the revision was the elimination from its provisions of many of the allowances which should be subject to annual adjustment. These allowances were prescribed in National Guard Bureau letter dated December 3, 1936, for the calendar year 1937. It is believed that the revisions mentioned are resulting in greater efficiency and more equitable allotment of Federal funds.

With the possible exception of table F-2, results indicate that W. D. N. G. B., Form 39, which was revised during the year, has met the tests for simplifying and expediting the preparation and review of estimates for field training. Further study is being made for the improvement of table F-2 pertaining to movements of motor convoy detachments.

Camps used by National Guard troops in the training season 1936.—The following table shows the camps used either exclusively by the National Guard for field training or concurrently with the citizens' military training camps, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, or the Regular Army.

TABLE XII.—*Training camps used by the National Guard for training*

Camp	Type	Ownership	Home State of troops	Aggregate attendance calendar year 1936
FIRST CORPS AREA				
Massachusetts Military Reservation, Mass.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	Massachusetts	6,757
Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.	C	O. U. S.	Maine	624
Camp Keyes, Maine	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	do	1,157
Niantic, Conn.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	Vermont	2
			Connecticut	2,972
			Maine	5
			Rhode Island	184
			Vermont	57
Quonset Point, R. I.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	Rhode Island	515
Rye Beach, N. H.	Ex. N. G.	L. U. S.	New Hampshire	718
Webster, N. H.	Ex. N. G.	L. U. S.	do	504
Trumbull Field, Groton, Conn.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	Connecticut	129
Vermont State Camp, Vt.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	do	668
			Maine	31
			Massachusetts	1,486
			Rhode Island	654
			Vermont	1,128
Fort Williams, Maine	C	O. U. S.	Maine	659
Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y.	C ¹	O. U. S.	Connecticut	387
			Massachusetts	840
			New York	756
			Rhode Island	675
SECOND CORPS AREA				
Arecibo, P. R.	Ex. N. G.	L. U. S.	Puerto Rico	1,517
Bethany Beach, Del.	Ex. N. G. ¹	O. S.	Delaware	805
			Pennsylvania	844
Camp Dix, N. J.	C	O. U. S.	New Jersey	115
Fort Hancock, N. J.	C	O. U. S.	Delaware	58
Fort Ontario, N. Y.	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	New York	2,086
Pine Camp, N. Y.	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	do	4,053
			New Jersey	1,059
Raritan Arsenal, N. J.	R. A. R.	O. U. S.	New York	31
Sea Girt, N. J.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	New Jersey	4,003
Camp Smith, N. Y.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	New York	12,333
THIRD CORPS AREA				
Indiantown Gap, Pa.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	District of Columbia	712
			Maryland	3,030
			Pennsylvania	10,517
			Virginia	3,137
Middletown Air Depot, Pa.	C	O. U. S.	Maryland	110
			Pennsylvania	20
Camp Ritchie, Cascade, Md.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	District of Columbia	72
			Maryland	68
Fort Monroe, Va.	C	O. U. S.	District of Columbia	336
			Virginia	596
FOURTH CORPS AREA				
Camp Beauregard, La.	Ex. N. G.	O. S. & U. S.	Louisiana	1,576
			Mississippi	1,237
Fort Barrancas, Fla.	C	O. U. S.	Florida	62
Fort Bragg, N. C.	C	O. U. S.	Alabama	26
			North Carolina	1,356
Camp J. C. R. Foster, Fla.	Ex. N. G.	O. S. & U. S.	Florida	1,119
			Georgia	2,287
			South Carolina	1,164
Camp Jackson, S. C.	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	Alabama	716
			Florida	715
			Georgia	769
			Louisiana	2
			Mississippi	1
			North Carolina	1,452
			South Carolina	293
			Tennessee	1,581
Key West Barracks, Fla.	C	O. U. S.	Florida	328

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE XII.—*Training camps used by the National Guard for training*—Continued

