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ANNUAL REPORTS, WAR DEPARTMENT
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1938

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF *of the* NATIONAL
GUARD BUREAU
1938



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1938

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

WAR DEPARTMENT, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU,
Washington, June 30, 1938.

To the SECRETARY OF WAR:

I submit herewith the annual report of the National Guard Bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938.

INTRODUCTION

The National Guard has continued to progress in all fields of its endeavor during the fiscal year 1938. The tactical and administrative improvement throughout the component has been indeed gratifying.

The year has also seen a definite increase and betterment in equipment vitally necessary if the National Guard is to play its full part in a national emergency. In this respect, much remains to be accomplished though Congress has shown a clear appreciation of National Guard needs for the future. It is to be hoped that further needs, all of greatest import to the national defense, will be likewise recognized. A continuation of the substantial annual increases in antiaircraft and antimechanized equipment, matériel that may not be rapidly obtainable in an emergency, is especially desirable for the immediate future.

The third 5,000 increment in National Guard strength, authorized by Congress in 1937, was held in abeyance until the present fiscal year, when further legislation placed this increment in full effect in 1939. This will leave the National Guard still 5,000 short of the minimum strength of 210,000 set by the War Department for the National Guard to accomplish its mobilization mission successfully. It is highly desirable that this fourth increment of 5,000 be provided for at an early date.

The steady improvement in arms, equipment, and conditions of training in the National Guard has definitely raised its state of morale and esprit which was already high. More than ever before, it realizes the trust and confidence placed in it by the whole nation, and strives to prove itself fully worthy of that trust, and capable of the great tasks it will be called upon to perform in time of need.

ADMINISTRATION

There were 30 commissioned officers in the National Guard Bureau on June 30, 1938, of whom 5 were National Guard officers. Eight officers finished their tours of duty during the year, and 10 joined. The civilian force on the same date totaled 86: 80 clerical, 5 custodial, and 1 temporary clerk. The Bureau distributed 673,000 publications and 3,020,000 forms to the National Guard during the period.

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU PERSONNEL

On June 30, 1938, the following 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. Howard McC. Snyder, Medical Corps.

Col. John F. Williams, Field Artillery, N. G. U. S. (Missouri National Guard).

Col. Joseph R. Davis, Field Artillery.

Col. Richard D. Newman, Cavalry.

Col. Joseph H. Lewis, Field Artillery, N. G. U. S. (Michigan National Guard).

Col. Theodore K. Spencer, Infantry.

Col. Clarence L. Tinker, Air Corps.

Lt. Col. Edward C. Hanford, Field Artillery.

Lt. Col. Sidney G. Brown, Infantry.

Lt. Col. James P. Hogan, Coast Artillery Corps.

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

Lt. Col. Frederic W. Boye, Cavalry.

Lt. Col. Holland L. Robb, Corps of Engineers.

Maj. Frank L. Culin, Jr., Infantry.

Maj. Charles A. Wickliffe, Judge Advocate General's Department.

Maj. LeRoy Lutes, Coast Artillery Corps.

Maj. Lloyd D. Brown, Infantry.

Maj. Nicholas Szilagyi, Infantry.

Maj. Carroll A. Powell, Signal Corps.

Maj. Nathaniel L. Simmonds, Quartermaster Corps.

Maj. Arnold W. Shutter, Field Artillery.

Maj. John L. Tunstall, Finance Department.

Maj. Thomas W. Blackburn, Air Corps.

Capt. Marshall E. Darby, Ordnance Department.

Capt. James R. Manees, Infantry.

Capt. Joseph I. Greene, Infantry.

Capt. Charles T. Lanham, Infantry.

Capt. George G. Berry, Quartermaster Corps, N. G. U. S. (New York National Guard).

The following officers finished their tours in the National Guard Bureau during the year:

Col. Martyn H. Shute, Infantry.

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).

Maj. Henry W. Minton, Ordnance Department.

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

LEGISLATIVE AND LEGAL MATTERS

During the past fiscal year three important pieces of legislation were enacted which applied specifically to National Guard activities. In the General Appropriations Act for the fiscal year 1938 appeared for the first time a provision which allocated the sum of \$25,000 for

the payment of claims for damages to, or loss of private property incident to, camps of instruction, limiting the amount of each individual claim to a sum not exceeding \$500. The same total sum has been reappropriated for the ensuing fiscal year.

The act approved June 25, 1938, makes available the services of caretakers for the performance of clerical duties incidental to their employment, and provides further that caretakers may be used on duties other than those for which they are employed as caretakers, providing these additional duties do not interfere with their caretaker duties.

A third important piece of legislation is the act of April 4, 1938, amending the National Defense Act and removing the restriction against Regular Army officers on duty as instructors with the National Guard. The new act authorizes such officers to be detailed direct to the General Staff Corps from duty as instructors, a change in the law which will be of benefit both to the officers directly concerned and to the National Guard.

PERSONNEL OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

OFFICERS, ACTIVE NATIONAL GUARD

On June 30, 1937, there were 13,906 officers of the active National Guard, and on June 30, 1938, there were 14,236. During the year there were 1,518 promotions and 1,194 separations. Only 805 vacancies existed at the end of the fiscal year.

Table I shows the number of officers in the active National Guard.

TABLE I.—*Total commissioned strength of the active National Guard on June 30, 1938*

[illegible]

INACTIVE NATIONAL GUARD

Table IV shows the number of inactive National Guard officers.

TABLE IV.—*Commissioned strength of the inactive National Guard as of June 30, 1938*

Arms and services	Major gen- erals	Brig- adier gen- erals	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colo- nels	Ma- jors	Cap- tains	First lieu- ten- ants	Second lieu- ten- ants	Total
Adjutant General's Department.....						2		1	3
Air Corps.....							2	4	6
Cavalry.....					5	14	26	7	52
Chaplains.....							1		1
Coast Artillery.....					2	13	19	20	54
Engineers.....					1	7	10	10	28
Field Artillery.....				3	6	46	43	66	164
Infantry.....				10	10	71	102	104	297
Judge Advocate General's Depart- ment.....					1	3			4
Medical Department:									
Medical Corps.....					5	15	9		29
Dental Corps.....						2	2		4
Veterinary Corps.....					6	4	1		11
Ordnance Department.....							1		1
Quartermaster Corps.....						6	4	6	16
Signal Corps.....						2	3	3	8
Total.....				13	36	185	223	221	678

NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES

The appointment of enough National Guard enlisted men as officers of the National Guard of the United States to fill all war vacancies has been emphasized at the conference held with State authorities during the year. However, the increase in such commissions has been small.

Table V gives the numbers of officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men in the National Guard of the United States.

TABLE V.—*National Guard personnel holding commissions in the National Guard of the United States on June 30, 1938*

Arms and services	Major gen- erals	Brig- adier gen- erals	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colo- nels	Ma- jors	Cap- tains	First lieu- ten- ants	Second lieu- ten- ants	Total
OFFICERS ¹	17	87	259	566	1,309	4,595	3,716	3,725	14,274
WARRANT OFFICERS									
Infantry.....								1	1
ENLISTED MEN									
Adjutant General's Department.....								6	6
Air Corps.....								2	2
Cavalry.....							7	129	136
Chemical Warfare Service.....								1	1
Coast Artillery.....						1	2	59	62
Engineers.....								12	12
Field Artillery.....							4	122	126
Finance Department.....							1	7	8
Infantry.....						3	15	906	924
Medical Department:									
Medical Corps.....							1		1
Dental Corps.....							4		4
Medical Administrative Corps.....							4	45	49
Ordnance Department.....								5	5
Quartermaster Corps.....							2	58	60
Sanitary Corps.....								1	1
Signal Corps.....							1	5	6
Total.....						4	41	1,359	1,404
Grand total.....	17	87	259	566	1,309	4,599	3,757	5,084	15,678

¹ See table I. The slight discrepancies in the 2 tables are due to the lag between dates of appointment and acceptance of appointment.

The necessity for increasing the number of warrant officers and enlisted men thus commissioned from a total of 1,404 to about 11,800, in order to meet present mobilization plans, is well recognized. Continued and redoubled emphasis is being placed upon this development.

NATIONAL GUARD REGISTER

No funds were provided in 1939 appropriations for publishing a new edition of the Official National Guard Register. The edition of 1936 needs revision badly. There have been several thousand changes in data which should be incorporated. Funds should be included in the 1940 appropriations for an edition as of October 1, 1939. An up-to-date official list of officers is highly necessary to all concerned with National Guard personnel, training, and fiscal matters.

ORGANIZATION

The growth of the National Guard through Congressional appropriation for new increments was covered in the introduction to this report. The third increment, like the first two, will be used to activate National Guard units with high priorities in the program. I wish to reiterate at this point the desirability of appropriations for the fourth increment to make the strength of the National Guard what it should be if it is to accomplish with full efficiency and rapidity what is expected of it in case of war.

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

TABLE VI.—*National Guard divisions—infantry and cavalry units Federally recognized to June 30, 1938*

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 ¹	8,541	1	7	78	36	8	3	6	9	148	101.3
Twenty-seventh ¹	8,667	1	7	78	35	8	3	10	9	151	103.4
Twenty-eighth ¹	8,820	1	7	78	36	8	3	9	9	151	103.4
Twenty-ninth.....	8,218	1	6	78	35	8	3	6	5	142	97.2
Thirtieth ¹	8,257	1	7	78	35	8	3	6	9	147	100.6
Thirty-first ¹	8,284	1	7	78	36	8	3	5	9	147	100.6
Thirty-second.....	8,198	1	7	78	35	5	3	7	6	142	97.2
Thirty-third.....	8,511	1	7	78	35	8	3	5	9	146	100.0
Thirty-fourth.....	8,014	1	5	78	35	8	3	4	6	140	95.8
Thirty-fifth.....	8,162	1	6	78	35	8	3	6	7	144	98.6
Thirty-sixth.....	7,957	1	6	78	35	8	3	5	9	145	99.3
Thirty-seventh ¹	8,546	1	7	78	35	8	3	10	9	151	103.4
Thirty-eighth ¹	8,307	1	7	78	35	8	3	6	9	147	100.6
Fortieth.....	7,476	1	6	78	35	4	3	2	6	135	92.4
Forty-first.....	7,950	1	5	78	35	8	3	4	5	139	95.2
Forty-third.....	8,361	1	6	78	35	8	3	8	6	145	99.3
Forty-fourth.....	8,299	1	6	78	35	8	3	5	7	143	97.9
Forty-fifth ¹	8,244	1	7	78	35	8	3	6	9	147	100.6
Total.....	148,812	18	116	1,404	633	137	54	110	138	2,610	99.3

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 peacetime training or prior to the withdrawal of the authority for organizing ammunition trains in peacetime.

TABLE VI.—*National Guard divisions—infantry and cavalry units Federally recognized to June 30, 1938—Continued*

CAVALRY DIVISIONS

Authorized number of units, by branch, in each cavalry division: 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 5; armored car troop 1; quartermaster squadron 5; total 67]

Division	Strength	Special troops	Cavalry	Field artillery	Engineers	Armored car troop	Medical squadron	Quartermaster squadron	Total	Percent complete
Twenty-first ²	3,063	-----	48	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	48	71.6
Twenty-second	2,561	-----	42	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	42	62.6
Twenty-third	2,750	-----	38	5	5	-----	-----	-----	48	71.6
Twenty-fourth ³	3,143	1	40	11	-----	-----	-----	-----	52	77.6
Total	11,517	1	168	16	5	-----	-----	-----	190	70.8

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

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

TABLE VII.—*Allotted and actual strength of the National Guard, June 30, 1938*

	Allotted strength, June 30, 1938				Actual strength, June 30, 1938				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.....	348	5	4,092	4,445	326	5	4,029	4,360	-85
Maine.....	191	3	2,381	2,575	186	3	2,403	2,592	+17
Massachusetts.....	720	11	9,026	9,757	665	10	9,174	9,849	+92
New Hampshire.....	120	2	1,393	1,515	94	2	1,359	1,455	-60
Rhode Island.....	171	3	1,963	2,137	168	3	1,923	2,094	-43
Vermont.....	93	1	1,235	1,329	91	1	1,215	1,307	-22
SECOND CORPS AREA									
Delaware.....	67	1	869	937	65	1	837	903	-34
New Jersey.....	480	7	5,530	6,017	444	6	5,462	5,912	-105
New York.....	1,499	22	19,500	21,021	1,430	21	19,335	20,786	-235
Puerto Rico.....	105	1	1,489	1,595	102	1	1,508	1,611	+16
THIRD CORPS AREA									
District of Columbia.....	100	1	1,303	1,404	92	1	1,309	1,402	-2
Maryland.....	279	4	3,249	3,532	257	4	3,209	3,470	-62
Pennsylvania.....	902	13	11,145	12,060	856	13	11,173	12,042	-18
Virginia.....	285	4	3,775	4,064	274	4	3,690	3,968	-96
FOURTH CORPS AREA									
Alabama.....	237	2	2,674	2,913	226	2	2,637	2,865	-48
Florida.....	188	3	2,380	2,571	182	2	2,385	2,569	-2
Georgia.....	265	3	3,451	3,719	255	3	3,418	3,676	-43
Louisiana.....	148	2	1,945	2,095	144	2	1,888	2,034	-61
Mississippi.....	179	3	2,130	2,312	170	3	2,074	2,247	-65
North Carolina.....	278	5	3,287	3,570	264	5	3,267	3,536	-34
South Carolina.....	175	2	2,192	2,369	165	2	2,182	2,349	-20
Tennessee.....	226	3	2,404	2,633	204	3	2,368	2,575	-58
FIFTH CORPS AREA									
Indiana.....	391	6	4,562	4,959	367	6	4,517	4,890	-69
Kentucky.....	232	3	2,743	2,978	220	3	2,738	2,961	-17
Ohio.....	735	10	8,976	9,721	702	10	8,823	9,535	-186
West Virginia.....	130	2	1,868	2,000	129	2	1,835	1,966	-34

TABLE VII.—*Allotted and actual strength of the National Guard, June 30, 1938—*
Continued

	Allotted strength, June 30, 1938				Actual strength, June 30, 1938				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	
SIXTH CORPS AREA									
Illinois.....	771	12	9,559	10,342	724	11	9,836	10,571	+229
Michigan.....	390	5	4,603	4,998	357	5	4,678	5,040	+42
Wisconsin.....	381	6	4,635	5,022	372	5	4,639	5,016	-6
SEVENTH CORPS AREA									
Arkansas.....	213	3	2,543	2,759	198	3	2,496	2,697	-62
Iowa.....	287	4	3,624	3,915	281	4	3,517	3,802	-113
Kansas.....	263	4	3,083	3,350	252	4	3,005	3,261	-89
Minnesota.....	387	5	4,779	5,171	370	5	4,793	5,168	-3
Missouri.....	344	5	4,306	4,655	323	5	4,160	4,488	-67
Nebraska.....	129	2	1,685	1,816	126	2	1,656	1,784	-32
North Dakota.....	97	1	1,258	1,356	93	1	1,247	1,341	-15
South Dakota.....	115	2	1,297	1,414	108	2	1,276	1,386	-28
EIGHTH CORPS AREA									
Arizona.....	87	1	1,234	1,322	84	1	1,212	1,297	-25
Colorado.....	179	2	1,898	2,079	167	2	1,807	1,976	-103
New Mexico.....	80	2	959	1,041	76	1	902	979	-162
Oklahoma.....	416	6	4,944	5,366	405	6	4,909	5,320	-46
Texas.....	718	11	8,611	9,340	683	11	8,335	9,029	-311
NINTH CORPS AREA									
California.....	568	7	6,934	7,509	526	7	6,923	7,456	-53
Idaho.....	120	2	1,380	1,502	116	2	1,375	1,493	-9
Montana.....	87	1	1,202	1,290	80	1	1,196	1,277	-13
Nevada.....	18		290	308	20		255	275	-33
Oregon.....	261	4	3,339	3,604	253	3	3,335	3,591	-13
Utah.....	146	2	1,372	1,520	141	2	1,343	1,486	-34
Washington.....	261	3	2,765	3,029	241	3	2,713	2,957	-72
Wyoming.....	59	1	653	713	54	1	649	704	-9
HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT									
Territory of Hawaii.....	122	2	1,819	1,943	108	2	1,730	1,840	-103
Total.....	15,043	215	184,334	199,592	14,236	207	182,745	197,188	-2,404

TRAINING

GENERAL

The state of training of the National Guard is good. Field Inspection Boards are now submitting more complete reports than formerly and a clear picture of training can now be obtained. There is, of course, a variation between States and even between organizations within States. I feel, however, that the following report from an inspection board applies to all but a very few organizations of the National Guard:

The present training and combat efficiency of this regiment, as demonstrated by its field training and other activities at camp, is such as to warrant the belief that, in the event of mobilization, this regiment could take over its war assignment, absorb sufficient recruits to bring it to war strength, and perform, within a reasonable time in a creditable manner, any war mission which might normally be assigned.

It is believed that National Guard officers as well as many officers of the Regular Army are more and more appreciating the importance

of the mission of the National Guard on mobilization. National Guard commanders are holding their subordinates to a stricter accountability for the instruction and preparation of their commands. Cooperation by the Regular Army in the training of the National Guard is evidenced by the assignment of a high type of instructor, approaching their tasks with proper qualifications and with interest and enthusiasm.

There has also been a general improvement in the planning of training. Better training programs and schedules are being published and followed in armory and field training both.

Emphasis continues to be placed on military education through the mediums of schools and Army Extension Courses. Enrollment in the junior Extension Courses is large, but on the other hand, many officers of higher rank still do not take advantage of this valuable means of advancing their military attainments.

It is gratifying to report improvement in the operation of convoys. This is due to the experience that organizations have gained and to the fact that specific organizational motor equipment is now assigned throughout the year.

The use of command post exercises, especially in field training, has been strongly stressed; and there has been a decided improvement in their use and application to the training of commanders and staffs down to include battalions. There is always a tendency to restrict these exercises to the training of higher headquarters only, and to make them too complicated. Many battalions still do not use this important form of training. It has been noted that the most successful field exercises were preceded by proper command post exercises.

There has been a general improvement in communication training, due in part to the issue of additional modern communication equipment. Sufficient field wire is now furnished for training purposes to include command post exercises and field exercise, provided the wire is used to good advantage. There is a shortage of trained radio operators, a situation that organizations should make every endeavor to correct. The National Guard has been handicapped somewhat by a lack of suitable air-ground communication equipment; however, there has been improvement in the use of present equipment.

Most of the National Guard troops in the Seventh and Ninth Corps Areas participated in the Fourth Army maneuver. They performed creditably and to their great advantage.

The completion, during the year, of a large number of new and adequate armories has resulted in better armory training and in better care and protection of property. Armory inspection reports, however, still indicate a large number of inadequate and unsafe armories, a deficiency the correction of which rests with the States concerned.

The field training of many troops has been carried out with unsatisfactory training facilities. This has resulted largely from the unwillingness of State authorities, in some cases, to have their troops go out of their own States in order to utilize better training facilities, and from the tendency to crowd too many troops at a time into camps with limited facilities. I have directed the National Guard Bureau to continue the policy of seeking the cooperation of the States in correcting these conditions, and of encouraging and assisting States in acquiring new field training areas where they are needed.

TABLE VIII.—Consolidated annual armory inspection report, National Guard, 1938

	Administration and supply											Armories and facilities												
	1			2			3	4			5	6			7		8		9		10		11	
	Strength of units at date of inspection			Number actually present at inspection			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	Number of armories owned by—			Number of armories in which facilities for training are—	Number of armories in which facilities for indoor range practice are—	Number of armories for which adequate storage and fire protection for United States property are—	Number of garages and hangars	Number of stables with accommodations					
Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Officers		Warrant officers	Enlisted men	State, county, or city		Organization	Private parties	Adequate						Inadequate	Equipped	Not equipped	Provided	Not provided	Adequate	Inadequate	Adequate	Inadequate
FIRST CORPS AREA																								
Connecticut.....	332	5	4,016	331	5	3,748	2	297	5	3,274	946	41	-----	-----	39	2	39	2	37	4	19	1	5	-----
Maine.....	182	3	2,348	179	3	2,259	12	181	3	1,907	515	27	-----	14	31	10	32	9	28	13	18	1	-----	-----
Massachusetts.....	663	10	9,058	643	10	8,805	13	643	10	6,673	2,276	85	-----	1	82	4	83	3	76	10	29	9	2	-----
New Hampshire.....	87	2	1,169	83	2	1,106	1	86	2	965	279	11	-----	-----	10	1	11	-----	10	1	12	-----	-----	-----
Rhode Island.....	168	3	1,873	165	3	1,812	4	160	2	1,570	481	17	-----	1	18	-----	18	-----	17	1	6	-----	-----	-----
Vermont.....	91	1	1,200	86	1	1,131	51	86	1	953	358	18	-----	-----	18	-----	17	1	18	-----	3	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	1,523	24	19,664	1,487	24	18,861	83	1,453	23	15,342	4,855	199	-----	16	198	17	200	15	186	29	87	11	7	-----
SECOND CORPS AREA																								
Delaware.....	64	1	805	61	1	786	12	63	1	704	188	8	-----	1	7	2	8	1	7	2	-----	-----	-----	-----
New Jersey.....	431	7	5,278	420	7	5,125	-----	411	7	4,506	1,911	33	1	-----	33	1	28	6	32	2	18	2	2	-----
New York.....	1,418	21	18,600	1,392	21	17,835	7	1,399	21	16,733	5,069	74	1	4	77	2	72	7	73	6	29	-----	9	-----
Puerto Rico.....	100	1	1,487	96	1	1,435	-----	99	1	1,378	383	3	-----	15	18	-----	18	-----	17	1	3	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	2,013	30	26,170	1,969	30	25,181	19	1,972	30	23,321	7,551	118	2	20	135	5	126	14	129	11	50	2	11	-----

THIRD CORPS AREA																						
District of Columbia	92	1	1,229	90	1	1,170	11	90	1	979	463	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
Maryland	253	4	3,141	248	3	3,081	17	249	4	2,574	915	25		24	1	24	1	23	2	3		
Pennsylvania	849	12	10,851	814	11	10,413	25	833	13	9,151	2,923	87	1	15	77	26	72	31	78	25	22	15
Virginia	278	4	3,738	272	4	3,411	30	262	4	3,063	826	25		10	20	15	31	4	29	6	7	
Total	1,472	21	18,959	1,424	19	18,075	83	1,434	22	15,767	5,127	139	1	26	122	44	128	38	131	35	33	15
FOURTH CORPS AREA																						
Alabama	227	2	2,606	210	2	2,393	92	205	2	2,203	750	29	1	5	29	6	17	18	22	13	7	10
Florida	182	2	2,744	173	2	2,155	21	162	2	1,965	864	25		5	21	9	19	11	23	7	11	
Georgia	256	3	3,355	240	3	3,196	9	247	3	2,820	1,212	12	14	24	41	9	34	16	46	4	6	4
Louisiana	140	2	1,847	125	2	1,706	1	133	2	1,569	600	6	1	14	20	1	21		18	3	3	4
Mississippi	169	3	2,073	163	3	1,897	26	159	3	1,752	536	22	2	15	34	5	19	20	32	7	15	
North Carolina	267	5	3,226	264	5	3,094	20	230	5	2,696	1,000	33		20	45	8	29	24	45	8	35	4
South Carolina	161	2	2,129	154	1	2,016	24	159	2	1,236	589	32	5	2	36	3	24	15	35	4	11	
Tennessee	65	1	1,084	65	1	1,002		64	1	953	392	3		8	8	3	10	1	8	3		
Total	1,467	20	19,064	1,394	19	17,459	193	1,359	20	15,194	5,943	162	23	93	234	44	173	105	229	49	88	10
FIFTH CORPS AREA																						
Indiana	365	6	4,513	342	6	3,843	26	353	6	3,280	1,350	57		4	57	4	43	18	53	8	22	4
Kentucky	221	3	2,697	198	3	2,384	61	192	3	2,131	845	26	1	18	33	12	25	20	31	14	4	5
Ohio	694	10	8,790	668	10	7,751	57	649	10	6,637	2,926	80	1	43	107	17	88	36	76	48	16	19
West Virginia	121	2	1,914	113	2	1,631	28	103	2	1,429	503	1		21	20	2	20	2	20	2	3	
Total	1,401	21	17,914	1,321	21	15,609	172	1,297	21	13,477	5,624	164	2	86	217	35	176	76	180	72	45	28
SIXTH CORPS AREA																						
Illinois	726	11	9,442	685	11	8,552	149	699	11	7,636	3,022	33		38	41	30	48	23	56	15	32	14
Michigan	350	5	4,537	329	5	4,021	30	339	5	3,301	1,503	38	2	9	43	6	33	16	40	9	15	3
Wisconsin	369	6	4,582	335	6	4,259	24	328	6	3,895	1,530	48	13	24	78	7	58	27	65	20	27	1
Total	1,445	22	18,561	1,349	22	16,832	203	1,366	22	14,832	6,055	119	15	71	162	43	139	66	161	44	74	18
SEVENTH CORPS AREA																						
Arkansas	199	3	2,495	184	3	2,400	43	187	3	2,261	1,096	28		13	33	8	20	21	25	16	8	4
Iowa	280	4	3,500	256	4	3,183	40	264	4	2,876	1,096	15	7	36	57	1	55	3	53	5	7	4
Kansas	254	4	2,991	246	4	2,843	9	243	4	2,445	1,042	8		45	41	12	35	18	51	2	16	16
Minnesota	364	5	4,700	356	5	4,487	19	347	5	4,078	1,198	50	1	2	53		51	2	46	7	13	
Missouri	317	5	4,176	288	4	3,696	11	292	5	3,362	1,482	8		46	39	15	40	14	47	7	18	5
Nebraska	124	2	1,644	118	2	1,548	84	122	2	1,410	542	9		23	23	9	21	11	23	9	5	1
North Dakota	93	1	1,231	87	1	1,113	34	68	1	1,031	421	14	2	4	20		11	9	20		5	
South Dakota	103	2	1,273	96	2	1,168	42	94	2	1,060	462	18		7	19	6	15	10	15	10	9	3
Total	1,734	26	22,010	1,631	25	20,438	282	1,617	26	18,523	7,339	150	10	176	285	51	248	88	280	56	81	17

TABLE VIII.—Consolidated annual armory inspection report, National Guard, 1938—Continued

	Administration and supply											Armories and facilities												
	1			2			3	4			5	6			7		8		9		10		11	
	Strength of units at date of inspection			Number actually present at inspection			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	Number of armories owned by—			Number of armories in which facilities for training are—	Number of armories in which facilities for indoor range practice are—	Number of armories for which adequate storage and fire protection for United States property are—	Number of garages and hangars	Number of stables with accommodations					
	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men		Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men		State, county, or city	Organization	Private parties						Adequate	Inadequate	Equipped	Not equipped	Provided	Not provided	Adequate	Inadequate	Adequate	Inadequate
EIGHTH CORPS AREA																								
Arizona.....	83	1	1, 199	80	1	1, 077	7	83	1	929	450	18	----	4	20	2	19	3	22	-----	2	-----	-----	-----
Colorado.....	164	2	1, 826	152	2	1, 664	112	155	2	1, 492	729	35	----	2	32	5	31	6	25	12	11	2	-----	-----
New Mexico.....	77	1	895	75	1	829	25	72	1	659	260	12	----	-----	9	3	10	2	11	1	2	-----	7	-----
Oklahoma.....	402	6	4, 795	374	6	4, 392	79	378	5	3, 917	1, 715	79	1	11	83	8	75	16	71	20	68	8	-----	-----
Texas.....	683	11	8, 253	641	11	7, 930	115	640	11	7, 130	3, 037	13	----	119	115	17	89	43	116	16	18	14	13	-----
Total.....	1, 409	21	16, 968	1, 322	21	15, 892	338	1, 328	20	14, 127	6, 191	157	1	136	259	35	224	70	245	49	101	24	20	-----
NINTH CORPS AREA																								
California.....	537	7	6, 877	505	7	6, 430	299	524	6	6, 013	2, 690	34	----	28	59	3	55	7	60	2	21	3	-----	-----
Idaho.....	116	2	1, 344	109	2	1, 199	1	114	2	1, 039	526	7	----	18	22	3	22	3	15	10	7	-----	8	-----
Montana.....	78	1	1, 161	69	1	1, 002	42	71	1	955	297	9	----	9	13	5	18	-----	14	4	2	-----	-----	-----
Nevada.....	18	----	260	18	----	220	4	16	----	207	128	4	1	----	5	-----	5	-----	4	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
Oregon.....	244	3	3, 305	234	3	3, 049	59	234	3	2, 702	1, 331	31	----	12	36	7	35	8	27	16	-----	-----	-----	-----

Utah.....	139	2	1,340	133	2	1,186	1	151	2	977	365	20	---	3	20	3	7	16	18	5	14	---	---
Washington.....	239	3	2,672	230	3	2,468	17	234	3	2,187	1,006	21	---	8	26	3	26	3	13	16	3	1	---
Wyoming.....	56	1	622	45	1	558	23	53	1	460	150	10	---	6	16	---	16	---	15	1	2	---	---
Total.....	1,427	19	17,581	1,343	19	16,112	446	1,397	18	14,540	6,493	136	1	84	197	24	184	37	166	55	49	4	18
HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT																							
Hawaii.....	107	2	1,628	103	2	1,500	2	97	2	1,247	444	7	---	4	9	2	6	5	8	3	4	2	---
Grand total.....	13,998	206	178,519	13,343	202	165,959	1,821	13,320	204	146,370	55,622	1,351	55	712	1,818	300	1,604	514	1,715	403	612	129	139

TABLE IX.—Consolidated annual field inspection report, National Guard, 1937

	1				2				3			4	5	6		7	
	Present at camp including attached medical				Absent from camp including attached medical				Number joined since last camp			En-listed men with less than 2 months' service	Re-serve officers attending camp	Inactive National Guard attending camp		Personnel not protected against—	
	Officers	War-rant officers	En-listed men	Aggre-gate	Officers	War-rant officers	En-listed men	Aggre-gate	Officers	War-rant officers	En-listed men			Officers	Enlisted men	Typhoid	Smallpox
FIRST CORPS AREA																	
Connecticut.....	323	5	3,784	4,112	10		236	246	33		1,115	184	69	1		906	975
Maine.....	187	3	2,286	2,476			122	122	10		646	109	46	3		699	651
Massachusetts.....	652	10	8,505	9,167	8		458	466	33		2,467	100	16	2	2	263	248
New Hampshire.....	89	2	1,123	1,214	1		61	62	17	1	295	65	7	1		242	241
Rhode Island.....	165	3	1,860	2,028	3		72	75	4		660	49	6	1		175	102
Vermont.....	85	1	1,064	1,150	3		146	149	5		415	106				243	191
Total.....	1,501	24	18,622	20,147	25		1,095	1,120	102	1	5,598	613	144	8	2	2,528	2,408
SECOND CORPS AREA																	
Delaware.....	63	1	778	842	1		48	49	6		218	83				204	209
New Jersey.....	424	6	4,992	5,422	6		209	215	63		1,841	680	2	2		700	653
New York.....	1,423	20	17,904	19,347	28		1,017	1,045	128		5,619	42	7	9		62	58
Puerto Rico.....	102	1	1,475	1,578			26	26	11		486	75				112	264
Total.....	2,012	28	25,149	27,189	35		1,300	1,335	208		8,164	880	9	11		1,078	1,184
THIRD CORPS AREA																	
District of Columbia.....	94	1	1,088	1,183			201	201	8		503	163				31	10
Maryland.....	251	4	2,863	3,118	15		404	419	7	1	791	298	4			106	75
Pennsylvania.....	842	12	10,411	11,265	18	1	621	640	51	2	2,862	907	25	3		361	304
Virginia.....	266	4	3,509	3,779	13		181	194	22	1	1,249	403		1		205	194
Total.....	1,453	21	17,871	19,345	46	1	1,407	1,454	88	4	5,405	1,771	29	4		703	583
FOURTH CORPS AREA																	
Alabama.....	218	2	2,368	2,588	13		269	282	13		965	300	1		5	111	103
Florida.....	164	2	2,329	2,495	4		89	93	27	1	1,045	404	1	1		72	72
Georgia.....	247	3	3,177	3,427	11		249	260	13		1,507	380	6			150	54

Louisiana.....	138	2	1,764	1,904	10	185	195	19	664	234	4	2	109	120
Mississippi.....	149	3	1,906	2,058	17	232	249	9	750	60	5	2	42	65
North Carolina.....	260	5	2,939	3,204	8	242	250	14	1,144	18	4	5	146	114
South Carolina.....	158	2	1,998	2,158	1	96	97	15	810	223	4	28	24	24
Tennessee.....	206	3	2,113	2,322	8	165	173	14	817	153	1	7	90	77
Total.....	1,540	22	18,594	20,156	72	1,527	1,599	124	7,702	1,772	26	15	748	629
FIFTH CORPS AREA														
Indiana.....	354	6	3,868	4,228	16	673	689	49	1,609	562			1	
Kentucky.....	214	3	2,245	2,462	7	457	464	12	718	165				
Ohio.....	685	10	7,415	8,110	37	1,291	1,328	49	2,647	897	1	2		
West Virginia.....	122	2	1,583	1,707	10	265	275	13	602	98				
Total.....	1,375	21	15,111	16,507	70	2,686	2,756	123	5,576	1,722		1	3	
SIXTH CORPS AREA														
Illinois.....	692	12	8,101	8,805	18	1,067	1,085	63	3,030	83	74	3	278	286
Michigan.....	327	5	3,929	4,261	16	519	535	25	1,407	663	49	3	974	944
Wisconsin.....	330	6	4,134	4,470	15	421	436	22	1,736	489	76	7	862	828
Total.....	1,349	23	16,164	17,536	49	2,007	2,056	110	6,173	1,235	199	13	2,114	2,058
SEVENTH CORPS AREA														
Arkansas.....	200	3	2,496	2,699	13	67	80	31	1,218	143		1		
Iowa.....	285	3	3,127	3,415	3	433	437	25	1,184	144				
Kansas.....	255	4	2,752	3,011	2	284	286	5	1,072	16				
Minnesota.....	357	4	4,019	4,380	7	668	676	18	1,444	155	139		4	3
Missouri.....	310	5	3,819	4,134	9	452	461	20	1,794	404	157	1		17
Nebraska.....	126	2	1,520	1,648	1	141	142	4	649	115	39			
North Dakota.....	80	1	941	1,022	7	237	244	17	599	154	24		41	38
South Dakota.....	107	2	1,145	1,254	3	74	77	8	550	124	18			
Total.....	1,720	24	19,819	21,563	45	2,356	2,403	128	8,510	1,255	377	2	45	58
EIGHTH CORPS AREA														
Arizona.....	74	1	1,122	1,197	9	105	114		484	246			2	
Colorado.....	156	2	1,458	1,616	10	370	380	23	901	122		4		
New Mexico.....	75	1	887	963	2	41	43	12	334	143		4		
Oklahoma.....	400	6	4,536	4,942	10	335	345	46	1,712	279		5		
Texas.....	655	11	7,964	8,630	43	651	694	85	3,813	1,293		6		
Total.....	1,360	21	15,967	17,348	74	1,502	1,576	166	7,244	2,083		19	2	

TABLE IX.—Consolidated annual field inspection report, National Guard, 1937—Continued

	1				2				3			4	5	6		7	
	Present at camp including attached medical				Absent from camp including attached medical				Number joined since last camp			En-listed men with less than 2 months' service	Re-serve officers attending camp	Inactive National Guard attending camp		Personnel not protected against—	
	Officers	War-rant officers	En-listed men	Aggre-gate	Officers	War-rant officers	En-listed men	Aggre-gate	Officers	War-rant officers	En-listed men			Officers	Enlisted men	Typhoid	Smallpox
NINTH CORPS AREA																	
California.....	501	7	6, 131	6, 639	29	-----	604	633	61	1	3, 071	337	177	6	19	192	192
Idaho.....	112	2	1, 160	1, 274	7	-----	151	158	7	-----	546	129	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Montana.....	76	1	1, 123	1, 200	6	-----	88	94	2	-----	458	146	25	-----	18	71	101
Nevada.....	14	-----	129	143	1	-----	72	73	1	-----	82	11	8	-----	-----	8	4
Oregon.....	240	4	3, 108	3, 352	4	-----	121	125	31	1	1, 508	512	-----	-----	4	-----	-----
Utah.....	134	2	1, 124	1, 260	7	-----	211	218	18	-----	492	45	29	-----	-----	-----	-----
Washington.....	233	3	2, 625	2, 861	8	-----	100	108	30	1	1, 166	479	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Wyoming.....	54	1	522	577	2	-----	116	118	5	-----	236	48	-----	1	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	1, 364	20	15, 922	17, 306	64	-----	1, 463	1, 527	155	3	7, 559	1, 707	239	7	41	271	297
HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT																	
Hawaii.....	89	1	1, 266	1, 356	15	-----	355	370	15	-----	409	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Grand total.....	13, 763	205	164, 485	178, 453	495	3	15, 698	16, 196	1, 219	21	62, 340	13, 038	1, 023	80	73	7, 487	7, 214

NOTE.—Fifth and Eighth Corps Areas, Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming, and Hawaii, not included in totals under columns 5 and 7.

SMALL WEAPONS TRAINING

During the year a new weapons training directive, Training Circular No. 3, National Guard Bureau, 1938, was issued, publishing the details relative to marksmanship training in the National Guard. Training Circular No. 13, National Guard Bureau, 1937, intended as a guide, aid, and stimulus to the National Guard in the conduct of fire-unit training and exercises in the technique of fire of machine-gun and howitzer company weapons, was also published. During the year revisions of various Basic Field Manuals of the basic weapons series also appeared. Study and application of these documents is raising the general standard of weapons training in the National Guard.

The situation with respect to target ranges remains unsatisfactory. It has been the policy to encourage all units to complete qualification firing, whenever possible, during the armory training period. This leaves the limited time available during the field training period free for other essential training that cannot be conducted at home stations. However, approximately one-half the units required to fire the rifle, automatic rifle, and pistol marksmanship courses have no small-arms ranges at or near their home stations. This lack can be attributed, in part, to the failure of some States to cooperate with the National Guard Bureau in the plan for constructing regional type ranges. The units which do not have such facilities must of necessity fire known-distance courses at field training camps. During an Army maneuver year, they must in general forego qualification firing with rifle, automatic rifle, and pistol.

The National Guard Bureau will continue to exert every effort to improve the range situation within the limitations of funds and of the cooperation which it is possible to obtain from the States. Some ranges, temporarily abandoned because they are unsafe for caliber .30 M1 ammunition, are again in use since the supply of the model 1906 cartridge has been resumed. Provision of this special type of ammunition to the National Guard is only an expedient, however, and not a solution to the problem of providing suitable and adequate facilities.

The lack of suitable facilities at some field training camps for the conduct of musketry field firing, and for exercises in the technique of fire of machine-gun and howitzer company weapons, continues to impede further progress in this essential training. Likewise, anti-aircraft training (except that of antiaircraft organizations) is greatly handicapped by inadequacy of range facilities and by lack of time.

The interest of the National Guard in weapons training, as evidenced by the response to the various competitions conducted during the year, is noteworthy. This is particularly true of the William Randolph Hearst Musketry Competition, which has stimulated interest in fire-unit training to a marked degree. The Chief of the National Guard Bureau's Indoor Rifle Matches, conducted by the National Rifle Association, attracted a large entry list and resulted in some high scores. The Pershing trophies, awarded to the regiments attaining the highest standing in annual qualification firing in the Infantry and Cavalry respectively, were won by the same regiments as last year. This was the third year of competition for these trophies. Forty-four National Guard teams attended the National Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, in August and September 1937. The training and experience received in this way are of great value to the National Guard.

In general, percentages of qualifications and scores attained were slightly lower than for the 1936 target practice season. The average score of National Guard teams in the National Matches, likewise, was slightly below the 1936 level. I feel certain, however, that these results in no way indicate a falling off of general interest or proficiency in the use of arms.

COAST ARTILLERY TARGET PRACTICE

During the target practice season for 1937, 120 of the 167 organized firing batteries, including searchlight batteries, fired service practices, and 26 participated in maneuvers or conducted tactical exercises on terrain where practices could not be held. Of the other 21 batteries, 20 were prevented by bad weather from holding practices, and one searchlight battery could not conduct a practice because of lack of material.

The 120 batteries which conducted prescribed practices in 1937 were classified as follows: 33 excellent, 25 very good, 24 good, 21 fair, and 17 unclassified. Six of the unclassified batteries fired at land targets using Field Artillery methods, and could not be rated under the Coast Artillery scoring system.

Antiaircraft batteries are still greatly handicapped by lack of some essential items of equipment. Recent appropriations, however, will enable all essential items to be placed in procurement.

FIELD ARTILLERY SERVICE PRACTICE

Forty-five regiments and two separate battalions fired 6,587 problems of which 4,448 were fired with 37-mm subcaliber ammunition and 2,139 with service ammunition. This is 300 more with service ammunition than in the preceding year, with the same ammunition allowance per regiment. Fourteen regiments and one separate battalion, which participated in the Fourth Army Maneuvers, did not hold a practice or held only an abbreviated practice.

Practices were generally better planned than heretofore. More regiments conducted transfers of fire and more fired with airplane observation. There was more outdoor training and firing with 37-mm ammunition during the past armory season, with greater variety of problems.

A major deficiency is the lack of trained radio operators. In some instances, also, battery executives are inadequately trained, and a requisite proficiency in problem critiques is not attained. There was improvement noted in the use of airplane photographs in the preparation of fire but in this regard much remains to be accomplished.

Some organizations continue to use ranges too small or otherwise unsuitable for satisfactory practices. I have directed that the National Guard Bureau continue its efforts toward remedying these conditions through the use of the best available facilities and through preventing concentration of too many units at any camp at any one time for training.

The decided advance in Field Artillery training during the past few years has been possible only through the fact that National Guard units often devote many hours to this training over and above what is required by regulations.

MILITARY EDUCATION

There has been steady progress in the military education of National Guard personnel at the various Army service schools. The value of service school attendance by no means lies wholly in the improved military efficiency of the students. Of even greater importance is the qualification of returning graduates to act as instructors for their organizations.

The authorities of most States now realize the real advantages gained from service school attendance. Some States, however, still cannot fill their quotas with candidates qualified by completing prerequisite extension courses.

The following table shows the attendance at the service schools during the fiscal year 1938:

TABLE X.—Attendance at service schools

School	Officers	Enlisted men	School	Officers	Enlisted men
Infantry School.....	121	24	Quartermaster Corps (tactical).....	16	-----
Cavalry School.....	15	15	Air Corps Technical School.....	4	13
Field Artillery School.....	64	16	Air Corps Flying School (pilot training).....	9	-----
Coast Artillery School.....	15	11	Command and General Staff School.....	17	-----
Engineer School.....	8	6	Army Veterinary School (forage inspection).....	5	-----
Ordnance Field Service.....	1	-----	Total.....	347	102
Medical Field Service.....	11	11			
Aviation Medicine School.....	2	-----			
Signal Corps School.....	11	6			
Chemical Warfare School.....	18	-----			
Quartermaster Corps School (motor transport).....	30	-----			

Three of the above courses for officers were begun during the past year; the Forage Inspection Course at the Army Veterinary School, to be repeated in 1939; the Air Corps Tactical Course, to be continued annually, beginning in the fiscal year 1939; and the Pilot Training Course at the Air Corps Training Center, Randolph Field, Tex., authorized for a limited number of second lieutenants, which is only a temporary expedient for increasing the number of rated pilots in certain observation squadrons.

Courses for enlisted men were initiated last year at the Signal Corps and Engineer Schools.

Supplementing the program for attendance at Army service schools, the Corps Area Abridged Command and Staff Courses for commanders and field and staff officers continued through its second year in the Second and Sixth Corps Areas with successful results. This excellent project will be extended to the other seven corps areas during the fiscal year 1939.

The attendance of 113 sergeant instructors at refresher courses at service schools marked the year's progress toward providing refresher courses to all sergeant instructors with more than 3 years to serve before retirement.

The National Guard as a whole now realizes fully the high value of the Army Extension Courses in furthering military education. The enrollment on March 31, 1938, was 11,950 officers and 18,240 enlisted men. I am of the opinion that the enrollment of officers should approach 100 percent. The restrictions on enrollment of National Guard enlisted men imposed by War Department instructions are

sound. A mass enrollment of enlisted men, sometimes on a competitive basis between organizations, is to be discouraged.

Forty-six National Guard officers, representing State staffs of 32 States, participated in the annual conferences of the Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee on plans for the operation of the selective service.

Twenty-five enlisted men of the National Guard were admitted to the United States Military Academy during the year. In the graduating class of 1937, numbering 299, there were 18 former members of the National Guard. These young men stood well above the average; 9 of the 18 were among the top one-third of the class.

REGULAR ARMY PERSONNEL ON DUTY WITH THE NATIONAL GUARD

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

Infantry.....	179
Cavalry.....	37
Field Artillery.....	87
Coast Artillery.....	33
Corps of Engineers.....	20
Signal Corps.....	16
Air Corps.....	21
Quartermaster Corps.....	13
Medical Corps.....	20
Ordnance Department.....	1
Finance Department.....	1
Judge Advocate General's Department.....	1
Branch Immaterial.....	34
Total.....	463

One additional Engineer Corps instructor and one Medical Corps instructor were provided during the year thus making available one Engineer instructor for every Engineer regiment and squadron, and one Medical Corps instructor for every Medical regiment.