Camp	Type	Ownership	Home State of troops	Aggregate attendance calendar year 1936
Fort McClellan, Ala.....	C.....	O. U. S.....	Alabama.....	1, 633
			Florida.....	264
			Georgia.....	62
			Mississippi.....	262
			Tennessee.....	142
Fort Moultrie, S. C.....	C.....	O. U. S.....	Georgia.....	137
			North Carolina.....	274
			South Carolina.....	742
Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.....	C.....	O. U. S.....	Alabama.....	94
			Georgia.....	206
			Louisiana.....	336
			North Carolina.....	200
			Tennessee.....	357
Camp Peay, Tenn.....	Ex. N. G.....	L. S.....	do.....	76
Aerial Gunnery Range, Valparaiso, Fla.....	C.....	O. U. S.....	Alabama.....	109
			Tennessee.....	123
Camp Shelby, Miss.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S.....	Mississippi.....	664
FIFTH CORPS AREA				
Fort Knox, Ky.....	C ¹	O. U. S.....	Indiana.....	4, 357
			Kentucky.....	2, 570
			Ohio.....	7, 354
			Tennessee.....	198
			West Virginia.....	1, 886
Camp Perry, Ohio.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S.....	Ohio.....	576
SIXTH CORPS AREA				
Camp Custer, Mich.....	R. A. R.....	O. U. S.....	Illinois.....	9, 134
			Michigan.....	4, 263
			Wisconsin.....	3, 760
Camp Williams, Wis.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S.....	do.....	674
SEVENTH CORPS AREA				
Camp Ashland, Nebr.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S. & U. S.....	Kansas.....	87
			Missouri.....	134
			Nebraska.....	1, 732
Camp Dodge, Iowa.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S. & U. S.....	Iowa.....	2, 977
			Minnesota.....	3
			North Dakota.....	4
			South Dakota.....	65
Camp Grafton, N. Dak.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S.....	Minnesota.....	31
			North Dakota.....	1, 093
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. U. S.....	South Dakota.....	1, 224
Fort Riley, Kans.....	C ¹	O. U. S.....	Arkansas.....	402
			Colorado.....	1
			Idaho.....	1
			Iowa.....	1
			Kansas.....	3, 105
			Missouri.....	711
			Washington.....	1
			Wyoming.....	2
Camp Ripley, Minn.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S. & L. U. S.....	Iowa.....	478
			Minnesota.....	4, 537
Camp Pike, Ark.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. U. S.....	Arkansas.....	1, 116
Camp Clark, Mo.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. U. S.....	Missouri.....	2, 697
EIGHTH CORPS AREA				
Camp Geo. West, Colo.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S.....	Colorado.....	1, 027
Camp M. Luna, Las Vegas, N. Mex.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S.....	New Mexico.....	909
			Oklahoma.....	215
Fort Sill, Okla.....	C.....	O. U. S.....	Arizona.....	70
			Colorado.....	96
			New Mexico.....	71
			Oklahoma.....	4, 776
Mineral Wells, Tex.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S. & L. U. S.....	Texas.....	1, 013
Camp Hulen, Palacios, Tex.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S.....	Arkansas.....	934
			Missouri.....	741
			Texas.....	7, 231
Flagstaff, Ariz.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. U. S.....	Arizona.....	1, 023
Camp Jno. Martin, Fountain, Colo.....	Ex. N. G.....	L. U. S.....	Colorado.....	456

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE XII.—Training camps used by the National Guard for training—Continued

Camp	Type	Ownership	Home State of troops	Aggregate attendance calendar year 1936
NINTH CORPS AREA				
Fort Worden, Wash.....	C.....	O. U. S.....	Washington.....	241
Camp Murray, Wash.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S. & U. S.....	Montana.....	1
			Washington.....	2,350
Fort Lewis, Wash.....	C.....	O. U. S.....	do.....	119
Fort Wm. H. Harrison, Mont.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. U. S.....	Montana.....	1,015
Boise Barracks, Idaho.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. U. S.....	Idaho.....	1,266
Pole Mountain, Wyo.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. U. S.....	Wyoming.....	529
Camp W. G. Williams, Utah.....	Ex. N. G.....	L. S. & O. U. S.....	Utah.....	1,460
San Luis Obispo, Calif.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S.....	California.....	5,017
			Nevada.....	168
			Utah.....	5
Ventura, Calif.....	Ex. N. G.....	L. S.....	California.....	573
Camp McQuaide, Calif.....	Ex. N. G.....	L. S.....	do.....	690
Camp Clatsop, Oreg.....	Ex. N. G.....	L. S.....	Montana.....	3
			Oregon.....	2,816
			Washington.....	20
Fort Stevens, Oreg.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. U. S.....	Oregon.....	363
HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT				
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S.....	Hawaii.....	26
Kawaihapai, T. H.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S.....	do.....	599
Paukukalo, Maui.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S.....	do.....	676
Grand total.....				178,448

¹ Includes troops from other corps areas.