The number of instructors in Branch Immaterial was increased from 7 to 34 with a corresponding decrease in certain arms. This increase in Branch Immaterial officers permits the Chief of the National Guard Bureau to select the best available officers for duty as division instructors and for duty in the National Guard Bureau, irrespective of their arm or service.

There continues to be a serious shortage of instructors in certain States. Six divisional areas have no Quartermaster Corps instructors and three no Signal Corps instructors. Some newly organized Field Artillery units have no instructors, and there are other cases where more are necessary.

A survey of the past year shows that approximately 100 additional Regular Army officers are necessary to instruct the National Guard properly. This many more would give one instructor to each Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, and Coast Artillery regiment stationed in a single place, two to each such regiment moderately scattered, and three to each widely scattered regiment. It would also give an Engineer instructor to each State that has Engineer units and an instructor to each division headquarters, brigade headquarters, and

special troops. The Signal Corps, Quartermaster Corps, and Medical Corps would also have instructors in the ratio of one per divisional area plus a suitable number for corps units. I have advised the War Department of National Guard needs in this respect. As contemplated increases in Regular Army personnel become effective, it is most desirable that additional National Guard instructors be provided from time to time until there are 100 more than now.

An increase of 10 sergeant instructors has been provided during the past year. These have been allotted to corps areas for distribution to the States concerned. There is a need for many more.

AVIATION

National Guard Air Corps units again exceeded, this year, the required minimum of 40,000 hours of flight training.

At present there are eight National Guard Air Corps officers undergoing pilot training at the Air Corps Training Center.

The Chief of Air Corps has agreed to train five student officers in each of the classes beginning in October and March, fiscal year 1939, and five each in the July, October, and March classes thereafter. When facilities at the Training Center will permit, and funds become available, it is expected that this number will be increased to 10 per class.

SUPPLY

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

In seeking appropriations for arming and equipping the National Guard, the objective is "requirements for field service" rather than "minimum training requirements." The latter basis is not only susceptible of an interpretation which would keep arms and equipment far below ordinary service requirements, but diverts attention from the real purpose of the Guard which is first-line defense on M-Day.

The progress toward the larger objective is reflected in increased appropriations for procurement of those items needed to make the National Guard effective in a major emergency. The amount secured for this purpose in 1938 was \$12,360,519 as against \$10,034,915 for the previous year.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOWANCES

The total appropriation for the National Guard for the fiscal year 1938 was \$40,958,487. However, \$1,271,151 of this was placed in administrative reserve by Executive order. This amount included \$500,000 appropriated for the third increment discussed in the introduction of this report. Hence the third increment could not be initiated during the past fiscal year.

The Congressional appropriations were allotted to the various States, corps areas, and services, and are accounted for on the fiscal records of the National Guard Bureau as shown in appendix B.

TABLE XI.—*Statement of disbursements made by United States property and disbursing officers during the fiscal year 1938*

	National Guard	Promotion of rifle practice, 1938	Air Corps of the Army, 1938	Total
Alabama.....	\$180,905.83			\$180,905.83
Arizona.....	66,293.93			66,293.93
Arkansas.....	162,642.12			162,642.12
California.....	420,165.74			420,165.74
Colorado.....	70,326.25			70,326.25
Connecticut.....	258,615.92			258,615.92
Delaware.....	45,892.38			45,892.38
District of Columbia.....	57,556.58			57,556.58
Florida.....	144,558.82			144,558.82
Georgia.....	185,552.75			185,552.75
Hawaii.....	69,938.91	\$80		70,018.91
Idaho.....	129,372.53			129,372.53
Illinois.....	532,338.77			532,338.77
Indiana.....	264,610.75			264,610.75
Iowa.....	190,212.10			190,212.10
Kansas.....	163,087.53			163,087.53
Kentucky.....	156,246.49			156,246.49
Louisiana.....	121,200.16			121,200.16
Maine.....	143,904.21			143,904.21
Maryland.....	217,524.26			217,524.26
Massachusetts.....	524,956.36			524,956.36
Michigan.....	278,824.07			278,824.07
Minnesota.....	302,099.77			302,099.77
Mississippi.....	133,587.33			133,587.33
Missouri.....	228,725.62			228,725.62
Montana.....	95,503.30			95,503.30
Nebraska.....	74,083.94			74,083.94
Nevada.....	10,598.74			10,598.74
New Hampshire.....	67,348.69			67,348.69
New Jersey.....	343,501.88			343,501.88
New Mexico.....	71,174.29			71,174.29
New York.....	1,074,693.03			1,074,693.03
North Carolina.....	171,563.76			171,563.76
North Dakota.....	98,834.84			98,834.84
Ohio.....	530,128.33			530,128.33
Oklahoma.....	285,961.98			285,961.98
Oregon.....	241,745.11			241,745.11
Pennsylvania.....	692,414.92			692,414.92
Puerto Rico.....	136,505.55			136,505.55
Rhode Island.....	111,773.97			111,773.97
South Carolina.....	179,068.06			179,068.06
South Dakota.....	126,631.02			126,631.02
Tennessee.....	165,342.31		\$115.43	165,457.74
Texas.....	575,811.39			575,811.39
Utah.....	147,489.93			147,489.93
Vermont.....	76,641.67			76,641.67
Virginia.....	188,970.45			188,970.45
Washington.....	258,794.91			258,794.91
West Virginia.....	89,164.81			89,164.81
Wisconsin.....	242,361.25			242,361.25
Wyoming.....	60,296.41			60,296.41
Total.....	11,165,543.72	80	115.43	11,165,739.15

TABLE XII.—*Federal funds appropriated for the National Guard for the fiscal year 1938, as of Aug. 15, 1938*

Appropriations	Amount ap- propriated, fiscal year 1938	Administrative reserve	Total expended and obligated, fiscal year 1938	Net available balances, Aug. 15, 1938
National Guard.....	\$40,958,487.00	\$1,271,151.00	\$39,531,935.65	\$155,400.35
Salaries, National Guard Bureau (de- partmental).....	150,700.00		149,844.76	855.24
Grand total.....	41,109,187.00	1,271,151.00	39,681,780.41	156,255.59

PAY FOR ARMORY DRILLS

The actual expenditures for armory drill pay for the fiscal year 1938 cannot be determined at this time, but the estimated total is approxi-

mately \$14,062,500. For the fiscal year 1937 the disbursements for this purpose amounted to \$13,585,342, an actual cost of \$283,028 per drill, including administrative-functions pay.

PAY FOR FIELD TRAINING

Although the actual expenditures for field training during the fiscal year 1938 cannot be determined at this time, it will total approximately \$9,200,000; whereas the total obligations for this purpose for the fiscal year 1937 were \$7,880,476. This difference was due to these reasons:

a. National Guard units, excluding certain Coast Artillery and Cavalry regiments, in the States comprising the Seventh and Ninth Corps Areas were required to forego field training during the fiscal year 1937 in order to permit participation in the Fourth Army maneuvers, held during the month of August 1937 (in the fiscal year 1938). In addition, the majority of these same units were then authorized regular field training during the month of June 1938 (also in the fiscal year 1938), at an approximate cost of \$1,085,000.

b. The second 5,000 strength increment of the National Guard attended field training in the fiscal year 1938 at an approximate cost of \$234,000.

The average cost for field training for the 2 fiscal years involved is \$46.90 per man.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE

An allowance of \$7 per man was provided to the various States for necessary articles of the uniform. This was not enough for all the needs for field training. In addition to the \$7, all enlisted men were provided with a new pattern type raincoat, and some overcoats were provided in the most northerly States. The cost of clothing, including replacement of reimbursable items and packing and handling charges, was \$2,399,687.16, a per capita cost of \$13.34, based on the enlisted strength of 179,843.

During the past year, the National Guard was authorized to issue trousers for armory drill, and in addition to this, the arms and services, as outlined in Circular No. 2, War Department, January 7, 1938, were authorized to wear trousers in place of breeches for field training. Lack of funds prohibited the initial issue of these trousers, but as breeches wear out, they will be replaced by trousers for organizations authorized to wear them.

ANIMALS FOR MOUNTED ORGANIZATIONS

On June 30, 1938, 4,426 horses were on hand in mounted organizations of the National Guard. Of that number 3,063 were federally owned and 1,363 were owned by States or organizations and federally accepted for maintenance at Government expense. During the past year, 605 horses were purchased, but owing to quarantine on shipment of animals, 135 had not been delivered by June 30.

A number of animals of extreme old age, unfit for military use, are being gradually eliminated as funds are provided for the purchase of new horses. The total number required for armory training is 5,238.

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

During the fiscal year 1938, the amount of \$2,512,290.47 was expended for caretakers.

The following was the basis for estimating caretaker allowances for States:

For each organization (less detachments with less than 35 men at 1 station) quartered 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, 590
For each authorized tank on hand, per month.....	10

The above does not include allowances for ambulances or tractors, model of 1917.

COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT

During the past year, 270 ultra high frequency radio sets were provided for Field Artillery battalions, and 170 ultra high-frequency sets for Infantry battalions. These have proven very satisfactory and it is hoped to complete all requirements for such equipment within the next few years.

One thousand new field telephones, type EE-8, were delivered and resulted in improved communications. There is a marked need for telephone replacement throughout the National Guard since all old telephones are of World War manufacture. Another 1,000 will be distributed during the coming year.

One hundred ninety-two reel units, RL-26, without engines, were provided which nearly completes minimum training requirements in this item.

A total of 4,977 miles of wire, type W-110, was provided to units which were to participate in the Third Army Maneuvers in the fiscal year 1939, and to all Field Artillery units.

Signal equipment credits were furnished to States in the approximate amount of \$105,000, from which the States obtained signal supplies and repairs. The maneuvers of the Fourth Army again indicated a serious shortage of modern signal equipment. The present procurement program provides for replacement of much of the obsolete and unserviceable signal equipment under the 4-year plan. This was the first year of this program. I have established the policy, in carrying out this program, of giving each year the greater part of the available replacements to the National Guard units which are to take part in the Army maneuver of the following year.

MOTOR VEHICLE EQUIPMENT

The number of motor vehicles necessary for the minimum training requirements of the National Guard is, at the moment, under thorough study in the National Guard Bureau. In order to present, however, a basis of comparative study, column 1 of the following table shows a tentative figure based on Tables of Basic Allowances. Therefore, the column headed "Training requirements" and the column headed "Short" will be somewhat changed by the study now being made.

The data in the column "On hand" is taken from the records of this Bureau.

TABLE XIII.—*Motor vehicle equipment*

Type of vehicle	Training require- ments	On hand	Short
Ambulance, field	567	336	231
Station wagons, 8-pass., ½-ton, 4 x 2	3,415	1,948	1,467
Truck, ½-ton, 4 x 2, pick-up	111	0	111
Truck, light, 1½-ton, LC & HC, 4 x 4, cargo	9,894	6,173	3,721
Truck, light, 1½-ton, LC & HC, 4 x 2, cargo			
Truck, med., 2½-ton, LC, 4 x 2, cargo			
Truck, light, 1½-ton, LC, 4 x 2, DB			
Truck, 1½-ton, telephone maintenance	130	37	93
Truck-tractor, 1½-ton, LC, 4 x 4, w/semitrailer, 4½-ton, 2-wheel, cargo	2	2	
Truck, med., 2½-ton, LC, 4 x 4, cargo	46		46
Truck, 2½-ton, ordnance repair	290		290
Truck, 3-ton, 6 x 6, 4dt, prime mover	54	24	30
Truck, 4-ton, HC, 4 x 2, cargo	456	228	228
Truck, 5-ton, heavy wrecking	5		5
Truck, 7½-ton, 6 x 6, prime mover	18		18
Truck, wrecking, AC	224	81	143
Truck, field service, gasoline, 1,500-gallon	19		19
Motorcycle w/side car	19		19
Motorcycle, solo	1,689	56	1,633
Car, light, 5-pass., 4 x 2, phaeton	15		15
Car, light, 5-pass., 4 x 2, sedan	913		913
Car, medium, 5-pass., 4 x 2, sedan	524		524
Scout car	144		144
Truck, searchlight	224	38	186
Truck, tank carrier, 10-ton	40	36	4
Truck, 3-ton, class B		8	
		121	
Total vehicles	18,799	9,088	9,840
Trailer, photo	19	0	19
Trailer, signal communication	59	0	59
Trailer, command post		97	
Trailer, 1-ton or ¾-ton, 2-wheel, cargo	802	0	802
Tanks, light		36	

MEDICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

The 48 States and the District of Columbia now have at least one complete Medical Field Outfit No. 2 each for training at camps. It has required the strictest economy in the disbursement of appropriated funds to accomplish this purpose. A new pattern Battalion Medical Equipment is a necessity to each line regiment or separate unit for mobilization emergency. These will be supplied as funds become available. Six Cavalry regiments were supplied with the Medical Pack Equipment; it is hoped that all remaining Cavalry regiments can be so equipped during the coming fiscal year.

The per capita cost of medical attendance and hospitalization has varied, as usual, among the different States. The highest per capita cost for any State in 1937 was \$2.20 as against \$1.456 in 1936, and \$2.029 in 1935; the lowest, \$0.001 in 1937 as against \$0.019 in 1936 and \$0.028 in 1935. The total amount expended for this purpose has shown a satisfactory reduction during the past 5 years though it was approximately the same for this year and last.

ORDNANCE EQUIPMENT

Funds were adequate to provide for all current ordnance maintenance. The program of adapting the Field Artillery howitzer carriages for high speed was continued, and a quantity of them are now

under procurement; in addition, carriages of 155-mm guns, GPF, are now under order for high-speed modification. Orders were also placed for a number of 3-inch antiaircraft guns and mounts, antiaircraft directors, and fuze setters. This equipment will be delivered during the fiscal year 1939.

Procurement was also initiated for caliber .30 light machine guns, complete with tripods and pack equipment, for Cavalry rifle troops; boards, plotting and relocating, Cloke, for 155-mm gun regiments; caliber .22 machine guns for Coast Artillery antiaircraft troops; mounts, tripod, M2, for Cavalry. A large number of Browning automatic rifles were modified to model 1918A1 by equipping them with bipod and folding butt plate. Carts, hand, machine gun, were procured to meet the urgent needs for machine-gun transport. Orders were placed for machine guns, caliber .30, fixed; and machine guns, caliber .30, flexible, as equipment for the new airplanes.

CHEMICAL WARFARE EQUIPMENT

During the present year 790 service gas masks were procured. This only provided replacement for unserviceable masks. The ratio still remains 8 gas masks per 100 men, still entirely inadequate for proper chemical warfare training. For simulation in chemical warfare training, 2,000 smoke pots, HC., M-1, were provided. In my opinion the shortage of gas masks is one of the most serious equipment shortages of the National Guard.

AIR CORPS EQUIPMENT

Aircraft contracts for the fiscal years 1937 and 1938 total 93 O-47A observation airplanes. Owing to circumstances beyond the control of the Chief of Air Corps and of the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, deliveries have been delayed. However, the first airplane was received on July 22, and it is expected that all airplanes will be in the hands of National Guard squadrons by March 1939. Funds for the fiscal year 1939 provide for 48 more airplanes; it is proposed to buy more of the observation type in this new procurement.

An authorization has been received increasing the allotment of airplanes for the National Guard from 171 to 195. It is proposed to allot to each squadron one additional airplane of training or similar type, for use by Air Corps instructors in giving instrument flying instruction, and for flight checks in connection with aeronautical ratings. It is hoped these airplanes will be available late in 1939.

Other training and maintenance equipment purchased from fiscal year 1938 funds includes, portable photographic laboratories, communications trailers, aircraft engine maintenance stands, skeet ranges, and light duty tugs.

The equipment of all tactical airplanes with radio sets has been completed.

ENGINEER EQUIPMENT

Shortages in authorized Engineer equipment have been materially reduced during the past year. All maintenance and repair needs presented to the Chief of the National Guard Bureau have been provided for. All combat regiments have been supplied with water supply equipment, electric light equipment, and six assault boat units for training purposes. Five regiments have been supplied with the new Multilith Map Reproduction Equipment. More of this equipment will be given to other units when funds become available. Heavy and expensive items of equipment currently in commercial production, such as air compressors and gasoline shovels, are not contemplated for early peacetime procurement. Artillery units have been supplied with a large number of topographical sets during the year, but a number of shortages could not be met with funds available.

The searchlight situation is still unsatisfactory. The recent appropriation act, however, provides for a large increase in searchlights and other antiaircraft equipment. When manufacture and issue have been completed, each antiaircraft regiment will have four lights for training purposes.

CONSTRUCTION

No funds have been available for new construction at exclusively National Guard camps during the past year. Many States have secured the assistance of the Works Progress Administration for the development and maintenance of their camps. A limited amount has been available for improvements at concurrent camps.

TARGET RANGES

As of July 1, 1938, annual appropriations supported in whole or in part 379 target ranges. During the fiscal year 1938, 4 large and 7 small regional ranges were established which serve 137 units. In addition, one range was established to serve a single unit required to fire for qualification to which no other range was accessible. In the same period, 49 ranges serving 90 units were discontinued. For expenditure of funds see appendix B.

FIELD TRAINING CAMPS

During the month of August 1937, National Guard units located within the States comprising the Seventh and Ninth Corps Areas, in conjunction with Regular Army troops, participated in the Fourth Army Maneuvers. Approximately 35,000 National Guard troops received invaluable training in practical field tests and exercises. The principal concentration points for National Guard troops were: Camp Ripley, Minn.; Fort Riley, Kans.; Camp Murray, Wash.; San Luis Obispo, Calif.

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

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

Camp	Type	Ownership	Home State of troops	Aggregate attendance calendar year 1937
FIRST CORPS AREA				
Massachusetts Military Reservation, Mass.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	Massachusetts	8, 227
Camp Keyes, Maine	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	Maine	1, 176
			Rhode Island	76
			Connecticut	51
			Vermont	5
Niantic, Conn.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	Connecticut	2, 622
Quonsett Point, R. I.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	Rhode Island	652
			Vermont	47
			Connecticut	281
Rye Beach, N. H.	Ex. N. G.	L. U. S.	New Hampshire	699
Webster, N. H.	Ex. N. G.	L. U. S.	do	515
Trumbull Field, Groton, Conn.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	Connecticut	142
			Massachusetts	133
			Connecticut	653
Vermont State Camp, Vt.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	Maine	697
			Rhode Island	632
			Vermont	1, 109
Fort Williams, Maine	C	O. U. S.	Maine	682
Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y.	C	O. U. S.	Massachusetts	835
			New York	770
			Rhode Island	671
Fort Terry, N. Y.	C	O. U. S.	Connecticut	379
SECOND CORPS AREA				
Arecibo, P. R.	Ex. N. G.	L. U. S.	Puerto Rico	1, 579
Bethany Beach, Del.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	Delaware	713
Camp Dix, N. J.	C	O. U. S.	New Jersey	113
Fort Hancock, N. J.	C	O. U. S.	Delaware	129
Fort Ontario, N. Y.	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	New York	1, 417
Pine Camp, N. Y.	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	do	6, 050
Sea Girt, N. J.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	New Jersey	3, 403
			New York	4
Camp Smith, N. Y.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	do	11, 070
THIRD CORPS AREA				
Indiantown Gap, Pa.	Ex. N. G. ¹	O. S.	Pennsylvania	11, 209
			New Jersey	1, 898
			Maryland	609
			Virginia	682
Detrich Field, Frederick, Md.	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	Maryland	107
Camp Ritchie, Cascade, Md.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	District of Columbia	806
			Maryland	2, 411
			Virginia	177
			Pennsylvania	1
Fort Story, Va.	C	O. U. S.	Virginia	601
			District of Columbia	384
Fort Geo. G. Meade, Md.	C	O. U. S.	Virginia	66
State Military Reservation, Virginia Beach, Va.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	do	2, 246
FOURTH CORPS AREA				
Camp Beauregard, La.	Ex. N. G.	O. S. & U. S.	Alabama	108
			Florida	4
			Louisiana	1, 434
			Mississippi	43
			Arkansas	800
Fort Barrancas, Fla.	C	O. U. S.	North Carolina	1, 295
Fort Bragg, N. C.	C	O. U. S.	Alabama	71
Camp J. C. R. Foster, Fla.	Ex. N. G.	O. S. & U. S.	Florida	56
			Louisiana	130
			Mississippi	1
			Alabama	681
Camp Jackson, S. C.	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	Florida	713
			Georgia	1, 853
			Louisiana	2
			Mississippi	1
			North Carolina	1, 748
			South Carolina	1, 665
			Tennessee	1, 503

¹ Includes troops from other corps areas.

TABLE XIV.—*Training camps used by the National Guard for training—Continued*

Camp	Type	Ownership	Home State of troops	Aggregate attendance calendar year 1937
FOURTH CORPS AREA—continued				
Key West Barracks, Fla.	C	O. U. S.	Florida	394
Fort McClellan, Ala.	C	O. U. S.	Alabama	1,569
			Florida	1,131
			Georgia	1,201
			Tennessee	72
Fort Moultrie, S. C.	C	O. U. S.	Georgia	139
Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.	C	O. U. S.	South Carolina	619
			Alabama	57
			Georgia	207
			Louisiana	336
			North Carolina	173
			Tennessee	506
Camp Peay, Tenn.	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	do	124
Camp Shelby, Miss.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	Florida	214
			Mississippi	2,042
			Tennessee	171
Aerial Gunnery Range, Valparaiso, Fla.	C	O. U. S.	Alabama	117
			Tennessee	120
FIFTH CORPS AREA				
Camp Wm. G. Conley, W. Va.	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	West Virginia	1,009
Camp Dawson, W. Va.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	do	699
Fort Knox, Ky.	C	O. U. S.	Indiana	4,275
			Kentucky	2,457
			Ohio	2,347
			West Virginia	5
Camp Perry, Ohio	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	Ohio	5,784
SIXTH CORPS AREA				
Camp Grant, Ill.	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	Illinois	6,418
Camp Grayling, Mich.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	Michigan	4,340
			Wisconsin	7
Camp McCoy, Wis.	C	O. U. S.	Illinois	1,795
Fort Sheridan, Ill.	C	O. U. S.	do	636
Camp Williams, Wis.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	Wisconsin	4,606
SEVENTH CORPS AREA				
Camp Dodge, Iowa	Ex. N. G. ¹	O. S. & U. S.	Colorado	2
			Iowa	520
			Kansas	5
			Washington	1
Fort Riley, Kans.	C	O. U. S.	Wyoming	2
			Arkansas	1,905
			Kansas	2,979
			Missouri	4,124
Camp Ripley, Minn.	Ex. N. G.	O. S. & L. U. S.	Nebraska	1,648
			Iowa	2,893
			Minnesota	4,390
			North Dakota	1,095
			South Dakota	1,255
EIGHTH CORPS AREA				
Camp Geo. West, Colo.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	Colorado	1,508
Camp M. Luna, Las Vegas, N. Mex.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	New Mexico	905
Fort Sill, Okla.	C	O. U. S.	Arizona	78
			Colorado	100
			New Mexico	71
Camp Wolters, Mineral Wells, Tex.	Ex. N. G.	O. S. & L. U. S.	Oklahoma	4,987
Camp Hulen, Palacios, Tex.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	Texas	994
Camp Tuthill, Flagstaff, Ariz.	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	do	7,714
			Arizona	1,141
			Colorado	4

¹ Includes troops from other corps areas.

TABLE XIV.—*Training camps used by the National Guard for training*—Continued

Camp	Type	Ownership	Home State of troops	Aggregate attendance calendar year 1937
NINTH CORPS AREA ²				
Boise Barracks, Idaho.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. U. S.....	Idaho.....	585
			Wyoming.....	2
Camp Clatsop, Oreg.....	Ex. N. G.....	L. S.....	Oregon.....	367
Fort Lewis, Wash.....	C.....	O. U. S.....	Washington.....	113
Camp Murray, Wash.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S. & U. S.....	Idaho.....	693
			Montana.....	1,177
			Oregon.....	2,990
			Washington.....	2,501
			Wyoming.....	41
Pole Mountain, Wyo.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. U. S.....	do.....	533
San Luis Obispo, Calif.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S.....	California.....	6,104
			Nevada.....	151
			Utah.....	1,258
Ventura, Calif.....	Ex. N. G.....	L. S.....	California.....	567
Fort Worden, Wash.....	C.....	O. U. S.....	Washington.....	241
HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT				
Honolulu, T. H.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S.....	Hawaii.....	18
Paukukalo, Maui, T. H.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S.....	do.....	781
Schofield Barracks, T. H.....	C.....	O. U. S.....	do.....	575
Grand total.....				179,425

² It is noted in the text of this report that there were troop concentrations of the Seventh and Ninth Corps Areas (Fourth Army maneuvers) at Camp Ripley, Minn.; Fort Riley, Kans.; Camp Murray, Wash.; and San Luis Obispo, Calif.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS AND TOTALS OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF CAMPS

		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).....	22
	Organized Reserves.....	
	Reserve Officers' Training Corps.....	
	Citizens' military training camps.....	44
Ex. N. G.....	Camps used exclusively for National Guard.....	
	Total.....	66
O. S.....	Owned by State or Territory.....	23
O. U. S.....	Owned by United States.....	29
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.....	4
O. S. and L. U. S.....	Owned by State and leased by United States.....	2
	Total.....	66

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

APPENDIX A

Strength of the National Guard as of June 30, 1938

Number of— Cavalry division Infantry division Code No., State			Infantry divisions																		General headquarters reserves																		How																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
			Head- quarters	Special troops	Infantry			Field Artillery		Engineers	Air	Medical	Quarter- master	Chap- lains	Total		Cavalry divisions										Other																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
					Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	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																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
State	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Warrant officers

Statement of amounts expended and obligated under Na

Statement of amounts expended and obligated under No.																										
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 connection with the National Guard				
	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. 13	Project No. 14	Project No. 15	Project No. 16	Project No. 17	Project No. 18	Project No. 19	Project No. 20	Project No. 21	Project No. 22	Project No. 23	Project No. 24	Project No. 25	Project No. 26		
	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 National Guard Bureau	Employment of range-keepers	Target range leases	Target range construction	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	Interstate transportation, etc.	Pay and expenses of Air Corps personnel injured during armory drills	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 and deposits		
First Corps Area	\$20,751.01	\$232,436.24	\$895,911.98	\$5,528.79	\$5,319.03	\$40,723.19	\$15,000.00		\$1,550.00	\$1,043.83		\$7,369.09	\$13,411.05	\$6,272.96	\$25,715.23	\$2,170.82	\$2,508.97		\$12.50	\$100.00	\$5,500.00	\$4,171.65	\$830.98			
Connecticut	8,644.54	57,074.48	174,807.75	1,383.66	1,125.00	11,094.55	2,400.00						2,432.16	926.91	15,774.09	458.28	298.60									
Maine		28,054.26	107,809.37	2,401.42	792.91	4,736.63	2,400.00		525.00	425.00		1,141.00	1,843.95	558.66	574.79	369.76	381.26		5.00		947.04	1,296.63	480.69			
Massachusetts	10,175.18	100,901.39	421,729.35	847.43	1,344.00	10,721.36	3,000.00		522.50			4,983.40	6,226.01	3,402.69	434.20	496.22	47.35	25.00			1,159.99	1,719.95	577.01			
New Hampshire		14,620.74	48,347.67			8,200.59	2,400.00						608.16	434.20	496.22	47.35	25.00		2.50		1,159.10	1,719.95	577.01			
Rhode Island		18,980.97	91,207.19	662.25	982.12	3,683.53	2,400.00		247.50			1,244.09	1,112.95	616.90	845.68	306.67	282.07		2.50		545.61	228.08				
Vermont		12,804.40	51,950.65		1,076.90	2,280.53	2,400.00		255.00	618.83			1,127.82	333.60	427.27	57.82	95.00		2.50		251.36	325.09	68.75			
Unapportioned	1,931.29			234.03												6.51			2.50		904.66	122.51				
Second Corps Area	102,288.65	322,065.59	1,331,391.45	1,116.21	8,356.85	47,526.85	10,800.00		1,035.00	4,275.00		3,338.32	19,190.48	15,705.10	21,189.48	2,154.30	3,962.76		388.00	100.00	5,750.00	8,305.04	1,245.87			
Delaware		9,403.00	33,218.41			712.55	2,400.00						127.50			375.00	64.86									
New Jersey	50,224.16	93,770.80	242,420.41	348.00	520.39	13,942.76	2,400.00		375.00			150.00	3,911.41	802.34	8,791.65	658.36	810.11		383.00	2.66	312.16	278.03				
New York	45,943.63	206,178.91	935,627.95	768.21	7,836.46	27,677.88	3,600.00		660.00	4,275.00		3,188.32	14,250.29	14,319.98	11,866.12	802.23	3,057.60		5.00	56.23	1,183.63	1,681.99	289.06			
Puerto Rico		12,707.88	120,124.68			5,193.66	2,400.00						901.28	582.78	156.71	128.17	95.05				3,155.33	5,911.17	803.31			
Unapportioned	6,120.86															440.68					675.00	389.86	153.50			
Third Corps Area	55,685.07	267,287.82	943,114.04	11,708.00	9,447.21	31,005.33	10,200.00		2,602.50	1,903.33	\$2,487.85	3,147.83	13,940.97	8,046.90	20,796.32	1,953.90	5,078.75			112.50	132.00	9,906.24	4,814.42	1,143.72		
District of Columbia		9,114.87	46,120.02	3,080.52		2,567.91	2,400.00		375.00			709.29	865.20	494.40	409.44	105.76	197.76									
Maryland		48,413.58	149,065.36		2,300.00	2,604.06	2,400.00		142.50	88.33	2,078.00	653.55	2,595.58	1,320.03	10,333.53	404.34	100.00		2.50		19.20	249.82				
Pennsylvania	55,685.07	172,913.24	593,526.08	3,884.00	5,590.00	19,890.38	3,000.00		1,470.00	700.00		403.73	7,624.23	4,888.60	9,140.09	983.89	4,117.44		5.00	6.10	2,045.39	990.43	117.55			
Virginia		36,846.13	154,402.58	5,043.48	1,557.21	5,942.98	2,400.00		615.00	1,025.00	409.85	1,381.26	2,855.96	1,343.27	913.26	459.91	663.55		102.50	125.90	4,745.47	2,647.82	647.02			
Unapportioned																			2.50		3,086.18	956.35	378.55			
Fourth Corps Area	43,926.13	302,489.32	975,063.79	8,424.00	6,418.60	48,617.49	19,200.00		690.00	2,416.03	1,500.00	2,221.06	13,938.59	8,465.26	23,045.33	2,137.17	3,047.38			91.90	100.00	21,872.50	7,231.25	2,055.40		
Alabama	3,064.57	54,194.88	118,891.40	501.08		4,502.01	2,400.00		390.00	520.64			865.88	1,020.20	10,756.76	252.29	318.08									
Florida		26,699.20	137,511.70	211.60	1,229.00	13,015.46	2,400.00		300.00	26.39			2,240.96	701.88	790.00	228.29	561.14									
Georgia	9,874.95	41,550.20	142,106.87	377.61		8,415.68	2,400.00						2,836.55	1,316.91	947.11	350.17	125.00		2.50		2,506.85	1,056.90	162.69			
Louisiana	12,087.66	30,209.88	88,513.12	216.40	1,076.93	2,389.86	2,400.00						738.75	1,000.15	607.09	174.72	304.03		79.40		3,678.38	1,100.45	232.61			
Mississippi		27,753.53	94,990.55		912.67	7,443.72	2,400.00						1,033.81	738.75	1,000.15	607.09	174.72		2.50		2,080.34	720.94	147.85			
North Carolina	5,808.33	45,233.88	128,345.44	1,423.74		1,342.37	2,400.00						12.50	1,601.35	1,288.42	969.45	233.04		2.50		2,162.04	748.18	108.41			
South Carolina		26,338.22	144,814.93	285.41	3,200.00	6,171.69	2,400.00																			

APPENDIX B

Statement of amounts expended and obligated under National Guard Bureau appropriations, fiscal year 1958

				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. 19	Project No. 20	Project No. 21	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. 58	Project No. 59	Project No. 60	Project No. 61	Project No. 62	Project No. 63	Project No. 64	Project No. 65	
Interstate transportation, etc.	Pay and expenses of Air Corps personnel injured during armory drills	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	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	Purchase of animals	Modern aircraft equipment	
\$2,508.97		\$12.50	\$100.00	\$5,500.00	\$4,171.65	\$830.98	\$5,955.00		\$21,487.68	\$31,476.80	\$1,578,500.00	\$293,815.68	\$15,619.37	\$5,885.01	\$35,300.97	\$147,519.29	\$2,478.42	\$66,700.51	\$252,259.12	\$112,503.43	\$54,390.47	\$20,028.74	\$6,848.25	\$21,286.68	\$9,551.20	\$138.40	
298.60		5.00		947.04	1,296.63	195.22	1,632.37		3,375.95	7,498.92	320,734.35	58,957.93	2,155.17	1,609.81	5,034.35	30,641.39	507.69	14,309.26	126,129.56	54,581.36	7,450.83	305.30	916.42	4,109.89	3,766.94		
381.26				1,159.99	480.59		1,037.54		2,047.88	2,539.20	190,226.07	38,307.12	2,238.64	8,065.29	4,829.06	23,807.18	304.28	10,444.43	126,129.56		5,913.85	2,930.39	938.37	471.60			
1,427.04		2.50	100.00	1,159.10	1,719.95	577.01	1,412.53		6,207.95	13,714.35	718,681.05	136,625.52	2,573.54	187.21	15,650.73	53,788.23	1,133.81	30,416.31	126,129.56	57,922.07	24,548.19	10,214.46	3,593.31	9,440.85	2,784.26	138.40	
25.00				545.61	228.08		433.09		3,425.38	1,677.20	100,021.86	17,502.02	8,065.29	323.23	2,390.43	14,942.72	149.73	10,411.45			24,548.19	10,214.46	3,593.31	9,440.85	2,784.26	138.40	
282.07		2.50		251.36	325.09	58.75	413.21		1,618.02	4,211.18	152,358.02	24,305.54	3,471.83	895.84	3,771.78	3,922.73	233.13	4,860.85			24,548.19	10,214.46	3,593.31	9,440.85	2,784.26	138.40	
95.00		2.50		964.66	1,121.51		399.52		1,121.54	1,257.68	96,478.05	17,972.76	3,471.83	895.84	3,771.78	3,922.73	233.13	4,860.85			24,548.19	10,214.46	3,593.31	9,440.85	2,784.26	138.40	
				472.24	88.80		626.74		3,690.96	58.27		144.79		826.33	205.80	429.60	117.70				24,548.19	10,214.46	3,593.31	9,440.85	2,784.26	138.40	
3,962.76		388.00	100.00	5,750.00	8,305.04	1,245.87	2,790.00		16,840.80	34,771.20	2,110,030.00	331,199.17	17,806.96	5,688.00	57,084.36	154,185.58	3,345.90	71,182.67	252,259.12	121,033.80	74,004.55	19,832.40	18,609.44	62,889.06		141.60	
				312.16	278.03		247.94		255.60	1,645.60	85,815.45	11,473.47	1,351.35	1,072.46	1,644.44	8,705.68	105.52	4,109.59	126,129.56	55,722.75	7,918.85	150.62	33.78	13,710.11			
810.11		383.00	2.66	1,183.63	1,681.99	289.06	681.38		4,109.33	8,939.01	425,405.01	65,735.01	3,195.29	1,072.46	1,644.44	8,705.68	105.52	4,109.59	126,129.56	55,722.75	7,918.85	150.62	33.78	13,710.11			
3,057.60		5.00	56.23	3,155.33	5,911.17	803.31	1,338.29		8,002.80	21,817.93	1,590,930.86	267,147.52	12,950.37	4,291.62	41,636.65	117,206.79	2,423.07	5,438.03	126,129.56	55,311.03	5,311.03	2,355.35	4,849.34	13,710.11			
95.05				675.00	389.86	153.50	372.50		54.94	1,716.00	1,590,930.86	267,147.52	12,950.37	4,291.62	41,636.65	117,206.79	2,423.07	5,438.03	126,129.56	55,311.03	5,311.03	2,355.35	4,849.34	13,710.11			
				423.88	43.99		149.89		4,408.13	672.66		16,840.80	3,220.56	309.95	351.98	15.36											
5,078.75		112.50	132.00	9,906.24	4,814.42	1,143.72	5,028.03		16,880.76	31,899.40	1,435,000.00	252,719.67	19,742.99	3,426.80	44,387.57	107,448.84	2,410.79	59,829.07	252,259.13	103,620.01	57,641.25	14,688.99	5,954.30	38,974.52	16,378.00	138.40	
197.76		2.50		19.20	249.82		224.59		885.25	3,220.56	97,990.72	15,085.82	1,552.59	104.40	2,340.35	6,143.03	149.97	3,808.15	126,129.56	55,722.75	7,918.85	150.62	33.78	13,710.11			
100.00		5.00	6.10	2,045.39	950.43	117.55	516.52		1,648.28	6,402.77	249,389.32	46,779.47	3,369.51	593.35	5,104.11	13,226.75	401.30	7,828.70	126,129.56	55,722.75	7,918.85	150.62	33.78	13,710.11			
4,117.44		102.50	125.90	4,745.47	2,647.82	378.55	2,399.08		10,348.94	15,727.47	851,995.91	150,675.18	11,759.17	2,103.45	28,994.08	64,403.63	1,393.71	43,660.02	126,129.56	55,722.75	7,918.85	150.62	33.78	13,710.11			
663.55		2.50		3,096.18	956.35		1,887.24		2,509.85	6,548.60	285,924.05	40,179.20	3,061.72	625.60	7,949.03	23,675.43	465.81	4,832.20			54,449.69	11,497.96	3,495.91	12,977.44	16,378.00		
									1,488.44												8,560.03	529.91	1,087.65				
3,047.38		91.90	100.00	21,872.50	7,231.25	2,055.40	7,153.08		39,337.86	42,278.12	1,599,500.00	204,494.40	26,196.65	2,164.72	65,606.48	64,610.13	2,155.98	117,069.48	252,259.13	111,376.62	46,631.32	15,023.09	11,842.02	20,199.04	24,744.43		
318.08		2.50		2,573.86	1,006.67	162.69	762.85		5,581.36	5,391.05	210,873.54	29,671.20	3,991.52	112.18	8,415.35	4,542.88	336.66	12,367.67	126,129.56	55,514.00	7,067.74	883.08	825.87	4,139.24	982.68	</	

Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service National Guard

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. 67	Project No. 71	Grand totals	State, corps areas, and bureaus
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	New equipment for 155mm F.A.	Collections		
\$96,700.51	\$252,259.12	\$112,503.43	\$54,390.47	\$20,028.74	\$6,848.25	\$21,286.68	\$6,551.20	\$138,466.00	\$115,596.80	\$11,170.48	\$4,230,167.22	First Corps Area:
14,369.26	126,129.56	54,581.36	7,450.83	305.30	916.42	4,109.89	3,766.94		28,273.40	1,940.96	952,765.77	Connecticut.
10,444.43			5,913.85	2,930.39	936.37	471.60			16,885.00	3,563.02	460,353.43	Maine.
30,416.31	126,129.56	57,922.07	24,548.19	10,214.46	3,563.31	9,440.85	2,784.26	138,466.00	30,940.00	3,976.61	1,974,155.17	Massachusetts.
5,226.51			10,411.45	418.40	380.20	5,212.46			26,858.40	1,103.97	267,618.02	New Hampshire.
4,067.96			4,860.85	5,936.74	776.83	1,261.74			12,640.00	259.79	361,319.05	Rhode Island.
2,058.34			1,205.30	36.25	275.12	790.14				326.13	205,211.95	Vermont.
117.70				187.20							8,713.83	Unapportioned.
71,182.67	252,259.12	121,033.80	74,004.55	19,832.40	18,609.44	62,889.06		141,600.00	133,171.80	19,647.57	5,588,107.53	Second Corps Area:
4,109.59			7,918.85	150.62	33.78						150,365.40	Delaware.
19,167.25	126,129.56	65,722.75	13,783.85	2,355.35	4,849.34	13,710.11			31,103.40	4,191.05	1,246,401.59	New Jersey.
45,517.74	126,129.56	55,311.05	50,654.38	17,152.16	13,444.15	49,178.95		141,600.00	102,068.40	15,225.42	3,884,071.33	New York.
2,388.29			1,647.47		282.17					231.10	294,426.40	Puerto Rico.
				174.27							12,842.81	Unapportioned.
59,829.07	252,259.13	103,620.01	57,641.26	14,588.99	5,954.30	38,974.52	16,378.00	138,466.00	115,596.80	34,496.38	4,214,264.01	Third Corps Area:
3,808.15			7,221.20	2,071.26	340.83	1,579.25		138,466.00		1,539.44	349,135.11	District of Columbia.
7,528.70	126,129.56	52,170.32	7,265.19	489.86	1,029.91	23,166.86			14,055.00	836.88	785,737.59	Maryland.
43,660.02	126,129.57	54,449.69	34,594.84	11,497.96	3,495.91	12,977.44	16,378.00		84,656.80	29,580.41	2,449,097.92	Pennsylvania.
4,832.20			8,560.03	529.91	1,087.65	1,250.96			16,885.00	2,539.65	628,804.95	Virginia.
											1,488.44	Unapportioned.
117,099.48	252,259.13	111,376.62	46,631.32	15,023.09	11,842.02	20,199.04	24,744.43		172,788.00	7,462.47	4,325,874.22	Fourth Corps Area:
12,367.67	126,129.56	55,514.00	7,067.74	883.08	825.87	4,139.24	982.68		40,913.40	358.72	719,886.56	Alabama.
11,235.26			5,185.20	902.93	652.27	1,276.42			15,470.00	1,721.37	464,309.24	Florida.
19,748.93			7,341.54	131.40	2,037.02	6,150.04	4,108.28		16,885.00	782.67	611,235.95	Georgia.
15,508.01			3,113.91	172.73	2,245.45	786.12	3,275.60		6,980.00	781.45	377,126.83	Louisiana.
9,512.51			5,570.41	7,500.19	1,000.10	471.60			28,273.40	2,244.34	406,190.70	Mississippi.
15,950.28			8,596.20	3,688.34	2,247.44	1,732.83	3,275.60		42,673.40	1,175.67	598,972.27	North Carolina.
10,547.17			3,994.85	513.67	1,569.23	768.36			2,830.00	195.00	435,174.47	South Carolina.
21,831.90	126,129.57	55,862.62	5,689.24	946.44	1,264.55	4,874.43	13,102.27		18,762.80	203.25	698,971.42	Tennessee.
397.75			63.23	284.31							14,003.78	Unapportioned.
54,177.17	252,259.13	110,700.20	26,350.43	5,071.41	11,092.87	28,802.91	8,680.34		126,916.65	8,227.25	3,600,101.72	Fifth Corps Area:
12,593.59	126,129.56	53,883.54	8,994.37	3,068.47	1,505.27	4,559.91			47,945.15	1,559.03	1,022,125.58	Indiana.
13,990.24			3,760.20	513.02	2,655.30	1,250.96	4,586.84		12,735.00	1,191.31	490,286.46	Kentucky.
22,704.10	126,129.57	56,816.66	13,013.31	1,476.68	5,385.57	22,992.04	4,094.50		66,236.50	4,686.73	1,785,944.46	Ohio.
4,881.71			582.55	12.00	1,546.73					790.18	284,510.06	West Virginia.
7.53				1.24							17,235.16	Unapportioned.
64,886.17	252,259.12	111,411.68	38,837.18	10,364.48	8,624.77	43,865.72	23,222.60		130,723.98	8,743.06	3,796,073.22	Sixth Corps Area:
31,836.18	126,129.56	54,981.30	22,371.24	8,177.34	4,122.43	13,485.18	13,395.80		40,956.50	941.38	1,850,463.51	Illinois.
16,455.04	126,129.56	56,430.38	8,932.92	1,076.80	3,808.13	12,980.18	3,275.60		37,585.98	1,950.58	1,058,814.16	Michigan.
16,409.97			7,533.02	1,064.12	694.21	17,400.36	6,551.20		52,181.50	5,851.10	881,133.49	Wisconsin.
184.98				46.22							5,662.06	Unapportioned.
101,039.06	378,388.68	167,525.82	49,673.77	11,803.70	9,347.25	48,022.17	14,740.20		132,309.57	9,312.54	4,807,030.67	Seventh Corps Area:
11,589.66	126,129.56	54,956.82	12,936.88	284.23	1,184.04	8,818.59			8,438.10	2,486.67	684,616.28	Arkansas.
19,563.66			3,331.04	472.90	3,438.07	2,033.82	11,464.60		24,945.98	2,414.58	674,365.02	Iowa.
21,316.04			7,452.05	1,155.92	1,392.58	943.20	3,275.60		29,525.00	1,124.88	580,779.15	Kansas.
14,462.66	126,129.56	57,110.87	8,302.08	1,409.90	777.87	3,782.31			30,940.00	1,161.38	1,067,509.05	Minnesota.
14,928.47	126,129.56	55,458.13	12,306.45	6,847.46	1,074.69	26,461.25			14,055.00	1,203.95	947,829.18	Missouri.
4,347.02			314.58	42.29	948.11	2,386.96				253.89	263,042.62	Nebraska.
5,278.36			1,338.84	165.84	253.45	3,124.44			8,952.80	312.88	268,000.00	North Dakota.
9,553.19			3,091.85	1,425.16	278.44	471.60			15,452.69	264.31	314,719.64	South Dakota.
											6,139.73	Unapportioned.
143,451.14	252,259.13	112,861.22	44,525.13	6,203.93	13,074.64	21,525.91	3,275.60		145,113.00	6,278.63	3,763,172.51	Eighth Corps Area:
10,565.29			2,231.50	47.00	570.75				1,415.00	516.18	216,366.74	Arizona.
19,041.84	126,129.56	54,725.00	5,660.02	278.77	1,046.68	1,267.25			12,640.00	760.00	498,558.40	Colorado.
12,692.61			173.31	2,075.39	307.47	2,057.99	3,275.60			552.95	219,309.19	New Mexico.
38,729.92			14,117.55	410.67	5,493.75	4,597.40			64,821.50	2,851.55	938,221.49	Oklahoma.
62,421.48	126,129.57	58,136.22	22,342.75	3,392.10	5,655.99	13,603.27			66,236.50	1,597.95	1,888,294.06	Texas.
											2,422.63	Unapportioned.
60,221.44	252,259.13	111,730.04	35,381.40	5,998.04	8,318.71	28,736.82	1,637.80	31,668.00	151,673.00	13,625.73	4,271,643.22	Ninth Corps Area:
18,379.17	126,129.56	54,113.08	16,034.38	670.57	2,464.88	16,428.46			34,670.00	8,625.72	1,464,209.58	California.
9,544.61			1,271.17	2,123.01	751.48		1,637.80	31,668.00	2,830.00	188.59	329,334.05	Idaho.
1,698.99			314.58	251.42	344.84	781.11				173.39	273,809.22	Montana.
200.07			10.00	1,349.20	250.45					22.73	42,839.00	Nevada.
5,942.15			5,186.61	228.10	1,568.16	6,792.72			28,273.40	177.16	724,579.63	Oregon.
5,061.85			6,352.39	417.92	1,971.05	943.20			50,766.50	2,478.11	403,393.10	Utah.
9,499.14	126,129.57	57,616.96	6,148.30	577.55	587.63	3,791.33			35,133.10	1,728.28	867,558.36	Washington.
9,590.34			64.47		381.22					231.75	157,187.15	Wyoming.
215.12			1.50	380.27							8,733.13	Unapportioned.
3,986.57			1,124.75	220.00	194.30	1,580.28			2,490.00	2,536.12	270,606.93	Hawaiian Department:
3,986.57			1,124.75	220.00	194.30	1,580.28			2,490.00	2,536.12	270,606.93	Territory of Hawaii.
												Unapportioned:
												Adjutant General's Office.
												Air Corps.
												Army Maneuvers.
												Chemical Warfare Service.
												Engineer Corps.
												Medical Department.
												National Guard Bureau.
												Ordnance Department.
												Quartermaster Corps.
												Signal Corps.
												Total.
742,573.48	2,396,461.69	1,075,498.09	451,262.53	109,134.78	116,974.50	318,425.22	99,230.17	450,200.00	1,226,379.60	121,500.23	39,531,935.65	

ANNUAL REPORTS, WAR DEPARTMENT

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1939

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

1939



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1939

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

WAR DEPARTMENT, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU,
Washington, June 30, 1939.

To the SECRETARY OF WAR:

I submit herewith the annual report of the National Guard Bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939.

INTRODUCTION

The steady progress which has marked the development of the National Guard during the past several years continued during the fiscal year of 1939. Not only has the year seen a growth in the numbers of the Guard and a substantial improvement in its equipment but also the passage of measures by Congress which will enable this vital component of the Army of the United States to advance toward its proper objective at an accelerated pace.

The objective to be reached is a standard of morale, personnel, training, equipment, and armament which will make of the National Guard an M-Day force of the highest strength and efficiency. As in past years the improvement of arms, equipment, and conditions of training has raised an already excellent morale. The provision of a substantial number of semiautomatic rifles and other modern equipment for Guard units has had a particularly gratifying effect from every viewpoint. The individual States have cooperated substantially in measures toward improvement of personnel.

With the awakening of the Nation to the need for an adequate national defense has come a deeper appreciation of the importance of the Guard component and of its needs.

Undoubtedly Congress, at the proper time, will consider and enact the further measures which will strengthen the National Guard as an M-Day combat force.

ADMINISTRATION

There were 30 commissioned officers in the National Guard Bureau on June 30, 1939, of whom 5 were National Guard officers; 12 officers finished their tours of duty during the year, and 10 joined. The civilian force on the same date totaled 85—80 clerical and 5 custodial. The Bureau distributed 873,000 publications and 3,574,000 blank forms to the National Guard during the period.

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU PERSONNEL

On June 30, 1939, the following officers were on duty in the National Guard Bureau:

Maj. Gen. Albert H. Blanding, Chief, National Guard Bureau.
Col. Walter S. Fulton, Infantry, executive officer.
Col. Howard McC. Snyder, Medical Corps, medical adviser.
Maj. Charles A. Wickliffe, Judge Advocate General's Department, legal adviser.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

Lt. Col. Frederick W. Boye, Cavalry, Chief of Division.

ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING DIVISION

Col. Claude H. Miller, Infantry, Chief of Division.

Lt. Col. Edward C. Hanford, Field Artillery.

Lt. Col. James P. Hogan, Coast Artillery Corps.

Lt. Col. Frank L. Culin, Jr., Infantry.

Maj. Lloyd D. Brown, Infantry.

Maj. Charles E. Dissinger, Cavalry.

Maj. Arthur V. Winton, Coast Artillery Corps.

PERSONNEL DIVISION

Col. John F. Williams, Field Artillery, N. G. U. S. (Missouri National Guard).

SUPPLY DIVISION

Lt. Col. Sidney G. Brown, Infantry, Chief of Division.

Lt. Col. Walter C. Dabney, Finance Department.

Lt. Col. Holland L. Robb, Corps of Engineers.

Maj. Nathaniel L. Simmonds, Quartermaster Corps.

Maj. Clyde C. Alexander, Field Artillery.

Maj. Don C. Faith, Infantry.

Maj. Harry W. Bolan, Infantry.

Maj. Walter C. Ellis, Signal Corps.

Maj. George G. Berry, Adjutant General's Department, N. G. U. S. (New York National Guard).

Capt. Marshall E. Darby, Ordnance Department.

Capt. James R. Manees, Infantry.

AVIATION DIVISION

Lt. Col. Benjamin F. Giles, Air Corps, Chief of Division.

Maj. Thomas W. Blackburn, Air Corps.

Capt. Otto P. Weyland, Air Corps.

REGULATIONS DIVISION

Col. Oswald W. McNeese, Infantry, N. G. U. S. (Louisiana National Guard).

Col. Joseph H. Lewis, Field Artillery, N. G. U. S. (Michigan National Guard).

Capt. Joseph I. Greene, Infantry.

The following officers finished their tours in the National Guard Bureau during the year:

Col. William E. Persons, Infantry.

Col. Joseph R. Davis, Field Artillery.

Col. Richard D. Newman, Cavalry.

Col. Theodore K. Spencer, Infantry.

Col. Clarence L. Tinker, Air Corps.

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

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.

Capt. Charles T. Lanham, Infantry.

During the year Mr. Gordon E. Clark became chief clerk of the National Guard Bureau, vice Mr. Herbert C. Davis, deceased.

LEGISLATIVE AND LEGAL MATTERS

Of the congressional enactments affecting the Military Establishment during the past fiscal year, Public, Nos. 18, 44, and 176 were of particular moment to the National Guard.

Through the provisions of Public, No. 18, amending section 8, act of July 2, 1926 (44 Stat. 780), the Guard will receive a material increase in its Air Corps facilities and equipment as stated elsewhere in this report. Section 2 of this act, which amends section 6, of the act of July 2, 1926, opens to certain qualified junior officers of the National Guard the opportunity to gain commissions as second lieutenants in the Regular Army to fill vacancies created by the Army expansion legislation of the fiscal year 1939.

Public, No. 44, which appropriated funds for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year 1940, through gratifying increases in the amount provided for the National Guard, and particularly for its proper equipment, will enable the Guard to reach a strength of 210,000 officers and men.

Public, No. 44 also included specific provision for the hire of clerks as assistants to United States property and disbursing officers. There has long been a need for such Federal assistance. Until the present the burden of furnishing office personnel to assist in handling Federal fiscal matters has fallen entirely on the States, thus tending toward a division of responsibility that has not worked for the best. Those who hold office as United States property and disbursing officers, as provided for by the National Defense Act, are responsible for the proper handling of Federal funds and property. The division between Federal and State business should at all times be clearly drawn, but when no Federal clerical assistance is provided it becomes most difficult to maintain this important distinction.

By Public, No. 176 Congress has provided a suitable armory for the District of Columbia. This measure benefits directly not only the National Guard of the District but the whole Guard component of the Army of the United States. The new armory will give visible evidence of the deep interest of the Federal Government in the establishment of its volunteer citizen soldiery on a thoroughly efficient footing.

There are other legislative measures recommended by the National Guard Association which it is to be hoped will receive favorable action in the future. Among such legislation especially worth noting are measures to clarify the hospitalization and medical attendance provisions of the act of June 15, 1936 (49 Stat. 1507), to broaden the legal meaning of "armory training" to permit a more practical inclusion of flying training within the regular drill of the National Guard, and to permit a local disposition of stable salvage by mounted units.

PERSONNEL

In the fiscal year that closed on June 30, 1939, there was an increase of 2,303 in the total actual strength of the active National Guard. On this date the total was 199,491. The strength of the active National Guard by States, by arms and services and types of units, and by commissioned officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men, is given in appendix A. Its strength by arm and service, without regard to types of units, is given in table I.

TABLE I.—Actual strength of the active National Guard by arm and service and by States on June 30, 1939

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State	Staff				Chaplain	Medical		Signal		Quar- ter- master		Ord- nance		Infantry		Field Ar- tillery		Engi- neers		Avia- tion		Cavalry		Coast Artillery		Total		
	State		Infan- try Di- vision			Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Aggregate
	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men																								
Alabama	9	22	7	5	4	18	147	6	86	9	104	2	35	78	1,252	49	630	13	199	27	104	3	61			225	2,645	2,870
Arizona	7	20	4		1	4	26			2	45			61	1,050	4	66									83	1,207	1,290
Arkansas	9	6			3	13	75							57	1,037	52	591			26	88			41	728	201	2,525	2,726
California	12	56	13	31	8	40	259	5	85	26	288			249	4,285	58	713			23	84			92	1,282	526	7,083	7,609
Colorado	5	25	4		2	12	56			2	43			68	1,087	48	560			28	92	2				171	1,863	2,034
Connecticut	10	10	9	32	3	42	365			11	91			137	2,271	53	610			23	107	18	233	25	361	331	4,080	4,411
Delaware	6	9			1	6	20																	52	803	65	832	897
District of Columbia	7	13	1	39	2	10	67			9	120	2	29	11	189			29	456					37	673	108	1,586	1,694
Florida	9	17	3		2	16	127			6	53			60	1,033	53	618	11	198					23	344	183	2,390	2,573
Georgia	8	4	7	14	3	26	166			1	8			134	2,154	55	583					15	186	9	120	258	3,235	3,493
Hawaii	7	22			2	11	59							88	1,705											108	1,786	1,894
Idaho	6	17	1	6	3	10	45					1	32	3	59	22	231	28	471			46	539			120	1,400	1,520
Illinois	15	55	19	37	11	79	605	6	80	25	289	2	34	295	5,175	155	1,814	29	474	23	97	19	295	40	707	718	9,662	10,380
Indiana	11	36	13	33	6	38	373	6	83	11	139			129	2,152	103	1,165	28	432	24	106					369	4,519	4,888
Iowa	12	29	9	45	4	42	380	3	73	4	6			130	2,173	43	433					45	578			292	3,717	4,009
Kansas	6	26	8		5	19	97	6	86					63	1,102	104	1,167					42	550			253	3,028	3,281
Kentucky	6	26	6		3	28	209			13	147	2	26	68	1,167	58	614					37	527			221	2,716	2,937
Louisiana	7	26	5	13	4	22	175			4	48			61	1,057	24	410					24	342			151	2,071	2,222
Maine	6	10	4		3	14	58			5	48			63	1,104	50	594							40	582	185	2,396	2,581
Maryland	6	17	10		3	36	31			6	94			123	2,146	50	574			24	102					258	3,254	3,512
Massachusetts	19	36	20	41	11	73	563	6	83	29	351	2	23	275	4,805	104	1,371	29	463	18	104	28	356	82	1,277	696	9,473	10,169
Michigan	8	35	10	46	7	54	540	6	74	14	214	2	48	131	2,179	95	1,216	14	221	23	104	18	245			382	4,922	5,304
Minnesota	9	30	5		6	24	137			4	78			193	3,248	106	1,202			25	88					372	4,783	5,155
Mississippi	8	14	5	1	3	16	79			7	69			64	1,060	55	610	17	262							175	2,095	2,270
Missouri	10	33	8	32	5	27	131			1				130	2,207	46	525	28	466	23	89			43	695	321	4,178	4,499
Montana	7	18	3		2	7	74			4	48			60	1,061											83	1,201	1,284
Nebraska	6	18	4		1	31	354			25	270			62	1,045											129	1,687	1,816
Nevada	6	9				2	5							2	58			11	198							21	270	291
New Hampshire	4				2	9	44									50	621							41	694	106	1,359	1,465
New Jersey	12	24	13	36	8	57	452	5	88	21	282	2	32	125	2,191	112	1,217	27	459	28	87	43	640			453	5,508	5,961
New Mexico	8	21	1		2	9	34									4	65	17	281			36	536			77	937	1,014
New York	29	43	23	43	20	147	1,239	18	288	24	304	2	35	621	10,603	250	2,992	23	473	18	106	82	1,230	155	2,069	1,412	19,425	20,837

North Carolina	8	25	4	8	3	38	350	6	82	5	47			67	1,047	54	637	27	445					57	586	269	3,227	3,496
North Dakota	7	21	2		2	4	29			1				63	1,027	15	160								94	1,237	1,331	
Ohio	18	28	21	38	12	89	839	6	86	26	298	2	28	279	4,592	158	1,736	29	448	24	95	47	588		711	8,776	9,487	
Oklahoma	10	36	12	34	8	49	520	6	83	20	197	2	30	134	2,178	153	1,648	10	195						404	4,921	5,325	
Oregon	6	26	8	17	3	25	160	5	100					124	2,074	56	605						24	351	251	3,333	3,584	
Pennsylvania	22	40	21	44	15	102	839	9	212	26	296	2	47	258	4,464	232	2,780	27	471	20	122	83	1,184	42	690	859	11,189	12,048
Puerto Rico	5	22			2	10	46							84	1,403										101	1,471	1,572	
Rhode Island	6	5	3		4	21	172	6	74	2	47	2	26			57	583	28	443					41	582	170	1,932	2,102
South Carolina	8	5	4	1	3	15	133			12	162			61	936	47	560							32	479	182	2,276	2,458
South Dakota	7		4		2	10	54	6	79	9	138					47	579	27	478						112	1,328	1,440	
Tennessee	7	6	6		4	17	70			6	68	2	28	58	1,038	49	565			25	83	39	540		213	2,398	2,611	
Texas	19	63	17	50	13	72	553	6	86	25	282	2	26	259	4,208	160	1,702	28	454	28	96	73	953		702	8,473	9,175	
Utah	6	10	4		2	16	128					1	28			110	1,227	7	218						146	1,611	1,757	
Vermont	7	15	4		2	10	87			8	96			61	1,035										92	1,233	1,325	
Virginia	10	27	8		5	24	191	6	80	8	71			124	2,136	48	603							35	533	268	3,641	3,909
Washington	8	18	6	4	3	26	247			19	196			71	1,093	85	916			26	94	4	72	12	218	260	2,858	3,118
West Virginia	8	18	2		3	10	46							106	1,760										129	1,824	1,953	
Wisconsin	11	14	10		7	48	441			11	106			133	2,280	112	1,222					46	615		378	4,678	5,056	
Wyoming	6	22			1	8	24			1	48			2	54							43	649		61	797	858	
Total	469	1,128	351	650	234	1,536	12,211	123	1,908	442	5,191	30	507	5,425	91,980	3,186	36,715	487	8,205	456	1,848	793	10,919	923	13,774	14,455	185,036	199,491

NOTE.—211 warrant officers included with enlisted. 41 medical officers in State staff included under "Medical."

OFFICERS OF THE ACTIVE NATIONAL GUARD

There was a considerable decrease in the number of separations of officers from the active National Guard during the fiscal year 1939. In 1938 the number separated was 1,194, and in the year just past, 875. A detailed statement of these separations appears in table II.

TABLE II.—*Separations of commissioned and warrant officers from the active National Guard during the fiscal year 1939*

Arms and services	Major gen- erals	Brig- adier gen- erals	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colo- nels	Maj- ors	Cap- tains	First lieu- ten- ants	Second lieu- ten- ants	Total
Line	1	13							14
Adjutant General's Depart- ment		6	1	2	2	5	1		17
Air Corps					3	8	16	15	42
Cavalry			1		2	5	12	14	34
Chaplains				3	6	8	3		20
Chemical Warfare Service				1					1
Coast Artillery			2	2	2	12	7	15	40
Engineers				1	1	7	11	8	28
Field Artillery			3		6	48	49	68	174
Finance Department				3					3
Infantry			8	8	20	75	75	112	298
Judge Advocate General's De- partment				5	1	3			9
Medical Department:									
Medical Corps				4	18	69	30		121
Dental Corps						9	1		10
Veterinary Corps						1	1		2
Medical Administrative Corps						3		2	5
Ordnance Department				4	1	1		2	8
Quartermaster Corps				3	8	14	5	10	40
Signal Corps				2			4	3	9
Total	1	19	15	38	70	268	215	249	875
Warrant officers									21
Grand total									896

The year saw, moreover, an increase in the totals of commissioned officers and warrant officers of the active National Guard. On June 30, 1939, these totals were: 14,455 officers and 211 warrant officers. The totals on June 30, 1938, were: 14,236 officers and 207 warrant officers. The distribution of commissioned and warrant officer strength, by rank and by arm and service, appears in table III. The distribution by States can be found in appendix A.

TABLE III.—*Commissioned strength of the active National Guard on June 30, 1939*

Arms and services	Major generals	Briga- dier generals	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colonels	Maj- tors	Cap- tains	First lieu- tenants	Second lieu- tenants	Total
Line	17	63							80
Adjutant General's Department		21	5	41	30	19	17	4	137
Air Corps				12	19	92	197	148	468
Cavalry			19	23	69	233	259	195	798
Chaplains				28	78	92	36		234
Chemical Warfare Service				17	1	4			22
Coast Artillery:									
Antiaircraft			10	9	20	129	111	120	399
Harbor defense and tractor drawn			8	12	36	151	154	166	527
Engineers			15	18	38	154	147	123	495
Field Artillery			63	71	171	908	955	1,027	3,195
Finance Department				20	13	11	2	1	47
Infantry			95	150	434	1,633	1,540	1,663	5,515
Judge Advocate General's De- partment			2	30	32	33			97
Medical Department:									
Medical Corps			19	28	261	582	199		1,089
Dental Corps					18	191	26		235
Veterinary Corps					3	58	6		67
Medical Administrative Corps						100	34	11	145
Sanitary Corps					1				1
Ordnance Department				21	19	28	2	16	86
Quartermaster Corps			19	58	112	209	124	151	673
Signal Corps			1	16	5	24	56	43	145
Total	17	84	256	554	1,360	4,651	3,865	3,668	14,455
Warrant officers									211
Cornet									1
Grand total									14,667

Table IV shows the number of promotions among the commissioned officers of the active National Guard during the year, by rank and by arm and service).

TABLE IV.—*Promotions of commissioned officers in the active National Guard during the fiscal year 1939 (the figures show the grades from which officers were promoted)*

Arms and services	Brig- adier generals	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colonels	Majors	Cap- tains	First lieu- tenants	Second lieu- tenants	Total
Line	1							1
Adjutant General's Department	1			6	4	1	2	14
Air Corps				1	5	10	32	48
Cavalry		1	1	1	9	22	35	69
Chaplains				7	12	11		30
Chemical Warfare Service			1	1				2
Coast Artillery		1	3	6	11	21	52	94
Engineers			1	1	2	9	16	29
Field Artillery		2	2	5	20	88	163	280
Finance Department				1	1			2
Infantry		6	7	20	51	127	207	418
Judge Advocate General's Depart- ment				2	5			7
Medical Department:								
Medical Corps				2	21	45		68
Dental Corps					1	4		5
Veterinary Corps					1	2		3
Medical Administrative Corps						9	5	14
Ordnance Department						1	1	2
Quartermaster Corps			4	3	13	25	32	77
Signal Corps			1		2	4	10	17
Total	2	10	20	56	158	379	555	1,180

INACTIVE NATIONAL GUARD

Table V shows the number of inactive National Guard officers, by rank and by arm and service.

TABLE V.—*Commissioned strength of the inactive National Guard as of June 30, 1939*

Arms and services	Major gen- erals	Briga- dier gen- erals	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colo- nels	Maj- ors	Cap- tains	First lieu- ten- ants	Second lieu- ten- ants	Total
Adjutant General's Depart- ment							1	1	2
Air Corps							3	1	4
Cavalry					3	19	21	15	58
Coast Artillery					2	11	14	17	44
Engineers					1	9	13	12	35
Field Artillery				3	5	44	57	74	183
Infantry				9	9	55	89	117	279
Judge Advocate General's De- partment						4			4
Medical Department:									
Medical Corps					4	15	11		30
Dental Corps						2	2		4
Veterinary Corps					5	2			7
Medical Administrative Corps							1		1
Ordnance Department							1		1
Quartermaster Corps						5	4	9	18
Signal Corps						1	1	2	4
Total				12	29	167	218	248	674

THE NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES

There has been a material increase in the number of enlisted men who now hold appointments as officers of the National Guard of the United States, despite the fact that a large number were dropped as of April 3, 1939, owing to the expiration of the first 5-year appointments made on April 4, 1934. A still greater increase is desirable in order to fill war vacancies in existing tables of organization. Continued emphasis is being placed upon this matter.

Table VI gives the number of officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men holding commissions in the National Guard of the United States. The difference in figures between table III and table VI is due to the lag between dates of appointments and acceptance of appointments.

TABLE VI.—National Guard personnel holding commissions in the National Guard of the United States on June 30, 1939

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	18	60							78
Adjutant General's Depart- ment		21	4	38	30	21	16	5	135
Air Corps				12	18	90	186	143	449
Cavalry			20	23	74	247	278	207	849
Chaplains				27	79	85	37		228
Chemical Warfare Service				16	1	4			21
Coast Artillery			17	20	56	287	267	298	945
Engineers			16	18	39	159	153	125	510
Field Artillery			62	73	174	917	959	1,079	3,264
Finance Department				19	13	11	4		47
Infantry			98	155	436	1,666	1,618	1,782	5,755
Judge Advocate General's De- partment			2	28	30	34			94
Medical Department:									
Medical Corps			19	28	263	567	201		1,078
Dental Corps					17	199	25		241
Veterinary Corps					8	58	7		73
Medical Administrative Corps						101	38	8	147
Ordnance Department				21	19	24	4	13	81
Quartermaster Corps			17	59	102	188	98	135	599
Sanitary Corps					1				1
Signal Corps			1	16	5	24	53	42	141
Total	18	81	256	553	1,365	4,682	3,944	3,837	14,736
WARRANT OFFICERS									
Coast Artillery								1	1
Infantry								1	1
CORNET									
Cavalry								1	1
ENLISTED MEN									
Adjutant General's Depart- ment							1	7	8
Air Corps								1	1
Cavalry							6	151	157
Coast Artillery						1	2	79	82
Engineers								14	14
Field Artillery						1	10	153	164
Finance Department							2	6	8
Infantry						1	23	998	1,022
Medical Department:									
Medical Corps									
Dental Corps							3	1	4
Medical Administrative Corps							2	46	48
Ordnance Department								7	7
Quartermaster Corps							3	72	75
Sanitary Corps							1		1
Signal Corps								11	11
Total						3	53	1,546	1,602
Grand total	18	81	256	553	1,365	4,685	3,997	5,386	16,341

AIR CORPS PERSONNEL

The Air Corps expansion program provides for increasing the strength of personnel and airplanes of the existing 19 National Guard observation squadrons, and for organizing 10 new squadrons. Two of the new squadrons are to be organized in the fiscal year 1940, and the other 8 in the fiscal year 1941.

The procurement of pilots and observers as replacements in existing organizations, and especially as a nucleus for flying personnel of new squadrons, presents a real problem. To alleviate this situation, the

Air Corps Training Center is to train as pilots a number of flying cadets appointed from the National Guard who must certify that upon graduation they will serve for 3 years as commissioned officers in the air corps unit of the State from which they were appointed. Since the Air Corps Advanced Flying School has been discontinued, specialized training for combat and technical observers is being given in the Guard squadrons. This system is producing an excellent corps of observers.

NATIONAL GUARD REGISTER

Funds have been provided for an edition of the Official National Guard Register as of November 1, 1939. The previous edition was issued as of July 1, 1936. Several thousand changes have occurred between these dates. It is essential that funds be provided to issue a new edition of the Official National Guard Register every year.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

The increase in the strength of the National Guard provided for by Congress during the fiscal year 1939 will be used to activate units with high priorities in the program of expansion. The strength of National Guard divisions by authorized divisional units and the percentage of completion is shown in table VII. Table VIII shows a comparison of the allotted and actual strength of the National Guard on June 30, 1939, by States and by commissioned officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men.

TABLE VII.—*Units of National Guard infantry and cavalry divisions federally recognized to June 30, 1939*

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	Actual strength	Division headquarters detachment	Special troops	Infantry	Field artillery	Engineers	Observation squadron	Medical regiment	Quartermaster regiment	Total	Percent completed
Twenty-sixth.....	8,637	1	7	78	35	8	3	5	9	146	100.0
Twenty-seventh ¹	8,687	1	7	78	35	8	3	10	9	151	103.4
Twenty-eighth ¹	8,676	1	7	78	36	8	3	8	9	150	102.7
Twenty-ninth ¹	8,251	1	7	78	35	8	3	6	9	147	100.6
Thirtieth.....	8,164	1	7	77	35	8	3	6	9	146	100.0
Thirty-first ¹	8,317	1	7	78	36	8	3	5	9	147	100.6
Thirty-second.....	8,323	1	7	78	35	5	3	7	9	145	99.3
Thirty-third.....	8,356	1	7	78	35	8	3	5	9	146	100.0
Thirty-fourth.....	8,118	1	5	78	35	8	3	5	7	142	97.2
Thirty-fifth.....	8,193	1	6	78	35	8	3	6	9	146	100.0
Thirty-sixth.....	8,015	1	7	78	35	8	3	5	9	146	100.0
Thirty-seventh ¹	8,480	1	7	78	35	8	3	10	9	151	103.4
Thirty-eighth ¹	8,264	1	7	78	35	8	3	6	9	147	100.6
Fortieth.....	7,939	1	7	78	35	8	3	5	9	146	100.0
Forty-first.....	8,127	1	7	78	35	8	3	5	9	146	100.0
Forty-third ¹	8,391	1	7	78	35	8	3	7	9	148	101.3
Forty-fourth.....	8,203	1	6	78	35	8	3	5	9	145	99.3
Forty-fifth ¹	8,291	1	7	78	35	8	3	6	9	147	100.6
Total.....	149,432	18	122	1,403	632	141	54	112	160	2,642	100.5

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 peacetime training or prior to the withdrawal of the authority for organizing ammunition trains in peacetime.

TABLE VII.—Units of National Guard infantry and cavalry divisions federally recognized to June 30, 1939—Continued

CAVALRY DIVISIONS

Authorized number of units, by branch, in each cavalry division: Division headquarters detachment, 1; special troops (consisting of division headquarters troop, signal troop, and ordnance troop), 3; 2 cavalry brigades, 42; field artillery regiment, 10; engineer squadron, 4; medical squadron, 3; reconnaissance squadron, 2; quartermaster squadron, 3; total 68]

Division	Actual strength	Special troops	Cavalry	Field-artillery	Engineers	Reconnaissance squadron	Medical squadron	Quartermaster squadron	Total	Percent completed
Twenty-first	2,815		42			2		2	46	67.6
Twenty-second	3,070	1	42	6			1		50	73.5
Twenty-third	3,243		42	7	4				53	77.9
Twenty-fourth	3,464	2	42	10					54	79.4
Total	12,592	3	168	23	4	2	1	2	203	74.6

TABLE VIII.—Allotted and actual strength of the National Guard on June 30, 1939

	Allotted strength				Actual strength				Over (+) or under (-)
	Com- mis- sioned Officers	War- rant Officers	Enlisted men	Aggre- gate	Com- mis- sioned Officers	War- rant Officers	Enlisted men	Aggre- gate	
FIRST CORPS AREA									
Connecticut	352	5	4,125	4,482	331	5	4,075	4,411	-71
Maine	190	3	2,381	2,574	185	3	2,393	2,581	+7
Massachusetts	746	11	9,375	10,132	696	11	9,462	10,169	+37
New Hampshire	119	2	1,393	1,514	106	2	1,357	1,465	-49
Rhode Island	173	3	1,992	2,168	170	3	1,929	2,102	-66
Vermont	96	1	1,246	1,343	92	1	1,232	1,325	-18
SECOND CORPS AREA									
Delaware	67	1	870	938	65	1	831	897	-41
New Jersey	518	8	6,037	6,563	453	7	5,501	5,961	-602
New York	1,505	22	19,641	21,168	1,412	21	19,404	20,837	-331
Puerto Rico	105	1	1,488	1,594	101	1	1,470	1,572	-22
THIRD CORPS AREA									
District of Columbia	118	2	1,632	1,752	108	2	1,584	1,694	-58
Maryland	281	4	3,289	3,574	258	4	3,250	3,512	-62
Pennsylvania	923	14	11,283	12,220	859	13	11,176	12,048	-172
Virginia	287	4	3,755	4,046	268	4	3,637	3,909	-137
FOURTH CORPS AREA									
Alabama	238	2	2,689	2,929	225	2	2,643	2,870	-59
Florida	188	2	2,365	2,555	183	2	2,388	2,573	+18
Georgia	278	3	3,451	3,732	258	3	3,232	3,493	-239
Louisiana	168	2	2,085	2,255	151	2	2,069	2,222	-33
Mississippi	181	3	2,195	2,379	175	3	2,092	2,270	-109
North Carolina	277	5	3,260	3,542	269	4	3,223	3,496	-46
South Carolina	199	3	2,428	2,630	182	2	2,274	2,458	-172
Tennessee	226	3	2,464	2,693	213	3	2,395	2,611	-82
FIFTH CORPS AREA									
Indiana	390	6	4,563	4,959	369	5	4,514	4,888	-71
Kentucky	233	3	2,770	3,006	221	3	2,713	2,937	-69
Ohio	743	10	9,082	9,835	711	10	8,766	9,487	-348
West Virginia	131	2	1,876	2,009	129	2	1,822	1,953	-56
SIXTH CORPS AREA									
Illinois	768	12	9,562	10,342	718	11	9,651	10,380	+38
Michigan	495	5	5,044	5,474	382	5	4,917	5,304	-170
Wisconsin	387	6	4,617	5,010	378	6	4,672	5,056	+46

TABLE VIII.—*Allotted and actual strength of the National Guard on June 30, 1939—*
Continued

	Allotted strength				Actual strength				Over (+) or under (—)
	Com- mis- sioned Officers	War- rant Officers	Enlisted men	Aggre- gate	Com- mis- sioned Officers	War- rant Officers	Enlisted men	Aggre- gate	
SEVENTH CORPS AREA									
Arkansas.....	219	3	2,550	2,772	201	3	2,522	2,726	—46
Iowa.....	302	4	3,783	4,089	292	4	3,713	4,009	—80
Kansas.....	266	4	3,088	3,358	253	4	3,024	3,281	—77
Minnesota.....	397	5	4,895	5,297	372	5	4,778	5,155	—142
Missouri.....	344	5	4,306	4,655	321	5	4,173	4,499	—156
Nebraska.....	133	2	1,718	1,853	129	2	1,685	1,816	—37
North Dakota.....	97	1	1,249	1,347	94	1	1,236	1,331	—16
South Dakota.....	119	2	1,374	1,495	112	2	1,326	1,440	—55
EIGHTH CORPS AREA									
Arizona.....	87	1	1,225	1,313	83	1	1,206	1,290	—23
Colorado.....	180	2	1,898	2,080	171	2	1,861	2,034	—46
New Mexico.....	80	2	949	1,031	77	2	935	1,014	—17
Oklahoma.....	415	6	4,970	5,391	404	6	4,915	5,325	—66
Texas.....	737	11	8,964	9,712	702	10	8,463	9,175	—537
NINTH CORPS AREA									
California.....	589	7	7,409	8,005	526	7	7,076	7,609	—396
Idaho.....	127	2	1,473	1,602	120	2	1,398	1,520	—82
Montana.....	86	1	1,190	1,277	83	1	1,200	1,284	+7
Nevada.....	18	—	283	301	21	—	270	291	—10
Oregon.....	261	4	3,341	3,606	251	4	3,329	3,584	—22
Utah.....	169	3	1,662	1,834	146	3	1,608	1,757	—77
Washington.....	274	3	2,903	3,180	260	3	2,855	3,118	—62
Wyoming.....	69	1	805	875	61	1	796	858	—17
HAWAIIAN DEPART- MENT									
Territory of Hawaii...	122	2	1,805	1,929	108	2	1,784	1,894	—35
Total.....	15,403	219	188,798	204,420	14,455	211	184,825	199,491	—4,929

TRAINING

GENERAL

The present state of training of the National Guard as demonstrated in the maneuvers and field exercises of the past year is in general good. As in past years there continues to be a considerable variation between different units, but during the year the Guard as a whole has advanced noticeably toward a higher standard.

The Regular Army has continued to cooperate in the training of the Guard component by assigning to it capable and well qualified instructors. It is most important for all such instructors to come from the highest type of officers who possess not only energy and enthusiasm for their work, but who are also thoroughly cognizant of the latest developments in their own arms and services.

The general improvement in the planning of training noted in my last report has continued. The application of Army Extension Courses in National Guard training has likewise been gratifying.

The state of training in the National Guard cannot, however, reach the standard desired until all units have received their modern arms and equipment and until regulations for their use have been adequately distributed and the troops have had opportunity to study and put into practice the applicable combat principles and technique.

A particular example of this need, as brought out in maneuvers of the past fiscal year, is the lack of proper equipment, and therefore of proper training, for antitank defense. No combat unit that lacks a full knowledge of these measures can be considered well trained in a modern sense.

To a similar degree, and for the same reasons, chemical-warfare training is inadequate in the National Guard. In previous reports I have commented on the seriousness of the shortage of gas masks, a lack that can hardly be reemphasized too strongly. In any major war our country may possibly become involved in, there is every reason to believe that troops may need their gas masks before they need their weapons.

FIELD TRAINING

Again, a number of National Guard units have had to undergo their field training with inadequate facilities although there was some improvement in this regard over previous years. In some instances there is still a lack of full cooperation on the part of States toward obtaining suitable training facilities. Table IX shows the camps used by units of the Guard for field training during the fiscal year 1939.

TABLE IX.—*Training camps used by the National Guard for field training during the calendar year 1938*

[See end of table for explanation of abbreviations]

Camp	Type	Ownership	Home State of troops	Aggregate attendance, calendar year 1938
FIRST CORPS AREA				
Massachusetts Military Reservation, Mass.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	Massachusetts	8,199
Camp Keyes, Maine	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	Maine	1,138
Niantic, Conn.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	Connecticut	3,151
			Maine	2
			Rhode Island	168
			Vermont	147
Quonsett Point, R. I.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	Rhode Island	498
Rye Beach, N. H.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	New Hampshire	723
Trumbull Field, Conn.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	Connecticut	134
Vermont State Camp, Vt.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	Rhode Island	661
			New Hampshire	681
			Vermont	1,065
Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.	C.	O. U. S.	Connecticut	282
			Maine	721
			Rhode Island	101
			Vermont	5
Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y.	C. ¹	O. U. S.	Connecticut	394
			Massachusetts	838
			New York	757
			Rhode Island	668
Fort Williams, Maine	C.	O. U. S.	Maine	705
SECOND CORPS AREA				
Juana Diaz and Santa Isabel, P. R.	M. A.	O. U. S.	Puerto Rico	1,565
Bethany Beach, Del.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	Delaware	781
Camp Dix, N. J.	C.	O. U. S.	New Jersey	117
Fort Hancock, N. J.	C.	O. U. S.	Delaware	134
Fort Ontario, N. Y.	C.	O. U. S.	New York	1,421
Camp Smith, N. Y.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	do	11,291
Pine Camp, N. Y.	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	do	6,161
Raritan Arsenal, N. J.	C.	O. U. S.	do	34
Sea Girt, N. J.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	New Jersey	3,613
			New York	3

¹ Includes troops from other corps areas.

TABLE IX.—*Training camps used by the National Guard for field training during the calendar year 1938—Continued*

[See end of table for explanation of abbreviations]

Camp	Type	Ownership	Home State of troops	Aggregate attendance, calendar year 1938
THIRD CORPS AREA				
Indiantown Gap, Pa.	Ex. N. G. ¹	O. S.	Connecticut	215
			Maryland	643
			Massachusetts	423
			New Jersey	1,950
			Pennsylvania	11,312
			Virginia	660
Camp Ritchie, Md.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	District of Columbia	590
			Maryland	2,544
			Virginia	67
Front Royal, Va.	C.	R. A. R.	District of Columbia	267
			Maryland	17
			Pennsylvania	1
			Virginia	151
Fort Geo. G. Meade, Md.	C. ¹	O. U. S.	New York	62
			Virginia	68
State Military Reservation, Virginia Beach, Va.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	Maryland	112
			Virginia	2,298
Fort Story, Va.	C.	O. U. S.	District of Columbia	487
			Pennsylvania	725
			Virginia	602
FOURTH CORPS AREA				
Fort Barrancas, Fla.	C. ¹	O. U. S.	Georgia	140
			Florida	61
			Missouri	741
Fort Moultrie, S. C.	C.	O. U. S.	North Carolina	650
			South Carolina	536
Key West Barracks, Fla.	C.	O. U. S.	Florida	333
Elgin Field, Fla.	C. ¹ (subpost)	O. U. S.	Arkansas	99
			Georgia	1
			Indiana	124
			Michigan	131
			Missouri	121
DeSoto National Forest, Miss.	A. M. A.	O. U. S.	Alabama	2,718
			Florida	2,198
			Georgia	3,456
			Louisiana	1,982
			Mississippi	2,138
			North Carolina	2,810
			South Carolina	1,764
			Tennessee	2,560
FIFTH CORPS AREA				
Camp Perry, Ohio	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.; O. S.	Ohio	7,108
Fort Knox, Ky.	C.	O. U. S.	Indiana	4,452
			Kentucky	2,633
			Ohio	1,946
			W. Virginia	6
Camp Wm. G. Conley, W. Va.	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	do	1,048
Camp Dawson, W. Va.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	do	753
SIXTH CORPS AREA				
Camp McCoy, Wis.	C.	O. U. S.	Wisconsin	2,065
Camp Williams, Wis.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	do	3,412
Camp Grayling, Mich.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	Michigan	4,861
Camp Grant, Ill.	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	Illinois	9,054
SEVENTH CORPS AREA				
Camp Ashland, Nebr.	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	Nebraska	1,722
Camp Clark, Mo.	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	Kansas	97
			Nebraska	2
			Missouri	2,906
Camp Dodge, Iowa	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.; O. S.	Iowa	2,970
			Minnesota	1
			North Dakota	7
			do	1,211
Camp Grafton, N. Dak.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	Iowa	10
Rapid City, S. Dak.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.; L. U. S.	North Dakota	1
			South Dakota	1,326
Fort Riley, Kans.	C.	O. U. S.	Kansas	3,036
			Nebraska	4
Camp Ripley, Minn.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.; L. S.; L. U. S.	Iowa	464
			Minnesota	4,721
Camp Jos. T. Robinson, Ark.	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	Arkansas	1,913

¹ Includes troops from other corps areas.

TABLE IX.—*Training camps used by the National Guard for field training during the calendar year 1938—Continued*

Camp	Type	Ownership	Home State of troops	Aggregate attendance, calendar year 1938
EIGHTH CORPS AREA				
Fort Sill, Okla.	C. ¹	O. U. S.	Arkansas	674
			Missouri	589
Camp Bullis (Fort Sam Houston), Tex.	R. A. R.	O. U. S.	Arizona	79
			Colorado	2
			New Mexico	72
			Oklahoma	5, 112
			Texas	8, 928
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.	R. A. R.	O. U. S.	Arizona	1, 059
Fort Bliss, Tex.	R. A. R.	O. U. S.	New Mexico	939
NINTH CORPS AREA				
Fort Francis E. Warren, Wyo.	R. A. R.	O. U. S.	Arizona	1
			Colorado	1, 739
Boise Barracks, Idaho	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	Idaho	1, 382
			Wyoming	2
Camp Clatsop, Oreg.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	Oregon	3, 548
Fort Wm. H. Harrison, Mont.	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	Idaho	8
			Montana	1, 156
			Oregon	28
			Washington	9
Fort Lewis, Wash.	C.	O. U. S.	do	116
Camp Murray, Wash.	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.; L. S.; O. S.	Montana	1
			Washington	2, 572
Guernsey, Wyo.	Ex. N. G. ¹	O. S.; L. S.	Colorado	2
			Idaho	1
			Iowa	1
			Kansas	4
			Washington	1
			Wyoming	625
Camp Merriam, San Luis Obispo, Calif.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	California	5, 121
			Nevada	212
			Utah	4
Ventura, Calif.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	California	742
Camp W. G. Williams, Utah	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.; O. S.	do	576
			Utah	1, 293
Fort Worden, Wash.	C.	O. U. S.	Washington	241
Camp McQuaide, Calif.	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	California	701
HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT				
Fort Armstrong, Honolulu, T. H.	C.	O. U. S.	Hawaii	25
Schofield Barracks, T. H.	C.	O. U. S.	do	1, 162
Waimea S. Kohala, T. H.	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	do	325
Grand total				188, 696

¹ Includes troops from other corps areas.

NOTE.—There were troop concentrations of the Fourth and Eighth Corps Areas (Third Army maneuvers) at DeSoto National Forest Miss.; Camp Bullis (Fort Sam Houston), Tex.; Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; Fort Bliss, Tex.; and Fort Francis E. Warren, Wyo.

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)	
	Organized Reserves	
	Reserve Officers' Training Corps	
	Citizens' military training camps	21
Ex. N. G.	Camps used exclusively for National Guard	
R. A. R.	Regular Army reservation	37
A. M. A.	Army maneuver area	5
M. A.	Maneuver area	1
	Total	1
		65
O. S.	Owned by State or Territory	
O. U. S.	Owned by United States	20
L. S.	Leased by State or Territory	36
O. S. and L. S.	Partly owned and leased by State	2
O. S. and L. U. S.	Partly owned by State and leased by United States	1
O. U. S.; L. S. and O. S.	Partly owned by United States, leased by State, and owned by State	1
O. U. S. and O. S.	Partly owned by United States and State	1
O. S.; L. S. & L. U. S.	Partly owned by State, leased by State and United States	3
	Total	1
		65

CONSTRUCTION

There were no funds available in the fiscal year 1939 for any new construction at exclusively National Guard camps. Many States, however, were able to develop their camps, some to a considerable extent, through the help of the Works Progress Administration. The more urgent deficiencies that still exist will be corrected by funds appropriated for new construction and for maintenance and repair in 1940.

The limited funds for the improvement of concurrent camps were mainly applied to developing the large camp at Fort Knox, Ky., and rebuilding the camp at Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y., which was practically demolished by the great New England hurricane of September 1938.

THIRD ARMY MANEUVERS

For 15 days during July and August 1938 most of the National Guard troops of the Fourth and Eighth Corps Areas took part in the Third Army maneuvers in conjunction with units of the Regular Army. The principal concentration areas for National Guard units were the DeSoto National Forest, Miss.; Camp Bullis, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; and Fort Francis E. Warren, Wyo. Approximately 38,000 troops of the Guard received valuable field training in all phases of tactics, supply, and troop movement. Extensive use was made of motor transportation, not only in movements to and from the training areas but also during the maneuvers themselves. Much experience was gained in the limitations and capabilities of motor vehicles in areas practically lacking in improved roads and during bad weather.

In the Mississippi area the troops of both sides were commanded by general officers of the National Guard. Staffs above the division were composed largely of Regular and Reserve personnel. In all other units in all maneuver areas the unit staffs functioned as normally constituted, giving them field practice in their wartime duties which is most desirable.

Participating units of the National Guard receive training benefits of high value from all field maneuvers and especially those involving the larger units. Only through such exercises can units of divisions and corps learn to operate as smoothly working teams, and all staffs gain the experience they will need in case of war. At the same time, the smaller units have opportunity to apply and gain practice in their own combat principles and learn to handle their weapons on different kinds of terrain. I am fully of the belief that the Army maneuvers of the past 4 years have brought out the desirability of holding such exercises more often.