It is noted that there were troop concentrations of the Fifth and Sixth Corps Areas (Second Army maneuvers) at Fort Knox, Ky., and Camp Custer, Mich.

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).....	19
	Organized Reserves.....	
	Reserve Officers' Training Corps.....	
	Citizens' military training camps.....	
Ex. N. G.....	Camps used exclusively for National Guard.....	49
R. A. R.....	Regular Army reservation.....	2
	Total.....	70
O. S.....	Owned by State or Territory.....	22
O. U. S.....	Owned by United States.....	32
L. S.....	Leased by State or Territory.....	4
L. U. S.....	Leased by United States.....	4
O. S. and U. S.....	Owned by State and United States.....	5
L. S. and O. U. S.....	Leased by State and owned by United States.....	1
O. S. and L. U. S.....	Owned by State and leased by United States.....	2
	Total.....	70

ALBERT H. BLANDING,
Major General,
Chief, National Guard Bureau.

[illegible]

length of the National Guard as of June 30, 1937

14069—37 (Face p. 24) No. 1

Statement of amounts expended and obligated under National Guard

State, corps areas, and bureaus	Forage	Caretakers	Expenses, camps of instruction, field and supplemental training		Military service schools	Pay of United States property and disbursing officers	General expenses, equipment, and instruction for the National Guard															Travel of officers and noncommissioned officers of the Regular Army with the National Guard			
	Project no. 1 Forage, bedding, horse-shoes, and veterinary supplies, etc.	Project no. 2 Employment of caretakers	Project no. 3 June, July, August, and September field training camps	Project no. 5 Construction and maintenance (concurrent camps)	Project no. 7 Maintenance and repair work at camps	Project no. 8 Expenses, selected officers and enlisted men, military service schools	Project no. 9 Pay of United States property and disbursing officers	Project no. 10 Pay of officers on duty in the National Guard Bureau	Project no. 11 Employment of rangekeepers	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 of articles of the uniform	Project no. 16 Maintenance of organizational equipment	Project no. 17 Gasoline and oil	Project no. 18 Office supplies and equipment	Project no. 19 Intrastate transportation, etc.	Project no. 20 Pay and expenses of Air Corps officers injured during armory drill	Project no. 21 Miscellaneous expenses	Project no. 22 Expenses of correspondence courses	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	Project no. 26 Miscellaneous travel, corps areas and armories	
First Corps Area	\$30,911.89	\$225,812.03	\$814,263.02	\$3,938.96	\$6,783.82	\$52,332.28	\$9,300.00		\$1,052.48	\$1,050.08		\$348.50	\$13,118.27	\$7,353.22	\$22,032.36	\$1,628.28	\$2,181.05	\$100.00	\$53.66	\$115.41	\$5,590.00	\$3,207.45	\$919.14	\$9,184.00	
Connecticut	13,928.07	55,482.75	194,269.94	399.30		13,001.09	1,800.00						2,762.20	1,578.40	10,428.96	598.02	187.91		15.62		967.87	871.87	160.59	1,462.00	
Maine		27,755.58	102,751.73	1,618.33	793.86	6,049.41	1,500.00		400.00	525.00		348.50	1,112.72	821.02	588.62	167.01	354.52		8.91		1,083.95	360.37	15.72	863.00	
Massachusetts	16,983.82	98,012.41	336,413.03	1,280.08		18,589.80	3,000.00		72.50				8,148.80	4,013.60	8,997.81	491.59	1,294.90	100.00	5.06		1,116.40	1,176.50	553.60	1,632.00	