OTHER FIELD TRAINING

National Guard troops of the other seven corps areas and the Hawaiian Department, and units in the Fourth and Eighth Corps Areas which did not participate in the Third Army maneuvers, received their normal 15 days of field training in camps of instruction at those places shown in table IX. Table X is a consolidation of the annual field inspection reports for the fiscal year 1939.

TABLE X.—Consolidated annual field inspection report, National Guard, fiscal year 1939

	1				2				3			4	5		6		7
	Present at camp including attached medical				Absent from camp including attached medical				Number joined since last camp			Enlist- ed men with less than 2 months' service	Personnel re- quiring protec- tion on arrival at camp against—		Inactive Nation- al Guard attend- ing camp		Reserve officers attend- ing Na- tional Guard camps
	Officers	War- rant officers	Enlist- ed men	Aggre- gate	Officers	War- rant officers	Enlist- ed men	Aggre- gate	Officers	War- rant officers	Enlist- ed men		Ty- phoid	Small- pox	Officers	Enlist- ed men	
FIRST CORPS AREA																	
Connecticut.....	316	5	3,851	4,172	9		175	184	21		1,020	117	49	42	3		21
Maine.....	176	3	2,357	2,536	1		59	60	7		694	144	708	894	1		48
Massachusetts.....	679	11	8,829	9,519	4		228	232	44		2,714	65	123	102	2		56
New Hampshire.....	99	2	1,309	1,410			48	48	15		477	171			1		14
Rhode Island.....	165	3	1,923	2,091	2		22	24	13		595	13	65	44			9
Vermont.....	87	1	1,128	1,216	4		108	112	5		405	69	8	10			12
Total.....	1,522	25	19,397	20,944	20		640	660	105		5,905	579	953	1,092	7		160
SECOND CORPS AREA																	
Delaware.....	64	1	850	915	1		14	15	4		295	94	342	358			
New Jersey.....	449	6	5,310	5,765	8		158	166	28	1	1,992	496	97	50	1		4
New York.....	1,407	21	18,222	19,650	18	1	784	803	103	2	5,635	47	23	13	5	11	2
Puerto Rico.....	96	1	1,469	1,566	5		25	30	1		265	85	56	206			
Total.....	2,016	29	25,851	27,896	32	1	981	1,014	136	3	8,187	722	518	627	6	11	6
THIRD CORPS AREA																	
District of Columbia.....	90	1	1,241	1,332	3		86	89	4		514	147	10	10	1		8
Maryland.....	256	4	3,049	3,309	10		218	228	15		1,011	206	47	31	1		2
Pennsylvania.....	867	13	10,910	11,790	17		384	401	71	1	3,296	754	216	210	6	1	2
Virginia.....	268	4	3,651	3,923	9		95	104	23		1,268	385	75	63	2		
Total.....	1,481	22	18,851	20,354	39		783	822	113	1	6,089	1,492	348	314	10	1	12

TABLE X.—Consolidated annual field inspection report, National Guard, fiscal year 1939—Continued

	1				2				3			4	5		6		7
	Present at camp including attached medical				Absent from camp including attached medical				Number joined since last camp			Enlisted men with less than 2 months' service	Personnel requiring protection on arrival at camp against—		Inactive National Guard attending camp		Reserve officers attending National Guard camps
	Officers	War-rant officers	Enlisted men	Aggregate	Officers	War-rant officers	Enlisted men	Aggregate	Officers	War-rant officers	Enlisted men		Ty-phoid	Small-pox	Officers	Enlisted men	
FOURTH CORPS AREA																	
Alabama.....	214	2	2,532	2,748	12		136	148	10		887	274	4	16	1		142
Florida.....	180	3	2,408	2,591	7		36	43	23		1,005	301	29	28	1		114
Georgia.....	254	3	3,284	3,541	12		112	124	12		1,380	330	38	24			179
Louisiana.....	139	2	1,805	1,946	7		155	162			651	179			1		152
Mississippi.....	172	3	1,960	2,135	7		143	150	8	1	684	58	2	2			105
North Carolina.....	264	5	3,178	3,447	8		109	117	17	1	1,130	14	19	19			114
South Carolina.....	165	2	2,134	2,301	4		73	77	12		734	125					94
Tennessee.....	213	3	2,333	2,549	5		61	66	23		959	131	4	5			107
Total.....	1,601	23	19,634	21,258	62		825	887	105	2	7,430	1,412	96	94	3		1,007
FIFTH CORPS AREA																	
Indiana.....	341	6	4,181	4,528	11		411	422	28		1,599	481	131	37	1	5	6
Kentucky.....	219	3	2,430	2,652	10		317	327	10	1	995	209	162	133			
Ohio.....	700	10	8,322	9,032	13		617	630	53		2,999	924	372	346			14
West Virginia.....	128	2	1,686	1,816	3		164	167	10		650	126	21	25			2
Total.....	1,388	21	16,619	18,028	37		1,509	1,546	101	1	6,243	1,740	686	541	1	5	22
SIXTH CORPS AREA																	
Illinois.....	723	11	9,007	9,741	15	1	570	586	53	1	3,868	615	236	215	2		57
Michigan.....	355	5	4,638	4,998	10		112	122	25	1	1,980	675	350	432	2	2	92
Wisconsin.....	363	6	4,371	4,740	6		219	225	16		1,683	376	9	8	1	22	87
Total.....	1,441	22	18,016	19,479	31	1	901	933	94	2	7,531	1,666	595	655	5	24	236

SEVENTH CORPS AREA																
Arkansas	185	3	2,487	2,675	13		49	62	7		953	99	24	11		47
Iowa	269	4	3,177	3,450	11		380	391	12		1,219	154	118	113		29
Kansas	253	3	2,865	3,121	5	1	175	181	12		1,059	4				49
Minnesota	367	5	4,302	4,674	2		477	479	29		1,269	354	597	558		17
Missouri	319	5	4,032	4,356	11		248	259	23		1,602	454	88	103		49
Nebraska	125	2	1,602	1,729	2		74	76	2		582	134	8	8	1	34
North Dakota	97	1	1,145	1,243	4		126	130	6		443	138	102	92	1	1
South Dakota	109	2	1,211	1,322	3		74	77	3		462	124	3			8
Total	1,724	25	20,821	22,570	51	1	1,603	1,655	97		7,589	1,461	940	885	2	234
EIGHTH CORPS AREA																
Arizona	75	1	1,055	1,131	10		158	168			515	69	74	55	7	15
Colorado	152	2	1,575	1,729	10		314	324	18	2	736	261	133	76		20
New Mexico	76	1	923	1,000	1		26	27	2		392	151	46	71		19
Oklahoma	402	6	4,659	5,067	6		241	247	26	1	1,886	55	6	6	5	91
Texas	664	10	8,334	9,008	32	1	393	426	45	1	3,626	1,082	259	289	6	278
Total	1,369	20	16,546	17,935	59	1	1,132	1,192	91	4	7,155	1,618	518	497	11	423
NINTH CORPS AREA																
California	521	7	6,561	7,089	14		323	337	40		3,003	398	196	210	5	36
Idaho	115	2	1,272	1,389	4		154	158	7		633	104	268	226		7
Montana	79	1	987	1,067	4		117	121	9		306	199	304	285		19
Nevada	19		193	212	2		70	72	6		130	28	30	29		
Oregon	250	3	3,320	3,573	2		19	21	24		1,170	304	130	121		3
Utah	137	2	1,148	1,287	4		196	200	13		355	57				27
Washington	234	3	2,669	2,906	4		73	77	10		946	343	84	44		18
Wyoming	54	1	574	629	1		90	91	2		181	58	74	52	2	1
Total	1,409	19	16,724	18,152	35		1,042	1,077	111		6,724	1,491	1,086	967	7	111
HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT																
Territory of Hawaii	98	2	1,409	1,509	8		289	297	6	1	421	24	40	29	3	4
Grand total	14,049	208	173,868	188,125	374	4	9,705	10,083	959	14	63,274	12,205	5,780	5,701	55	2,215

ARMORY TRAINING

It is also the case that an undue number of units are still handicapped by unsatisfactory armories, although there has been much improvement during the year. This, also, is a matter for State action, in which the National Guard Bureau continues to seek State cooperation. In table XI is given a consolidated armory inspection report for the fiscal year 1939.

TABLE XI.—Consolidated annual armory inspection report, National Guard, fiscal year 1939

	Administration and supply											Armories and facilities												
	1			* 2			3	4			5	6			7		8		9		10		11	
	Strength of units at date of inspection			Number actually present at inspection			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	Number of armories owned by—			Number of armories in which facilities for train- ing are—		Number of armories for which adequate storage and fire protection for United States property are—		Number of garages and hangars		Number of stables with ac- commoda- tions		Number of armories in which facilities for indoor range prac- tice are—	
	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men		Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men		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	4,020	317	5	3,803	2	309	5	3,451	915	33	---	2	31	4	28	7	16	1	2	---	31	4
Maine.....	183	3	2,370	177	3	2,193	35	180	3	1,968	557	25	1	11	25	12	26	11	3	7	---	27	10	
Massachusetts.....	678	12	8,936	656	11	8,612	5	655	11	7,739	2,220	75	---	2	71	6	69	8	19	8	1	---	76	1
New Hampshire.....	101	2	1,293	97	2	1,206	45	92	2	1,148	354	11	---	---	10	1	9	2	10	1	---	11	---	
Rhode Island.....	167	3	1,892	160	3	1,828	3	163	3	1,688	475	14	---	1	15	---	13	2	10	---	---	14	1	
Vermont.....	92	1	1,199	88	1	1,128	45	84	1	1,011	291	18	---	---	18	---	17	1	3	---	---	17	1	
Total.....	1,544	26	19,710	1,495	25	18,770	135	1,483	25	17,005	4,812	176	1	16	170	23	162	31	61	17	3	---	176	17
SECOND CORPS AREA																								
Delaware.....	64	1	829	62	1	793	10	64	1	737	206	7	---	1	7	1	7	1	2	1	---	7	1	
New Jersey.....	449	7	5,344	433	7	5,235	---	428	7	4,847	1,526	33	1	---	33	1	32	2	18	2	2	---	28	6
New York.....	1,405	21	18,959	1,369	21	18,133	5	1,385	21	17,277	5,091	74	1	4	77	2	73	6	29	---	9	---	72	7
Puerto Rico.....	97	1	1,457	90	1	1,419	10	93	1	1,389	295	2	---	15	17	---	17	---	2	---	---	17	---	
Total.....	2,015	30	26,589	1,954	30	25,580	25	1,970	30	24,250	7,118	116	2	20	134	4	129	9	51	3	11	---	124	14

TABLE XI.—Consolidated annual armory inspection report, National Guard, fiscal year 1939—Continued

	Administration and supply											Armories and facilities												
	1			2			3	4			5	6			7		8		9		10		11	
	Strength of units at date of inspection			Number actually present at inspection			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	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 stables with 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		State, county, or city	Organization	Private parties	Adequate	Inadequate	Provided	Not provided	Adequate	Inadequate	Adequate	Inadequate	Equipped	Not equipped
THIRD CORPS AREA																								
District of Columbia.....	90	1	1,222	90	1	1,104	8	90	1	1,086	392	3			1	2	1	2	3				1	2
Maryland.....	255	4	3,182	250	4	3,127	15	226	4	2,722	859	27			27		26	1	5			2	2	2
Pennsylvania.....	870	13	11,037	829	13	10,629	13	843	13	10,067	3,024	99	1	6	96	10	93	13	35	7	19		84	22
Virginia.....	275	4	3,678	270	4	3,463	26	264	4	3,173	1,004	33		10	27	16	36	7	13	2			37	6
Total.....	1,490	22	19,119	1,439	22	18,323	62	1,423	22	17,048	5,279	162	1	16	151	28	156	23	56	9	21	2	147	32
FOURTH CORPS AREA																								
Alabama.....	224	2	2,531	203	2	2,386	94	208	2	2,291	739	35	2	1	36	2	31	7	20		1		15	23
Florida.....	181	2	2,340	173	2	2,231	14	141	2	2,062	699	28		3	29	2	27	4	9	1			22	9
Georgia.....	261	3	3,329	257	3	3,186	45	246	3	2,971	1,066	10	8	19	30	7	33	4	5	1	3		25	12
Louisiana.....	148	2	1,906	142	2	1,758	33	142	2	1,664	493	7	2	24	32	1	31	2	7	1	11		26	7
Mississippi.....	172	3	2,010	165	3	1,833	29	169	3	1,747	635	26	3	14	38	5	41	2	24				19	24
North Carolina.....	268	5	3,183	258	5	3,063	7	240	5	2,821	884	33		17	43	7	44	6	31	1			34	16
South Carolina.....	168	2	2,136	164	2	1,982	19	166	2	1,978	546	34	3	3	37	3	38	2	29	2			27	13
Tennessee.....	209	3	2,388	200	3	2,252	38	188	2	2,105	808	14		17	12	19	11	20	10	2	1	4	18	13
Total.....	1,631	22	19,823	1,562	22	18,691	279	1,500	21	17,639	5,870	187	18	98	257	46	256	47	135	8	16	4	186	117

FIFTH CORPS AREA																								
Indiana.....	372	6	4,534	353	6	4,008	26	355	6	3,601	1,400	50	---	4	53	1	50	4	23	1	---	36	18	
Kentucky.....	224	3	2,718	175	3	1,984	60	207	3	2,285	770	20	---	18	17	21	22	16	5	6	8	23	15	
Ohio.....	751	10	8,779	679	10	7,986	61	679	10	7,180	2,597	91	1	34	109	17	88	38	12	23	8	88	38	
West Virginia.....	123	2	1,847	117	2	1,648	7	119	2	1,534	579	1	---	20	20	1	21	---	2	---	---	19	2	
Total.....	1,470	21	17,878	1,324	21	15,626	154	1,360	21	14,600	5,346	162	1	76	199	40	181	58	42	30	16	166	73	
SIXTH CORPS AREA																								
Illinois.....	728	12	9,422	699	12	8,639	134	711	11	8,231	2,854	46	1	22	55	14	62	7	32	12	5	49	20	
Michigan.....	366	5	4,669	343	5	4,119	20	353	5	3,827	1,446	33	2	9	37	7	40	4	22	8	3	28	16	
Wisconsin.....	369	6	4,610	355	6	4,339	24	334	6	4,127	1,266	41	7	29	71	6	70	7	22	---	7	44	33	
Total.....	1,463	23	18,701	1,397	23	17,097	178	1,398	22	16,185	5,566	120	10	60	163	27	172	18	76	20	15	121	69	
SEVENTH CORPS AREA																								
Arkansas.....	201	3	2,513	177	3	2,411	66	176	3	2,289	818	38	---	10	40	8	22	26	9	2	---	19	29	
Iowa.....	275	4	3,503	266	4	3,466	22	217	4	2,951	987	14	3	25	41	1	36	6	6	---	6	36	6	
Kansas.....	258	4	3,028	240	3	2,897	25	245	3	2,584	972	10	---	34	33	11	41	3	19	---	7	23	21	
Minnesota.....	368	5	4,705	348	5	4,501	6	350	5	4,178	1,150	48	---	1	49	---	43	6	10	---	---	49	---	
Missouri.....	326	5	4,144	298	5	3,719	31	307	5	3,574	1,322	11	---	39	24	26	36	14	2	12	1	36	14	
Nebraska.....	123	2	1,607	119	2	1,550	97	117	2	1,457	481	8	---	20	19	9	21	7	8	---	---	19	9	
North Dakota.....	94	1	1,230	89	1	1,165	3	81	1	966	374	12	5	2	18	1	17	2	4	---	---	12	7	
South Dakota.....	101	2	1,259	95	2	1,123	27	75	2	1,016	365	13	4	---	15	2	6	11	9	---	---	14	3	
Total.....	1,746	26	21,994	1,632	25	20,837	277	1,568	25	19,015	6,469	154	12	131	239	58	222	75	67	14	14	2	208	89
EIGHTH CORPS AREA																								
Arizona.....	83	1	1,191	82	1	1,099	43	82	1	992	367	10	---	6	12	4	10	6	3	---	---	13	3	
Colorado.....	172	2	1,843	159	2	1,654	101	160	2	1,502	660	32	---	2	29	5	25	9	16	2	---	28	6	
New Mexico.....	78	2	916	77	2	873	29	72	2	693	293	12	---	---	9	3	11	1	1	3	7	10	2	
Oklahoma.....	399	6	4,862	387	6	4,655	61	381	6	4,185	1,440	77	---	1	76	2	74	4	40	3	---	65	13	
Texas.....	682	11	8,292	643	11	8,016	142	618	11	7,239	2,745	6	2	103	93	20	98	18	25	15	14	1	88	28
Total.....	1,414	22	17,109	1,348	22	16,297	376	1,313	22	14,646	5,505	137	2	117	222	34	218	38	85	23	21	1	204	52
NINTH CORPS AREA																								
California.....	528	7	7,014	493	5	6,364	197	513	7	6,090	2,332	34	1	22	44	13	40	17	21	4	---	50	7	
Idaho.....	118	2	1,330	113	2	1,233	30	115	2	1,115	442	6	1	13	19	1	9	11	16	---	8	12	8	
Montana.....	82	1	1,179	75	1	1,023	34	75	1	923	412	8	---	10	12	6	11	7	5	3	---	6	12	
Nevada.....	20	---	257	18	---	213	13	19	---	199	73	2	---	1	3	---	2	1	---	---	---	1	2	
Oregon.....	245	4	3,328	232	4	3,037	90	241	3	2,812	1,034	27	1	12	27	13	20	20	2	---	---	35	5	
Utah.....	139	2	1,349	134	2	1,209	120	137	2	1,011	444	17	---	4	11	10	11	10	10	13	---	1	20	
Washington.....	256	3	2,701	234	3	2,435	21	213	3	2,049	734	17	---	6	23	---	22	1	10	---	1	19	4	
Wyoming.....	53	1	636	44	---	601	50	47	1	433	193	11	---	1	12	---	12	---	1	---	8	12	---	
Total.....	1,441	20	17,824	1,343	17	16,193	555	1,335	19	14,685	5,672	122	3	69	151	43	127	67	65	20	17	---	136	58
HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT																								
Territory of Hawaii.....	106	2	1,633	100	2	1,474	---	100	2	1,326	323	7	---	3	9	1	7	3	---	1	---	---	7	3
Grand total.....	14,320	214	180,330	13,594	209	163,833	2,041	13,480	209	151,399	51,965	1,313	50	606	1,695	304	1,630	369	638	145	134	9	1,475	524

SMALL-ARMS TRAINING

Small-arms training in the Guard showed improvement during the year in spite of the situation with respect to target ranges, which is still unsatisfactory. About half the units required to fire automatic rifle and pistol marksmanship courses have no target ranges at or near their home stations. This lack is due, in no small part, to the fact that some States have not cooperated with the National Guard Bureau in the plan for constructing regional ranges.

Units that have no ranges readily available must fire their marksmanship courses at their field training camps. It is desirable, however, for all units to complete their qualification firing during the armory training period. This leaves the field training period free for other essential training which cannot be completed at their home stations.

The National Guard Bureau is continuing its efforts to improve the target-range situation within the limitations of available funds and of State cooperation.

The lack of facilities at some field training camps for firing exercises in musketry and in the technique of fire of machine guns, antitank guns, and infantry mortars, continues to impede further progress in this essential training. Likewise, antiaircraft training, except that of antiaircraft organizations, is greatly handicapped by inadequate range facilities and lack of time.

The interest of the National Guard in weapons training is high. The William Randolph Hearst Musketry Competition has greatly stimulated interest in fire-unit training. The Chief of the National Guard Bureau's Indoor Rifle Matches, conducted by the National Rifle Association, attracts a large entry list. The fourth annual award of the Pershing trophies was made to the infantry regiment and to the cavalry regiment having the highest marksmanship record. Forty-four National Guard teams attended the National Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, in August and September 1938. The training and experience thus gained is of great value to the National Guard.

AIR CORPS TRAINING

The air corps units of the National Guard are in an excellent state of readiness to take the field to support their respective divisions in any type of operation. During the year the required minimum hours of flight training were again greatly exceeded. With very few exceptions individual officers completed the air corps training directive requirements. Officers who were unable to complete any one phase of training more than made up for it by completing extra hours on some other training phase.

Thirteen officers attended the Air Corps Tactical School, a course made available to National Guard officers for the first time. A total of 16 officers and 14 enlisted men took courses at the Air Corps Technical School, specializing in maintenance engineering, radio, photography, and armament. Seven officers received training as pilots and flying instructors at the Air Corps Training Center. The training of new personnel has been covered under air corps personnel.

COAST ARTILLERY TARGET PRACTICE

Of the 172 organized coast artillery firing batteries, including searchlight batteries, 132 fired service practices and 8 conducted tactical exercises on terrain where service practices could not be held, during the target practice season for 1938. The other 32 batteries were prevented from holding practices by bad weather.

The batteries that conducted prescribed practices were classified as follows: 34 excellent, 28 very good, 38 good, 22 fair, and 10 unclassified.

This is an improvement over the previous year, since in 1937 there were 17 unclassified among the 120 batteries that fired.

FIELD ARTILLERY SERVICE PRACTICE

A total of 6,875 service practice problems were fired during field training by 51 regiments and 3 separate battalions. Of this total, 4,725 were fired with 37-mm subcaliber ammunition, and 2,150 with service ammunition. Seven of the above regiments conducted only partial firing programs, owing to their participation in Third Army maneuvers. For the same reason 7 additional regiments were totally prevented from conducting service practice and 2 others were prevented by lack of available range facilities. The above figures represent substantial increases over those of the preceding year.

Reports of service practice continue to show improved results from the use of new methods of fire direction and conduct of fire. A more general practice with special types of problems was evidence of satisfactory progress in technical training. The preparation in advance of thorough plans for service practice by regimental plans and training sections received more general attention than in any previous year.

More attention was also given to firing problems involving the Infantry-Field Artillery team and to executing cooperative missions with Air Corps units.

Progress in the issuance of new and improved radios and telephones during the year was sufficient to indicate the material benefits to be expected when an adequate supply of this equipment, highly essential to field-artillery operations, is completed in the near future.

One principal criticism contained in my previous reports is found necessary of repetition here. More attention must be paid to increasing the proficiency of battery executives. The remedy appears to call upon the ingenuity of training supervisors to devise armory training practices that will simulate and apply to the greatest possible degree the conditions of batteries in position in the field.

Exercises in fire direction were handicapped to some extent by insufficient personnel to perform the functions of headquarters units under accepted modern methods of field artillery operations. This will be corrected by revised Tables of Organization, the publication of which is suspended pending possible additional revisions that may be required in connection with projected plans of the War Department for reorganization of the infantry division.

The limitation upon firing due to the restricted areas available at many camps is being relieved to some extent for light and medium artillery by providing additional observation posts and more targets, and by the useful possibilities of ranges resulting from improved signal equipment.

MILITARY EDUCATION

ATTENDANCE AT SERVICE SCHOOLS

There has been a steady progress during the year in carrying out the program for sending more National Guard officers to attend courses at the different Army service schools. The main purpose of thus broadening the command and staff qualifications of these officers—an end which is unquestionably desirable of itself—is to establish a continuous return of freshly qualified instructors to the units of the Guard. Officers come back to their units from the excellent and thorough courses of the service schools fully informed upon the latest tactical and technical methods. The fact that the flow of modern equipment to the Guard may not keep pace with the flow of this up-to-date knowledge makes that knowledge of especial value to the Guard. When it is not possible to put the school instruction into immediate application, the Guard at least receives a preview of what is coming so that when the new material does arrive, it is received all the more eagerly.

In the past, the annual flow of fresh information and training from these centers of Army tactical and technical development has not been large enough to spread adequately through the whole organization of the Guard. A still further increase in the numbers attending the service schools each year is desirable.

In general, the States have cooperated fully in furnishing their quotas for service school courses in the year just past. Table XII shows the attendance by schools:

TABLE XII.—Attendance at service schools, fiscal year 1939

School	Officers	Enlisted men	School	Officers	Enlisted men
Infantry.....	111	23	Quartermaster Tactical.....		
Cavalry.....	15	10	Air Corps Technical.....	16	14
Field Artillery.....	55	16	Air Corps Tactical.....	13	
Coast Artillery.....	11	7	Air Corps Pilot Training and Flying Instruction.....	7	
Engineer.....	9	8	Command and General Staff.....	24	
Ordnance Field Service.....	3		Army Veterinary (forage in- spection).....	3	
Medical Field Service.....	8	11			
Aviation Medicine.....	1		Total.....	326	95
Signal Corps.....	10	6	Corps Area Command and Staff.....	155	
Chemical Warfare.....	20				
Quartermaster Motor Trans- port.....	20				

CORPS AREA ABRIDGED COMMAND AND STAFF SCHOOLS

The year 1939 saw the successful extension to all corps areas, except one, of the Corps Area Abridged Command and Staff Courses for National Guard officers which were begun in the fiscal year 1937 and first held in the Second and Sixth Corps Areas. Of the 39 officers who originally reported in these 2 corps areas, 33 completed the full 3-year course. The total enrollment in 8 corps areas during 1939 was 161. Inability to meet a minimum quota of student officers delayed the opening of the school in the First Corps Area until the fiscal year 1940.

The courses given in these schools are prepared at the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kans. They fill an important need for further training to develop staff officers in the National Guard.

ARMY EXTENSION COURSES

It is gratifying to note that out of a total of 14,306 National Guard officers on the rolls as of March 31, 1939, 13,153 were taking advantage of Army Extension Courses to further their military education. This enrollment of 91.9 percent is an increase of 7.1 percent over that of the preceding year. All National Guard officers should undertake such work.

There were 19,218 enlisted men enrolled on the same date, an increase of 972 over that of the preceding year. Though many of the more capable will profit from Extension Course work, a mass enrollment of enlisted men, sometimes on a competitive basis between units, is in no way desirable.

PILOT TRAINING AT THE ADVANCED FLYING SCHOOL

The Air Corps expansion program provides for the training of 26 cadets appointed from the National Guard who agree that on graduation they will serve 3 years as commissioned officers in the Air Corps unit of the States from which they are appointed. New classes open every 6 weeks beginning July 1, 1939, and the course lasts for 1 year. Six applicants from the National Guard were entered in the first class. Applications should reach the National Guard Bureau at least 30 days before the beginning of each course.

ATTENDANCE AT THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

Twenty-two enlisted men of the National Guard entered the United States Military Academy during the year. In the graduating class of 1938, numbering 301, there were 21 former members of the National Guard. Of this number 6 stood in the upper third of the class, and 1 of these attained the graduating honor of Distinguished Cadet.

REGULAR ARMY PERSONNEL ON DUTY WITH THE NATIONAL GUARD

There has been no change in the allotment of Regular Army personnel with the National Guard during the year. The recent increase in the strength of the National Guard and the constant increase in the training requirements for all National Guard organizations have both created an urgent need for additional instructors and sergeant instructors. Regular Army instructor personnel should be allotted to National Guard organizations in the proportion given in my report for the fiscal year 1938. An estimate for such an allotment indicates that approximately 114 more Regular Army officers and 189 more Regular Army noncommissioned officers are needed for the efficient instruction of the National Guard. As increases in the Regular Army personnel become effective, it is most desirable that additional instructor personnel be allotted for this duty.

The allotment of Regular Army officers for National Guard duty, including 24 in the National Guard Bureau, is as follows:

Infantry-----	176
Cavalry-----	37
Field Artillery-----	90
Coast Artillery-----	33
Corps of Engineers-----	20

Signal Corps.....	16
Air Corps.....	21
Quartermaster Corps.....	13
Medical Corps.....	20
Ordnance Department.....	1
Judge Advocate General's Department.....	1
Finance Department.....	1
Branch Immaterial.....	34
Total.....	463

REFRESHER COURSES FOR SERGEANT INSTRUCTORS

Seventy-three sergeant instructors attended refresher courses at the various service schools during the past year. Owing to the fact that few sergeant instructors have attended from other branches, it is probable that only those from the Infantry will be sent to these schools during the fiscal year 1940. It is now planned to begin a new cycle for all branches in the fiscal year 1944.

SUPPLY AND FISCAL MATTERS

ARMS, UNIFORMS, AND EQUIPMENT FOR FIELD SERVICE

Estimates prepared by the National Guard Bureau of the appropriations needed to arm and equip the National Guard are based on "requirements for field service" and not merely on "minimum training requirements." Unless the field service needs are kept continually in mind, the risk is great that arms and equipment for the Guard will fall far below ordinary service requirements. Emphasis on minimum requirements for training inevitably diverts attention from the principal purpose of the Guard which is first-line defense on M-Day.

Progress toward this main objective is reflected in increased appropriations for procurement of items needed to make the National Guard effective in a major emergency. The amount secured for this purpose in 1939 was \$14,024,472, as against \$12,360,591 for the previous year.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOWANCES

The total appropriation for the National Guard for the fiscal year 1939 was \$43,324,733, which included \$1,271,151, reappropriated from the appropriation "National Guard, 1938." (See also table XIII.)

The funds appropriated were allotted to the various States, corps areas, and services, and are accounted for as shown in appendix B. Table XIV is a statement of disbursements made by United States property and disbursing officers during the fiscal year 1939.

TABLE XIII.—Federal funds appropriated for the National Guard for the fiscal year 1939, as of Aug. 19, 1939

Appropriations	Amount appropriated, fiscal year 1939	Total expended and obligated, fiscal year 1939	Net available balances, Aug. 19, 1939
National Guard.....	\$43,324,733.00	\$43,223,523.21	\$101,209.79
Salaries, National Guard Bureau (departmental).....	152,400.00	152,116.95	283.05
Grand total.....	43,477,133.00	43,375,640.16	101,492.84

TABLE XIV.—*Statement of disbursements made by the United States property and disbursing officers during the fiscal year 1939*

	National Guard	Promotion of rifle practice, 1939	Total
Alabama.....	\$168,878.04		\$168,878.04
Arizona.....	53,186.32		53,186.32
Arkansas.....	179,414.72		179,414.72
California.....	403,921.18		403,921.18
Colorado.....	198,192.19		198,192.19
Connecticut.....	259,094.50		259,094.50
Delaware.....	46,231.75		46,231.75
District of Columbia.....	71,409.79		71,409.79
Florida.....	132,510.88		132,510.88
Georgia.....	186,675.72		186,675.72
Hawaii.....	100,510.33	\$16.55	100,526.88
Idaho.....	119,405.90		119,405.90
Illinois.....	543,130.33		543,130.33
Indiana.....	272,769.40		272,769.40
Iowa.....	281,194.76		281,194.76
Kansas.....	188,904.66		188,904.66
Kentucky.....	162,084.20		162,084.20
Louisiana.....	106,619.66		106,619.66
Maine.....	143,552.43		143,552.43
Maryland.....	224,560.62		224,560.62
Massachusetts.....	526,029.09		526,029.09
Michigan.....	280,232.83		280,232.83
Minnesota.....	286,621.18		286,621.18
Mississippi.....	119,889.01		119,889.01
Missouri.....	275,376.68		275,376.68
Montana.....	54,394.28		54,394.28
Nebraska.....	89,534.42		89,534.42
Nevada.....	20,337.84		20,337.84
New Hampshire.....	73,131.29		73,131.29
New Jersey.....	350,529.67		350,529.67
New Mexico.....	89,771.62		89,771.62
New York.....	1,046,356.59		1,046,356.59
North Carolina.....	188,190.58		188,190.58
North Dakota.....	73,801.53		73,801.53
Ohio.....	570,609.99		570,609.99
Oklahoma.....	265,864.56		265,864.56
Oregon.....	203,165.10		203,165.10
Pennsylvania.....	686,637.80		686,637.80
Puerto Rico.....	11,277.79		11,277.79
Rhode Island.....	85,812.53		85,812.53
South Carolina.....	125,259.83		125,259.83
South Dakota.....	81,596.92		81,596.92
Tennessee.....	160,410.91		160,410.91
Texas.....	495,554.10		495,554.10
Utah.....	98,006.34		98,006.34
Vermont.....	67,441.70		67,441.70
Virginia.....	199,054.67		199,054.67
Washington.....	198,343.98		198,343.98
West Virginia.....	94,195.74		94,195.74
Wisconsin.....	357,871.26		357,871.26
Wyoming.....	67,154.14		67,154.14
Total.....	11,084,701.35	16.55	11,084,717.90

PAY FOR ARMORY DRILLS

The actual expenditures for armory-drill pay for the fiscal year 1939 cannot be finally determined at this time, but the estimated total is \$14,604,970. The actual expenditures for the fiscal year 1938 were \$14,037,536.

PAY FOR FIELD TRAINING

The actual expenditures for field training for the fiscal year 1939 cannot be determined at this time, but it is estimated that it will total approximately \$8,842,692. The actual expenditures for this purpose in the fiscal year 1938 were \$9,139,538.

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

During the fiscal year 1939, approximately \$2,610,000 was expended for caretakers.

The following was the monthly basis for estimating caretaker allowances for States:

For each unit (less detachments with less than 35 men at 1 station) quartered in a single-unit armory-----	\$50
For each additional unit quartered in an armory-----	25
For each authorized motor vehicle on hand-----	4
For each 75-mm. gun, 155-mm. howitzer or gun, and 75-mm. antiaircraft gun-----	4
For each authorized searchlight on hand-----	2
For each authorized animal-----	6
For each air corps squadron (approximately)-----	1, 850
For each authorized tank on hand-----	10

The above figures do not include allowances for ambulances or tractors, model of 1917, or for trailers.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE

During the past year an allowance of \$8.68 per man was provided to the various States for necessary articles of the uniform. This was not enough for all the needs for field training. Besides this allowance, all enlisted men in the northern States were provided with overcoats. The approximate cost of clothing, including replacement of reimbursable items and packing and handling charges, was \$15.70 per capita based on the enlisted strength of 179,843.

The National Guard was authorized during the year to issue trousers for armory drill. The arms and services, in Circular No. 2, War Department, January 7, 1938, were authorized to wear trousers in place of breeches for field training. Up to the present 55,493 elastique trousers and 117,723 cotton trousers have been issued and are now in the hands of the National Guard.

AIR CORPS EQUIPMENT

The 93 observation airplanes of the O-47A type contracted for during the fiscal year 1938 have all been delivered except 2, which will be delivered in the near future. Fifty airplanes of the O-47B type, and enough basic combat planes to equip each squadron with 1, have been contracted for. Delivery is expected during the fiscal year 1940. All airplanes are delivered with complete tactical radio equipment. Delivery of other equipment during 1940 will include radio trucks, photographic trailers, and towing tractors to equip all air corps units.

The expansion program plan will increase the National Guard Air Corps by 2 squadrons during the fiscal year 1940 and an additional 8 squadrons during the fiscal year 1941, and will expand all squadrons from an authorized strength of 10 airplanes to 14. The equipment to accomplish this expansion will be contracted for during the fiscal year 1940 and will include 90 corps and division observation planes, and 87 short-range liaison planes. When thus fully equipped, each squadron will have 1 basic combat, 10 observation, and 3 short-range liaison airplanes.

COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

The fiscal year just closed was the second in the 4-year program of much needed signal communications equipment replacement in the National Guard. In carrying out this program, the bulk of new equipment is given each year to the units in the Army area in which an Army maneuver is to be held in the following year.

Thus, during the past year, emphasis was placed on building up communications equipment in the First Army area. Units of this area have practically reached their authorized training allowances of all equipment. The issues of wire to these units have exceeded the normal allowances. A few reel units and radio sets are yet to be supplied but have been purchased. Over 1,500 telephones, type EE-8, have been issued.

Enough ultra high-frequency radio sets have been ordered to complete the equipment of units in the Second Army area. Every effort is being made to issue these sets and a large number of telephones, EE-8, and to otherwise prepare the units of this area, before the Second Army maneuvers are held.

Sufficient equipment was also obtained, or is now on order, to supply the needs of communications units which were granted Federal recognition, or were converted, during the past year.

MOTOR VEHICLES

The standardization of motor transportation for the National Guard will conform in the future to Regular Army requirements. All future procurements for general purpose tactical motor transportation will be of five chassis types which will be standard for National Guard use: $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -ton, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ton, 4-ton, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ -ton. The all-wheel-drive type will be normal for all tactical motor transportation and priority will be given to prime movers for all weapons and vehicles for combat trains. Requirements may be met, if necessary, with the substitute standard type with rear-wheel-drive.

The term "training requirements" used in the annual report for fiscal year 1938 has not been definitely established, and the motorization study by the National Guard Bureau has not been completed. For these reasons, a more suitable term "Minimum field-service requirements" is being used temporarily until a standardized Table of Organization and a Table of Basic Allowances for motor vehicles can be determined. These requirements, shown in table XV, and determined from a general study of current needs, indicate the expansion in the motorization program necessary to give the maximum means available at a minimum expenditure of Federal funds. The data in the column "On hand" is taken from the records of this Bureau.

TABLE XV.—*Motor-vehicle equipment, 1939*

Item No.	Type of vehicle	Minimum field-service requirements	On hand beginning 1939	1939 procurements	On hand	Short
1	Station wagons, ½-ton, 4 x 2, 8-pass. reconnaissance carry-all	2,609	2,113	123	2,236	373
2	Truck, pick-up, ½-ton, 4 x 2	567		8	8	559
3	Ambulance, field, 1½-ton, 4 x 2	720	336		336	384
4	Truck, cargo:					
	1½-ton, 4 x 2 (LC), panel delivery	9,960	4,796	62	4,858	5,102
	1½-ton, 4 x 2 (LC), 2 dt.					
	1½-ton, 4 x 2 (HC), 2 dt.					
5	Truck, signal communication (AC), 1½-ton, 4 x 2	29	19		19	10
6	Truck, dump, 1½-ton, 4 x 2	557	37	45	82	475
7	Command car (Cav.), 1½-ton, 4 x 2:					
	Scout car w/rs	35	7		7	28
	Station wagon w/rs					
8	Truck, height finder (AA), 1½-ton, 4 x 2, 15-foot bodies	48		5	5	43
9	Truck, cargo (prime mover, wire layer), 1½-ton, 4 x 4 (LC), 2 dt.	3,199	468	264	732	2,467
10	Truck, telephone maintenance (signal communication), 1½-ton, 4 x 4, telephone construction:					
	LC 104	3	2		2	1
	LCW 104					
	Earth borer					
11	Scout car (Cav.), 1½-ton, 4 x 4	271	37		37	234
12	Truck, cargo, 2½-ton, 4 x 2	1,007	1,218	50	1,268	(+261)
13	Truck, searchlight (AA), 2½-ton, 4 x 2	120	14	54	68	52
14	Truck, prime mover:					
	3-ton, 6 x 6	528	228	32	260	268
	4-ton, 6 x 6 (HC), 4 dt.					
15	Truck, prime mover, 7½-ton, 6 x 6	310	81	12	93	217
16	Truck, class B, 3-ton		118		118	
17	Truck, tank carrier, 10-ton		7		7	
18	Motorcycles, solo	97		46	46	51
19	Motorcycles, w/side car	3,247	56	335	391	2,856
	Total, motor vehicles	23,307	9,537	1,036	10,573	13,120
TYPE—TRAILERS						
1	Trailer, photo	19				19
2	Trailer, signal communication	59				59
3	Trailer, command post		97		97	
4	Trailer, ¾-ton or 1-ton (2-wheel, cargo)	3,992		508	508	3,484
5	Trailer, K-19			19	19	
	Total, trailers		97	527	624	
1	Tanks, light		36		36	

ORDNANCE EQUIPMENT

Funds for ordnance equipment were adequate for all current ordnance maintenance, repair, inspection, general supplies, target materials, and training ammunition. The program of adapting the field artillery howitzer carriages for high-speed transport could also be continued. A third modified howitzer carriage is now in the hands of each battery and they will have the fourth howitzer carriage in the next 8 months. A third 155-mm. GPF carriage has been modernized for each battery, but these have been temporarily impounded at Rock Island Arsenal awaiting clarification of policy as to just what equipment will be carried in the hands of troops. It is expected that the fourth modernized gun carriage for 155-mm. batteries will be provided from Regular Army funds.

The War Department has approved the issue to coast artillery antiaircraft regiments of 90, 3-inch guns and carriages, with their proper complements of height finders, directors, and related equipment, without charge against National Guard funds other than for

packing, handling, and transportation. These, plus like equipment procured from National Guard funds, complete the ordnance requirements for the first battalions of the 10 existing regiments. The War Department has also authorized, on the same basis, the issue of 20 additional caliber .50 machine guns to each second battalion of anti-aircraft regiments. The 37-mm. anti-aircraft gun is to be issued also on the same basis, in part replacement of caliber .50 anti-aircraft machine guns when the 37-mm. weapon becomes available. Likewise, complete equipment is being furnished for the coast artillery anti-aircraft and field artillery howitzer regiments recently authorized to be converted in the State of Georgia from a harbor-defense and an infantry unit, respectively.

From funds appropriated for the War Department under the second deficiency bill, fiscal year 1939, additional equipment is to be issued to the National Guard without reimbursement.

All infantry companies in the First and Third Army Areas have received hand carts for their caliber .30 machine guns, and all companies in the First Army Area have received hand carts for their 81-mm. mortars. Enough hand carts for all howitzer companies and machine-gun companies still lacking them are now under procurement.

The project to furnish essential fire-control equipment for the armory training of coast artillery harbor-defense regiments is progressing satisfactorily.

CHEMICAL WARFARE EQUIPMENT

The only gas masks, service or diaphragm, furnished during the year provided replacement for similar unserviceable masks, except for a small quantity furnished to new organizations activated under the third increment of 5,000 men. Thus the gas-mask ratio in the National Guard still stands at a mere 8 masks per 100 men. The number of masks on hand is inadequate for proper chemical-warfare training, and elsewhere in this report I have pointed out that I consider this a most serious shortage which should by all means be remedied. The Chemical Warfare Service has developed a low-priced training mask which it is to be hoped can be obtained in the near future.

MEDICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

The medical detachments of all National Guard regimental organizations and separate battalions of the 48 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii are now equipped with one complete Medical Field Outfit No. 2. This modern equipment is not only used for armory and field training but also to meet actual service needs in training camps. A supply of all necessary standard items listed in the Medical Supply Catalogue is available to augment the equipment of these sets. Medical Department Field Chests of one Battalion Medical Equipment, New Pattern, have been supplied to each organization throughout the National Guard. This equipment is to be held intact for emergency mobilization.

A few State camps now have a camp hospital to care for officers and soldiers too ill or too seriously injured to be treated at the regimental infirmaries. This reduces to a very small number the cases requiring transfer outside the camps for treatment.

The per capita cost of medical and surgical care and hospitalization during the 15-day training period was much less in 1938 than in many years. The highest per capita cost for any State in 1935 was \$2.029; in 1936, \$1.456; and in 1937, \$2.20. In 1938 it was only \$0.698. The minimum cost in 1938 was \$0.022. The average cost per capita was \$0.260. The total amount expended was likewise low. This amount, \$49,013.94, was the smallest total expended during any year in the past eight. This indicates unmistakably a general improvement in physical condition within the National Guard as a whole.

ANIMALS FOR MOUNTED UNITS

On June 30, 1939, 4,750 horses were on hand in mounted units of the National Guard. Of that number 3,584 were Federal animals and 1,166 were owned by States or units and federally accepted for maintenance at Government expense. During the year 901 horses were purchased and are now in the hands of the National Guard.

A number of animals of extreme old age, unfit for military use, are being gradually eliminated as funds become available for buying new horses. The total number of horses required by the Guard for armory training is 5,238.

ENGINEER EQUIPMENT

The only authorized items of equipment that it was not possible to provide for engineer units during the year were those expensive items of low priority for procurement requested by certain units. Ten of the eighteen engineer regiments of the Guard now have Multilith Map Reproduction equipment capable of supplying needed maps rapidly and efficiently for use in maneuver or campaign. Five regiments now have modern air-compressor units which add materially to their capabilities for road and bridge construction.

Enough new 60-inch mobile searchlights have been issued to coast artillery antiaircraft regiments to give each of them four. More searchlights are being procured from 1940 funds.

TARGET RANGES

As of June 30, 1939, annual appropriations supported 357 target ranges in whole or in part. During the fiscal year 1939, 16 ranges serving 75 units were established, and 38 ranges serving 45 units were discontinued.

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



Actual strength of the National Guard as of June 30, 1939

[illegible]

Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Commissioned officers	Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Commissioned officers	Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Commissioned officers	Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Commissioned officers	Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Commissioned officers	Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Commissioned officers	Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Commissioned officers	Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Commissioned officers	Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Commissioned officers	Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned 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APPENDIX B

Statement of amounts expended and obligated under No.