New Hampshire		14,167.80	47,479.42			9,913.12	900.00						686.87	420.40	982.54	156.50	37.20		8.04		507.64	144.87	15.57	3,000.00	
Rhode Island		13,236.83	80,815.10	633.92		7,600.31	1,200.00		345.00				894.00	123.15	1,482.15	155.20	280.70		8.95		97.68	414.67	91.75	445.00	
Vermont		12,096.66	52,533.80		5,989.96	3,178.55	900.00		234.98	525.08			1,512.78	93.65	452.28	51.91	25.82		10.68	16.51	1,056.41	142.09	81.91	461.00	
Unapportioned				7.33												8.05					560.12			21.00	
Second Corps Area	116,058.72	303,885.95	1,264,383.98	1,315.04	6,677.80	51,950.68	7,800.00		1,170.00	4,370.83	\$573.00	1,298.98	17,095.75	14,277.82	23,992.53	2,061.72	3,666.84		207.53	584.57	5,680.00	8,781.00	912.00	2,497.00	
Delaware		9,444.00	34,676.01			2,093.80	900.00						163.50		726.80	101.17			6.61		280.11	364.69		180.00	
New Jersey	64,101.66	89,195.05	332,745.11	500.00		13,233.54	2,100.00		510.00				3,145.32	2,575.59	6,345.94	624.21	959.34		69.21		1,996.03	2,315.10	27.71	633.00	
New York	61,953.33	192,309.43	840,238.09	815.04	6,677.80	34,448.43	3,600.00		660.00	4,370.83	573.00	584.70	12,964.63	10,845.83	16,788.72	1,257.31	2,564.80		131.71	584.57	3,630.51	5,651.15	751.25	1,376.00	
Puerto Rico		12,937.47	56,724.77			2,154.91	1,200.00						822.30	556.40	181.07	79.03	142.70				376.00		133.04	90.00	
Unapportioned	3.73																				8.35	300.57		213.00	
Third Corps Area	61,745.73	263,217.02	868,154.27	742.94	8,985.16	39,310.35	7,200.00		2,555.00	2,020.00	5,196.52	2,706.52	12,256.19	8,236.00	20,704.92	1,861.52	5,081.73		134.32	227.12	9,816.74	4,225.00	591.10	5,700.00	
District of Columbia		8,368.97	41,993.69	185.75		659.27	900.00		560.00			884.02	786.63	453.32	647.98	5.86	134.40		6.43		25.00	332.56		300.00	
Maryland		47,107.83	169,559.04	762.20		8,413.39	1,500.00		120.00	50.00		377.50	2,099.40	3,390.00	9,825.22	227.39	200.00		12.56		2,080.27		60.98	300.00	
Pennsylvania	61,745.73	171,316.87	506,339.38	5,500.00		21,583.31	3,000.00		1,560.00	865.00		475.00	6,267.36	2,962.79	8,835.08	1,161.36	4,206.33		222.27		4,692.94	1,902.48	272.82	763.00	
Virginia		36,423.35	150,262.16	557.19	2,722.96	8,654.38	1,800.00		315.00	1,105.00	5,196.52	970.00	2,502.80	1,429.89	1,396.64	424.12	541.00		27.65		2,787.40	734.84	275.30	3,083.00	
Unapportioned																42.79			4.85		241.13		82.00	685.00	
Fourth Corps Area	66,943.62	303,875.74	934,835.60	6,533.00	7,885.19	38,766.21	11,700.00		730.25	2,529.64		1,716.89	12,503.14	8,031.80	24,689.51	2,264.62	3,259.18		141.13	100.95	22,297.52	7,221.17	894.93	6,401.00	
Alabama	4,146.23	52,411.77	116,550.78			6,165.19	1,500.00		430.25	670.64			1,128.60	1,051.60	7,183.60	456.38	263.66		7.18		3,094.83	943.53	38.71	805.00	
Florida		26,569.04	117,742.02		1,813.75	5,987.41	1,500.00		300.00			787.25	1,552.60	844.71	788.48	216.92	458.00		38.94		2,380.11	948.71	99.19	1,050.00	
Georgia	11,065.08	41,150.04	140,621.80			4,729.81	1,800.00						2,283.03	1,153.52	1,042.84	472.72	63.70		6.63		3,023.93	1,088.65	202.94	825.00	
Louisiana	24,483.35	34,575.04	87,726.80		1,787.56	2,757.05	1,200.00		361.00			798.56	823.67	537.29	413.58	496.78					1,973.19	838.96	109.09	390.00	
Mississippi		27,902.11	99,164.03			6,623.95	1,200.00		250.00			131.08	1,463.84	1,016.07	1,128.45	231.38	426.72		19.40		2,107.30	671.16	114.22	590.00	
North Carolina	10,264.74	46,905.97	132,442.97			4,067.46	1,800.00		776.00				2,172.80	1,241.60	2,485.58	255.39	846.64		8.50		3,537.85	811.22	78.42	745.00	
South Carolina		25,596.87	131,105.62		4,283.88	2,891.32	1,200.00		130.04				1,470.70	840.40	817.84	97.49	336.16		15.32		2,344.34	682.65	102.15	754.00	
Tennessee	13,714.41	48,764.90	109,182.68			5,544.02	1,500.00		441.96				1,607.90	918.80	10,703.43	32.05	367.52		26.11	7.52	2,946.70	1,151.42	150.21	622.00	
Unapportioned	3,269.81			6,533.00												88.71			78.30		59.27	84.86		60.00	
Fifth Corps Area	58,890.82	249,409.21	890,026.50	9,670.00	2,984.00	29,479.28	7,500.00		900.25	2,974.52		1,587.05	11,769.05	5,035.12	20,315.57	1,664.93	1,290.18		421.23	117.88	42,000.00	4,149.38	622.41	4,472.00	
Indiana		65,712.54	221,316.69	3,908.32		6,773.10	2,100.00		360.00			74.20	2,071.20	461.47	374.54	172.45					3,278.45	1,056.38	92.00	1,462.00	
Kentucky	29,349.51	44,574.84	126,079.93	1,787.18		3,716.66	1,500.00		338.00				1,832.26	465.83	470.75	180.35					1,867.95	93.61	142.49	671.00	
Ohio	29,541.31	122,506.85	443,516.02	1,802.89	2,984.00	12,587.62	2,700.00		1,239.92			1,512.85	5,985.29	3,976.22	8,691.02	859.72	795.09		200.56	28.74	5,112.08	2,873.72	299.27	1,448.00	
West Virginia		16,614.98	99,113.86			6,401.90	1,200.00		896.60				1,880.30	131.60	375.87	105.69	292.64		18.98		1,353.11	51.82	88.65	499.00	
Unapportioned				2,171.61												144.63			89.14		387.81	73.85		392.00	
Sixth Corps Area	64,043.44	255,469.73	943,668.48	4,530.00	8,460.18	39,148.17	7,200.00		2,578.75	3,596.36		2,476.61	11,492.20	9,016.00	22,194.98	1,964.63	2,214.84		210.53	80.03	10,500.00	3,899.04	1,172.98	4,700.00	
Illinois	33,860.05	120,310.81	489,286.54		4,085.36	18,752.22	3,000.00		1,571.25	2,066.36		283.06	5,802.70	4,770.60	10,004.36	1,048.39	321.05		42.94	79.80	3,300.00	1,805.54	647.66	1,497.00	
Michigan	10,212.24	67,768.03	205,429.79		1,554.00	10,494.68	2,100.00		720.00				3,063.90	1,150.80	10,739.75	423.90	700.32		144.35		3,655.00	771.81	210.68	1,442.00	
Wisconsin	19,968.49	67,390.89	248,952.15		2,820.82	9,961.27	2,100.00		287.50			1,478.65	2,625.60	3,094.60	1,450.87	391.83	1,193.47		23.24		3,514.02	1,077.85	314.64	1,656.00	
Unapportioned	2.56			4,530.00												100.61			.23		30.98	244.34		102.00	
Seventh Corps Area	43,194.82	325,599.05	781,476.17	5,040.00	6,244.33	59,246.83	11,624.17		727.50	5,218.18		1,950.88	12,716.86	8,539.18	27,471.16	1,516.94	3,500.58		312.49	60.10	19,691.48	4,534.28	1,660.19	6,197.00	
Arkansas		45,555.55	105,312.87		1,099.40	4,509.91	1,200.00						1,552.49	791.41	8,125.95	227.37	286.69		105.45	14.04	2,117.74	774.28	176.97	1,020.00	
Iowa	23,086.67	51,963.31	131,564.52		1,495.00	9,205.17	1,800.00					464.63	1,993.39	1,941.10	794.39	228.23	522.32		5.29	28.64	2,854.27	564.23	128.87	899.00	
Kansas	20,098.08	50,809.78	128,153.23	5,040.00		8,457.88	1,300.00						1,920.00	834.66	355.97	266.72	384.57		9.69		2,368.06	885.94	253.41	673.00	
Minnesota		67,336.39	136,652.08		1,900.00	10,352.43	2,100.00		2,032.50				2,917.05	2,460.40	7,794.01	308.28	634.15		5.56		3,656.93	744.09	328.85	1,134.00	
Missouri		62,586.55	201,667.89		135.26	13,393.42	2,024.17		360.00			372.31	1,518.56	8,390.49	154.69	1,003.33		146.21	17.52		2,938.83	1,609.75	315.96	1,094.00	
Nebraska		17,537.47	73,315.86			4,169.41	1,200.00		367.50				40.74	390.00	549.12	121.55	264.80</								