	General expenses, equipment, and instruction for the National Guard																						Travel of officers and noncommissioned officers of the 1st connection with the National Guard			
	Forage	Caretakers	Expenses, camps of instruction, field and supplemental training			Military service schools	Pay of United States property and disbursing officers																			
States, corps areas, and bureaus	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 National Guard Bureau	Project No. 11 Employment of range keepers	Project No. 12 Target range leases	Project No. 13 Target range construction	Project No. 14 Target range maintenance and repair	Project No. 15 Alteration, renovation, and repair 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 Interstate transportation, etc.	Project No. 20 Pay and expenses of Air Corps persons injured during armory drills	Project No. 21 Miscellaneous expenses	Project No. 22 Expenses of correspondence courses	Project No. 23 Travel in connection with visits of instruction	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 departures		
First Corps Area.....	\$24,057.00	\$244,835.22	\$872,214.78	\$40,150.18	\$4,877.30	\$44,278.16	\$15,000.00		\$1,570.00	\$1,008.33	\$1,580.00	\$3,883.12	\$12,830.46	\$6,984.77	\$24,734.52	\$2,339.75	\$2,913.12		\$31.10	\$3,033.44	\$6,405.00	\$4,392.16	\$1,436.49	\$5,816.11		
Connecticut.....	11,285.12	62,122.82	189,872.45	7,894.16	190.89	13,914.60	2,400.00						1,938.23	725.00	13,785.48	497.97	233.91									
Maine.....		28,794.31	108,881.47	3,338.36	582.74	6,102.80	2,400.00		600.00	375.00		1,019.72	1,454.70	619.98	585.92	366.59	658.00		12.16	585.71	1,325.01	1,252.81	380.31	1,165.15		
Massachusetts.....	12,771.88	105,965.42	408,339.41	15,613.58	3,100.00	13,234.70	3,000.00		315.00			2,853.40	6,392.40	4,379.92	8,373.61	993.67	1,559.44		3.01	1,362.87	1,362.87	588.80	236.66	1,065.10		
New Hampshire.....		15,547.17	53,483.27			3,293.17	2,400.00						598.02	430.53	449.98	58.02	25.00		3.74	1,452.58	1,525.59	1,559.75	457.60	1,703.35		
Rhode Island.....		19,349.50	60,831.87		3.67	5,685.17	2,400.00		400.00				1,261.95	580.34	1,044.80	204.39	326.77		3.14	194.86	1,484.10	1,559.75	457.60	1,703.35		
Vermont.....		13,056.00	51,006.31		1,000.00	2,047.72	2,400.00		255.00	633.33			1,155.16	249.00	494.73	191.10	100.00		5.01	279.59	450.78	399.16	165.81	573.97		
Unappropriated.....				498.16												28.01			4.04	176.24	1,211.40	193.17	82.73	531.91		
Second Corps Area.....	91,239.36	332,778.26	1,022,200.52	6,161.00	6,135.00	49,620.17	9,928.67		1,480.00	3,475.00	4,900.00	486.25	12,025.11	16,450.43	25,282.60	2,749.24	7,870.01	\$300.00		47.73	4,042.82	7,973.14	1,039.90	4,388.25		
Delaware.....	12,763.77	9,408.00	33,071.70				2,400.00						217.50			72.72				1.35	6,090.00	7,973.14		295.00		
New Jersey.....	46,539.53	99,623.87	283,916.66			18,780.33	2,400.00		600.00			400.00	3,018.40	1,649.63	13,494.78	895.51	885.09		28.20	845.03	1,620.19	313.19		1,114.11		
New York.....	31,652.08	210,726.41	753,770.41	6,161.00	6,135.00	25,316.71	3,600.00		880.00	3,475.00	4,900.00	86.25	7,763.73	14,166.39	11,101.10	1,458.93	6,767.68	300.00	18.18	2,838.33	2,199.20	289.46	1,628.11			
Puerto Rico.....		13,019.98	541.75			5,523.13	1,525.67						1,025.48	634.41		103.25	217.24			209.00	5,088.68	730.19	2,250.00			
Unappropriated.....	283.98															218.83				209.00	5,088.68	730.19	2,250.00			
Third Corps Area.....	51,812.93	278,403.74	878,411.35	1,816.00	10,242.26	38,759.66	10,200.00		3,659.99	2,140.00			4,714.19	15,299.00	9,099.97	25,896.13	1,833.00			30.06	372.07			315.00		
District of Columbia.....		9,896.29	61,071.17			650.11	2,400.00		589.90				341.60			28.45				225.32	2,954.90	5,137.00		6,319.00		
Maryland.....		50,218.44	145,225.71		3,850.31	5,130.91	2,400.00		450.00				3,219.83	2,651.39	12,707.83	330.40	355.58		8.20	467.13	1,605.51	45.21		221.00		
Pennsylvania.....	51,478.73	180,429.00	608,953.78	230.00	5,170.64	27,493.10	3,000.00		1,020.00			3,505.23	8,346.40	4,834.00	11,691.63	1,125.53	5,271.87		22.70	3,212.99	2,621.48	247.58	1,030.00			
Virginia.....		37,861.11	163,160.69	1,585.00	1,221.31	5,485.54	2,400.00		700.00	1,000.00			2,847.87	1,262.98	930.68	396.48	603.88		10.10	519.94	1,187.80	176.95	2,900.00			
Unappropriated.....	334.20															2.14				161.05	184.09			1,911.00		
Fourth Corps Area.....	46,201.87	312,169.45	972,231.11	5,295.32	14,278.75	29,564.61	10,200.00		2,394.04	5,351.79			13,442.36	9,642.25	34,303.63	2,208.06	3,113.76			138.77	3,025.30			255.00		
Alabama.....	3,002.34	54,554.53	112,515.60	220.87		4,474.60	2,400.00		440.00				1,124.47	1,676.00	12,024.03	187.67	295.15		2.95	2,336.57	6,654.52	1,413.16	8,841.00			
Florida.....		27,697.86	116,919.63	1,950.00	3,464.00	4,333.62	2,400.00		255.00			1,079.71	1,629.60	929.00	1,012.67	107.04	401.00		14.79	2,383.33	837.62			548.00		
Georgia.....	11,807.37	43,088.22	166,541.54	506.16		297.50	2,400.00		150.00				2,352.70	1,445.40	1,211.76	509.29	165.10		.84	342.24	1,116.95	200.76	2,301.00			
Louisiana.....		31,976.82	74,447.41			966.97	2,400.00		361.00				651.63	711.72	693.87	156.17	464.61		10.36	2,240.64	1,026.00	356.83	1,129.00			
Mississippi.....		28,590.24	84,723.13		2,903.00	2,491.72	2,400.00		250.00		1,799.25		2,057.62	1,399.19	1,039.33	111.72	295.55		10.36	1,975.26	380.25	150.02	1,054.00			
North Carolina.....		41,841.57	182,131.10	546.20		5,413.79	2,400.00		746.00				2,043.64	1,229.94	1,830.25	229.89	72.21		16.65	2,229.89	547.00			1,054.00		
South Carolina.....		25,845.77	115,049.02	265.05	6,944.78	4,789.54	2,400.00		120.04			900.00	2,102.20	1,323.20	652.87	336.63	369.28		9.16	2,791.10	1,130.86	86.21	893.65			
Tennessee.....	14,820.51	58,574.44	119,903.68	342.86		6,708.34	2,400.00		441.96				1,480.50	926.80	15,779.95	296.54	370.72		12.39	2,873.52						

Statement of amounts expended and obligated under National Guard Bureau appropriations, fiscal year 1939¹

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																		
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. 58	Project No. 59	Project No. 60	Project No. 61	Project No. 62	Project No. 63	Project No. 64	Project No. 65	Project No. 67	Project No. 71	Project No. 72	
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 duty in the War Department	Transportation of 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	New equipment for 155-mm. F. A.	Lost, damaged, or destroyed property	Equipment new	
\$3,033.44	\$6,405.00	\$4,392.16	\$1,436.49	\$5,819.64		\$25,137.02	\$32,370.00	\$1,602,000.00	\$324,617.37	\$24,580.57	\$2,635.14	\$42,830.30	\$103,875.68	\$2,579.39	\$179,020.68	\$358,366.73	\$35,445.29	\$74,504.54	\$8,779.06	\$13,159.99	\$241,431.49	\$6,317.48	\$181,674.70		\$6,055.62		
585.71	1,325.01	1,252.81	380.31	1,165.16		3,952.30	7,520.91	324,786.57	55,822.34	3,367.42	223.96	11,930.36	14,966.28	531.70	30,719.06	179,183.36	19,862.57	8,234.36	204.28	1,860.60	30,860.37	2,493.74			2,619.50		
343.46	1,362.87	1,588.80	236.66	1,065.33		3,833.18	3,077.11	191,536.95	39,987.88	3,496.24	508.59	5,376.73	22,690.18	275.05	14,609.90			7,147.18	111.03	2,121.78	16,380.38			1,506.26			
1,452.58	1,626.59	1,559.75	484.50	1,703.69		9,664.30	14,053.45	736,778.79	148,025.72	14,794.39	1,361.45	18,719.96	44,601.22	1,059.94	107,653.48	179,183.37	15,582.72	33,392.30	6,372.18	7,041.60	136,486.05	3,823.74	107,657.22	1,451.92			
194.86	342.73	399.16	113.38	573.24		1,891.96	1,550.18	94,867.12	22,412.11	604.22	2,872.36	2,872.36	1,933.15	173.81	8,946.30			11,883.05	272.95	313.71	25,593.59			341.67			
279.59	450.78	399.16	165.81	531.98		1,893.46	4,046.15	158,759.85	31,616.91	1,625.47	242.92	2,392.42	15,555.11	316.83	8,423.54			11,864.95	1,717.40	922.40	23,778.52			78.00			
176.24	1,211.40	244.37	82.73	295.74		2,643.75	468.70	97,270.72	23,935.13	692.83	144.37	1,204.11	4,030.04	222.06	8,191.06			1,972.70	10.00	899.90	8,332.58						
	185.62			295.74		2,643.75	468.70		2,817.28			334.36	99.70					10.00	92.99								
	6,000.00	7,973.14	1,039.90	4,388.00		22,578.43	35,683.20	2,185,000.00	427,982.55			59,573.33	71,095.43	2,452.50	235,523.85	358,366.74	70,684.73	94,374.94	10,707.81	18,721.23	199,776.51	24,593.68	170,050.70	40,825.34			
	287.91	313.19		114.04		544.98	1,571.60	67,876.09	13,887.20			1,858.52	9,897.86		3,751.54			4,380.90	8,450.07	450.07	3,707.98			537.02			
	1,620.19	2,199.20	289.46	1,628.51		7,134.56	10,089.34	438,525.32	90,083.70			12,653.58	7,137.74		33,884.82	179,183.37	38,576.73	20,967.14	8,540.75	3,822.06	70,605.95	15,782.46			794.40		
	3,567.89	5,088.68		2,250.00		10,354.34	22,481.87	1,557,555.61	308,140.48			16,288.65	3,993.87	1,469.75	184,024.70	179,183.37	32,108.00	66,258.31	10,717.78	13,774.01	85,593.15	8,811.22	74,017.48			37,336.61	
	500.00			80.00		214.04	1,525.00	121,032.98	15,323.39			5,973.30	296.21	225.22	13,735.57			2,668.59	98.45		39,869.43			2,157.31			
	24.01	372.07		315.45		4,330.51	14.39		1,047.78			1,233.00	432.50		127.22			100.00	158.55								
	7,107.50	5,137.60	1,238.75	6,319.72		26,274.37	32,341.20	1,539,972.11	325,051.25			41,550.17	47,900.45	2,764.62	267,772.01	358,366.73	40,431.42	75,454.00	21,003.64	14,427.34	246,599.37	18,619.94	193,543.46			39,726.06	
	6.09	408.59		221.67		1,697.69	3,286.60		20,019.45			1,800.43	4,948.00		133.23			8,201.88	872.98								
	1,605.51	735.64		1,030.43		3,091.92	6,742.77		102,153.03			483.26	8,573.34		73,825.92	179,183.36	17,677.02	10,568.00	7,773.10	2,420.50							
	3,212.99	2,621.48		2,900.57		14,489.64	15,603.33		483.26			5,491.35	8,573.34		73,825.92	179,183.36	17,677.02	10,568.00	7,773.10	2,420.50							
	2,121.86	1,187.80		1,911.23		4,410.51	6,557.80		11,617.05			16,404.35	20,109.37		1,823.21			11,255.43	8,458.12								
	161.05	184.09		255.82		2,584.61	150.70		295,596.71			8,295.80	25,300.19		538.50			78,480.75	33.25								
	21,336.57	6,654.52	1,413.16	8,841.11		44,274.98	40,600.00	1,640,000.00	63,757.07			592.40	195.22		195.22			335.71	35,497.79	7,736.13							
	2,383.33	837.62		265.89		4,465.11	5,539.93		26,750.55			5,172.85	732.34		158,452.32	358,366.73	45,008.65	51,080.84	3,300.41	1,612.12	22,050.46						
	2,236.18	200.76		290.04		5,733.79	3,792.59		217,092.23			6,502.74	1,268.70		12,174.15			7,513.13	3,300.41	1,612.12	22,050.46						
	2,740.64	356.83		188.83		5,943.29	4,855.89		192,995.45			6,898.34	1,268.70		21,376.77			7,481.05	1,237.88	1,544.81	11,860.30						
	1,975.26	150.02		150.02		4,546.07	4,438.09		55,893.94			3,839.12	646.10		6,402.54			4,749.91	458.45	1,908.31	178,630.11	4,488.79					
	2,229.89	547.00		142.78		5,543.30	2,941.58		278,035.47			8,555.03	481.61		5,496.27			2,040.03	49.51	1,037.66	12,112.40						
	2,791.10	88.21		88.21		4,546.07	4,438.09		157,625.77			5,117.50	6,301.23		6,301.23			2,931.55	564.82	1,848.85	14,568.29						
	2,873.52	860.54		91.38		5,043.15	4,650.80		173,542.12			3,915.92	547.95		28,397.94			4,608.20	990.76	2,109.92	78,627.45						
	2,123.87	755.30		119.29		4,675.25	5,236.89		265,118.85			3,915.92	547.95		28,397.94			2,451.90	564.82	1,848.85	14,568.29						
	1,982.78			745.53		4,675.25	5,236.89		177,463.55			3,915.92	547.95		28,397.94			2,451.90	564.82	1,848.85	14,568.29						
	13,000.00			290.04		3,447.89	3,423.87		31,034.98			3,404.97	445.03		428.43			3,494.34	183.49	125.50	2,290.06						
	2,275.23			198.83		20,941.60	29,805.40		492.92			3,019.93	81,122.36		3,243.67			59,796.06	14,098.29	14,667.64	156,885.33						
	2,145.42			185.66		4,654.43	8,751.91		268,592.90			20,127.68	26,845.60		627.11			358,366.74	7,387.33	4,366.29	44,213.61						
	6,344.96			131.00		4,155.41	4,822.60		30,189.92			2,713.05	7,779.24		12,943.72			16,597.94	7,387.33	4,366.29	44,213.61						
	580.19			191.29		9,178.89	12,673.97		39,198.92			8,468.60	7,712.05		41,558.16			6,708.03	6,481.54	2,357.67	23,488.61						
	1,898.04			604.45		1,126.06	2,326.04		130,918.71			1,423.83	1,080.01		1,230.72			23,448.51	6,481.54	2,357.67	23,488.61						
	338.35			159.06		1,826.81	1,231.88		28,211.96			5,005.30	255.22		255.22			4,312.45	20.00	1,286.59	3,782.97						
	4,510.00			558.83		26,219.55	29,233.20		149,905.00			19,550.34	33,254.69		98,167.59			149,900.49	100.02	12,667.15	146,422.80						
	2,968.89			135.44		9,450.47	13,921.77		142,019.28			8,242.03	26,589.41		32,738.52			35,885.47	9,937.76	7,223.43	51,741.45						
	3,216.73			199.56		7,072.33	8,960.50		370,227.90			8,439.19	10,850.75		30,382.61			39,473.99	7,333.15	2,765.63	54,272.73						
	3,619.59			223.83		7,070.26	6,274.35		84,003.97			2,899.12	6,408.13		30,382.61			30,417.87	126.30	2,678.09	40,408.09						
	144.79			47.52		1,998.49	76.58		1.17			3,304.21	55.07		700.00			793.34	157.46								
	16,400.00			558.83		40,585.60	33,958.80		1,816,000.00			27,899.99	33,254.69		98,167.59			149,900.49	157.46								
	2,036.54			359.25		3,472.56	42,560.85		42,560.85			3,690.00	26,589.41		32,738.52			35,885.47	9,937.76	7,223.43	51,741.45						
	2,590.16			474.52		4,149.70	5,673.43		288,073.10			52,444.82	10,850.75		30,382.61			39,473.99	1,706.86	1,706.86	18,679.88						
	1,999.89			251.15		6,882.86	5,016.93		248,077.82			4,555.03	496.10		16,508.81			18,171.14	1,051.91	1,051.91	15,770.40						
	2,549.23			88.54		7,274.34	5,969.60		69,130.55			6,148.47	621.12		17,523.75			23,033.30	3,531.60	3,531.60	24,770.40						
	2,644.51			355.14		7,596.72	6,437.76		345,427.71			5,974.78	5,974.78		6,472.56			4,319.89	7,683.25	7,683.25	15,757.13						
	1,325.53			202.19		2,730.65	2,360.77		135,127.47			174.15	824.79		3,105.60			4,206.55</									

Project No. 64	Project No. 65	Project No. 67	Project No. 71	Project No. 72	Grand total	States, corps areas, and bureaus
Purchase of animals	Modern anti-aircraft equipment	New equipment for 155-mm. F. A.	Lost, damaged, or destroyed property	Equipment, new units		
\$6,317.48 2,493.74	\$181,674.70		\$6,055.62 2,619.50 1,506.26 58.37 1,451.92 341.57 78.00	\$38,773.29 2,225.72 31,247.92 2,128.43 3,171.22	\$4,628,528.88 1,012,588.19 471,808.16 2,211,176.58 326,543.60 370,363.90 227,852.53 8,195.92 5,745,646.25 265,173.19 1,422,579.14 3,820,309.21 227,896.36 8,688.35 4,777,787.23 432,855.11 892,182.74 2,688,772.75 757,169.91 6,806.72 4,839,797.64 739,099.38 525,112.81 847,764.96 372,130.16 458,940.88 657,880.70 534,491.77 690,543.71 13,833.27 3,974,661.28 1,128,823.30 566,339.21 1,969,017.22 306,278.94 4,202.61 4,371,734.51 2,139,294.42 1,206,177.49 1,020,575.35 5,687.25 5,411,024.42 899,506.36 790,542.78 628,628.11 1,112,646.04 1,200,272.25 291,457.98 230,752.77 273,806.60 13,411.53 4,100,540.98 255,796.12 682,281.82 255,480.48 1,009,345.07 1,893,360.33 4,277.16 4,481,968.07 1,766,583.07 336,655.28 205,495.75 82,075.41 680,668.81 330,481.27 862,527.52 214,602.06 2,978.90 257,127.02 257,127.02	First Corps Area: Connecticut. Maine. Massachusetts. New Hampshire. Rhode Island. Vermont. Unapportioned. Second Corps Area: Delaware. New Jersey. New York. Puerto Rico. Unapportioned. Third Corps Area: District of Columbia. Maryland. Pennsylvania. Virginia. Unapportioned. Fourth Corps Area: Alabama. Florida. Georgia. Louisiana. Mississippi. North Carolina. South Carolina. Tennessee. Unapportioned. Fifth Corps Area: Indiana. Kentucky. Ohio. West Virginia. Unapportioned. Sixth Corps Area: Illinois. Michigan. Wisconsin. Unapportioned. Seventh Corps Area: Arkansas. Iowa. Kansas. Minnesota. Missouri. Nebraska. North Dakota. South Dakota. Unapportioned. Eighth Corps Area: Arizona. Colorado. New Mexico. Oklahoma. Texas. Unapportioned. Ninth Corps Area: California. Idaho. Montana. Nevada. Oregon. Utah. Washington. Wyoming. Unapportioned. Hawaiian Department: Territory of Hawaii. Unapportioned: Adjutant General's Office. Air Corps. Army Maneuvers. Chemical Warfare Service. Corps of Engineers. Medical Department. National Guard Bureau. Ordnance Department. Quartermaster Corps. Signal Corps.
3,823.74	107,657.22 74,017.48		40,825.34 537.02 794.40 37,336.61 2,157.31	59,976.67 45,786.67 14,190.00	5,745,646.25 265,173.19 1,422,579.14 3,820,309.21 227,896.36 8,688.35 4,777,787.23 432,855.11 892,182.74 2,688,772.75 757,169.91 6,806.72 4,839,797.64 739,099.38 525,112.81 847,764.96 372,130.16 458,940.88 657,880.70 534,491.77 690,543.71 13,833.27 3,974,661.28 1,128,823.30 566,339.21 1,969,017.22 306,278.94 4,202.61 4,371,734.51 2,139,294.42 1,206,177.49 1,020,575.35 5,687.25 5,411,024.42 899,506.36 790,542.78 628,628.11 1,112,646.04 1,200,272.25 291,457.98 230,752.77 273,806.60 13,411.53 4,100,540.98 255,796.12 682,281.82 255,480.48 1,009,345.07 1,893,360.33 4,277.16 4,481,968.07 1,766,583.07 336,655.28 205,495.75 82,075.41 680,668.81 330,481.27 862,527.52 214,602.06 2,978.90 257,127.02 257,127.02	
24,593.68	170,050.70 96,033.22		39,726.06	86,585.15 35,885.35	5,745,646.25 265,173.19 1,422,579.14 3,820,309.21 227,896.36 8,688.35 4,777,787.23 432,855.11 892,182.74 2,688,772.75 757,169.91 6,806.72 4,839,797.64 739,099.38 525,112.81 847,764.96 372,130.16 458,940.88 657,880.70 534,491.77 690,543.71 13,833.27 3,974,661.28 1,128,823.30 566,339.21 1,969,017.22 306,278.94 4,202.61 4,371,734.51 2,139,294.42 1,206,177.49 1,020,575.35 5,687.25 5,411,024.42 899,506.36 790,542.78 628,628.11 1,112,646.04 1,200,272.25 291,457.98 230,752.77 273,806.60 13,411.53 4,100,540.98 255,796.12 682,281.82 255,480.48 1,009,345.07 1,893,360.33 4,277.16 4,481,968.07 1,766,583.07 336,655.28 205,495.75 82,075.41 680,668.81 330,481.27 862,527.52 214,602.06 2,978.90 257,127.02 257,127.02	
15,782.46 8,811.22	74,017.48		3,720.11 34,451.83 1,554.12	2,638.29 48,061.51	5,745,646.25 265,173.19 1,422,579.14 3,820,309.21 227,896.36 8,688.35 4,777,787.23 432,855.11 892,182.74 2,688,772.75 757,169.91 6,806.72 4,839,797.64 739,099.38 525,112.81 847,764.96 372,130.16 458,940.88 657,880.70 534,491.77 690,543.71 13,833.27 3,974,661.28 1,128,823.30 566,339.21 1,969,017.22 306,278.94 4,202.61 4,371,734.51 2,139,294.42 1,206,177.49 1,020,575.35 5,687.25 5,411,024.42 899,506.36 790,542.78 628,628.11 1,112,646.04 1,200,272.25 291,457.98 230,752.77 273,806.60 13,411.53 4,100,540.98 255,796.12 682,281.82 255,480.48 1,009,345.07 1,893,360.33 4,277.16 4,481,968.07 1,766,583.07 336,655.28 205,495.75 82,075.41 680,668.81 330,481.27 862,527.52 214,602.06 2,978.90 257,127.02 257,127.02	
18,619.94	193,543.46 119,525.98		10,190.17 1,570.99 2,050.70 748.69 664.91 495.80 2,158.85 833.50 1,666.73	35,570.07 1,344.30 1,478.00 13,674.50 1,174.00 17,899.27	5,745,646.25 265,173.19 1,422,579.14 3,820,309.21 227,896.36 8,688.35 4,777,787.23 432,855.11 892,182.74 2,688,772.75 757,169.91 6,806.72 4,839,797.64 739,099.38 525,112.81 847,764.96 372,130.16 458,940.88 657,880.70 534,491.77 690,543.71 13,833.27 3,974,661.28 1,128,823.30 566,339.21 1,969,017.22 306,278.94 4,202.61 4,371,734.51 2,139,294.42 1,206,177.49 1,020,575.35 5,687.25 5,411,024.42 899,506.36 790,542.78 628,628.11 1,112,646.04 1,200,272.25 291,457.98 230,752.77 273,806.60 13,411.53 4,100,540.98 255,796.12 682,281.82 255,480.48 1,009,345.07 1,893,360.33 4,277.16 4,481,968.07 1,766,583.07 336,655.28 205,495.75 82,075.41 680,668.81 330,481.27 862,527.52 214,602.06 2,978.90 257,127.02 257,127.02	
18,619.94	74,017.48		11,635.58 2,247.47 31.00 4,402.85 4,954.26	2,227.06 2,097.90 129.16	5,745,646.25 265,173.19 1,422,579.14 3,820,309.21 227,896.36 8,688.35 4,777,787.23 432,855.11 892,182.74 2,688,772.75 757,169.91 6,806.72 4,839,797.64 739,099.38 525,112.81 847,764.96 372,130.16 458,940.88 657,880.70 534,491.77 690,543.71 13,833.27 3,974,661.28 1,128,823.30 566,339.21 1,969,017.22 306,278.94 4,202.61 4,371,734.51 2,139,294.42 1,206,177.49 1,020,575.35 5,687.25 5,411,024.42 899,506.36 790,542.78 628,628.11 1,112,646.04 1,200,272.25 291,457.98 230,752.77 273,806.60 13,411.53 4,100,540.98 255,796.12 682,281.82 255,480.48 1,009,345.07 1,893,360.33 4,277.16 4,481,968.07 1,766,583.07 336,655.28 205,495.75 82,075.41 680,668.81 330,481.27 862,527.52 214,602.06 2,978.90 257,127.02 257,127.02	
7,647.53		\$7,260.00	10,190.17 1,570.99 2,050.70 748.69 664.91 495.80 2,158.85 833.50 1,666.73	35,570.07 1,344.30 1,478.00 13,674.50 1,174.00 17,899.27	5,745,646.25 265,173.19 1,422,579.14 3,820,309.21 227,896.36 8,688.35 4,777,787.23 432,855.11 892,182.74 2,688,772.75 757,169.91 6,806.72 4,839,797.64 739,099.38 525,112.81 847,764.96 372,130.16 458,940.88 657,880.70 534,491.77 690,543.71 13,833.27 3,974,661.28 1,128,823.30 566,339.21 1,969,017.22 306,278.94 4,202.61 4,371,734.51 2,139,294.42 1,206,177.49 1,020,575.35 5,687.25 5,411,024.42 899,506.36 790,542.78 628,628.11 1,112,646.04 1,200,272.25 291,457.98 230,752.77 273,806.60 13,411.53 4,100,540.98 255,796.12 682,281.82 255,480.48 1,009,345.07 1,893,360.33 4,277.16 4,481,968.07 1,766,583.07 336,655.28 205,495.75 82,075.41 680,668.81 330,481.27 862,527.52 214,602.06 2,978.90 257,127.02 257,127.02	
4,488.79		7,260.00	12,433.05 1,323.30 2,841.28 687.91 1,559.88 4,826.50 145.00 38.05 1,011.13	35,803.48 1,568.87 17,061.78 1,813.77 7,419.43 2,637.96 5,301.67	5,745,646.25 265,173.19 1,422,579.14 3,820,309.21 227,896.36 8,688.35 4,777,787.23 432,855.11 892,182.74 2,688,772.75 757,169.91 6,806.72 4,839,797.64 739,099.38 525,112.81 847,764.96 372,130.16 458,940.88 657,880.70 534,491.77 690,543.71 13,833.27 3,974,661.28 1,128,823.30 566,339.21 1,969,017.22 306,278.94 4,202.61 4,371,734.51 2,139,294.42 1,206,177.49 1,020,575.35 5,687.25 5,411,024.42 899,506.36 790,542.78 628,628.11 1,112,646.04 1,200,272.25 291,457.98 230,752.77 273,806.60 13,411.53 4,100,540.98 255,796.12 682,281.82 255,480.48 1,009,345.07 1,893,360.33 4,277.16 4,481,968.07 1,766,583.07 336,655.28 205,495.75 82,075.41 680,668.81 330,481.27 862,527.52 214,602.06 2,978.90 257,127.02 257,127.02	
3,158.74		7,260.00	12,433.05 1,323.30 2,841.28 687.91 1,559.88 4,826.50 145.00 38.05 1,011.13	35,803.48 1,568.87 17,061.78 1,813.77 7,419.43 2,637.96 5,301.67	5,745,646.25 265,173.19 1,422,579.14 3,820,309.21 227,896.36 8,688.35 4,777,787.23 432,855.11 892,182.74 2,688,772.75 757,169.91 6,806.72 4,839,797.64 739,099.38 525,112.81 847,764.96 372,130.16 458,940.88 657,880.70 534,491.77 690,543.71 13,833.27 3,974,661.28 1,128,823.30 566,339.21 1,969,017.22 306,278.94 4,202.61 4,371,734.51 2,139,294.42 1,206,177.49 1,020,575.35 5,687.25 5,411,024.42 899,506.36 790,542.78 628,628.11 1,112,646.04 1,200,272.25 291,457.98 230,752.77 273,806.60 13,411.53 4,100,540.98 255,796.12 682,281.82 255,480.48 1,009,345.07 1,893,360.33 4,277.16 4,481,968.07 1,766,583.07 336,655.28 205,495.75 82,075.41 680,668.81 330,481.27 862,527.52 214,602.06 2,978.90 257,127.02 257,127.02	
17,348.72	74,017.48 74,017.48	7,260.00	31,704.65 25,018.46 237.89 6,448.30	23,277.16 23,277.16	5,745,646.25 265,173.19 1,422,579.14 3,820,309.21 227,896.36 8,688.35 4,777,787.23 432,855.11 892,182.74 2,688,772.75 757,169.91 6,806.72 4,839,797.64 739,099.38 525,112.81 847,764.96 372,130.16 458,940.88 657,880.70 534,491.77 690,543.71 13,833.27 3,974,661.28 1,128,823.30 566,339.21 1,969,017.22 306,278.94 4,202.61 4,371,734.51 2,139,294.42 1,206,177.49 1,020,575.35 5,687.25 5,411,024.42 899,506.36 790,542.78 628,628.11 1,112,646.04 1,200,272.25 291,457.98 230,752.77 273,806.60 13,411.53 4,100,540.98 255,796.12 682,281.82 255,480.48 1,009,345.07 1,893,360.33 4,277.16 4,481,968.07 1,766,583.07 336,655.28 205,495.75 82,075.41 680,668.81 330,481.27 862,527.52 214,602.06 2,978.90 257,127.02 257,127.02	
5,319.98 12,028.74	74,017.48 74,017.48	7,260.00	12,433.05 1,323.30 2,841.28 687.91 1,559.88 4,826.50 145.00 38.05 1,011.13	35,803.48 1,568.87 17,061.78 1,813.77 7,419.43 2,637.96 5,301.67	5,745,646.25 265,173.19 1,422,579.14 3,820,309.21 227,896.36 8,688.35 4,777,787.23 432,855.11 892,182.74 2,688,772.75 757,169.91 6,806.72 4,839,797.64 739,099.38 525,112.81 847,764.96 372,130.16 458,940.88 657,880.70 534,491.77 690,543.71 13,833.27 3,974,661.28 1,128,823.30 566,339.21 1,969,017.22 306,278.94 4,202.61 4,371,734.51 2,139,294.42 1,206,177.49 1,020,575.35 5,687.25 5,411,024.42 899,506.36 790,542.78 628,628.11 1,112,646.04 1,200,272.25 291,457.98 230,752.77 273,806.60 13,411.53 4,100,540.98 255,796.12 682,281.82 255,480.48 1,009,345.07 1,893,360.33 4,277.16 4,481,968.07 1,766,583.07 336,655.28 205,495.75 82,075.41 680,668.81 330,481.27 862,527.52 214,602.06 2,978.90 257,127.02 257,127.02	
25,297.37 6,178.28 4,987.49 14,131.60	74,017.48 74,017.48	7,260.00	31,704.65 25,018.46 237.89 6,448.30	23,277.16 23,277.16	5,745,646.25 265,173.19 1,422,579.14 3,820,309.21 227,896.36 8,688.35 4,777,787.23 432,855.11 892,182.74 2,688,772.75 757,169.91 6,806.72 4,839,797.64 739,099.38 525,112.81 847,764.96 372,130.16 458,940.88 657,880.70 534,491.77 690,543.71 13,833.27 3,974,661.28 1,128,823.30 566,339.21 1,969,017.22 306,278.94 4,202.61 4,371,734.51 2,139,294.42 1,206,177.49 1,020,575.35 5,687.25 5,411,024.42 899,506.36 790,542.78 628,628.11 1,112,646.04 1,200,272.25 291,457.98 230,752.77 273,806.60 13,411.53 4,100,540.98 255,796.12 682,281.82 255,480.48 1,009,345.07 1,893,360.33 4,277.16 4,481,968.07 1,766,583.07 336,655.28 205,495.75 82,075.41 680,668.81 330,481.27 862,527.52 214,602.06 2,978.90 257,127.02 257,127.02	
11,969.97	192,066.44 96,033.22	12,100.00 7,260.00 4,840.00	12,433.05 1,323.30 2,841.28 687.91 1,559.88 4,826.50 145.00 38.05 1,011.13	35,803.48 1,568.87 17,061.78 1,813.77 7,419.43 2,637.96 5,301.67	5,745,646.25 265,173.19 1,422,579.14 3,820,309.21 227,896.36 8,688.35 4,777,787.23 432,855.11 892,182.74 2,688,772.75 757,169.91 6,806.72 4,839,797.64 	

ANNUAL REPORTS, WAR DEPARTMENT
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1940

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

1940



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1940

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

WAR DEPARTMENT, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU,
Washington, June 30, 1940.

To the SECRETARY OF WAR:

I submit herewith the annual report of the National Guard Bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940.

INTRODUCTION

Entirely aside from the broad plans for National Guard improvement and expansion which are under consideration by the War Department and by Congress at the time this report is submitted, the fiscal year of 1940 was in itself a period which saw a most marked development and progress in the National Guard. In fact, no other peacetime year in the history of the Army of the United States has witnessed such substantial gains in training, personnel, and equipment within the Guard as a whole. The details of this growth, vital to the Nation at such a time, are reported under appropriate headings below.

The achievement of these gains has resulted from the cooperation of Congress, the War Department, the States, and the many activities of the National Guard itself. In no small part, also, have they resulted from the far-seeing plans for the development and betterment of the National Guard which have been prepared by the National Guard Bureau and other agencies of the War Department in recent past years. The Guard has made great strides toward the objectives set in those plans.

The year has also been marked by a far deeper general interest in the National Guard than in any previous peacetime year. This interest has been especially evidenced in the press, though many articles that have appeared in the newspapers and magazines of the country have been erroneous or altogether lacking in factual basis.

This lack of accuracy has largely been due to haste of preparation combined with a neglect to seek accurate data from the War Department. In some cases, also, criticism and even attack on the National Guard has appeared to be deliberate and biased, and made without the slightest effort to present the facts. Destructive criticism has not, it may be added, been entirely confined to nonmilitary sources. Often, however, the increased publicity given to the National Guard has shown a genuine appreciation of its past limitations in equipment and in training time, and of the earnest efforts of the Guard personnel, and its Regular Army instructors, to attain high standards in spite of such handicaps.

At all events, the place of the National Guard in our scheme of national defense, and the needs of the Guard if it is to fill that place adequately, have for once received, during 1940, approximately the measure of discussion and consideration such vital aspects of the Army of the United States deserve.

The Guard itself is responding accordingly. Its own interest in its state of training and equipment, already substantial, has redoubled. More than ever, the volunteer citizen soldiery of the country desires to take every feasible step toward preparation for their possible induction into active military service.

On January 30, 1940, Maj. Gen. Albert H. Blanding, N. G. U. S. (Florida National Guard), completed his 4-year tour as Chief of the National Guard Bureau, returning to duty with the National Guard as commanding general, Thirty-first Division. On January 31, 1940, Maj. Gen. John F. Williams, N. G. U. S. (Missouri National Guard), took office as Chief of the National Guard Bureau. General Williams had recently completed a tour of active duty in the Bureau as Chief of the Personnel Division.

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU PERSONNEL

On June 30, 1940, the following officers were on duty in the National Guard Bureau:

Maj. Gen. John F. Williams, Chief, National Guard Bureau.
 Lt. Col. Frederic W. Boye, Cavalry, executive officer.
 Col. Howard McC. Snyder, Medical Corps, medical adviser.
 Lt. Col. Charles A. Wickliffe, Judge Advocate General's Department, legal adviser.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

Maj. Lloyd D. Brown, Infantry, Chief of Division.

ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING DIVISION

Col. Benjamin M. Bailey, Field Artillery, Chief of Division.
 Lt. Col. Edward C. Hanford, Field Artillery.
 Lt. Col. James P. Hogan, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Walter P. O'Brien, Infantry.
 Maj. Don C. Faith, Infantry.
 Maj. Arthur V. Winton, Coast Artillery Corps.

PERSONNEL DIVISION

Col. Joseph H. Lewis, Field Artillery, N. G. U. S. (Michigan National Guard).

SUPPLY DIVISION

Lt. Col. Sidney G. Brown, Infantry, Chief of Division.
 Lt. Col. Mason J. Young, Corps of Engineers.
 Lt. Col. Walter D. Dabney, Finance Department.
 Maj. Nathaniel L. Simmonds, Quartermaster Corps.
 Maj. Clyde C. Alexander, Field Artillery.
 Maj. Paul W. Rutledge, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Charles E. Dissinger, Cavalry.
 Maj. Harry W. Bolan, Infantry.
 Maj. Walter C. Ellis, Signal Corps.
 Maj. George G. Berry, Adjutant General's Department, N. G. U. S. (New York National Guard).
 Capt. Marshall E. Darby, Ordnance Department.
 Capt. James R. Manees, Infantry.

AVIATION DIVISION

Lt. Col. Benjamin F. Giles, Air Corps, Chief of Division.
Maj. Otto P. Weyland, Air Corps.

REGULATIONS DIVISION

Maj. Wilbur H. Vinson, Infantry.
Capt. Joseph I. Greene, Infantry.

The following officers finished their tours in the National Guard Bureau during the year:

Maj. Gen. Albert H. Blanding, Chief, National Guard Bureau.
Col. Claude H. Miller, Infantry.
Col. Walter S. Fulton, Infantry.
Col. Oswald W. McNeese, Infantry, N. G. U. S. (Louisiana National Guard).
Lt. Col. Frank L. Culin, Jr., Infantry.
Lt. Col. Holland L. Robb, Corps of Engineers.
Maj. Thomas W. Blackburn, Air Corps.

LEGAL AND LEGISLATIVE MATTERS

The international situation and the important developments of national defense flowing from that situation during the fiscal year have been reflected in legislative enactments pertaining to the National Guard.

This was first apparent in the supplemental appropriations act of February 12, 1940, which carried material increases of funds for the National Guard, particularly in the amounts provided for camps of instruction, armory training, and equipment, which were raised approximately 50 percent. These increases were highly necessary because of the expansion of the Guard and the additional National Guard armory and field training ordered by the President.

H. R. 9850, Seventy-sixth Congress, third session, passed before the fiscal year closed, but pending Presidential approval at that time should, if approved, materially speed up the equipment and expansion of the National Guard. Under this act, the Secretary of War is relieved of many restrictive provisions of laws on letting of contracts for supplies, construction, and services when, in his judgment, such relief is warranted. The act moreover gives the War Department a freer hand in the procurement of airplanes and other air corps equipment.

Another piece of legislation pending Presidential approval, which may have a direct effect upon the National Guard, is S. 3046, an amendment to the Hatch Act (Public, No. 252, 76th Cong., 1st sess., approved August 2, 1939). This amendment extends the provisions of the original act limiting activity to include those agents and employees of States who are connected with State activities supported in whole or in part by Federal appropriations. If this bill becomes a law it will be at once necessary to obtain clarifying interpretations of it since the National Guard falls within the class of State activities participating in Federal appropriations.

PERSONNEL

The fiscal year 1940 saw a marked increase in the strength of the National Guard—in fact the largest augmentation ever made in a single peacetime year. The increase provided for by Congress for 1940, which was a fourth and final successive annual increment of 5,000 in a program to bring the total strength to approximately 210,000, was used to complete units of a high priority and to organize 2 regiments of antiaircraft coast artillery, 1 regiment of field artillery (155-mm. howitzer) and 2 air corps observation squadrons.

The much larger increase, effected by the President's Executive order of September 8, 1939, totaled 43,217 officers and enlisted men, and was used in its entirety to raise the strength of existing units as shown in detail later in this report on page 12. This was accomplished in a most efficient manner through the full cooperation of the States. Indeed, their response was most gratifying.

On June 30, 1940, there were, in the active National Guard 14,561 officers, 214 warrant officers, and 227,627 enlisted men—a total of 242,402 as compared to a total of 199,491 on June 30, 1939.

The shortage at the end of the fiscal year 1940 was 1,381 officers, 12 warrant officers and 7,340 enlisted men, or roughly $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent of the authorized strength of 251,132. Thus, the shortage at the close of the year was much less than the 10 percent customarily allotted in past years for administrative purposes in order to give the States some leeway in adjusting the strength of their various units and allowing for turn-over. When the increase of 43,217 went into effect this leeway was no longer provided for, and the number of men in each unit was definitely fixed and could no longer be exceeded to take care of turn-over of personnel.

Thus, the present strength of the National Guard far exceeds its strength at any other time in its history except during its active service in the World War.

The strength of the active National Guard by States, by arms and services and types of units, and by commissioned, warrant officers, and enlisted men, is given in appendix A. The strength by arms and service is given in table I. The strength of National Guard divisions by authorized divisional units, and their percentage of completion, are shown in table VII. Table VIII shows a comparison of the allotted and actual strengths of the National Guard on June 30, 1940, by States, and by commissioned officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men. Table VIIIa shows the National Guard of States per 1,000 of population.

TABLE I.—Actual strength of the active National Guard by arm and service and by States on June 30, 1940

State	Staff				Chaplain	Medical		Signal		Quartermaster		Ordnance		Infantry		Field Artillery		Engineers		Aviation		Cavalry		Coast Artillery		Total		
	State		Infantry division																									
	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men		Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Aggregate
Alabama	9	26	7	7	2	16	156	8	203	9	120	1	36	76	1,514	50	710	18	551	25	112	3	64			224	3,499	3,723
Arizona	7	20	4		1	4	36			4	48			58	1,273	4	74							41	1,144	203	3,367	3,570
Arkansas	9	12	1		3	11	107							56	1,235	55	746			27	123			90	2,009	533	9,161	9,694
California	11	59	16	34	7	51	474	9	194	26	287			245	5,102	56	890			22	112					165	2,229	2,394
Colorado	5	12	4		2	12	65			2	48			65	1,291	47	693			26	120	2				326	4,955	5,281
Connecticut	11	15	9	32	3	40	423			11	90			129	2,679	54	747			20	103	3		46	866	70	1,460	1,530
Delaware	7	13			1	6	44																	56	1,403			
District of Columbia	7	13	1	39	2	12	85			10	151	2	38	11	232			29	538					39	1,044	113	2,140	2,253
Florida	9	26	4		3	15	148			6	52			59	1,225	50	702	10	201					35	725	191	3,079	3,270
Georgia	8	5	7	13	2	24	221			1	7			65	1,446	107	1,516					15	194	36	1,102	265	4,504	4,769
Hawaii	6	22			2	9	52							90	1,638											107	1,712	1,819
Idaho	5	19	1	5	3	9	50					1	37	3	55	22	260	27	490			48	605			119	1,521	1,640
Illinois	14	53	18	42	9	84	761	6	119	24	284	2	37	294	5,984	151	2,151	29	526	24	111	25	423	42	1,154	722	11,645	12,367
Indiana	9	36	12	32	5	44	464	6	132	12	138			123	2,611	98	1,418	25	513	23	104					357	5,448	5,805
Iowa	12	36	7	44	5	50	529	3	73	4	10			127	2,463	39	533					47	603			294	4,291	4,585
Kansas	6	26	8		5	16	126	5	122			2	36	65	1,331	104	1,401					43	581			254	3,623	3,877
Kentucky	6	26	6		3	27	220			16	204	2	36	66	1,419	57	719					37	542			220	3,166	3,386
Louisiana	5	24	5	18	5	29	290			4	49			51	1,204	27	642					26	380	37	710	189	3,317	3,506
Maine	7	16	4		3	14	104			5	48			60	1,269	48	751							43	888	184	3,076	3,260
Maryland	5	23	11		3	35	383			6	76			118	2,450	50	697			21	100					249	3,729	3,978
Massachusetts	17	44	21	43	12	71	771	6	128	26	306	2	33	258	5,540	98	1,639	28	527	25	139	33	559	91	2,277	688	12,006	12,694
Michigan	9	35	10	42	7	55	558	6	107	14	214	2	49	130	2,546	103	1,524	22	509	22	110	18	239			398	5,933	6,331
Minnesota	10	36	5		4	23	152			8	112	2	30	187	3,490	100	1,394			26	112					365	5,326	5,691
Mississippi	7	16	5	1	3	24	214			7	79			62	1,249	56	746	16	320	10	100					190	2,725	2,915
Missouri	10	35	8	34	5	25	177			1				123	2,589	46	721	28	537	22	117			40	1,055	308	5,265	5,573
Montana	6	29	3		2	7	80			4	72			59	1,124											81	1,305	1,386
Nebraska	7	22	4		2	34	464			25	290			61	1,235											133	2,011	2,144

See note at end of table.

TABLE I.—Actual strength of the active National Guard by arm and service and by States on June 30, 1940—Continued

State	Staff				Chaplain	Medical		Signal		Quarter-master		Ord-nance		Infantry		Field Artillery		Engi-neers		Aviation		Cavalry		Coast Artillery		Total			
	State		Infantry division			Commissioned officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Aggregate
	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men																									
Nevada	5	9				2	6						2	60			13	202								22	277	299	
New Hampshire	5				2	9	73									49	729							43	1,135	108	1,937	2,045	
New Jersey	15	24	16	34	7	54	506	3	73	19	284	2	37	122	2,472	129	1,888	28	512	24	112	42	637		461	6,579	7,040		
New Mexico	7	15	1		2	8	32									3	76	17	317			31	710		69	1,150	1,219		
New York	28	51	25	39	19	133	1,298	19	455	25	296	2	40	598	12,321	239	3,743	25	525	21	110	84	1,329	154	2,857	1,372	23,064	24,436	
North Carolina	8	26	4	7	4	37	463	6	129	5	46			63	1,259	50	712	27	520					56	854	260	4,016	4,276	
North Dakota	7	22	2		2	4	40			1				60	1,228	15	199								91	1,489	1,580		
Ohio	16	37	21	40	12	84	866	6	117	26	296	2	37	266	5,372	154	2,108	28	505	25	107	57	717		697	10,202	10,899		
Oklahoma	10	34	12	36	8	57	592	6	123	20	197	2	38	128	2,589	154	1,985	10	204						407	5,798	6,205		
Oregon	5	23	9	17	3	27	188	6	120					115	2,453	55	685							33	570	253	4,056	4,309	
Pennsylvania	22	51	21	48	13	104	911	10	291	30	380	2	48	255	5,188	217	3,291	27	519	21	113	86	1,269	40	1,137	848	13,246	14,094	
Puerto Rico	5	22			2	9	56							84	1,809										100	1,887	1,987		
Rhode Island	6	22	3		4	22	189	6	116	2	46	2	36			55	680	26	498	12	112			46	894	184	2,593	2,777	
South Carolina	8	8	4	1	3	19	163			13	173			60	1,224	47	850							46	894	200	3,313	3,513	
South Dakota	7	10	4		2	11	67	6	127	11	170					48	712	28	530						117	1,616	1,733		
Tennessee	7	23	6	6	4	19	114			5	65	2	37	59	1,190	91	1,184			24	100	38	550		255	3,269	3,524		
Texas	19	64	19	47	13	79	765	6	129	26	296	1	29	250	5,203	158	2,109	28	521	24	112	82	1,165		705	10,440	11,145		
Utah	6	22	4		4	14	135					2	36			112	1,437	11	287						153	1,917	2,070		
Vermont	7	9	4		2	11	96			7	96			60	1,134										91	1,335	1,426		
Virginia	9	35	8		5	24	250	6	125	7	76			122	2,531	49	741							47	826	277	4,584	4,861	
Washington	9	24	6	4	4	30	301			22	193			69	1,225	84	1,091			25	111	2	54	52	1,016	303	4,019	4,322	
West Virginia	8	20	2		3	11	60							100	2,149										124	2,229	2,353		
Wisconsin	11	25	9	4	7	50	466			10	102			132	2,581	107	1,481					45	609		371	5,268	5,639		
Wyoming	5	20			1	5	23			2	48			1	56							49	676		63	823	886		
Total	459	1,295	361	669	230	1,570	14,814	129	2,883	456	5,449	33	670	5,187	106,238	3,238	46,375	500	9,852	469	2,340	816	11,906	1,113	24,560	14,561	227,051	241,612	

NOTE: 214 warrant officers included with enlisted. Medical officers in State staff included under "Medical."

OFFICERS IN THE ACTIVE NATIONAL GUARD

During the year there was a slight increase in the number of officers separated from the active National Guard. This was, however, chiefly due to changes in tables of organization. During 1939, there were 896 separations and during 1940, there were 1,454. A detailed statement of these separations appears in table II.

TABLE II.—*Separations of commissioned and warrant officers from the active National Guard during the fiscal year 1940*

Arms and services	Major gen- erals	Brig- adier gen- erals	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colo- nels	Ma- jors	Cap- tains	First lieu- ten- ants	Second lieu- ten- ants	Total
Line	4	7							11
Adjutant General's Department		6		4	1	1			12
Air Corps					1	12	20	30	63
Cavalry			2		4	20	22	11	59
Chaplains				3	10	10	5		28
Chemical Warfare Service						1			1
Coast Artillery			3		2	17	19	25	66
Engineers			2	3	5	21	19	13	63
Field Artillery			7	2	9	78	82	126	304
Finance Department				2	1				3
Infantry			7	15	33	132	96	172	455
Judge Advocate General's De- partment			1	6	3	3			13
Medical Department:									
Medical Corps			3	4	32	107	70		216
Dental Corps					2	33	5		40
Veterinary Corps					2	6			8
Medical Administrative Corps						6	2	2	10
Ordnance Department				3	1	4		3	11
Quartermaster Corps			1	5	11	20	7	11	55
Signal Corps				1		1	1	5	8
Total	4	13	26	48	117	472	348	398	1,426
Warrant officers									28
Grand total									1,454

The distribution of commissioned and warrant officer strength by grade and by arm and service appears in table III.

TABLE III.—*Commissioned strength of the active National Guard on June 30, 1940*

Arms and services	Major gen- erals	Briga- dier gen- erals	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colo- nels	Maj- ors	Cap- tains	First lieu- ten- ants	Second lieu- ten- ants	Total
Line	20	58							78
Adjutant General's Department		18	4	42	36	28	14	3	145
Air Corps				13	20	93	197	159	482
Cavalry			23	33	68	230	253	182	789
Chaplains				30	72	89	39		230
Chemical Warfare Service				16	2	3			21
Coast Artillery:									
Antiaircraft			14	13	29	185	161	159	561
Harbor Defense and 155 mm. gun			11	14	37	161	176	175	574
Engineers			18	16	37	146	151	139	507
Field Artillery			62	73	179	946	957	1,048	3,265
Finance Department				23	13	11	1	3	51
Infantry			98	146	420	1,598	1,533	1,535	5,330
Judge Advocate General's De- partment			1	26	29	35			91
Medical Department:									
Medical Corps			20	28	286	527	254		1,115
Dental Corps					19	177	47		243
Veterinary Corps				1		49	10		60
Medical Administrative Corps						104	39	10	153
Sanitary Corps					1				1
Ordnance Department				24	20	25	2	17	88
Quartermaster Corps			23	55	104	197	122	124	625
Signal Corps			1	17	3	28	61	42	152
Total	20	76	275	570	1,375	4,632	4,017	3,596	14,561
Warrant officers									214
Cornet									1
Grand total									14,776

Table IV shows the number of promotions among the commissioned officers in the active National Guard during the year by grade and by arm and service.

TABLE IV.—*Promotions of commissioned officers in the active National Guard during the fiscal year 1940 (the figures show the grades from which officers were promoted)*

Arms and services	Brig- adier gen- erals	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colo- nels	Majors	Cap- tains	First lieu- ten- ants	Second lieu- ten- ants	Total
Line	5							5
Adjutant General's Department		2		3	2	4		11
Air Corps				1	3	14	29	47
Cavalry		1	5	17	26	50	61	160
Chaplains				4	5	5		14
Coast Artillery			8	9	18	53	85	173
Engineers			3	3	5	15	18	44
Field Artillery		3	8	16	35	133	191	386
Finance Department				1	2			3
Infantry			12	31	64	184	314	605
Judge Advocate General's Depart- ment			1	2	4			7
Medical Department:								
Medical Corps			4	8	56	51		119
Dental Corps					2	7		9
Veterinary Corps				1		1		2
Medical Administrative Corps						9	5	14
Ordnance Department			1	2	2	2	2	9
Quartermaster Corps			5	5	5	20	32	67
Signal Corps				3	1	1	5	10
Total	5	6	47	106	230	549	742	1,685

INACTIVE NATIONAL GUARD

There has been a distinctly higher efficiency during 1940 in the inactive National Guard as a whole. The existing regulations require officers of the inactive National Guard to maintain their professional

TABLE V.—*Commissioned strength of the inactive National Guard as of June 30, 1940*

Arms and services	Colo- nels	Lieutenant colo- nels	Majors	Cap- tains	First lieu- tenants	Second lieu- tenants	Total
Adjutant General's Department.....					1	1	2
Air Corps.....					6	3	9
Cavalry.....			2	15	20	15	52
Coast Artillery.....			3	16	12	28	59
Engineers.....				8	11	9	28
Field Artillery.....		3	4	50	59	82	198
Infantry.....		12	12	68	106	118	316
Judge Advocate General's Department.....			1	3			4
Medical Department:							
Medical Corps.....			6	19	8		33
Dental Corps.....				2	2		4
Veterinary Corps.....			5	3			8
Medical Administrative Corps.....					2		2
Ordnance Department.....					2	1	3
Quartermaster Corps.....				5		10	15
Signal Corps.....				1	2	3	6
Total.....		15	33	190	231	270	739

fitness by satisfactorily completing at least 40 hours of military work a year. Twenty hours of this consists of completion of subcourses of Army Extension Courses. These requirements, and the fact that 25 percent of the strength of the inactive National Guard in each State is authorized to attend field training camps, has resulted in a higher state of efficiency. Table V shows the number of inactive National Guard officers by grade and by arm and service.

NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES

As the fiscal year 1940 came to a close, practically every officer holding a State commission in the National Guard was also commissioned in the National Guard of the United States. The only exceptions were the very few cases where, by State law, able officers, disqualified from Federal recognition, physically or by age, were retained actively in the service of the National Guard. In the great majority of States this policy has not been followed.

Table VI shows the number of officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men who hold commissions in the National Guard of the United States. The discrepancy between the figure for officers in tables III and VI is almost entirely due simply to the lag between dates of appointments and acceptances of appointments.

TABLE VI.—*National Guard personnel holding commissions in the National Guard of the United States on June 30, 1940*

Arms and services	Ma- jor gen- erals	Brig- adier gen- erals	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colo- nels	Ma- jors	Cap- tains	First lieu- ten- ants	Second lieu- ten- ants	Total
OFFICERS									
Line	19	56							75
Adjutant General's Department		18	4	42	33	23	14	4	138
Air Corps				14	19	87	197	144	461
Cavalry			21	26	66	227	251	190	781
Chaplains				29	72	86	35		222
Chemical Warfare Service				16	1	3			20
Coast Artillery			23	24	63	324	303	314	1,051
Engineers			17	17	35	152	155	140	516
Field Artillery			61	70	174	961	963	1,040	3,269
Finance Department				21	11	10	1	3	46
Infantry			98	152	424	1,618	1,564	1,620	5,476
Judge Advocate General's De- partment			1	23	29	37			90
Medical Department:									
Medical Corps			20	27	276	495	204		1,022
Dental Corps					17	174	37		228
Veterinary Corps					5	50	9		64
Medical Administrative Corps						99	33	10	142
Ordnance Department				22	19	23	4	16	84
Quartermaster Corps			21	52	100	190	115	141	619
Sanitary Corps					1				1
Signal Corps			1	14	3	29	64	41	152
Total	19	74	267	549	1,348	4,588	3,949	3,663	14,457
WARRANT OFFICERS									
Coast Artillery								1	1
Infantry								1	1
CORNET									
Cavalry								1	1
ENLISTED MEN									
Adjutant General's Department							3	5	8
Air Corps								2	2
Cavalry							11	193	204
Coast Artillery						1	2	73	76
Engineers								21	21
Field Artillery						1	8	213	222
Finance Department							1	12	13
Infantry							31	1,198	1,229
Judge Advocate General's De- partment						3			3
Medical Department:									
Dental Corps							1		1
Medical Administrative Corps							3	48	51
Ordnance Department								7	7
Quartermaster Corps							8	99	107
Sanitary Corps							1		1
Signal Corps								10	10
Total						5	63	1,881	1,955
Grand total	19	74	267	549	1,348	4,593	4,018	5,547	16,415

ENLISTED MEN HOLDING APPOINTMENTS AS OFFICERS IN THE NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES

In the National Guard, as in the Regular Army, able enlisted men, chiefly of noncommissioned grades, are a strong mainstay of training, morale, and organization. Hence for several years, qualified enlisted men have been encouraged to complete special training and thus become qualified for appointment as officers in the National Guard of the United States. This particular cadre (including warrant officers) has grown, in 1940, from 1,602 to 1,955—this in spite of the fact that a

large percent of replacements in the active National Guard are taken from this class of personnel.

In view of the large number of enlisted men who were dropped on April 3, 1939, a waiver of 1 year was granted to permit the reappointment of these officers in the grade of second lieutenant, or if over age for that grade, in the grade of first lieutenant or captain. As a result of this provision, a large number of the enlisted men made application and were reappointed in the National Guard of the United States.

In view of the National Guard expansion in officer strength from that of the National Guard tables of organization to that of the Regular Army peace tables of organization, some decrease in the number of war vacancies has resulted. However, a large number of war vacancies still exists in National Guard units and every effort is being made to encourage still further enlisted men to qualify for appointments in the National Guard of the United States in order to fill these vacancies.

AIR CORPS PERSONNEL

The procurement of pilots to build air units up to full maintenance strength and to provide officer replacements, has become an increasingly serious problem. The system of training flying cadets for the National Guard at the Air Corps Training Center has produced disappointing results owing to the fact that most of the young men taking this course want active duty with the Regular Army upon the completion of their training.

To remedy this, it is now proposed to conduct pilot training within National Guard air corps units themselves. Under such a system each unit can reach and maintain a full quota of active pilots. In the past the training of observers within units has been very satisfactory and has, in fact, produced a corps of soundly trained officer observers.

There has also been some difficulty in securing enlisted men of the highest type for National Guard air corps units. There is, on the other hand, an increasing need for additional vacancies at the Air Corps Technical Schools for the training of enlisted air corps specialists.

NATIONAL GUARD REGISTER

The Official National Guard Register was issued as of November 1, 1939. However, owing to changes in tables of organization, the increase in strength of the Guard, and the conversion of a large number of infantry and cavalry regiments to coast artillery (antiaircraft), several thousand changes have since occurred, and these changes in both National Guard units and personnel should be incorporated in a new Official National Guard Register, funds for which should be provided as soon as practicable.

TABLE VII.—*Units of National Guard infantry and cavalry divisions Federally recognized to June 30, 1939*

INFANTRY DIVISIONS

[Authorized number of units, by branch, in each infantry division (peace): Division headquarters detachment, 1; special troops, 7; infantry, 78; field artillery, 38; engineers, 11; observation squadrons (including medical department detachment), 2; medical regiment, 8; quartermaster regiment, 9; total, 154]

Division	Strength	Division-headquarters detachment	Special troops	Infantry	Field artillery	Engineers	Observation squadron	Medical regiment	Quartermaster regiment	Total	Percent complete
Twenty-sixth	10,008	1	7	78	38	9	2	8	9	152	98.7
Twenty-seventh	9,764	1	7	78	38	11	2	11	9	157	101.95
Twenty-eighth	9,772	1	7	78	38	9	2	8	9	152	98.7
Twenty-ninth	9,632	1	7	78	38	9	2	7	9	151	98.05
Thirtieth	9,533	1	7	78	38	9	2	7	8	150	97.4
Thirty-first	9,711	1	7	78	38	11	2	8	9	154	100
Thirty-second	9,701	1	7	78	38	11	2	7	9	153	99.35
Thirty-third	9,605	1	7	78	38	11	2	8	9	154	100
Thirty-fourth	9,548	1	7	78	38	10	2	8	9	153	99.35
Thirty-fifth	9,726	1	7	78	38	11	2	8	9	154	100
Thirty-sixth	9,761	1	7	78	38	11	2	8	9	154	100
Thirty-seventh	9,635	1	7	78	38	11	2	10	9	156	101.3
Thirty-eighth	9,801	1	7	78	38	11	2	8	9	154	100
Fortieth	9,391	1	7	78	38	9	2	6	9	150	97.4
Forty-first	9,170	1	7	78	38	11	2	6	9	152	98.7
Forty-third	9,626	1	7	78	38	11	2	8	9	154	100
Forty-fourth	8,914	1	7	78	37	11	2	6	9	151	98.05
Forty-five	9,698	1	7	78	38	11	2	8	9	154	100
Total	172,996	18	126	1,404	683	187	36	140	161	2,755	-----

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 regiment, 11; engineer squadron, 5; reconnaissance squadron, 3; medical squadron, 4; quartermaster squadron, 4; total, 73]

Division	Strength	Special troops	Cavalry	Field artillery	Engineer squadron	Reconnaissance squadron	Medical squadron	Quartermaster squadron	Total	Percent complete
Twenty-first	3,601	2	42	11	-----	3	-----	-----	58	79.4
Twenty-second	3,617	2	42	8	-----	3	4	4	63	86.3
Twenty-third	3,877	1	42	11	5	3	1	-----	63	86.3
Twenty-fourth	3,667	2	42	12	-----	3	-----	-----	59	80.8
Total	14,762	7	168	42	5	12	5	4	243	83.2

TABLE VIII.—*Allotted and actual strength of the National Guard, June 30, 1940*

	Allotted strength June 30, 1940				Actual strength June 30, 1940				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.....	365	5	5,089	5,459	326	5	4,950	5,281	-178
Maine.....	199	3	3,134	3,336	184	3	3,073	3,260	-76
Massachusetts.....	770	11	11,960	12,741	688	11	11,995	12,694	-47
New Hampshire.....	119	2	1,998	2,119	108	2	1,935	2,045	-74
Rhode Island.....	213	3	2,700	2,916	184	2	2,591	2,777	-139
Vermont.....	96	1	1,465	1,562	91	1	1,334	1,426	-136
SECOND CORPS AREA									
Delaware.....	74	1	1,486	1,561	70	1	1,459	1,530	-31
New Jersey.....	550	8	7,311	7,869	461	7	6,572	7,040	-829
New York.....	1,509	22	24,095	25,626	1,372	21	23,043	24,436	-1,190

TABLE VIII.—*Allotted and actual strength of the National Guard, June 30, 1940—*
Continued

	Allotted strength June 30, 1940				Actual strength June 30, 1940				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	
THIRD CORPS AREA									
District of Columbia.....	118	2	2, 191	2, 311	113	2	2, 138	2, 253	-58
Maryland.....	283	4	3, 968	4, 255	249	4	3, 725	3, 978	-277
Pennsylvania.....	934	14	13, 523	14, 471	848	13	13, 233	14, 094	-377
Virginia.....	306	4	4, 698	5, 008	277	3	4, 581	4, 861	-147
FOURTH CORPS AREA									
Alabama.....	243	2	3, 491	3, 736	224	2	3, 497	3, 723	-13
Florida.....	206	2	3, 149	3, 357	191	2	3, 077	3, 270	-87
Georgia.....	303	4	4, 756	5, 063	265	4	4, 500	4, 769	-294
Louisiana.....	236	4	3, 422	3, 662	189	4	3, 313	3, 506	-156
Mississippi.....	220	3	2, 824	3, 047	190	3	2, 722	2, 915	-132
North Carolina.....	278	5	4, 080	4, 363	260	5	4, 011	4, 276	-87
South Carolina.....	220	3	3, 420	3, 643	200	3	3, 310	3, 513	-130
Tennessee.....	291	4	3, 489	3, 784	255	4	3, 265	3, 524	-260
FIFTH CORPS AREA									
Indiana.....	392	6	5, 505	5, 903	357	6	5, 442	5, 805	-98
Kentucky.....	237	3	3, 239	3, 479	220	3	3, 163	3, 386	-93
Ohio.....	745	10	10, 703	11, 458	697	10	10, 192	10, 899	-559
West Virginia.....	131	2	2, 252	2, 385	124	2	2, 227	2, 353	-32
SIXTH CORPS AREA									
Illinois.....	786	12	11, 977	12, 775	722	11	11, 634	12, 367	-408
Michigan.....	432	6	6, 099	6, 537	398	6	5, 927	6, 331	-206
Wisconsin.....	395	6	5, 424	5, 825	371	6	5, 262	5, 639	-186
SEVENTH CORPS AREA									
Arkansas.....	217	3	3, 408	3, 628	203	3	3, 364	3, 570	-58
Iowa.....	312	4	4, 474	4, 790	294	4	4, 287	4, 585	-205
Kansas.....	266	4	3, 689	3, 959	254	4	3, 619	3, 877	-82
Minnesota.....	410	6	5, 883	6, 299	365	5	5, 321	5, 691	-608
Missouri.....	341	5	5, 467	5, 813	308	5	5, 260	5, 573	-240
Nebraska.....	145	2	2, 034	2, 181	133	2	2, 009	2, 144	-37
North Dakota.....	98	1	1, 523	1, 622	91	1	1, 488	1, 590	-42
South Dakota.....	118	2	1, 640	1, 760	117	2	1, 614	1, 733	-27
EIGHTH CORPS AREA									
Arizona.....	89	1	1, 482	1, 572	82	1	1, 450	1, 533	-39
Colorado.....	180	2	2, 292	2, 474	165	2	2, 227	2, 394	-80
New Mexico.....	82	2	1, 174	1, 258	69	2	1, 148	1, 219	-39
Oklahoma.....	427	6	5, 964	6, 397	407	5	5, 793	6, 205	-192
Texas.....	752	11	10, 636	11, 399	706	11	10, 429	11, 145	-254
NINTH CORPS AREA									
California.....	597	7	9, 422	10, 026	533	6	9, 155	9, 694	-332
Idaho.....	127	2	1, 605	1, 734	119	2	1, 519	1, 640	-94
Montana.....	86	1	1, 408	1, 495	81	1	1, 304	1, 386	-109
Nevada.....	24		291	315	22		277	299	-16
Oregon.....	276	4	4, 251	4, 531	253	4	4, 052	4, 309	-222
Utah.....	168	3	2, 026	2, 197	153	3	1, 914	2, 070	-127
Washington.....	343	4	4, 319	4, 666	303	3	4, 016	4, 323	-344
Wyoming.....	67	1	843	911	63	1	822	886	-25
HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT									
Territory of Hawaii.....	122	2	1, 805	1, 929	107		1, 712	1, 819	-110
PUERTO RICAN DEPARTMENT									
Puerto Rico.....	104	2	1, 892	1, 998	100	1	1, 886	1, 987	-11
Total.....	16, 002	227	234, 976	251, 205	14, 561	214	226, 837	241, 612	-9, 593

TABLE VIIIA.—*National Guard of States per thousand of population*

State	Population	Strength of National Guard June 30, 1940	Guardsmen per 1,000 population	State	Population	Strength of National Guard June 30, 1940	Guardsmen per 1,000 population
Alabama.....	2,830,285	3,723	001.315	Nebraska.....	1,313,468	2,144	001.632
Arizona.....	497,789	1,533	003.079	Nevada.....	110,247	299	002.712
Arkansas.....	1,948,268	3,570	001.832	New Hampshire.....	491,524	2,045	004.161
California.....	6,873,688	9,694	001.410	New Jersey.....	4,148,562	7,040	001.697
Colorado.....	1,118,820	2,394	002.397	New Mexico.....	528,687	1,219	002.306
Connecticut.....	1,710,112	5,281	003.088	New York.....	13,379,622	24,436	001.826
Delaware.....	266,505	1,530	005.741	North Carolina.....	3,563,174	4,276	001.700
District of Columbia.....	663,153	2,253	003.397	North Dakota.....	639,690	1,580	002.470
Florida.....	1,877,791	3,270	001.741	Ohio.....	6,889,623	10,899	001.582
Georgia.....	3,119,953	4,769	001.528	Oklahoma.....	2,329,808	6,205	002.663
Hawaii.....	423,332	1,819	004.297	Oregon.....	1,087,717	4,309	003.961
Idaho.....	523,440	1,640	003.131	Pennsylvania.....	9,891,709	14,094	001.425
Illinois.....	7,874,155	12,367	001.571	Puerto Rico.....	1,869,245	1,987	001.063
Indiana.....	3,416,152	5,805	001.699	Rhode Island.....	713,346	2,777	003.893
Iowa.....	2,535,430	4,585	001.808	South Carolina.....	1,905,815	3,513	001.843
Kansas.....	1,799,137	3,877	002.155	South Dakota.....	641,134	1,733	002.703
Kentucky.....	2,839,927	3,386	001.192	Tennessee.....	2,910,992	3,524	001.211
Louisiana.....	2,355,821	3,506	001.488	Texas.....	6,418,321	11,145	001.736
Maine.....	845,139	3,260	003.857	Utah.....	548,393	2,070	003.775
Maryland.....	1,811,546	3,978	002.196	Vermont.....	359,231	1,426	003.970
Massachusetts.....	4,312,332	12,694	002.944	Virginia.....	2,664,847	4,861	001.824
Michigan.....	5,245,012	6,331	001.207	Washington.....	1,721,376	4,322	002.511
Minnesota.....	2,785,896	5,691	002.043	West Virginia.....	1,900,217	2,353	001.238
Mississippi.....	2,181,763	2,915	001.336	Wisconsin.....	3,125,881	5,639	001.804
Missouri.....	3,775,737	5,573	001.476	Wyoming.....	246,763	885	003.590
Montana.....	554,136	1,386	002.501	Totals.....	132,584,711	241,612	-----

TRAINING

The most intensive and effective peacetime training period since the incorporation of the National Guard into our national defense system as an active component of the Army of the United States was the fiscal year for which this report is submitted.

Instead of a year's training limited to the customary 48 armory drills, 1 per week, supplemented by a 15-day field training period—60 armory drills were conducted and an additional 7 days of field training were authorized for all units. These 12 additional drills and 7 days of supplemental training in the field brought about an intensification of training activity considerably greater than the figures indicate for the reason that all additional work was centered in the period October 1–March 31 instead of being distributed over the full training year.

The world conditions which led to the declaration by the President on September 8, 1939, of a limited national emergency caused special emphasis to be placed on individual and unit technical training in preparation for a probable period of active duty. All tactical instruction which would effect a general speeding up of operations and maneuvers received particular emphasis. An improvement in tactical method was sought which would make the most effective use of the mobility afforded to the Guard by motorization and improved equipment for communications. The National Guard Bureau also issued instructions requiring special emphasis on the technical training of the many types of specialists included in new tables of organization.

Special attention has been given in recent years to the training of National Guard officers for higher responsibilities as commanders and staff officers of large units. The opportunity to attend army service schools, accepted each year by officers of prospective selection for

special command or staff appointments; the special training courses conducted by corps area commanders and by a number of the States; the staff schools conducted at the various National Guard headquarters; and the practical experience gained from annual field exercises and command post exercises; all have contributed to the development of a capable body of division and brigade commanders and staff officers. The National Guard, in this respect, now presents a great contrast in comparison to the preparedness, training, and experience of high staff personnel prior to the World War.

The National Guard took the fullest advantage of the opportunity for a joint training of its higher staffs with the Regular Army during division and corps maneuvers held in Southern areas early in 1940. The key members of the staffs of each of the 18 National Guard infantry divisions, and of 3 cavalry divisions, performed for 3 days their respective staff functions during the conduct of field operations of large units engaged in maneuvers. This resulted in training benefits of the utmost value. At a later date, State adjutants general and National Guard division commanders attended as official observers of the Third Army in the Sabine River area of Louisiana. The beneficial results of these opportunities to take part in operations of large units is realized in improved theoretical staff instruction and will undoubtedly be of great value during the Army maneuvers now planned to be held early in the fiscal year 1941.

The increase to 60 armory drills per year, however, is just enough to give continuity of training effort during the armory training period, and to train individuals and units to a degree which permits the use of the entire summer field training period for the tactical exercises for which this period is intended. In the future, the 60 drills per year authorized by the National Defense Act should be considered the minimum requirement for training.

The additional 7 days of field training carried on between October 15, 1939, and January 31, 1940, was also of great benefit. This training was held at or near the home stations of Guard units. About 90 percent of the entire Guard attended this training. The conclusion to be reached here, however, is that such additional time for field training would be still more profitable if it were added to the regular 15-day summer field training period, thus to give a continuous 21 days in the field with full training facilities available. Additional field training at other times is apt to interfere unseasonably with industry in the midst of the industrial working year. The practicability and the advantages of a 21-day continuous field training period will be observable in the field training already authorized for the fiscal year 1941.

The War Department program of full scale Army maneuvers annually in 1 of the 4 Army areas has distinctly raised training and tactical proficiency of the National Guard. National Guard units located in the States comprising the First, Second, and Third Corps Areas, in conjunction with Regular Army troops and members of the Organized Reserves, participated in the First Army Maneuvers during August 1939. Approximately 53,000 National Guard troops—5 infantry divisions and many nondivisional units—attended these maneuvers and received invaluable training in practical field tests and exercises. The principal concentration points were at Plattsburg, N. Y., and at Manassas, Va., and Gainesville, Va., on the historic battle

fields of Bull Run. In the other 3 Army areas, the National Guard troops carried out their customary 15 days of field training at State camps or concurrent training centers.

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

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

[List of abbreviations on p. 18]

Camp	Type	Ownership	Home State of troops	Aggregate attendance calendar year 1939
FIRST CORPS AREA				
Massachusetts Military Reservation, Mass.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	Massachusetts	823
Fort Williams, Maine	C	O. U. S.	Maine	652
Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y.	C	O. U. S.	Connecticut	403
			Rhode Island	682
			Massachusetts	838
SECOND CORPS AREA				
Bethany Beach, Del.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	Delaware	775
Fort Hancock, N. J.	C	O. U. S.	do	135
Camp Smith, N. Y.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	New York	6,399
Plattsburg, N. Y.	(1)	(1)	do	595
Plattsburg Concentration, N. Y. (Army maneuvers).	(1)	(1)	Connecticut	3,369
			Maine	1,854
			Massachusetts	7,452
			New Hampshire	1,402
			New Jersey	5,253
			New York	12,606
			Pennsylvania	63
			Rhode Island	1,407
			Vermont	1,214
Sea Girt, N. J.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	Massachusetts	46
			New Jersey	33
THIRD CORPS AREA				
Pennsylvania Military Reservation, Pa.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	Connecticut	255
			Massachusetts	483
			New Jersey	711
			Pennsylvania	1,726
Camp Ritchie, Md.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	District of Columbia	82
			Maryland	67
Fort Story, Va.	C	O. U. S.	North Carolina	642
			Virginia	595
Manassas, Va. (First Army maneuvers).	(1)	(1)	Pennsylvania	9,357
Gainesville, Va. (First Army maneuvers).	(1)	(1)	District of Columbia	1,417
			Maryland	3,177
			Pennsylvania	677
			Virginia	3,201
FOURTH CORPS AREA				
Fort Barrancas, Fla.	C	O. U. S.	Arkansas	797
			Georgia	149
			Missouri	737
Camp Beauregard, La.	Ex. N. G.	O. S., O. U. S.	Alabama	38
			Florida	1
			Louisiana	1,759
			Mississippi	3
Fort Benning, Ga.	C	O. U. S.	Georgia	548
Camp Biloxi	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	Alabama	124
Fort Bragg, N. C.	C	O. U. S.	North Carolina	690
Camp J. C. R. Foster, Fla.	Ex. N. G.	O. S., O. U. S.	Alabama	1,385
			Florida	1,464
			Georgia	261
			Louisiana	2
			Mississippi	282
			North Carolina	824
			Tennessee	8
Camp Jackson, S. C.	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	South Carolina	1,868
Key West Bks., Fla.	C	O. U. S.	Florida	390

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE IX.—*Training camps used by the National Guard for training*—Continued

[List of abbreviations on p. 18]

Camp	Type	Ownership	Home State of troops	Aggregate attendance calendar year 1939
FOURTH CORPS AREA—continued				
Camp McClellan, Ala.....	C.....	O. U. S.....	Alabama.....	1
			Georgia.....	2, 148
			North Carolina.....	1, 215
			Tennessee.....	16
Fort Moultrie, S. C.....	C.....	O. U. S.....	South Carolina.....	534
Municipal Airport, Jacksonville, Fla.....	Ex. N. G.....	L. S.....	Tennessee.....	105
Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.....	C.....	O. U. S.....	Alabama.....	324
			Georgia.....	210
			Louisiana.....	368
			Tennessee.....	573
Camp Peay, Tenn.....	Ex. N. G.....	L. S.....	do.....	1, 209
Camp Shelby, Miss.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S.....	Alabama.....	877
			Florida.....	717
			Louisiana.....	20
			Mississippi.....	1, 839
			Tennessee.....	622
FIFTH CORPS AREA				
Camp Conley, W. Va.....	Ex. N. G.....	L. S.....	West Virginia.....	1, 046
Camp Dawson, W. Va.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S.....	do.....	770
Fort Knox, Ky.....	C.....	O. U. S.....	Indiana.....	4, 529
			Kentucky.....	2, 640
			Ohio.....	2, 666
			West Virginia.....	5
Camp Perry, Ohio.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S., O. U. S.....	Ohio.....	6, 495
SIXTH CORPS AREA				
Camp Grant, Ill.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. U. S.....	Illinois.....	6, 448
Camp Graylibg, Mich.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S.....	Michigan.....	4, 856
Camp Logan, Ill.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S.....	Illinois.....	699
Camp McCoy, Wis.....	C.....	O. U. S.....	do.....	2, 058
			Wisconsin.....	1, 387
Oscoda, Mich.....	Ex. N. G.....	L. S.....	Illinois.....	120
Camp Williams, Wis.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S.....	do.....	328
			Michigan.....	316
			Wisconsin.....	3, 425
SEVENTH CORPS AREA				
Ashland, Nebr.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S., O. U. S.....	Missouri.....	1
			Nebraska.....	1, 756
Camp Clark, Mo.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. U. S.....	Missouri.....	2, 756
Camp Dodge, Iowa.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S., O. U. S.....	Iowa.....	3, 136
			Minnesota.....	5
			North Dakota.....	5
			South Dakota.....	80
Camp Grafton, N. Dak.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S.....	North Dakota.....	1, 243
Camp Rapid, S. Dak.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S., L. U. S.....	Iowa.....	10
			South Dakota.....	1, 313
Fort Riley, Kans.....	C.....	O. U. S.....	Kansas.....	3, 189
			Missouri.....	115
			Nebraska.....	8
Camp Ripley, Minn.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S., L. S., L. U. S.....	Iowa.....	481
			Minnesota.....	4, 677
Camp J. T. Robinson, Ark.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. U. S.....	Arkansas.....	1, 122
EIGHTH CORPS AREA				
Camp Hulen, Tex.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S.....	Texas.....	8, 119
Camp M. Luna, N. Mex.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S.....	New Mexico.....	1, 001
Fort Sill, Okla.....	C.....	O. U. S.....	Arizona.....	4
			Arkansas.....	800
			Colorado.....	4
			Missouri.....	720
			New Mexico.....	1
Fort Tuthill, Ariz.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S., O. U. S.....	Oklahoma.....	5, 052
			Arizona.....	1, 225
			Colorado.....	4
Camp Geo. West, Colo.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S.....	do.....	1, 637
Camp Wolters, Tex.....	Ex. N. G.....	O. S., L. U. S.....	Texas.....	1, 032

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE IX.—*Training camps used by the National Guard for training—Continued*

[List of abbreviations below]

Camp	Type	Ownership	Home State of troops	Aggregate attendance calendar year 1939
NINTH CORPS AREA				
Boise Barracks, Idaho.....	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	Colorado.....	111
			Idaho.....	1,399
			Iowa.....	1
			Kansas.....	5
			Nebraska.....	194
			Utah.....	3
			Washington.....	1
			Wyoming.....	4
Camp Clatsop, Oreg.....	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	Oregon.....	2,681
Camp Guernsey, Wyo.....	Ex. N. G.	O. S., L. S.	Wyoming.....	779
Fort Wm. H. Harrison, Mont.....	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.	Montana.....	1,159
Fort Lewis, Wash.....	C	O. U. S.	Washington.....	125
Camp McQuaide, Calif.....	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	California.....	671
San Luis Obispo, Calif.....	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	do.....	5,771
			Nevada.....	60
			Utah.....	40
Camp Murray, Wash.....	Ex. N. G.	L. S., O. S., O. U. S.	Washington.....	2,737
			Idaho.....	70
			Montana.....	5
			Oregon.....	873
Ventura, Calif.....	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	California.....	753
Camp W. G. Williams, Utah.....	Ex. N. G.	O. S., O. U. S.	Utah.....	1,286
Fort Worden, Wash.....	C	O. U. S.	Washington.....	243
HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT				
Honolulu, T. H.....	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	Hawaii.....	9
Schofield Barracks, T. H.....	C	O. U. S.	do.....	722
Wailua, Kanai, T. H.....	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	do.....	252
Paukukalo, Maui, T. H.....	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	do.....	726
PUERTO RICAN DEPARTMENT				
Arecibo, P. R.....	Ex. N. G.	L. U. S.	Puerto Rico.....	1,563
Grand total.....				190,226

¹ Not a regular established camp.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS AND TOTALS OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF CAMPS

		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).....	18
	Organized Reserves.....	
	Reserve Officers' Training Corps.....	
	Citizens' Military Training Camps.....	
Ex. N. G.....	Camps used exclusively by National Guard.....	46
Total.....		64
O. S.....	Owned by State or Territory.....	21
O. U. S.....	Owned by United States.....	24
L. S.....	Leased by State or Territory.....	6
L. U. S.....	Leased by United States.....	1
O. S., O. U. S.....	Owned by State and United States.....	7
O. S., L. U. S.....	Owned by State and leased by United States.....	2
O. S., L. S., L. U. S.....	Owned by State, leased by State and United States.....	2
O. S., L. S., O. U. S.....	Owned by State, leased by State, and owned by United States.....	1
Total.....		64

Another gratifying aspect of last year's field training was the attention given to preparing plans and programs to insure a proper division of time between the subjects of training to be covered, and to establish a scope for the year's training based upon the accomplishments of the preceding year. This planning to tie in one year's training defi-

nitely to the next must be emphasized in future training instructions as an essential to the attainment of high standards. Certainly, limitation to 48 armory drills per year and 15 days of field training no longer admits of an annual cycle of training. It takes a cycle of 2 or 3 years to cover all subjects now requisite to proper training. Moreover, the Guard now enters into maneuvers beside, or opposed to, Regular Army troops of full time, all-year training, and must, with limited preparatory training and reduced strength and equipment, perform all of the same military duties and reach the one standard known in warfare—unqualified military ability.

TABLE X.—Consolidated annual field inspection report, National Guard, 1939

	1				2				3			4	5		6		7
	Present at camp including attached medical				Absent from camp including attached medical				Number joined since last camp			En-listed men with less than 2 months' service	Personnel requiring protection on arrival at camp against—		Inactive National Guard attending camp		Reserve officers attending National Guard camps
	Officers	War-rant officers	En-listed men	Aggre-gate	Officers	War-rant officers	En-listed men	Aggre-gate	Officers	War-rant officers	En-listed men		Ty-phoid	Small-pox	Officers	En-listed men	
FIRST CORPS AREA																	
Connecticut.....	315	5	3,889	4,209	15		196	211	20	1	1,079	128	25	16	14		58
Maine.....	187	3	2,348	2,538			88	88	6		693	117	169	147	2		45
Massachusetts.....	687	10	8,942	9,639	9		202	211	48		2,571	118	59	52	1		154
New Hampshire.....	103	2	1,295	1,400	3		52	55	11		383	34			1		44
Rhode Island.....	169	3	1,913	2,085	1		45	46	21	1	668	30	74	71	1		34
Vermont.....	91	1	1,121	1,213	4		112	116	8		363	70	37	17	2		28
Total.....	1,552	24	19,508	21,084	32		695	727	114	2	5,757	497	364	303	21		363
SECOND CORPS AREA																	
Delaware.....	64	1	846	911			15	15	4		248	89	302	289			
New Jersey.....	437	7	5,551	5,995	12		93	105	40		1,860	692	26	27	7		88
New York.....	1,406	21	18,181	19,608	21		892	913	105		5,405	43	3		3		14
Total.....	1,907	29	24,578	26,514	33		1,000	1,033	149		7,513	824	331	316	10		102
THIRD CORPS AREA																	
District of Columbia.....	113	2	1,373	1,488	2		247	249	38	1	634	171	87	119	2		54
Maryland.....	260	4	2,949	3,213	8		367	375	22	1	1,001	174	36	55	2		120
Pennsylvania.....	911	13	10,931	11,855	26	1	386	413	53	2	3,143	849	212	174	15		360
Virginia.....	267	4	3,543	3,814	12		131	143	11		1,065	308	44	41	5		94
Total.....	1,551	23	18,796	20,370	48	1	1,131	1,180	124	4	5,843	1,502	379	389	24		628
FOURTH CORPS AREA																	
Alabama.....	215	2	2,521	2,738	14		137	151	12		816	245	12	23	1		14
Florida.....	178	2	2,388	2,568	8		39	47	13		890	366	30	23	2		13
Georgia.....	255	3	3,022	3,280	6		230	236	14		1,092	268	82	62	2		11

Louisiana.....	142	2	1,976	2,120	10		128	138	15		749	374	47	85	2		11
Mississippi.....	165	2	1,913	2,080	12	1	176	189	8		614	131	26	24			18
North Carolina.....	252	5	3,110	3,367	18		179	197	12	1	1,040	24	31	47			22
South Carolina.....	184	2	2,230	2,416	1		88	89	27	1	815	187	9	9			30
Tennessee.....	207	3	2,314	2,524	7		131	138	7		826	115	15	15	1		2
Total.....	1,598	21	19,474	21,093	76	1	1,108	1,185	108	2	6,842	1,710	252	288	6	2	121
FIFTH CORPS AREA																	
Indiana.....	367	6	4,125	4,498	9		464	473	23	2	1,603	541	81	41	21	6	4
Kentucky.....	209	3	2,416	2,628	5		327	332	11		780	211	95	83			19
Ohio.....	706	10	8,427	9,143	12		518	530	51		2,886	1,130	318	209	4	3	4
West Virginia.....	126	2	1,710	1,838			173	173			558	53	98	135	1		27
Total.....	1,408	21	16,678	18,107	26		1,482	1,508	85	2	5,827	1,935	592	468	26	9	39
SIXTH CORPS AREA																	
Illinois.....	725	12	8,910	9,647	9		557	566	34	2	3,165	701	358	239	8	3	108
Michigan.....	379	5	4,757	5,141	9		198	207	27		1,724	684	143	133	3		41
Wisconsin.....	369	6	4,454	4,829	13		218	231	21		1,499	397	62	59	22	1	188
Total.....	1,473	23	18,121	19,617	31		973	1,004	82	2	6,388	1,782	563	431	33	4	44
SEVENTH CORPS AREA																	
Arkansas.....	195	3	2,518	2,716	8		38	46	20		1,053	155	29	11			8
Iowa.....	281	4	3,338	3,623	13		379	392	22		1,117	146	142	144	1		48
Kansas.....	251	4	2,921	3,176	3		114	117	4	2	1,021	4			1		15
Minnesota.....	362	5	4,257	4,624	9		503	512	10		1,251	300	118	119			101
Missouri.....	318	5	4,053	4,376	10		225	235	17		1,558	443	92	63			27
Nebraska.....	129	2	1,637	1,768	3		78	81	12		612	174	78	76			10
North Dakota.....	91	1	1,185	1,277	3		68	71	5		425	146	112	101	2		7
South Dakota.....	109	2	1,278	1,389	3		50	53	16		495	143			1		260
Total.....	1,736	26	21,187	22,949	52		1,455	1,507	106	2	7,532	1,511	571	514	5		4
EIGHTH CORPS AREA																	
Arizona.....	78	1	1,053	1,132	7		165	172			375	42	34	21	1	1	23
Colorado.....	158	2	1,589	1,749	10		272	282	12		689	145	91	60			18
New Mexico.....	76	2	922	1,000			28	28	6		318	117	88	81			4
Oklahoma.....	402	6	4,654	5,062	6		284	290	33	2	1,820	27	17	17	7		26
Texas.....	680	11	8,412	9,103	26		248	274	50	1	3,400	1,113	651	571	8		75
Total.....	1,394	22	16,630	18,046	49		997	1,046	101	3	6,602	1,444	881	750	16	1	

TABLE X.—Consolidated annual field inspection report, National Guard, 1939—Continued

	1				2				3			4	5		6		7
	Present at camp including attached medical				Absent from camp including attached medical				Number joined since last camp			En-listed men with less than 2 months' service	Personnel requiring protection on arrival at camp against—		Inactive National Guard attending camp		Reserve officers attending National Guard camps
	Officers	War-rant officers	En-listed men	Aggre-gate	Officers	War-rant officers	En-listed men	Aggre-gate	Officers	War-rant officers	En-listed men		Ty-phoid	Small-pox	Officers	En-listed men	
NINTH CORPS AREA																	
California.....	522	6	6,622	7,150	9	1	549	559	52		2,907	437	215	222	3	5	36
Idaho.....	114	2	1,343	1,459	8		103	111	4		609	142	168	128	2		17
Montana.....	82	1	1,083	1,166	2		107	109	10		434	170	132	106	1		18
Nevada.....	19		239	258	2		33	35			134	54	41	32	1		
Oregon.....	254	4	3,297	3,555	1		37	38	15	1	1,202	401	216	203	4		2
Utah.....	140	2	1,215	1,357	2		169	171	3		469	118	55	70			30
Washington.....	261	3	2,835	3,099	8	1	54	63	32	1	997	294	72	55	3	1	20
Wyoming.....	61	1	720	782	2		82	84	22		381	97	89	74	1		3
Total.....	1,453	19	17,354	18,826	34	2	1,134	1,170	138	2	7,133	1,713	988	890	15	6	126
HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT																	
Territory of Hawaii.....	102	2	1,535	1,639	8		171	179	15		503	59	43	30	3		5
PUERTO RICAN DEPARTMENT																	
Puerto Rico.....	102	1	1,459	1,562	1		19	20	7		432	98	31	165			2
Grand total.....	14,276	211	175,320	189,807	390	4	10,165	10,559	1,029	19	60,372	13,075	4,995	4,544	159	22	1,897

AIR CORPS TRAINING

The additional field training authorized during the year enabled all aviation units to carry out valuable additional ground and air training. The minimum flying time prescribed per officer is 60 hours per year, and during the past year National Guard pilots averaged approximately 150 hours each.