Of the Regular Army in connection with National Guard			Transportation of supplies	Sergeant instructors	Armory drill pay	Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard																						State, corps areas, and bureaus	
Project no. 25	Project no. 26	Project no. 27	Project no. 28	Project no. 29	Project no. 41	Project no. 51	Project no. 52	Project no. 53	Project no. 54	Project no. 55	Project no. 56	Project no. 57	Project no. 58	Project no. 59	Project no. 60	Project no. 61	Project no. 62	Project no. 63	Project no. 65	Project no. 66	Project no. 67	Project no. 71	Project no. 72						
Miscellaneous travel, corps areas and departments	Travel of officers on duty in the War Department	Transportation of Federal property	Expenses of 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	New motor equipment	Modern anti-aircraft equipment	Light tanks	New equipment for 155 mm. F. A.	Collections	Second increment	Grand total						
\$5,187.51		\$21,253.71	\$26,380.24	\$1,530,809.28	\$163,403.16	\$13,270.63	\$9,603.63	\$44,076.26	\$175,822.87	\$2,204.37	\$102,704.42	\$412,343.49	\$42,983.82	\$17,691.70	\$3,613.64	\$5,882.39	\$45,424.38	\$5,499.27	\$38,886.66	\$23,275.58	\$15.39	\$71,228.66	\$3,970,613.56				First Corps Area:		
1,462.79		4,036.87	6,314.00	312,462.13	34,306.75	1,608.00	1,424.32	8,685.86	42,511.00	391.37	21,181.58	137,447.83	20,741.38	4,185.74	181.00	3,210.21	6,974.77		19,443.33	2,719.19	15.39	9,185.81	934,941.91				Connecticut.		
863.48		2,107.90	2,124.89	187,067.61	18,366.73	1,828.91	3,214.01	1,822.53	26,572.40	253.57	11,590.98	137,447.83		1,591.43	33.26	178.58	4,979.16					5,794.79	552,096.31				Maine.		
1,632.44		6,555.74	11,779.49	705,850.64	76,107.06	7,068.50	1,747.63	21,130.35	52,473.62	1,223.70	40,568.34	137,447.83	22,242.44	7,191.67	2,246.71	1,605.87	22,953.15		19,443.33	4,078.80		14,091.78	1,665,687.88				Massachusetts.		
300.41		3,727.86	1,419.91	93,122.90	10,485.65	1,483.63	58.08	357.41	26,075.77	126.40	9,129.00			2,608.22	308.26	267.82	554.82	5,499.27		16,477.59		31,326.66	276,362.72				New Hampshire.		
445.73		1,731.19	3,348.20	148,297.55	14,104.49	878.15	99.25	3,964.18	24,379.22	208.67	7,287.71			1,706.79	794.94	455.50	3,123.27					4,867.46	330,620.54				Rhode Island.		
461.09		696.91	1,339.45	95,068.45	9,522.02	403.44	60.34	4,839.26	2,401.26	1.18	3,815.45			302.05	48.67	164.41	4,442.21					5,062.16	205,486.69				Vermont.		
21.57		2,397.24	59.30		510.46			63.67	1,409.60		131.36			105.92									5,417.51				Unapportioned.		
2,497.43		20,070.01	28,466.14	2,024,685.98	175,537.84	9,750.70	2,368.26	59,426.00	196,569.71	1,909.76	134,941.36	274,895.67	57,792.25	22,311.26	4,021.04	6,201.73	76,980.97		22,443.33	75,478.60		70,947.75	5,104,123.19				Second Corps Area:		
180.81		1,028.51	1,352.30	64,742.89	7,525.95	1,705.33		1,643.72	10,855.82	7.42	3,580.09			962.09	321.66	85.68						141,043.62					Delaware.		