During the year, 13 enlisted men pursued courses of instruction at the Air Corps Technical School in airplane maintenance, photography, radio, and armament. No courses were available for National Guard officers at either the Air Corps Tactical School or the Air Corps Technical School. It is strongly recommended that these courses again be made available to the National Guard to the end that the tactical and technical proficiency of its air units may not suffer.

A uniform, well-rounded air training program is in effect in all aviation units which has resulted in increased tactical proficiency in observation aviation and ground units. From a training viewpoint, the National Guard air corps units are in an excellent state of readiness to take the field in support of the ground forces in any type of operation.

SMALL ARMS TRAINING

Small-arms training in the National Guard was more satisfactory during 1940, owing to an improved situation as to target ranges. There is, however, room for further improvement in this respect. The construction of target ranges for the Guard is covered later in this report.

As in the past, the interest of the Guard in small-arms training continued at a high point. Awards were again made under the William Randolph Hearst Musketry Competition and the Chief of the National Guard Bureau's Indoor Rifle Matches, which are conducted by the National Rifle Association; and the Pershing trophies were again awarded.

A total of 47 National Guard teams attended the National Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, in the fall of 1939 as compared with 44 teams in the preceding year.

SUMMARY OF TRAINING

In summary, the following were the main aspects of National Guard training in the fiscal year 1940:

(1) A distinct advance in tactical training due to 7 days additional field training.

(2) A marked advantage in the training of higher commands and staffs due to their observation of and participation in Regular Army maneuvers.

(3) A general reduction in basic training proficiency due to the necessity of absorbing a 25-percent expansion with the consequent large number of recruits, and also due to the general reorganization program effected in order to conform to revised Tables of Organization, which naturally reduced the pace of the normal training routine.

(4) An increase to 60 armory drills instead of the usual 48, which to some extent compensated for the loss of training progress noted above in (3), though not entirely since the extra 12 drills were crowded into a

single 3-month period instead of being distributed throughout the armory year.

(5) A heightened intensity of training due to the military situation created by the President's declaration of limited emergency.

(6) An improvement of the cooperation and functioning of command and staff in regiments, brigades, and divisions through attendance at maneuvers and through visualization of a probable mobilization; but with an accompanying, though not serious, loss in the basic technical training of small units, junior leaders, and noncommissioned officers, and basic weapon and fundamental disciplinary training.

It is therefore advisable that if the Guard is mobilized in the near future primary attention should be given to basic first essentials of training for some time before it is called upon to perform in large scale maneuvers. Hardening drills for physical development should come first. Rifle, machine gun, antiaircraft, and field artillery firing; marching, tactical conduct of small units, communications, use of cover, and general team play from the ground up should then receive the main emphasis.

COAST ARTILLERY TARGET PRACTICE

The harbor defense and antiaircraft artillery regiments of the National Guard Coast Artillery Corps conducted service target practices and terrain exercises during the 1939 summer training period. The results were most gratifying in view of the fact that recent augmentation and reorganization had been effected in many units.

Of the 177 seacoast, searchlight, and antiaircraft artillery firing batteries organized prior to the target practice season of 1939, 117 batteries conducted service practice, 50 batteries conducted terrain exercises in connection with maneuvers, and 10 batteries could not hold practices for lack of equipment or because of bad weather.

The batteries that conducted prescribed practices were classified as follows:

Thirty-four, excellent.
Twenty-six, very good.
Twenty-two, good.
Fourteen, fair.
Twenty-one, unclassified.

This classification indicates that the standard of training was maintained in spite of the fact that numerous units had undergone reorganization and contained a large percent of recruits.

FIELD ARTILLERY SERVICE PRACTICE

In the field artillery firing during the year just past there was much more attention paid to practice with special types of fire than in previous years. More problems were fired against moving targets—a most essential type of training for defense against tanks and highly mobile motorized attack forces.

On the other hand, many criticisms of the limited range facilities at field training areas, with their fixed boundaries and lack of terrain features for variety of practice from year to year, are to be found in the reports of service practice for the fiscal year. Unfortunately, no

full remedy exists for this condition. Expansive, unlimited ranges for artillery firing, near suitable camp sites, with all safety and training requisites, simply cannot be provided and maintained. A partial solution of this problem lies in the proper use and development of the ranges now available. The employment of many different targets to represent military objectives is now being urged upon field artillery units. Funds are allotted annually to States for the progressive installation of protected observation posts in order to enlarge possibilities of their ranges. Where local attention is given to these measures of improvement, the reports show a satisfactory diversity in the types of problems fired.

A total of 6,022 service practice problems were fired by 53 regiments and 2 separate battalions. A total of 4,034 were fired with subcaliber ammunition, and 1,988 with service ammunition. This was a decrease from the previous year due to the fact that a larger number of units participated in army maneuvers and were consequently unable to carry out any firing program. A total of 14 regiments submitted no reports of firing and 1 regiment reported a very reduced practice.

Some improvement in the technical training of firing batteries was evidenced by a general reduction in the time consumed and number of rounds required, to obtain a solution to firing problems.

MILITARY EDUCATION

ATTENDANCE AT SERVICE SCHOOLS

During 1940, the largest number of National Guard officers and enlisted men ever to do so gained the broad advantages of courses at the various schools of the arms and services. Nearly twice as many attended in 1940 as in 1939. Six hundred and seventy-five officers and 144 enlisted men in all attended courses. The main purpose of these schools is to broaden command and staff qualifications and establish a continuous return of freshly qualified instructors to units of the Guard. Officers and enlisted men return to their units from the excellent and thorough courses at the service schools fully informed upon the latest tactical and technical methods.

In spite of this large increase in attendance, the chance for the Guard officer to obtain at these schools the latest tactical and technical development is still too limited, and it is highly desirable that there be a still further increase in the numbers attending service schools. In fact, every qualified officer and enlisted man should have the opportunity of taking appropriate courses.

For a number of years the Guard component has received great benefit from the training its officers have obtained at these centers of modern military development. On completing their courses and returning to their units they at once begin to transfer the fresh knowledge they have gained to others in their units, full use being made of them in the training instruction.

There should, however, be some more thorough method developed for keeping the graduates of all schools up to date on the developments that come, year upon year, after they have gained their diplomas. To the present, there has been no systematic method of refresher instruction. To a large extent, in fact, such instruction can only be obtained through the efforts of the individual officer, through the

study of his service journal or through the purchase of revised instructional material from year to year. The Army Extension Courses are not satisfactory in this respect for there is a considerable lag in their revision behind the actual teachings of the service schools. Some type of annual refresher extension course, sent without cost to all active graduates of service schools, or issued as required instruction, would probably serve the purpose. In the past, it has been altogether too easy for Guard officers to fall somewhat behind in military development, owing simply to the fact that those developments have not been made readily available to him.

The States have cooperated fully in furnishing their quotas to the service school during the past year. In fact, the applications received in the National Guard Bureau far outnumbered the available vacancies. Table XI shows the attendance at the various schools.

TABLE XI.—Attendance at service schools, fiscal year 1940

School	Officers	En-listed men	School	Officers	En-listed men
Air Corps Technical.....		13	Medical Field Service.....	29	11
Cavalry.....	30	10	Ordnance Field Service.....	8	
Chemical Warfare.....	44		Quartermaster Motor Transport.....	42	
Coast Artillery.....	90	50	Quartermaster (Tactical).....	21	
Command and General Staff.....	49		Signal.....	15	9
Engineer.....	13	11	Veterinary.....	1	1
Field Artillery.....	90	16			
Infantry.....	232	24	Total.....	675	144
Infantry (Tank).....	11				

Refresher course sergeant instructors.....	33
Flying cadets.....	15
Corps area command and staff school.....	169

CORPS AREA ABRIDGED COMMAND AND STAFF SCHOOLS

One hundred sixty-nine officers attended the corps area abridged command and staff course during 1940. The schools were conducted under the supervision of the nine corps area commanders. The training given in this course has been found most valuable for the officers participating, and particularly for the development of National Guard staff officers. The course, an abridgment of the one prescribed for the special class at the Command and General Staff School, covers the combined use of all arms, and command and staff functions to include the division.

ARMY EXTENSION COURSES

National Guard officers and enlisted men continue to take advantage of Army extension courses to further their military knowledge. Out of a total of 14,868 National Guard officers on the rolls as of March 31, 1940, 13,542 were enrolled in the extension courses. This is an increase of 389 officers over those taking Army extension courses in 1939, and is well over 90 percent of the total. There were 20,249 enlisted men enrolled in Army extension courses on the same date. This is an increase of nearly 1,000 over the numbers enrolled in 1939.

The percentages of National Guard members taking the Army Extension Courses are by far the highest in any component of the Army. Although not prepared originally for Guard use, these courses

have steadily become of more and more value to the Guard as an efficient means of augmenting its other types of training. The work accomplished by Guardsmen in these courses is a matter of official individual record, and in large degree this type of training has become a basis for promotion.

TEN-DAY ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY SCHOOLS

Special 10-day schools for 4 newly converted coast artillery anti-aircraft regiments were held during 1940. These schools were conducted by instructional teams of 3 officers and 14 enlisted men each, from the Regular Army. The instructional material for the courses was prepared at the Coast Artillery School, and was based on the assumption that officers attending had no prior knowledge of anti-aircraft artillery. Schools were conducted in Louisiana, Washington, New Mexico, and Georgia. One hundred and seventy-two officers attended the schools.

ATTENDANCE AT THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

Twenty-four enlisted men of the National Guard entered the United States Military Academy in 1940. In the graduating class of 1939 there were 22 former members of the National Guard.

SELECTIVE SERVICE CONFERENCES

Attendance at Government expense was authorized for certain officers of State staffs and State adjutants general to selective service conferences held at Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Jackson Barracks, La.; Washington, D. C.; and San Francisco, Calif. Attendance at these conferences was in lieu of field training and was not supplementary to that training. The attendance of State adjutants general was confined to those who had not attended a previous conference and who had been federally recognized.

REFRESHER COURSES FOR SERGEANT INSTRUCTORS

Thirty-three sergeant instructors attended a refresher course at the Infantry School during the past year. It is now planned to begin a new cycle for all branches in the fiscal year 1944.

REGULAR ARMY PERSONNEL ON DUTY WITH THE NATIONAL GUARD

During the past fiscal year there has been an increase of 63 and a decrease of 1 in the number of Regular Army officers allotted for duty with the National Guard. The total is now 525 officers, including 29 on duty in the National Guard Bureau. This increase will assist materially in reaching the objective of a uniform high standard of instruction for all units. The assignment of additional instructors to the States has been delayed in some instances owing to the fact that new instructors could not be made available immediately by the War Department and that certain new National Guard units have not yet been authorized. The total number of additional Regular Army instructors now required for the efficient peacetime training of the National Guard is approximately 70.

The present allotment of Regular Army officers for instruction duty, including the 29 in the National Guard Bureau, is as follows:

Infantry	178
Cavalry	39
Field Artillery	96
Coast Artillery	68
Corps of Engineers	21
Signal Corps	16
Air Corps	31
Quartermaster Corps	15
Medical Corps	19
Ordnance Department	1
Judge Advocate General's Department	1
Finance Department	2
Branch Immaterial	38
Total	525

The additional Regular Army noncommissioned officers allotted for duty with the National Guard during the fiscal year 1940 were 2 air corps and 5 coast artillery. An increase of 75 sergeant instructors has been authorized for the fiscal year 1941. The distribution of these additional noncommissioned officers to the corps areas is expected in the near future.

Arrangements have been made with the Chief of Coast Artillery for the detail of 2 specially trained Regular Army electrician sergeants for each National Guard antiaircraft artillery regiment for the purpose of conducting instruction and supervising the preservation, care, and handling of antiaircraft artillery equipment. One electrician sergeant has been assigned to each of 14 regiments, and it is expected that the complete quota of 2 for each antiaircraft artillery regiment of the National Guard will be allotted in the near future.

SUPPLY AND FISCAL MATTERS

APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOWANCES

The total appropriation for the National Guard for the fiscal year 1940 was \$71,475,977 as compared with \$43,324,733 for the fiscal year 1939. The increase of \$28,151,244 was due to an increase in the number of days field training from 15 to 22, an increase in armory drills from 48 to 60, an increase in the authorized strength of the National Guard from 205,000 to 251,225, and an increase in the procurement of critical items of equipment.

The funds appropriated were allotted to the States, corps areas, and arms and services, and were expended as shown in appendix B. A statement of disbursements by United States property and disbursing officers during the fiscal year 1940 is shown in table XIII.

TABLE XII.—Federal funds appropriated for the National Guard for the fiscal year 1940, as of Aug. 19, 1940

Appropriations	Amount appropriated, fiscal year 1940	Total expended and obligated, fiscal year 1940	Net available balances, Aug. 19, 1940
National Guard	\$71,475,977.00	\$70,386,775.61	\$1,089,201.39
Salaries, National Guard Bureau (departmental)	153,952.00	153,601.49	350.51
Grand total	71,629,929.00	70,540,377.10	1,089,551.90

TABLE XIII.—Statement of disbursements made by the United States property and disbursing officers during the fiscal year 1940

State	National Guard	Promotion of rifle practice, 1940	Total
1. Alabama.....	\$264,322.80	.....	\$264,322.80
2. Arizona.....	92,006.48	.....	92,006.48
3. Arkansas.....	264,211.07	.....	264,211.07
4. California.....	593,794.01	.....	593,794.01
5. Colorado.....	116,320.63	.....	116,320.63
6. Connecticut.....	312,190.14	.....	312,190.14
7. Delaware.....	68,341.32	.....	68,341.32
8. District of Columbia.....	101,841.00	.....	101,841.00
9. Florida.....	233,845.28	.....	233,845.28
10. Georgia.....	304,423.19	.....	304,423.19
11. Hawaii.....	126,488.33	.....	126,488.33
12. Idaho.....	82,079.14	.....	82,079.14
13. Illinois.....	839,353.86	.....	839,353.86
14. Indiana.....	382,689.72	.....	382,689.72
15. Iowa.....	224,322.27	.....	224,322.27
16. Kansas.....	255,105.00	.....	255,105.00
17. Kentucky.....	219,927.82	.....	219,927.82
18. Louisiana.....	197,849.83	.....	197,849.83
19. Maine.....	210,946.43	.....	210,946.43
20. Maryland.....	274,734.74	.....	274,734.74
21. Massachusetts.....	696,534.28	.....	696,534.28
22. Michigan.....	416,983.75	.....	416,983.75
23. Minnesota.....	366,123.01	.....	366,123.01
24. Mississippi.....	207,074.79	\$124.94	207,199.73
25. Missouri.....	386,832.70	.....	386,832.70
26. Montana.....	52,322.19	.....	52,322.19
27. Nebraska.....	137,838.05	.....	137,838.05
28. Nevada.....	13,489.20	.....	13,489.20
29. New Hampshire.....	98,132.27	.....	98,132.27
30. New Jersey.....	464,953.41	.....	464,953.41
31. New Mexico.....	105,879.22	.....	105,879.22
32. New York.....	1,304,679.18	.....	1,304,679.18
33. North Carolina.....	265,584.13	.....	265,584.13
34. North Dakota.....	68,018.48	.....	68,018.48
35. Ohio.....	746,432.21	.....	746,432.21
36. Oklahoma.....	405,887.35	.....	405,887.35
37. Oregon.....	198,691.79	.....	198,691.79
38. Pennsylvania.....	898,135.11	.....	898,135.11
39. Puerto Rico.....	120,144.52	.....	120,144.52
40. Rhode Island.....	159,548.07	.....	159,548.07
41. South Carolina.....	226,286.24	.....	226,286.24
42. South Dakota.....	73,104.39	.....	73,104.39
43. Tennessee.....	250,245.94	.....	250,245.94
44. Texas.....	862,339.26	.....	862,339.26
45. Utah.....	110,805.33	.....	110,805.33
46. Vermont.....	96,758.06	.....	96,758.06
47. Virginia.....	277,131.63	.....	277,131.63
48. Washington.....	217,012.00	.....	217,012.00
49. West Virginia.....	134,568.18	.....	134,568.18
50. Wisconsin.....	370,613.42	.....	370,613.42
51. Wyoming.....	85,579.17	.....	85,579.17
Total.....	14,982,520.39	124.94	14,982,645.33

PAY FOR ARMORY DRILLS

The estimated expenditures for armory drill pay for the fiscal year 1940 is \$19,600,000 as compared to an actual expenditure in the fiscal year 1939 of \$14,463,367. The increase is due both to an increase in strength and an increase in the number of drills.

PAY FOR FIELD TRAINING

The actual expenditure for field training for the fiscal year 1940 is not available at this time, but it is estimated that it will be approximately \$11,690,000 as compared to an actual expenditure for this purpose in the fiscal year 1939 of \$8,745,341. In addition to the normal 15-day period of field training for this fiscal year, 7 additional days were authorized by executive order during the period October

15,1939, to January 31, 1940, to be taken in periods of 1, 2, or more days. The estimated cost of this additional training is \$3,960,000.

ARMORIES

Through the assistance of W. P. A. allotments combined with State or local funds, many Guard units have obtained suitable armory facilities for the first time during the year just past. The improvement in this most important State contribution to the maintenance of the Guard is most gratifying. Nevertheless, the housing problem is still a serious problem for the National Guard of several States.

TABLE XIV.—Consolidated annual armory inspection report, National Guard

	Administration and supply											Armories and facilities												
	1			2			3	4			5	6			7		8		9		10		11	
	Strength of units at date of inspection			Number actually present at inspection			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	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 stables with 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		State, county, or city	Organization	Private parties	Adequate	Inadequate	Provided	Not provided	Adequate	Inadequate	Adequate	Inadequate	Equipped	Not equipped
FIRST CORPS AREA																								
Connecticut.....	326	5	4,836	317	5	4,889	1	309	5	3,712	1,916	33	---	1	28	6	19	15	10	6	2	---	25	9
Maine.....	186	3	2,921	148	3	2,696	3	135	3	1,748	926	24	---	10	17	17	17	17	3	26	---	25	9	
Massachusetts.....	697	10	11,100	664	10	10,598	3	682	9	8,541	4,318	76	---	2	66	12	46	32	16	21	2	---	75	3
New Hampshire.....	106	2	1,833	100	2	1,659	4	101	2	1,358	733	11	---	---	11	---	11	---	3	---	---	11	---	
Rhode Island.....	179	3	2,403	175	2	2,264	3	176	3	1,882	942	15	---	2	12	5	13	4	11	1	---	16	1	
Vermont.....	93	1	1,376	86	1	1,262	50	72	1	1,042	421	18	---	---	18	---	4	14	2	2	---	17	1	
Total.....	1,587	24	24,469	1,490	23	23,368	64	1,475	23	18,283	9,256	177	---	15	152	40	110	82	45	56	4	---	169	23
SECOND CORPS AREA																								
Delaware.....	64	1	829	62	1	793	10	64	1	737	206	7	---	1	7	1	7	1	2	1	---	7	1	
New Jersey.....	449	7	5,344	433	7	5,235	---	428	7	4,847	1,526	33	1	---	33	1	32	2	18	2	2	---	28	6
New York.....	1,405	21	18,959	1,369	21	18,133	5	1,385	21	17,277	5,091	74	1	4	77	2	73	6	29	---	9	---	72	7
Total.....	1,918	29	25,132	1,864	29	24,161	15	1,877	29	22,861	6,823	114	2	5	117	4	112	9	49	3	11	---	107	14
THIRD CORPS AREA																								
District of Columbia.....	90	1	1,222	90	1	1,104	8	90	1	1,086	392	3	---	---	1	2	1	2	3	---	---	1	2	
Maryland.....	255	4	3,182	250	4	3,127	15	226	4	2,722	859	27	---	---	27	---	26	1	5	---	2	2	25	2
Pennsylvania.....	870	13	11,037	829	13	10,029	13	843	13	10,067	3,024	99	1	6	96	10	93	13	35	7	19	---	84	22
Virginia.....	275	4	3,678	270	4	3,463	26	264	4	3,173	1,004	33	---	10	27	16	36	7	13	2	---	37	6	
Total.....	1,490	22	19,119	1,439	22	18,323	62	1,423	22	17,048	5,279	162	1	16	151	28	156	23	56	9	21	2	147	32

See note at end of table.

TABLE XIV.—Consolidated annual armory inspection report, National Guard—Continued

	Administration and supply											Armories and facilities												
	1			2			3	4			5	6			7		8		9		10		11	
	Strength of units at date of inspection			Number actually present at inspection			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	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 stables with 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		State, county, or city	Organization	Private parties	Adequate	Inadequate	Provided	Not provided	Adequate	Inadequate	Adequate	Inadequate	Equipped	Not equipped
FOURTH CORPS AREA																								
Alabama.....	224	2	2,531	203	2	2,386	94	208	2	2,291	739	35	2	1	36	2	31	7	20		1		15	23
Florida.....	181	2	2,340	173	2	2,231	14	141	2	2,062	699	28		3	29	2	27	4	9	1		22	9	
Georgia.....	261	3	3,329	257	3	3,186	45	246	3	2,971	1,066	10	8	19	30	7	33	4	5	1	3	25	12	
Louisiana.....	148	2	1,906	142	2	1,758	33	142	2	1,664	493	7	2	24	32	1	31	2	7	1	11	26	7	
Mississippi.....	172	3	2,010	165	3	1,833	29	169	3	1,747	635	26	3	14	38	5	41	2	24			19	24	
North Carolina.....	268	5	3,183	258	5	3,063	7	240	5	2,821	884	33		17	43	7	44	6	31	1		34	16	
South Carolina.....	168	2	2,136	164	2	1,982	19	166	2	1,978	546	34	3	3	37	3	38	2	29	2		27	13	
Tennessee.....	209	3	2,388	200	3	2,252	38	188	2	2,105	808	14		17	12	19	11	20	10	2	1	4	18	13
Total.....	1,631	22	19,823	1,562	22	18,691	279	1,500	21	17,639	5,870	187	18	98	257	46	256	47	135	8	16	4	186	117
FIFTH CORPS AREA																								
Indiana.....	372	6	4,534	353	6	4,008	26	355	6	3,601	1,400	50		4	53	1	50	4	23	1		36	18	
Kentucky.....	224	3	2,718	175	3	1,984	60	207	3	2,285	770	20		18	17	21	22	16	5	6	8	23	15	
Ohio.....	751	10	8,779	679	10	7,986	61	679	10	7,180	2,597	91	1	34	109	17	88	38	12	23	8	88	38	
West Virginia.....	123	2	1,847	117	2	1,648	7	119	2	1,534	579	1		20	20	1	21		2			19	2	
Total.....	1,470	21	17,878	1,324	21	15,626	154	1,360	21	14,600	5,346	162	1	76	199	40	181	58	42	30	16	166	73	

SIXTH CORPS AREA																								
Illinois.....	728	12	9,422	699	12	8,639	134	711	11	8,231	2,854	46	1	22	55	14	62	7	32	12	5	49	20	
Michigan.....	366	5	4,669	343	5	4,119	20	353	5	3,827	1,446	33	2	9	37	7	40	4	22	8	3	28	16	
Wisconsin.....	369	6	4,610	355	6	4,339	24	334	6	4,127	1,266	41	7	29	71	6	70	7	22	7	7	44	33	
Total.....	1,463	23	18,701	1,397	23	17,097	178	1,398	22	16,185	5,566	120	10	60	163	27	172	18	76	20	15	121	69	
SEVENTH CORPS AREA																								
Arkansas.....	200	3	3,340	179	3	3,177	33	188	3	2,713	1,671	27	---	8	25	10	21	14	8	3	---	20	15	
Iowa.....	287	4	4,206	254	3	3,770	22	270	4	3,419	1,466	11	2	26	36	3	36	3	3	6	---	33	6	
Kansas.....	256	4	3,571	225	4	3,391	55	234	4	2,834	1,398	6	---	27	26	7	27	6	18	2	---	18	15	
Minnesota.....	376	5	5,684	360	5	5,391	11	351	5	4,670	2,043	50	---	---	47	3	33	17	8	1	---	48	2	
Missouri.....	316	5	5,305	300	5	4,600	7	306	5	4,012	2,353	7	---	41	28	20	35	13	16	1	---	37	11	
Nebraska.....	125	2	1,865	110	2	1,723	91	123	2	1,565	703	7	---	13	14	6	15	5	11	---	16	4		
North Dakota.....	91	1	1,460	82	1	1,366	45	87	1	1,131	578	13	3	1	16	1	17	---	3	---	15	2		
South Dakota.....	114	2	1,586	96	2	1,409	33	99	2	1,292	731	15	---	1	16	---	13	3	15	1	---	12	4	
Total.....	1,765	26	27,017	1,606	25	24,827	297	1,658	26	21,636	10,943	136	5	117	208	50	197	61	82	14	---	199	59	
EIGHTH CORPS AREA																								
Arizona.....	85	1	1,371	73	1	1,231	44	77	1	1,089	655	18	---	4	22	---	22	---	3	---	---	21	1	
Colorado.....	167	2	2,210	146	2	1,923	89	136	2	1,633	487	27	---	2	29	---	29	---	14	---	---	23	6	
New Mexico.....	75	2	977	70	2	901	27	75	2	833	329	12	---	---	10	2	12	---	3	---	7	10	2	
Oklahoma.....	399	6	4,862	387	6	4,655	61	381	6	4,185	1,440	77	---	1	76	2	74	4	40	3	---	65	13	
Texas.....	682	11	8,292	643	11	8,016	142	618	11	7,269	2,745	6	2	108	96	20	98	18	25	15	14	1	88	28
Total.....	1,408	22	17,712	1,319	22	16,726	363	1,287	22	15,009	5,656	140	2	115	233	24	235	22	85	18	21	1	207	50
NINTH CORPS AREA																								
California.....	529	6	9,087	495	6	7,813	216	497	6	6,848	3,982	46	---	23	57	12	49	20	13	15	---	59	10	
Idaho.....	123	1	1,579	110	1	1,393	1	120	1	1,276	623	5	1	16	19	3	8	14	13	---	9	13	9	
Montana.....	82	1	1,321	74	1	1,047	55	80	1	1,016	410	10	---	9	14	5	12	7	2	---	---	19	---	
Nevada.....	22	---	276	19	---	208	11	21	---	197	94	3	1	---	3	1	3	1	---	---	---	4	---	
Oregon.....	243	4	4,183	224	4	3,691	93	231	4	3,188	1,708	25	---	15	38	2	28	12	2	---	1	35	5	
Utah.....	155	1	1,906	151	1	1,636	73	150	1	1,365	882	22	1	4	14	13	10	17	14	11	---	4	23	
Washington.....	297	4	4,035	264	4	3,640	74	272	4	3,293	1,702	20	---	6	25	1	21	5	6	1	1	23	3	
Wyoming.....	65	1	812	57	1	727	31	64	1	634	313	12	---	4	16	---	13	3	1	---	8	10	6	
Total.....	1,516	18	23,199	1,394	18	20,155	554	1,435	18	17,817	9,714	143	3	77	186	37	144	79	51	27	19	---	167	56
HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT																								
Territory of Hawaii.....	106	2	1,633	100	2	1,474	---	100	2	1,326	328	7	---	3	9	1	7	3	---	1	---	7	3	
PUERTO RICAN DEPARTMENT																								
Puerto Rico.....	97	1	1,457	90	1	1,419	10	93	1	1,389	295	2	---	15	17	---	17	---	2	---	---	17	---	
Grand total.....	14,451	210	196,140	13,585	208	181,867	1,976	13,606	207	163,793	65,076	1,350	42	597	1,692	297	1,587	402	623	186	123	7	1,493	496

Note: Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth Corps Areas, Oklahoma, Texas, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico from 1939 reports.

CONSTRUCTION

The Appropriation Act, 1940, provided \$1,000,000 for new construction at exclusive National Guard camps. This was augmented by transfer of available funds so that the total expenditure for new construction at exclusive National Guard camps was \$1,135,836. Many States, in addition, secured assistance from the Work Projects Administration. Important construction projects were initiated at camps and the field-training facilities available for the National Guard were thus augmented to a marked degree.

The Appropriation Act, 1940, also provided \$573,000 for construction at concurrent camps. This served to maintain camps used by National Guard troops throughout the country, to complete substantially a large camp at Fort Knox, Ky., and to construct a camp adequate for a National Guard division at Fort Sill, Okla. These two camps were about 80 percent complete on June 30.

Thus the fiscal year saw a general improvement in State and concurrent camps. There remains, however, a serious deficiency in such training facilities as artillery ranges, infantry combat firing ranges, and aviation-gunnery ranges. In some places the establishment of these facilities is dependent upon the acquisition of additional land. In a number of other places, however, only the clearing of sites or the erection of targets and observation posts with safety installations is required, and the action of State authorities to amend the present conditions is accordingly being urged.

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

During the fiscal year 1940 approximately \$2,902,750 was expended for caretakers.

The following was the monthly basis for estimating caretaker allowances for States:

For each unit (less detachment with less than 35 men at 1 station) quartered in a single-unit armory-----	\$50
For each additional unit quartered in an armory-----	25
For each authorized motor vehicle on hand-----	4
For each 75-mm. gun, 155-mm. howitzer or gun, and 75-mm. antiaircraft gun-----	4
For each authorized searchlight on hand-----	2
For each authorized animal-----	6
For each air-corps squadron (approximately)-----	2, 035
For each authorized tank on hand-----	10

The above figures do not include allowances for ambulances or tractors, model of 1917, or for trailers.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE

An allowance of \$9 per man was provided to the States in 1940 for replacement articles of the uniform. The approximate cost of clothing, including replacement of reimbursable items and packing and handling charges, was \$13.36 per capita on the basis of an enlisted strength of 181,413. In addition to the above, \$2,492,379 was allotted for the increase of enlisted men authorized by the Executive order of September 8, 1939.

Up to the present 100,535 trousers, elastique, 159,620 trousers, cotton, and 81,293 shirts, cotton (suiting cloth, 8.2 ounces), have been issued and are now in the hands of the National Guard.

Funds in the amount of \$1,470,776.62 were allotted to the Quartermaster General for the modification of 9,636 McClellan saddles, and for the procurement of 12,981 pyramidal tents; 40,791 cots, canvas, folding; 46,914 blankets, 3½-pound; and 20,000 overcoats.

MOTOR VEHICLES

The following changes in the military standardization of motor transportation for the National Guard have been made during the year to conform to Regular Arms requirements:

(1) The ½-ton standard chasis was divided into four types to meet the special characteristics of military service:

Command reconnaissance truck (4 x 4) open body, with folding top and attachable curtains.

Pick-up truck (4 x 4) with closed commercial cab.

Weapon-carrier truck (4 x 4) with open cab and bucket seats for forward combat units.

Carry-all truck, 6-passenger, commercial steel body, station-wagon type (4 x 4) (administrative vehicle).

(2) Procurement of the present commercial type of motorcycle has been deferred since a better vehicle for military purposes is desired. The motor tricycle is under consideration.

(3) The prime mover for 75-mm. light artillery regiments has been changed from the 1½-ton (4 x 4) with winch to the 2½-ton (6 x 6) with winch, and the 4-ton (6 x 6) with winch prime mover has been adopted for the medium artillery 155-mm. howitzer regiments in place of the old 3-ton (6 x 6) truck.

(4) The heavy tractor has replaced the 7½-ton (6 x 6) prime mover for all 155-mm. gun regiments.

Priority of procurement is in accordance with the War Department requirements which have the greatest need for battlefield mobility. Future procurements will completely equip all antiaircraft regiments and approach a complete equipment in prime movers and weapon carriers. Between 25 and 50 percent of the mobilization requirements in vehicles (Regular Army Tables of Organization, peace) will still remain to be issued in accordance with the importance of these vehicles in the tactical functioning of units. Table XV shows the continued expansion necessary in the motorization program of the National Guard. The data in the column "On hand" is taken from the records of the National Guard Bureau.

TABLE XV.—*Motor-vehicle equipment, 1940*

Item No.	Type of vehicle	On hand, including regular estimate, 1940	Limited emergency procurements, 1940	Total on hand, 1940	1941 procurement estimates	Total vehicles required at maintenance strength	National Guard mobilization strength requirements, same as peace strength, Regular Army	Existing shortages, mobilization strength (peace strength, Regular Army), 1941 estimates not included
1	Motorcycle—solo.....	46		46	(¹)	74	299	253
2	Motorcycle—with side car.....	411	310	721	(¹)	1,600	5,296	4,575
3	Truck, ½-ton:							
	4 x 4, command, reconnaissance.....		420	420	1,123	4,109	8,255	4,448
	4 x 2, reconnaissance, station wagon.....	2,238		2,238				
	4 x 4, command, with radio shielding.....	26		26				
4	Truck, ½-ton (4 x 4), pick-up.....	8	1,175	1,183	238	1,651	1,716	295
5	Truck, ½-ton (4 x 4), weapon carrier.....				5,856	5,943	5,943	87
6	Ambulance, field, 1½-ton (4 x 4) (4 x 2).....	338		338	520	909	917	59
7	Truck, 1½-ton:							
	4 x 4, cargo, wire layer.....	1,462	1,313	2,775	2,000	10,420	18,659	9,029
	4 x 2, cargo, wire layer.....	4,855		4,855				
8	Truck, 1½-ton (4 x 4), cargo, w/winch, wire layer.....	30	474	504	600	1,201	2,254	1,150
9	Truck, 1½-ton:							
	4 x 4, dump.....				500	594	1,123	541
	4 x 2, dump.....	82		82				
10	Truck, 1½-ton:							
	4 x 4, 15-foot body, height finder.....				30	162	162	99
	4 x 2, 15-foot body, height finder.....	33		33				
11	Truck, 1½-ton (4 x 4), panel delivery.....				29	79	79	50
12	Truck, 1½-ton (4 x 4), telephone maintenance, LC 104.....	1		1		6	6	5
13	Truck, 1½-ton (4 x 4), telephone maintenance, LCW 104.....					6	6	6
14	Truck, 1½-ton (4 x 4), telephone maintenance, earth borer.....	1		1		6	6	5
15	Truck, 2½-ton:							
	6 x 6, cargo, w/winch.....				500	2,333	2,345	577
	4 x 2 (4 x 4), cargo.....	1,268		1,268				
16	Truck, 2½-ton (6 x 6), prime mover (75-millimeter gun), w/winch.....				484	810	810	326
17	Truck, 2½-ton (6 x 6), wrecker.....					10	40	40
18	Truck, 2½-ton (6 x 6), gasoline tank, 500-750 gallons.....				100	54	218	118
19	Truck:							
	4-ton (6 x 6), prime mover (155 howitzer), cargo, w/winch.....				454	1,138	1,323	609
	3-ton (6 x 6), cargo, old prime mover.....	260		260				
20	Truck, 7½-ton (6 x 6), prime mover (antiaircraft gun), w/winch.....	136	90	226	54	397	397	117
21	Trailer, ¾-ton, 2-wheel, cargo.....	508	360	868	(¹)	2,549	9,226	8,358
22	Trailer, 4-wheel water tank, 250-gallon.....					21	88	88
23	Trailer, 2-horse van.....						8	8
	Total.....	11,703	4,142	15,845	12,488	34,072	59,176	30,843
	Percent vehicles.....			27%	21%	58%	100%	52%
	Other vehicles not considered in above group:							
	Ordnance, vehicles.....		130	130				
	Engineers, 2½-ton (6 x 4) (4 x 2), searchlight trucks.....	67	60	127				
	Air Corps, vehicles.....	130	63	193				
	Cavalry, scout cars.....			146				
	Tanks, light.....			36				
	Total.....	11,900	4,395	16,477				

¹ Deferred.

The following tool set equipment has been procured during 1940:

Motor vehicle tool sets (total)-----	1, 362
Brackets, pioneer tool sets-----	4, 729
Gasoline containers, 10-gallon capacity-----	3, 000
Flexible hose, with 2-inch opening-----	2, 250

In addition each ordnance company was equipped with the following:

Electric and carburetor mechanic tool set-----	1
Motor vehicle mechanic tool sets-----	3
Second-echelon set No. 2-----	1
Second-echelon set No. 3-----	1
Second-echelon set No. 6-----	1
Second-echelon set No. 7-----	1
Vulcanizer set-----	1

COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

During the fiscal year just closed, additional items of communications equipment have been issued to National Guard units. Orders were also placed for all types of items in which a shortage exists. As soon as these items are delivered and issued, National Guard units will be in a position to take full advantage of communications training opportunities both at armory drills and on field maneuvers.

Funds for the procurement of items to meet National Guard shortages were provided both by National Guard appropriations and Signal Service of the Army funds which were made available to the Chief Chief Signal Officer to meet the Initial Protective Force requirements for communications equipment.

AIR CORPS EQUIPMENT

Delivery of O-47B and BC-1A type airplanes to the National Guard was completed during 1940. This built up the strength of the existing 21 squadrons to approximately 12 airplanes each, including the obsolescent types on hand. Contracts for 90 Curtiss O-52 observation airplanes, and for 87 Stinson O-49 short-range liaison airplanes, have been let for the National Guard. Delivery of these airplanes, expected during fiscal year 1941, will provide all air corps squadrons, including the 8 to be organized in the fiscal year 1941, with a full complement of 14 observation airplanes. All aircraft on hand and ordered are complete with tactical equipment. The equipping of the two new squadrons organized during the past year has proceeded somewhat slowly owing to shortage in army stocks of many essential items of equipment.

Enough photographic equipment has been ordered to provide each squadron with nine aerial cameras including two night cameras. Other needed equipment under order includes portable field lighting equipment, parachutes, energizers, and tools for field use. Although the air corps units of the Guard will not have full Regular Army Table of Basic Allowance equipment, the equipment on hand or on order is adequate for all ordinary field service. The one serious shortage is of field-servicing trucks for all units. Provision for these is contained in the 1942 budget estimate.

Periodical reports from Regular Army air corps technical supervisors have indicated that the technical equipment of the National Guard air corps units is being maintained exceptionally well.

ORDNANCE EQUIPMENT

Funds for ordnance equipment were adequate for all current ordnance maintenance, repair, inspection, general supplies, cleaning, preserving, and target materials, and training ammunition. The program of adapting the field artillery howitzer carriages for high speed transport was completed so that all batteries now have four modified carriages. A similar program affecting the 155 mm. GPF carriage was likewise completed, and four modified carriages have been placed in the hands of all GPF batteries.

The First Battalion equipment for 14 antiaircraft regiments, less sound locators, has been placed in the hands of troops except for isolated cases where approval of storage facilities by corps area commanders was not obtainable. The only Second Battalion equipment to become available has been the caliber .50 machine gun. Fourteen regiments have been equipped with not less than 8 each of these units.

One hundred and nine modern scout cars, complete with armament, were furnished to cavalry units during the year.

Hand carts for all units are under procurement, though none were delivered during the year.

CHEMICAL WARFARE EQUIPMENT

Funds for chemical warfare equipment were adequate for current maintenance and repair and provided a quantity of smoke pots for field training. For training purposes the gas-mask ratio in the National Guard still stands at approximately 8 masks per 100 men, and these are only training-type masks. The Guard has no service masks. This is one of the most vital needs of the Guard.

MEDICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

The medical detachments of all National Guard regiments and separate battalions are now equipped with one complete Medical Field Outfit No. 2. This modern equipment is not only used for armory and field training but also meets actual service needs in training camps. A supply of all necessary standard items listed in the Medical Supply Catalog is available to augment the equipment of these sets. Medical Department field chests of one battalion medical equipment, new pattern, have been supplied to each unit throughout the National Guard. This equipment is to be held intact for emergency mobilization. Infantry regiments have been supplied with an additional battalion medical field equipment.

Many new units have been added to existing medical regiments and one new army medical regiment has been authorized. Equipment is on hand for these units and funds are available to place the equipment of all medical department units on a sound field service basis.

A few State camps now have a camp hospital to care for officers and soldiers too ill or too seriously injured to be treated at the regimental infirmaries. This reduces to a very small number the cases requiring transfer outside the camps for treatment.

The per capita cost of medical and surgical treatment and hospitalization during the year 1939 remained at a creditably low figure. The total amount expended exceeded that of 1938 by but a few thou-

sand dollars despite the great increase in the number of days of training and the number of troops being trained. This indicates continued alertness for the health of the command by the medical personnel of the National Guard.

ANIMALS FOR MOUNTED UNITS

On June 30, 1940, 4,501 horses were on hand in mounted units of the National Guard. Of that number 3,649 were Federal animals and 852 were owned by States or units and federally accepted for maintenance at Government expense. During the year 801 horses were purchased and are now in the hands of the National Guard.

A number of animals of extreme old age, unfit for military use, are being gradually eliminated as funds become available for buying new horses. The total number of horses required by the Guard for armory training is 5,238.

ENGINEER EQUIPMENT

The technical equipment of the 18 engineer regiments and the 1 engineer squadron was augmented during the year. The equipment of these units is now practically complete except for heavy items of low priority.

National Guard and Regular Army funds provided to purchase 110, 60-inch, mobile searchlights for coast artillery antiaircraft regiments, markedly increased the number of searchlights in the 14 previously organized antiaircraft regiments and the 4 additional regiments authorized during the year.

TARGET RANGES

National Guard funds at the end of the fiscal year supported 275 target ranges in whole or in part. Increased funds were made available during the fiscal year and important new construction was carried out at 25 ranges and the maintenance of ranges throughout the country was improved.

CONCLUSION

These are the facts describing a year of great progress in the history of the National Guard. But facts and figures alone do not show the whole picture clearly. I deem it appropriate in concluding this report to consider briefly the less tangible aspects of the Guard, in particular its state of morale.

There has always been, within the National Guard, a marked pride of unit and of region. This, indeed, has been a characteristic of state troops since first they fought in the armies of the American Revolution. Of later years, regional esprit has become combined with a national esprit—with the very feeling that the Guard would one day be called upon to again contribute its strong effort to the defense of our Nation; and in this esprit and feeling has been mixed the universal hope among Guardsmen that they and their units would stand better organized, better trained, better equipped, to meet induction than in 1917, or at any other past time of national emergency.

As a general thing, despite the discouragements with which units of the Guard have sometimes been faced—inadequacy of equipment and

armories, and lack of interest in its specific problems by those in authority—the esprit of the Guard has not faltered in the past; and a year of such activity and close consideration as that just ended could hardly pass without a notable rise in the whole morale of the Guard.

What lies ahead for the Guard is at this time by no means clear. Exhaustive plans are being prepared and important measures of legislation are now being considered, which are likely to bear directly upon the future of the Guard component. Only recently has the Secretary of War approved a new and detailed regulation (AR 130-10) prepared by the National Guard Bureau and other agencies of the War Department, which should efficiently bring the National Guard actively into the Army of the United States upon its induction under a Presidential call or order.

Two things, at least, seem certain. For one, there appears to be no doubt but that the National Guard is fully counted upon to furnish, in the event of a further emergency, a large fraction of our Initial Protective Force—this in accordance with the laws presently governing the Army of the United States; and for the second, the National Guard component, I have the honor to report, is eager to do its utmost toward increasing its own state of preparedness and toward accomplishing, as need be, its prideful allotted part in the defense of the United States of America.