633.72		4,374.41	7,194.45	382,295.50	42,739.47	7,809.37	580.09	7,591.98	30,872.96	493.35	36,963.05	137,447.83	36,904.72	6,107.11	728.76	1,599.93	16,862.55		3,000.00	23,556.17		64,035.99	1,326,535.46				New Jersey.		
1,379.37		13,183.20	18,495.89	1,463,566.45	121,357.44	7,809.37	1,740.93	45,518.74	151,238.12	1,283.35	88,601.98	137,447.84	20,887.53	14,712.00	2,947.08	4,285.87	60,118.42		19,443.33	51,922.43		3,212.52	3,420,619.05				New York.		
90.17		210.26	1,423.50	114,081.14	3,899.24	236.00	47.24	4,671.07	3,427.12	125.54	5,796.24			530.06	13.28	230.25						213,887.23					Puerto Rico.		
213.36		1,279.63			15.74			175.69							10.27							3,699.27	2,007.83				Unapportioned.		
5,700.00		15,754.23	20,230.80	1,449,498.28	188,465.07	13,319.06	4,329.02	51,376.98	154,090.62	2,375.38	68,554.33	137,447.84	52,835.32	16,651.68	2,243.71	4,655.90	49,388.40		38,886.67	2,039.40		24,337.30	3,633,148.14				Third Corps Area:		
300.88		1,291.58	2,655.80	92,275.35	6,925.53	697.70	103.18	3,266.79	7,654.80	104.06	2,172.00			1,380.09	466.14	71.43	954.82			2,039.40		12,266.00	190,631.31				District of Columbia.		
763.80		2,556.11	5,446.18	244,677.02	25,187.25	4,879.16	445.20	6,815.83	16,982.17	337.14	8,033.19			22,417.49	23.70	586.32	4,442.21		19,443.33			4,867.46	597,048.85				Maryland.		
3,039.39		8,460.23	12,910.39	834,707.45	124,015.22	5,227.99	2,314.93	36,686.44	101,192.55	1,549.36	45,110.97	137,447.84	30,417.83	10,502.79	1,382.63	3,404.04	39,549.16		19,443.33			2,141.68	2,223,402.98				Pennsylvania.		
937.14		2,338.67	5,213.69	277,838.45	31,267.23	2,514.21	1,465.71	5,568.08	27,722.34	383.02	13,222.70			2,630.95	204.70	594.11	4,442.21		19,443.34			5,062.16	618,782.52				Virginia.		
1,107.64		1,107.64	4.74		169.84			39.84	538.76		15.47			5.00	166.54							3,282.48					Unapportioned.		
6,401.98		36,522.98	35,231.60	1,661,004.86	174,853.29	15,534.93	2,591.04	53,339.90	182,805.21	2,110.67	97,379.89	274,895.66	59,905.59	17,188.86	4,095.66	5,978.15	88,122.79		38,886.66	36,158.10		8,017.63	4,257,945.54				Fourth Corps Area:		
893.95		3,081.28	4,498.14	220,475.11	23,403.48	3,186.00	100.17	6,833.01	11,188.17	212.13	10,922.43	137,447.83	27,952.06	2,240.29	1,147.67	160.60	946.72		19,443.33			669,987.32					Alabama.		
1,059.37		5,555.79	4,064.85	194,197.80	15,670.49	1,646.22	248.18	7,847.37	15,234.69	261.16	15,835.98			1,549.66	497.98	556.66	4,442.21		19,443.33			439,695.44					Florida.		
828.91		2,762.88	7,794.50	278,965.71	26,915.20	2,765.09	45.13	5,672.33	25,744.47	421.33	12,992.19			2,103.61	229.23	1,150.75	2,221.10					599,961.39					Georgia.		
590.44		2,523.61	3,050.40	159,743.77	15,872.11	705.34		4,875.73	14,110.39	170.98	10,084.26			2,062.90	114.44	498.03	38,000.45			2,719.19		414,987.54					Louisiana.		
835.67		5,129.26	2,713.20	175,417.68	18,121.54	2,452.28		5,977.23	28,914.88	186.76	10,687.39			1,729.12	553.84	371.34				7,477.79		404,394.17					Mississippi.		
749.22		9,518.36	4,692.38	265,366.55	27,690.76	2,108.00		5,977.23	47,262.38	329.12	12,685.66			3,311.61	710.84	2,154.80	21,892.08			25,961.12		643,418.95					North Carolina.		
754.62		3,816.42	3,816.42	176,426.93	14,826.65	1,028.00		5,739.84	15,026.66	296.01	7,337.28			817.94	370.77	307.59	4,442.21					97.35	405,487.81				South Carolina.		
623.36		3,474.68	4,555.80	190,411.31	32,316.85	1,644.00	246.86	10,255.95	16,163.32	229.98	16,834.68	137,447.83	31,953.53	3,373.65	370.77	778.38	16,178.02					2,858.12	666,776.72				Tennessee.		
66.44		1,988.37	45.91		36.21			471.64	160.35					.08	353.25								13,236.20				Unapportioned.		
4,475.00		14,947.94	23,077.86	1,284,914.56	128,866.64	15,481.77	3,641.61	44,524.39	120,503.08	936.36	96,792.25	274,895.67	66,984.08	15,734.02	3,812.07	3,434.64	52,430.38		55,330.00	27,550.78		46,999.89	3,596,169.62				Fifth Corps Area:		
1,462.92		3,156.02	7,310.91	330,042.33	38,648.96	7,244.95	821.81	6,002.19	40,384.31	6.68	21,679.79	137,447.83	36,083.33	4,004.88	489.19	687.90	8,884.43		19,443.33	7,477.79		5,062.16	976,038.11				Indiana.		
671.10		1,978.34	4,134.16	200,464.69	20,979.61	1,268.31	46.20	3,641.40	13,609.54	5.20	28,915.14			3,092.22	95.62	490.87	2,823.13		19,443.33			39,114.60	976,038.11				Kentucky.		
1,488.87		6,948.87	10,256.89	623,199.54	55,749.54	6,199.92	1,960.11	31,222.09	59,064.50	677.35	35,068.76	137,447.84	30,900.75	8,054.86	2,698.29	2,003.12	32,612.73		35,886.67	17,353.80		39,114.60	1,785,664.75				Ohio.		
499.39		583.15	1,375.90	131,208.24	13,160.77	768.59	813.49	3,319.61	6,039.45	247.15	7,322.87			582.06	64.66		954.82					295,718.28					West Virginia.		
392.72		2,281.56			327.76			339.10	1,405.28		3,906.19				464.41							11,984.06					Unapportioned.		
4,700.00		15,681.04	21,968.40	1,401,956.07	173,478.43	12,130.00	3,717.55	31,000.43	155,984.52	1,860.79	99,647.49	274,895.67	62,980.20	17,160.23	3,758.10	3,045.59	60,375.98		38,886.67	29,674.36		85,293.07	3,892,127.69				Sixth Corps Area:		
1,497.74		6,415.38	11,676.69	708,004.50	75,472.23	5,644.00	1,187.72	19,276.00	81,664.77	933.78	47,383.50	137,447.84	30,167.62	9,119.13	3,346.34	1,439.97	8,884.43		19,443.33	19,196.77		63,584.20	1,964,001.09				Illinois.		
1,442.58		3,881.88	4,698.95	343,030.70	44,698.75	3,726.00	2,122.64	35,059.36	25,838.88	433.57	6,541.43			3,673.72	133.74	992.02	5,438.40		19,443.34			16,646.71	1,014,189.31				Michigan.		
1,656.76		3,835.65	4,202.90	330,920.87	44,698.75	2,760.00	407.19	4,981.24	37,611.95	493.44	26,422.96			4,367.38	267.50	613.60	24,244.86					5,062.16	904,375.13				Wisconsin.		
102.92		1,548.13	1,389.88		258.09			201.76	1,135.11		2.15				5.52								9,562.16				Unapportioned.		
6,197.10		31,833.78	25,745.54	1,782,601.75	208,737.49	15,672.22	4,801.71	89,328.67	85,968.41	1,4																			