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John F. Williams,

Major General,

Chief, National Guard Bureau

Strength of the National Guard as of June 30, 1940

[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 none connection	
	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. 13	Project No. 14	Project No. 15	Project No. 16	Project No. 17	Project No. 18	Project No. 19	Project No. 19	Project No. 21	Project No. 22	Project No. 23	Project No. 24	
	Forage, bedding, horse-shoes, and veterinary supplies, etc.	Employment of caretakers	June, July, August, and September field training camps and additional training	Construction and maintenance (concurrent camps)	Construction exclusively National Guard 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 National Guard Bureau	Employment of range keepers	Target range leases	Target range construction	Target range maintenance and repair	Alteration, renovation, and repair of articles of the uniform	Maintenance of organizational equipment	Gasoline and oil, armory training	Office equipment, supplies and repairs	Interstate transportation, etc.	Pay and expenses of Air Corps personnel injured during armory drills	Miscellaneous expenses	Expenses of correspondence courses	Travel in connection with visits of instruction	Travel in connection with camps of instruction	
First Corps Area	\$25,890.71	\$290,804.13	\$1,246,708.18	\$4,737.79	\$90,196.44	\$24,661.17	\$64,804.70	\$15,000.00		\$3,132.50	\$1,053.33	\$4,025.78	\$3,800.76	\$23,031.82	\$15,390.97	\$36,370.99	\$2,440.96	\$6,737.89		283.99	\$3,262.93	\$5,560.00	\$2,213.11	
Connecticut	10,996.50	68,352.08	246,054.08	3,737.79	11,379.55	2,510.00	10,878.91	2,400.00		400.00			300.00	3,813.40	2,845.32	12,510.77	476.96	893.28		111.78	631.16	1,208.26	522.98	
Maine		32,889.78	154,817.79	1,000.00	7,292.45	10,835.55	11,038.00	2,400.00		600.00	375.00	205.03	1,535.88	2,813.46	4,669.42	685.20	370.75	1,259.36		19.33	390.42	1,095.26	284.90	
Massachusetts	14,283.27	122,636.33	575,252.70		61,700.52	10,539.62	25,589.93	3,000.00		850.00		3,474.75	6,566.89	11,937.75	6,334.60	15,436.70	1,068.23	3,770.44		82.97	1,496.83	1,273.73	647.52	
New Hampshire		17,963.67	73,216.32				4,952.55	2,400.00		152.00			297.99	1,390.16	582.00	1,355.78	144.18	82.45		17.34	245.50	491.67	238.32	
Rhode Island		34,544.96	128,451.84				6,188.48	2,400.00		700.00			989.30	989.30	522.83	5,418.64	293.65	305.39		33.65	329.80	412.20	364.90	
Vermont		14,517.31	68,915.45		9,823.92	776.00	6,156.83	2,400.00		430.50	678.33	346.00	100.00	2,087.75	438.80	934.00	64.74	426.97		18.92	169.22	1,064.41	59.69	
Unapportioned	610.94																22.45					61.77	50.40	
Second Corps Area	120,372.00	388,263.82	1,626,802.59	84,379.85	158,670.45	20,033.20	72,235.30	8,400.00		1,680.00	2,975.00		10,039.02	28,184.49	26,101.39	37,176.67	2,154.59	10,596.43	91.70	355.69	4,050.94	6,400.00	6,869.42	
Delaware		10,314.00	54,880.56				2,869.63	2,400.00						210.00		555.01	62.31	575.91		6.81	176.19	513.26	464.88	
New Jersey	53,459.40	125,110.44	309,018.72	154.85	35,120.05	10,967.01	24,203.02	2,400.00		900.00			5,241.84	5,201.49	933.39	17,072.43	449.72	2,260.13	91.70	43.61	872.42	1,846.31	928.67	
New York	66,912.60	250,839.38	1,172,903.31	84,226.00	123,650.40	9,066.19	45,162.65	3,600.00		780.00	2,975.00		4,707.18	22,683.00	25,168.00	19,549.13	1,622.86	7,760.39		305.27	2,999.01	3,867.77	5,334.67	
Unapportioned																	19.70				3.32	172.66	141.20	
Third Corps Area	53,305.82	320,828.09	1,145,100.88	1,260.00	162,159.19	19,273.74	69,821.34	10,200.00		4,160.98	2,101.00		9,565.42	25,882.19	15,374.53	38,549.69	3,436.65	11,677.53		200.27	3,000.40	8,650.00	4,979.56	
District of Columbia		14,841.00	86,155.44		2,030.00		5,863.92	2,400.00		664.98			1,000.00	2,015.50	859.00	798.00	1,255.09	781.83		20.82	299.45	17.50	347.64	
Maryland		59,380.87	188,627.99		62,480.59	7,000.00	9,793.75	2,400.00		646.00			4,225.91	5,303.25	2,312.57	18,724.62	389.59	1,072.51		40.07	458.10	1,872.78	880.77	
Pennsylvania	63,305.82	203,392.76	626,733.11		83,524.00	8,369.95	40,245.08	3,000.00		2,180.00	701.00		3,589.51	12,651.75	10,649.50	17,905.09	1,457.00	8,133.91		70.29	1,722.90	2,780.04	2,780.04	
Virginia		43,213.46	243,584.24	1,260.00	14,124.60	3,903.79	13,918.59	2,400.00		720.00	1,000.00		750.00	5,911.69	1,553.46	1,121.83	311.84	1,689.28		63.09	559.70	2,472.68	964.60	
Unapportioned																	23.13				.16	322.46	.45	
Fourth Corps Area	39,629.57	378,851.38	1,468,586.01	23,984.80	146,597.01	10,886.17	92,456.98	19,200.00		780.00	2,294.54	3,549.53	4,156.44	22,058.10	17,829.90	64,598.42	2,792.50	6,808.18		428.89	3,496.73	20,933.46	10,020.99	
Alabama	3,042.32	63,819.43	196,699.33	8,743.06	2.00		9,384.42	2,400.00		330.00	350.04		868.25	2,100.50	2,695.00	25,102.75	273.01	574.63		47.06	431.94	2,201.34	1,203.53	
Florida		31,993.81	179,930.64	4,540.46	27,760.52		12,862.54	2,400.00		150.00	125.00			2,157.25	1,842.00	1,459.00	388.61	1,245.05		81.09	376.57	2,121.58	900.14	
Georgia	7,954.32	55,284.80	230,423.45	194.93	23,913.23		17,158.28	2,400.00		300.00		3,549.53		4,128.64	2,607.80	2,988.00	431.69	833.94		15.65	598.19	2,635.48	2,576.31	
Louisiana	13,202.32	39,882.27	144,216.00	194.92			13,343.54	2,400.00			349.00		472.47	1,734.50	1,900.50	625.94	452.51	608.12		83.13	403.75	1,962.93	1,129.90	
Mississippi		42,559.74	150,397.76		50,000.00	5,648.10	4,842.87	2,400.00			1,249.94		3,440.12	1,710.11	10,865.35	373.70	563.84		70.43	335.69	1,870.31	638.31		
North Carolina		45,944.06	230,451.23				15,456.37	2,400.00		746.00			309.70	3,705.25	2,259.00	2,259.00	373.55	978.77		28.44	535.52	3,514.73	1,116.50	
South Carolina		32,838.86	155,936.15	598.42	31,563.89	6,058.30	7,931.99	2,400.00		170.04			1,561.09	982.24	1,510.00	210.07	486.33		22.06	2,069.27	919.78	919.78		
Tennessee	8,185.92	66,828.41	180,501.45	194.97			11,486.97	2,400.00		554.46			1,196.08	3,230.75	3,044.00	19,788.37	264.71	1,457.50		81.03	405.82	1,684.60	1,103.76	
Unapportioned	7,244.69		8,600.53														19.35				4.70	3,173.21	424.66	
Fifth Corps Area	39,593.96	309,892.99	1,141,946.22	49,800.00	49,958.74	9,884.57	58,603.77	10,188.33		1,570.00	2,581.52	3,455.50	3,240.61	23,581.92	9,386.07	43,589.41	1,519.18	4,662.41		91.46	2,654.30	14,913.13	8,314.97	
Indiana		80,247.89	290,114.75				18,163.10	2,400.00		580.00	600.00	1,823.00	39.63	4,078.00	948.35	18,575.91	334.64	713.37		8.10	716.64	3,577.14	3,206.46	
Kentucky	18,176.31	53,017.33	159,905.44	49,800.00			9,218.31	2,400.00			195.00	1,632.50	46.00	2,609.17	177.70	925.43	275.91	844.86		57.02	410.69	2,439.89	601.08	
Ohio	21,417.65	157,336.28	581,741.29		38,031.96	9,884.67	25,620.73	2,958.33		990.00	1,339.92		3,154.98	13,979.80	8,100.95	764.61	2,929.18	764.61		10.24	1,255.12	6,819.52	3,168.75	
West Virginia		19,291.49	110,184.74				5,601.63	2,400.00			446.60			2,914.35	159.07	208.31	144.02			16.10	270.97	2,025.23	1,324.20	
Unapportioned																					.88	51.55	14.48	
Sixth Corps Area	51,033.66	319,455.48	1,151,294.56	3,550.00	136,802.86	49,826.93	69,242.86	7,800.00		3,388.99	3,386.36		5,106.66	22,470.75	12,915.00	53,039.99	1,735.49	5,690.36		60.43	2,896.53	10,218.93	6,177.79	
Illinois	22,212.29	147,171.83	608,084.95		41,737.49	15,405.09	27,260.97	3,000.00		1,768.99	2,126.36		419.77	14,072.25	5,520.50	28,218.02	751.44	1,158.07		30.26	1,432.81	3,555.30	2,379.01	
Michigan	10,580.64	89,164.36	331,023.27		32,630.00	7,434.19	16,640.45	2,400.00			800.00		450.00	2,332.50	2,232.50	22,691.97	448.59	2,119.17		12.90	754.39	2,430.51	2,430.51	
Wisconsin	18,240.73	83,119.29	212,156.34	3,550.00	62,435.37	26,987.05	25,341.44	2,400.00			460.00		4,230.89	5,982.75	5,162.00	2,130.00	472.66	2,413.12		17.27	649.50	3,293.35	1,968.27	
Unapportioned																	62.80				59.83	31.12		
Seventh Corps Area	35,005.66	403,449.80	1,190,068.25	4,185.00	101,736.61	47,972.95	101,041.67	19,200.00		164.00	2,433.94	6,701.59	2,224.30	20,844.29	15,999.84	89,425.12	2,144.95	7,978.24		414.66	3,383.85	16,593.50	7,491.66	
Arkansas		61,332.00	190,995.31			8,097.14	11,121.99	2,400.00						3,353.00	3,033.00	27,076.87	176.96	1,137.35		124.92	420.65	1,881.08	1,133.56	
Iowa	15,358.75	62,705.00	128,051.44		19,500.00	3,590.18	16,326.55	2,400.00					1,039.61	3,015.98	1,913.21	1,659.00	508.80	863.56		10.87	544.07	2,455.43	915.08	
Kansas	18,717.40	60,755.28	194,304.81	4,185.00			20,579.49	2,400.00					190.00	1,712.37	945.28	264.54	966.48				462.08	1,668.32	1,298.97	
Minnesota		82,145.33	206,060.83		32,428.46	18,531.84	11,360.60	2,400.00		100.00	1,493.02		733.76	3,792.25	5,439.50	384.02	2,251.85				655.37	2,494.54	1,055.34	
Missouri		78,711.12	306,916.36		15,672.10	8,231.29	10,878.16	2,400.00			399.92		450.93	4,587.49	2,244.31	35,052.28	440.80	1,417.71		26.22	666.58	2,290.51	1,874.13	
Nebraska		21,004.07	105,439.11		8,231.29	1,175.66	11,957.71	2,400.00						1,500.24	590.57	155.60	393.99				137.59	367.48		
North Dakota		16,293.00	25,626.19		14,778.00	8,450.																		

Statement of amounts expended and obligated under National Guard Bureau appropriations, fiscal year 1940

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. 21	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. 50	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	
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	Expenses of sergeant instructors	Armory drill pay	Pay of temporary employees, National Guard Bureau	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	Purchase of animals	
\$283.99	\$3,262.93	\$5,560.00	\$2,213.10	\$105.00	\$8,715.69		\$55,725.04	\$33,360.47	\$2,049,880.11		\$593,877.69	\$52,066.31	\$3,977.24	\$309,287.11	\$144,248.55	\$3,625.90	\$112,372.12	\$1,024,499.30	\$86,483.32	\$63,351.98	\$6,398.28	\$23,324.46	\$616,634.66	\$3,356.00	
111.78	631.16	1,208.26	522.98		2,711.80		7,245.06	7,699.40	424,303.50		108,304.84	8,077.58	1,099.11	54,012.36	20,649.01	1,166.99	23,089.38	341,499.77	22,451.68	\$63,351.98	\$6,398.28	\$23,324.46	\$616,634.66	\$3,356.00	
19.33	390.42	1,085.26	284.99	3.21	1,145.60		7,285.59	3,302.29	259,716.53		75,887.47	6,556.88	638.66	30,654.06	31,218.47	497.56	11,939.19								
82.97	1,496.83	1,273.73	467.52	13.59	1,929.82		21,831.90	14,349.20	894,827.35		263,955.94	25,894.99	2,055.10	144,917.13	61,088.20	1,428.03	341,499.77								
17.34	245.50	491.67	238.32		943.86		7,811.53	1,731.87	132,779.70		54,765.80	3,456.30	105.56	21,161.88	2,728.81	7,766.00									
33.65	329.80	364.90	412.20	82.23	714.25		6,628.15	4,593.37	211,176.38		60,122.12	5,701.29	74.39	37,130.62	21,366.95	271.75									
18.92	169.22	1,064.41	56.69		846.10		1,110.39	1,641.17	127,076.65		29,554.66	2,379.27	93.42	10,706.85	5,522.11	175.77									
		61.77	50.40	6.00	424.26		3,812.42	43.17			1,286.86			1,703.56	1,665.00										
355.69	4,050.94	6,400.00	6,869.42	500.00	4,281.00		38,767.80	33,848.40	2,599,740.75		684,229.00	42,414.71	4,063.34	410,578.99	97,103.74	6,233.39	181,039.25	682,999.54	72,506.81	73,102.67	9,788.87	32,975.58	608,390.59	22,150.92	
6.81	176.19	513.26	464.83		293.66		2,697.62	1,660.83	88,405.68		47,399.41	4,054.27	1,420.86	10,436.44	13,600.55	64.57	11,989.96								
43.61	872.42	1,846.31	928.67		1,162.91		12,505.79	9,854.20	567,965.91		116,530.95	8,576.43	423.59	107,545.07	9,957.33	4,581.20	44,303.33	341,499.77							
308.27	2,999.01	3,867.77	5,334.67	114.55	2,042.74		21,635.53	22,323.37	1,943,369.16		510,845.04	29,784.01	2,218.89	281,445.67	73,545.66	1,587.62	124,540.87	341,499.77	29,363.81	43,143.00	588.11	1,270.10	70,452.12	12,632.35	
		172.66	141.20	385.45	781.79		1,928.56				3,333.60			11,151.81							4,538.96	10,479.86	131,888.03	10,688.64	
200.27	3,000.40	8,650.00	4,979.56	350.00	6,785.79		43,500.49	32,661.00	1,979,712.11		534,905.01	60,335.45	6,675.92	334,435.35	58,310.63	4,632.90	98,733.00	682,999.54	74,962.27	71,650.56	5,642.98	30,627.00	608,834.51	13,424.88	
20.82	259.45	17.50	347.64		343.24		6,007.26	2,602.70	178,867.42		51,959.73	6,548.61	173.79	22,944.63	4,428.10	103.77	3,400.18				2,059.65	2,358.40	116,392.78		
40.07	458.10	1,872.78	886.77		973.80		6,169.49	6,735.85	827,637.42		76,734.73	14,769.29	1,448.63	54,054.88	10,531.89	306.56	17,571.57	341,499.77			6,347.58	4,100.40	94,517.09		
76.29	1,722.90	3,964.68	2,780.04	146.94	3,351.96		20,424.86	16,704.15	1,108,207.22		302,488.42	28,997.53	4,171.11	186,088.28	24,068.80	3,771.10	57,418.59	341,499.77	32,320.34	42,641.93	3,100.38	17,019.22	320,968.84	13,424.88	
63.09	559.79	2,472.58	964.66		1,793.26		7,727.82	6,618.30	365,100.05		101,858.10	10,020.02	882.39	69,960.78	19,280.69	451.47	20,042.66				140.00	6,248.98	76,955.80		
	.16	322.46	.45	203.06	313.53		3,171.06				1,864.03			1,386.78	1.15		300.00				64.37				
428.89	3,496.73	20,933.46	10,020.99	1,053.70	9,469.87		140,847.28	41,140.38	2,289,559.25		614,670.71	73,692.12	8,189.20	318,261.05	217,471.89	5,522.46	164,153.90	1,024,499.30	101,747.28	116,378.85	12,242.96	25,597.40	710,773.48	6,712.44	
47.06	431.94	2,201.34	1,203.63		1,173.72		14,775.89	5,534.66	303,095.38		103,842.13	14,360.03	92.72	48,921.12	16,773.37	1,408.65	13,720.73	341,499.77	32,144.61	17,811.83	1,630.99	3,188.00	107,998.39	1,845.55	
81.09	376.57	2,121.68	909.14	235.70	1,349.45		14,482.97	3,987.61	241,178.50		77,367.95	10,169.29	326.43	32,902.10	29,460.39	401.63	27,569.12				966.06	3,032.23	61,336.24		
15.65	598.19	2,635.48	2,576.31	43.85	947.21		28,157.09	5,733.51	374,788.27		108,430.80	11,359.29	2,025.84	58,811.96	30,302.64	1,090.10	27,592.91				2,835.65	5,181.12	108,733.59	3,188.00	
70.43	403.75	1,962.93	1,129.90	297.63	982.63		21,482.21	5,221.99	251,458.86		61,274.82	6,999.29	83.35	22,429.67	7,530.35	149.15	9,167.72				3,292.40	181,629.38		1,678.00	
83.13	335.69	1,870.31	638.31		1,165.87		8,477.71	3,625.67	248,898.61		47,698.92	8,227.18	441.39	31,620.12	32,060.03	378.46	20,794.09	341,499.77	46,051.81	2,358.40	55,697.60				
28.44	535.62	3,314.73	1,115.60	37.20	7,337.18		7,737.18	6,506.90	340,750.43		78,640.44	9,972.15	880.38	40,901.32	42,050.18	462.40	19,347.57				1,433.04	75,610.51			
22.06	404.55	2,069.27	919.78	35.61	906.08		15,413.06	4,789.75	257,457.67		83,735.87	6,912.73	2,537.81	38,137.10	39,027.85	394.57	17,610.41				126.25	3,211.72			
81.03	405.82	1,584.60	1,103.76	.57	1,266.48		10,979.66	5,716.54	271,931.54		53,338.80	5,742.16	1,851.28	42,554.78	20,137.56	1,237.50	30,766.32	341,499.77	23,550.86	17,076.77	3,900.49	55,370.28			
	4.70	3,173.21	424.66	403.14	632.84		19,341.54	23.75			340.98			2,082.88	129.62					230.75	383.65				
91.46	2,654.30	14,913.13	8,314.97	50.77	6,794.10		31,345.18	29,802.80	1,849,927.53		417,231.62	52,873.60	3,544.69	266,937.44	111,342.92	2,474.41	78,665.06	682,999.54	53,187.05	65,613.88	12,245.32	21,867.01	465,445.80	17,284.00	
8.10	716.64	3,577.14	3,206.46		1,504.41		6,287.61	8,874.91	466,424.99		107,999.81	20,289.95	24,802.02	49,145.09	36,923.21	443.33	24,809.45	341,499.77	24,499.37	22,254.87	3,875.01	5,896.10	91,683.94	7,215.00	
57.02	410.69	2,439.89	601.08		1,762.70		7,172.94	4,880.60	289,076.47		63,256.94	8,599.48	87.54	28,948.66	15,192.15	16,031.16	16,080.78				6,080.78	3,076.18	104,375.21		
10.24	1,255.12	6,819.52	3,168.75	33.40	2,399.94		13,208.17	12,837.32	907,975.82		197,839.29	20,616.35	1,936.63	155,854.71	67,163.86	2,605.77	31,785.69	341,499.77	28,687.68	30,081.62	6,045.42	10,612.86	212,678.30	10,688.64	
16.10	270.97	2,025.23	1,324.20	17.37	842.52		1,642.70	2,395.27	186,451.26		47,662.04	3,367.82	280.50	22,989.08	2,063.70	25.31	6,038.76				105.60	2,281.87	56,708.35		
	.88	51.55	14.48		264.47		3,033.76	814.70			473.54									50.93					
60.43	2,896.53	10,218.93	6,177.79	724.56	7,719.80		39,622.80	29,637.20	1,899,639.13		502,631.26	46,228.57	5,386.02	219,367.89	135,002.43	3,734.09	102,988.34	682,999.53	63,350.16	98,059.30	5,352.99	28,488.23	519,005.67	6,712.44	
30.26	1,432.81	3,355.30	2,379.01	721.29	2,812.22		18,468.60	12,460.32	911,950.38		257,515.61	20,827.70	1,266.71	110,589.79	47,445.41	1,762.77	52,158.61	341,499.77	28,349.91	53,511.75	3,067.91	14,156.42	316,018.16		
12.90	754.39	3,539.16	2,430.51		2,429.14		8,155.53	8,218.02	517,308.20		120,805.23	13,310.15	3,528.40	69,043.60	45,129.58	1,225.65	19,808.23	341,499.77	35,000.25	25,792.93	1,978.98	7,492.20	99,714.38	3,356.00	
17.27	649.50	3,293.35	1,368.27	3.27	2,328.44		7,771.86	6,096.22	470,380.55		119,061.63	12,090.72	590.91	38,832.36	41,850.32	745.67	30,719.94				62.80	6,845.61	103,274.13	3,356.00	
	59.83	31.12			150.00		5,226.81	2,862.64			5,248.79			902.14	576.92		301.56				243.30				
414.66	3,383.85	16,593.50	7,491.66	366.45	9,477.72		82,791.61	33,825.99	2,499,887.43		590,167.44	64,844.46	4,144.89	270,014.53	150,607.73	4,384.28	121,453.86	1,024,499.30	125,690.10	101,113.19	7,842.70	30,771.08	777,891.81	17,116.66	
124.92	420.65	1,881.08	1,133.56		996.18		14,711.13	3,277.00	287,314.99		81,263.15	9,687.18	639.17	34,788.95	32,885.09	357.66	19,341.55	341,499.77	32,911.01	18,110.80	780.85	3,121.27	113,509.20		
10.37	544.67	2,455.43	915.08	86.14	1,320.73		8,304.25	5,703.33	416,684.29		70,358.99	7,483.58	858.15	49,836.36	20,657.12	854.83	13,150.48				210.34	4,716.81	90,991.30	10,404.24	
7.84	462.08	1,668.32	1,268.97		1,078.49		10,837.08	4,907.6																	

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. 71	Project No. 72	Grand total	States, Corps Areas, and Bureaus
Infantry 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 antiaircraft equipment	Combat vehicles	Collections	Expenses, increased strength of National Guard		
\$86,488.32	\$63,351.98	\$6,398.28	\$23,324.46	\$616,634.66	\$3,356.20	\$79,866.66	\$116,132.00	\$7,843.60	\$12,837.52	\$7,283,082.35	First Corps Area:
22,451.68	17,857.88	282.06	4,824.00	115,784.34			52,766.00	7,114.24	3,511.10	1,604,380.42	Connecticut.
32,139.53	4,503.89	112.14	2,747.40	56,926.16				729.36		737,442.73	Maine.
	19,704.12	2,430.58	9,125.36	242,656.11	3,356.20	39,933.33	63,366.00		747.11	3,105,096.70	Massachusetts.
31,897.11	13,975.98	637.41	2,010.46	94,484.56		39,933.33				487,938.88	New Hampshire.
	5,368.87	2,425.07	3,438.04	67,197.80						999,920.42	Rhode Island.
	1,941.74		1,179.20	39,585.69						337,685.83	Vermont.
		511.02							13.92	10,608.37	Unapportioned.
72,506.81	73,102.67	9,788.87	32,975.58	608,390.59	22,150.92	79,866.66	137,332.00	9,246.26	21,875.02	8,466,867.74	Second Corps Area:
29,363.81	9,571.09	588.11	1,270.10	70,452.12		39,933.33				376,867.06	Delaware.
43,143.00	18,918.04	4,538.96	10,479.85	131,888.03	12,082.32		63,366.00	45.00	21,657.89	2,203,721.79	New Jersey.
	44,613.54	4,661.80	21,225.62	406,050.44	10,068.60	39,933.33	73,966.00	9,201.26	124.00	5,868,042.58	New York.
									93.13	18,236.31	Unapportioned.
74,962.27	71,650.56	5,642.98	30,627.00	608,834.51	13,424.80	59,899.99	126,732.00	13,665.52	13,337.78	6,772,341.78	Third Corps Area:
32,320.34	10,130.18	2,059.65	2,358.40	116,392.78		19,966.66				547,607.27	District of Columbia.
42,641.93	6,347.48	278.58	4,100.40	94,517.09				750.00		1,362,663.14	Maryland.
	44,199.07	3,100.38	17,919.22	320,968.84	13,424.80	39,933.33	73,966.00	11,690.17	10,750.42	3,760,265.28	Pennsylvania.
	10,962.75	140.00	6,248.98	76,955.80			52,766.00	1,225.35	1,683.12	1,093,240.59	Virginia.
	11.08	64.37							904.24	8,565.50	Unapportioned.
101,747.28	116,378.85	12,242.96	25,597.40	710,773.48	6,712.40	139,766.71	126,732.00	3,074.33	254,691.43	8,764,997.55	Fourth Corps Area:
32,144.61	17,811.83	1,630.99	3,188.00	107,998.39	1,845.91		52,766.00		23,566.85	1,426,419.36	Alabama.
	5,411.44	966.06	3,032.23	61,336.24					11.74	14,055.22	Florida.
	23,399.80	2,835.65	5,181.12	108,733.59	3,188.39	99,833.38	52,766.00	1,018.10	52,092.42	1,356,386.13	Georgia.
46,051.81	18,693.95	47.91	3,292.40	181,629.38	1,678.10	39,933.33	10,600.00	26.45	81,628.69	960,790.46	Louisiana.
	9,167.72	3,752.10	2,358.40	55,697.60				1,007.82	17,836.61	1,157,636.16	Mississippi.
	15,607.13	2,381.40	1,433.04	75,510.51				1,000.00	5,518.61	961,191.71	North Carolina.
23,550.86	9,079.46	126.25	3,211.72	64,497.49					14,759.83	804,356.30	South Carolina.
	17,076.77	118.95	3,900.49	55,370.28			10,600.00	10.22	42,447.28	1,247,977.99	Tennessee.
	230.75	383.65							2,685.92	45,722.11	Unapportioned.
53,187.05	65,613.88	12,245.32	21,867.01	465,445.80	17,284.43		126,732.00	2,614.17	11,869.69	6,090,248.07	Fifth Corps Area:
24,499.37	22,254.87	3,875.01	5,896.10	91,683.94							Indiana.
	9,089.78	2,162.36	3,076.18	104,375.21	7,215.83		63,366.00	21.88	300.00	1,640,101.30	Kentucky.
28,687.68	30,081.52	6,045.42	10,612.86	212,678.30	10,068.60		63,366.00	2,592.29		929,647.89	Ohio.
	4,187.71	105.60	2,281.87	56,708.35					11,569.69	3,021,590.43	West Virginia.
		56.93								494,190.77	Unapportioned.
63,350.16	98,059.30	5,352.99	28,488.23	519,006.67	6,712.40	39,933.33	126,732.00	3,707.16	40,097.59	6,523,215.08	Sixth Corps Area:
28,349.91	53,511.75	3,067.91	14,150.42	316,018.16		39,933.33	63,366.00	3,702.19	22,464.08	3,250,138.33	Illinois.
35,000.25	25,792.93	1,978.98	7,492.20	99,714.38	3,356.20				16,435.50	1,868,749.78	Michigan.
	18,716.12	62.80	6,845.61	103,274.13	3,356.20		63,366.00	4.97	84.19	1,387,508.74	Wisconsin.
	38.50	243.30							1,113.82	16,818.23	Unapportioned.
125,690.10	101,113.19	7,842.70	30,771.08	777,891.81	17,116.62	79,866.66	126,732.00	945.90	25,617.15	8,228,512.78	Seventh Corps Area:
32,911.01	18,110.80	780.85	3,121.27	113,509.20		39,933.33		484.64		1,347,860.25	Arkansas.
	16,276.72	210.34	4,716.81	90,991.30	10,404.22		10,600.00		6,961.81	996,417.13	Iowa.
43,575.13	11,236.07	708.51	3,265.48	92,839.33	6,712.40		10,600.00		2,840.64	969,711.07	Kansas.
49,203.96	15,602.64	835.63	6,014.10	129,896.14		39,933.33	52,766.00		210.00	1,764,069.71	Minnesota.
	22,397.82	3,091.87	6,200.00	169,441.66			52,766.00			1,884,628.83	Missouri.
	3,522.24	99.50	1,985.01	73,265.15					7,427.93	522,042.54	Nebraska.
	6,116.56	50.00	3,910.00	33,338.94					6,370.83	338,088.25	North Dakota.
	7,596.58	2,066.00	1,558.41	74,610.09					1,511.79	401,917.24	South Dakota.
	253.76								294.15	13,777.76	Unapportioned.
85,474.10	62,977.69	5,892.88	19,934.99	540,868.45	33,559.87	39,933.33	126,729.00	4,883.23	35,120.62	6,868,648.54	Eighth Corps Area:
43,579.16	3,141.99	36.00	1,343.40	31,970.15						361,524.27	Arizona.
	9,848.33	739.09	2,400.00	65,748.33			52,766.00			984,525.22	Colorado.
	2,519.02	1,657.00	1,467.23	96,127.53		39,933.33			10,968.67	445,799.81	New Mexico.
41,894.94	20,621.13	710.38	4,507.68	131,396.87				1,116.47	5,282.67	1,864,288.62	Oklahoma.
	26,847.22	2,750.43	10,216.68	215,625.57	33,559.87		73,963.00	3,766.76	18,869.28	3,208,478.54	Texas.
										4,032.08	Unapportioned.
79,773.34	107,030.39	6,367.95	28,677.70	664,378.11	14,096.04	79,866.66	126,732.00	1,286.01	105,404.83	6,811,203.92	Ninth Corps Area:
24,636.42	47,442.52	866.34	9,193.47	233,205.59		39,933.33	52,766.00		13,288.11	2,637,939.24	California.
	6,097.89	2,480.40	1,632.74	51,802.05	10,739.84				4,188.69	472,865.78	Idaho.
	3,641.74	4.72	887.32	26,832.45			10,600.00			278,515.59	Montana.
	16,734.28	315.59	375.00	1,885.00						65,309.83	Nevada.
55,136.92	10,054.43	282.20	5,824.11	73,700.56						875,647.91	Oregon.
	21,684.42	1,523.75	2,983.36	54,401.27						482,288.64	Utah.
	1,261.34	157.24	6,007.06	191,191.45		39,933.33	52,766.00		222.50	1,696,791.30	Washington.
	113.77	341.64	1,774.64	31,359.71	3,356.20		10,600.00		86,754.81	283,140.16	Wyoming.
		385.98							396.00	18,705.47	Unapportioned.
	7,311.65	589.60	1,685.47	30,176.33				1,095.82	3,813.43	408,469.08	Hawaiian Department:
	7,311.65	589.60	1,685.47	30,176.33				1,095.82	3,813.43	408,469.08	Territory of Hawaii.
	5,030.20	35.93	1,595.74	19,441.07						15,050.75	Puerto Rican Department:
	5,030.20	35.93	1,595.74	19,441.07						15,050.75	Puerto Rico.
											Unapportioned:
1,520.00			102,906.78						43.30	43,319.22	Adjutant General's Office.
	558.60									2,629.98	Air Corps.
5,839.68	178,072.39			1,331.64						187,794.11	Army Maneuvers.
										313.14	Chemical Warfare Service.
										256.56	Corps of Engineers.
										1,240.00	Infantry School.
										104,406.78	Medical Department.
										457,191.09	National Guard Bureau.
										2,071,361.14	Ordnance Department.
										633,862.87	Quartermaster Corps.
760,639.01	950,851.35	72,400.46	348,451.44	5,563,173.12	134,413.68	599,000.00	1,140,585.00	48,362.00	607,753.77	70,386,775.61	Totals.

ANNUAL REPORTS, WAR DEPARTMENT

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1941

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

1941



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1941

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II



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

WAR DEPARTMENT, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU,
Washington, June 30, 1941.

To the SECRETARY OF WAR:

In submitting my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, it is necessary to make it more than a report for that brief period of one year.

There are three significant periods in the history of the National Guard: (1) The period of uncoordinated separate units prior to the Dick Act of 1903. (2) The period of cooperation between the National Guard and the Regular Army ending with the mobilization and draft of the National Guard in 1917. (3) The recent period of organization, development, and training since the enactment of the National Defense Act of 1920.

The induction of the National Guard into the military service of the United States during the fiscal year just closed, is the culmination of 20 years of effort. It seems appropriate therefore to make a record at this time of several important factors extending back over this 20-year period.

These it appears to me have been:

- (1) The progressive growth in size.
- (2) The reserve status of the Guard.
- (3) The training of the Guard.
- (4) Motorization.

These have, of course, been covered in scattered detail in the separate annual reports of my predecessors in the office of the Chief of this Bureau. It is only by looking backward over the years, however, that we get a clear picture of the chief accomplishments.

TWENTY YEARS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

GROWTH IN SIZE

After over a century of formless existence, when separate units were separately raised and were uncoordinated into the Army framework, the Dick Act of 1903 provided Federal funds for equipping the National Guard and for certain uniformities in training and organization. The force, however, continued to be not one army but 48 separate ones.

The next great reform of the Guard was embodied in the National Defense Act of 1916 which granted Federal funds for actual National Guard pay and established fuller Federal control. The Guard was to consist not only of infantry and cavalry that would be useful on

civil disturbances and pretty on parade, but also of all special units necessary for divisions, like Sanitary Trains and Quartermaster Trains. This act was hardly passed when the Guard was called to protect the Mexican border.

They were scarcely demobilized, in fact some were not yet mustered out of Federal service, when the declaration of war in April 1917 caused them to be recalled. The reorganization contemplated by the act of 1916 had not been completed. The Guard units had not yet been integrated in the larger military plan.

When it was decided to send National Guard divisions overseas, there were only 5 States which had divisional organization and only 11 others with brigade organization. To form the 17 National Guard divisions in the Army plan, much rearrangement and redesignation was necessary. Cavalry was transformed into field artillery, infantry into pioneer regiments, infantry into machine-gun battalions. Regiments were combined. Regiments were broken up or pared down and transferred. Personnel of historic units were shifted. The First Vermont was absorbed into three machine-gun battalions, a pioneer infantry, and an ammunition train. The famous Sixty-ninth of New York became a battalion in a new regiment. The Sixth Massachusetts sent men to three rival regiments, to an Engineer Train, to a Military Police Company, and to a Supply Train. It is not necessary to go into further detail than this to indicate in how cutting a manner the reorganization was effected. The procedure in the summer of 1917 was complex confusion itself by comparison with the smooth inductions of the winter of 1940-41.

The induction process in 1940-41, which will be described in detail later at a proper place in this report, was conducted in a relatively smooth and simple manner without drastic reorganization only because of the excellent plan, careful organization, and intelligent progress made during the 20 years last past.

Following the armistice of 1918, the States found themselves without National Guard forces. Their units had been twisted and broken. Their soldiers had been shifted and replaced. Six of their divisions had been used merely as depot units for the seasoning and forwarding of recruits. Troops returning from overseas were discharged by scattered detachments and as individuals. When they were out of Federal war service, they were out of service altogether. The States had to begin with a clean sheet.

The last 20 years has therefore been a period of positive growth and organization, starting, even though at first largely on old legislation, from the very beginning.

The act of June 4, 1920, provided that the organized peace establishment, including the National Guard, should include "all of those divisions and other military organizations necessary to form the basis for a complete and immediate mobilization" and that "in the reorganization of the National Guard, the names, numbers, and other designations, flags, and records of the divisions and other subordinate units thereof that served in the World War" should be preserved as far as practicable. This meant that hosts of old-time showy drill units were gone forever. The historic Richmond Blues became a battalion in a large regiment. The City Troop of Philadelphia became a headquarters unit. The First Kentucky Infantry became an artillery regiment.

An infantry company of pre-war days would be a quartermaster truck company. The World War organization would be the basis. Severe as such a blow must necessarily be to local habits, it was taken by the National Guard in its stride. Traditions of the World War were accepted and built upon. Battle honors won in France were emblazoned on streamers with the colors of the regiments. Separate companies were given silver bands for their guidon staffs as a reminder of their older history. But, by and large, it was a new State force that was being formed, a replica of the World War force.

In some cases, nevertheless, it did not even follow exactly the World War framework. For instance, it was planned to have two National Guard divisions in each of the new territorial corps areas. From New England there had been sent to France a single National Guard division, the Twenty-sixth. To create two divisions in New England, this was split. New regiments were created so as to have a complete division in Massachusetts alone, and a new division, the Forty-third, was created from the Guard units in the five other New England States. If this seems confusing on paper, it is but a reflection of the confusion which existed for a time in the National Guard force itself. All must acknowledge that a great tribute is due to the National Guard for the loyal manner in which it faced and conquered this problem of reorganization. Although some were saved and some deferred to, many ancient local traditions were violently wrenched, and still the spirit and loyalty of the National Guard survived. This spirit and loyalty, inherent in the heart of the average volunteer citizen soldier, are largely responsible for the efficient growth of the National Guard during the years from 1920 to 1940. They are responsible for the fact that complete divisions and necessary corps and army troops were able to be mobilized and moved to training centers in 1940 in far faster time than in 1917.

During the sparse economy and depression years, until reverberations of the European war caused great increases in the Regular Army, the National Guard, in addition to being actually a formed force, was also the largest armed force we had in the United States as the following figures show:

Year	Regular Army	National Guard	Officers' Reserve Corps	Year	Regular Army	National Guard	Officers' Reserve Corps
1920.....	200,367	56,017	107,083	1935.....	137,966	185,915	112,590
1925.....	134,624	177,428	94,013	1940.....	264,118	241,612	116,636
1930.....	137,645	182,715	113,523				

The development of the National Guard during this period was under the watchful eye of the National Guard Bureau and it is only fitting that record should be made here of the successive Chiefs of that Bureau who were responsible for this development:

Brig. Gen. J. McI. Carter, February 7, 1919, to June 28, 1921.

Maj. Gen. George C. Rickards, June 29, 1921, to June 28, 1925.

Maj. Gen. Creed C. Hammond, June 29, 1925, to June 28, 1929.

Maj. Gen. Wm. G. Everson, October 1, 1929, to November 30, 1931.

Maj. Gen. George E. Leach, December 1, 1931, to November 30, 1935.

Maj. Gen. Albert H. Blanding, January 31, 1936, to January 30, 1940.

REORGANIZATION

The act of 1916 had stated that, upon draft into Federal service, guardsmen should "stand discharged" from the Guard, which ceased to exist as a State force on August 5, 1917, the date of the draft. The slate was wiped clean.

The organization of the National Guard after the World War confronted many initial difficulties. Many of our citizen soldiers were satiated with military matters. The war to end war had been fought and won, and interest in the re-creation of a force lagged. The act of 1916 still prescribed companies of a strength equal to those of the Regular Army and in small cities it was often difficult to secure enlistments to bring the rolls to 100 men. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, 14 States failed to organize any forces at all. There were only 13 States which had encampments for field training, and in 2 of these States there was only 1 company at the encampment. In place of 14 States totally without National Guard on June 30, 1920, there were only 4 on June 30, 1921, and of these, 2 had units in process of organization.

The increase in the number of units organized was rapid. By June 30, 1922, all 18 infantry divisions were well on their way to formation. One had 100 percent of its units organized. One had 40 percent and all others had more than 50 percent. All 4 of the cavalry divisions were well advanced with 50 percent, 59 percent, 73 percent, and 79 percent of their units.

The original plan was for the reorganization of the National Guard to proceed in five annual increments. The first increment called for 109,000 men by June 30, 1920; the second would bring the total to 163,500 by June 30, 1921; the third to 245,250 by June 30, 1922; the fourth to 367,875 by June 30, 1923; the fifth to 436,000 by June 30, 1924, which would provide a ratio of 800 men per Senator and Representative plus 11,200 for organizations in Puerto Rico, Hawaii, District of Columbia, and Alaska.

If this plan had been carried out, the National Guard would have been 15 years ago a larger force than it is today. Its units would have been large enough and numerous enough for successive annual large-scale maneuvers to have developed superior combat leadership among our citizen soldiers. The era of governmental economy intervened. The financial pressure started early. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, funds were appropriated for only about 160,000. In July 1924, the War Department suspended all action on the recognition of new units and thus checked for more than 2 years the organizational development of the National Guard.

The industrial boom years took men away from their homes and their units. Recruiting was difficult. The depression years held totals down. The strength of the National Guard stood almost still for about 20 years. Efforts had to be directed to perfecting organization and improving efficiency.

ACQUIRING A RESERVE STATUS

The act of June 4, 1920, permitted National Guard officers to be commissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps. In case the National Guard should be called into Federal service, they would serve under their National Guard commissions. If they should be drafted, they would serve under their Reserve commissions. Those who did not hold such commissions would have to be federally commissioned before they could serve as officers. There would have been many in such an anomalous situation. Although several States strictly required that their officers should seek and obtain Reserve Corps commissions, the dual commission policy of the War Department at first met with considerable opposition from the National Guard. The Chief of this Bureau in 1923 noted a decrease in this opposition but believed that there would always be a considerable number of National Guard officers who would not apply for Reserve Corps commissions. So it proved.

In an attempt to remedy the difficulty and to reduce the administrative burden inevitable upon a draft of these officers into Federal service this Bureau secured legislation, the act approved June 6, 1924, which would have each National Guard officer commissioned in the Army of the United States upon being federally recognized as a National Guard officer.

This was the first step in the divorce from the Officers' Reserve Corps, but it was not a long step. This legislation was interpreted to require appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps in order to secure appointment in the Army of the United States. It was also held that members of the National Guard Reserve were not eligible for Officers' Reserve Corps appointments. The Chief of this Bureau protested against these interpretations and advocated a change in the National Defense Act to remedy the confused situation which he considered "a source of misunderstanding and constant friction."

The result of many years of study, recommendation, and conference on this matter was the enactment of extensive amendments to the National Defense Act which were approved June 15, 1933. By June 30, 1933, 12,381 of the 13,364 officers of the National Guard held commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps. In addition, 1,314 enlisted men held similar commissions.

The legislation of June 15, 1933, however, had caused a material change in the situation. The National Guard was to be completely separated from the Reserve Corps. Those National Guard officers and enlisted men holding commissions in the Reserve Corps were to be appointed in the newly created National Guard of the United States, defined by that act as a "reserve component of the Army of the United States." The act was put into effect by General Order No. 3, War Department, April 4, 1934. The process of reappointment was a huge administrative task that could not be hurriedly done. But by the summer of 1935, I quote the report of the Chief of this Bureau for that year, "practically all" Reserve Officers serving in the National Guard as officers or as enlisted men had been tendered and had accepted appointments in the National Guard of the United States. The transfer was completed within the following year.

The numerical history of these Federal commissions is given in table I, which follows:

TABLE I.—*Federal commissions of National Guard personnel*

Year	Officers' Reserve Corps			National Guard of the United States		
	Officers	Enlisted men	Total	Officers	Enlisted men	Total
1920						
1921						
1922						
1923						
1924	3,680		3,680			
1925	5,702		5,702			
1926	6,258		6,258			
1927	6,629		6,629			
1928	7,850	134	7,984			
1929	9,154	1,533	9,687			
1930	9,815	1,709	10,524			
1931	10,508	662	11,170			
1932	11,560	797	12,357			
1933	12,227	933	13,160			
1934	12,381	1,314	13,695			
1935	10,467	954	11,421	211	6	217
1936	207	184	391	13,014	735	13,750
1937				13,429	1,124	14,553
1938				14,364	1,324	15,688
1939				14,274	1,404	15,678
1940				14,736	1,602	16,341
				14,457	1,955	16,415

¹ Includes warrant officers.

This development resulted, over a 20-year period, in making the National Guard more readily available for Federal needs. It permitted the closer integration of the National Guard with the whole defense effort of the Nation. From being a sister force it became a force ready for fighting. Its officers were commissioned in the National Guard of the United States and its enlisted men took oaths as members of that force as a result of the provisions of the act of 1933. So, even though still partially a State force, it became instantly available for active service and was admitted side by side with the Regular Army as a part of the "Initial Protective Force" for the defense of America.

It is to be noted that there were on June 30, 1940, a total of 14,561 officers in the National Guard, of whom 14,457 held on that date commissions in the National Guard of the United States. The difference between these figures was due almost solely to a time lag between the date of recognition as a National Guard officer by the National Guard Bureau and the date of appointment in the National Guard of the United States by The Adjutant General's Office.

PROGRESS IN TRAINING

The act of June 4, 1920, prescribed that there be a minimum of 48 armory training periods and a minimum of 15 days' field training per year for all recognized units and individuals of the National Guard. Then the economy era hit the country; limited congressional appropriation totals for 1934 caused a reduction of armory drills from 48 to 36; but the loyalty and energy characteristic of the National Guard as a whole kept the training schedules up to the previous standard even though full drill pay was not provided and most of

the units supplemented the paid drill periods by 12 "free drills." Thus the temporary emergency was tided over. The following year the full total of 48 drills was amply provided for. For field training the 15-day periods were maintained throughout.

As world conditions became increasingly unsettled with the rise of the German menace, and the effects of pacifist obstruction dwindled, training was intensified and expanded. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, there were authorized and conducted 60 instead of 48 armory drills and 21 instead of 15 days of field training. In my report last year I said:

The increase to 60 armory drills per year, however, is just enough to give continuity of training effort during the armory-training period, and to train individuals and units to a degree which permits the use of the entire summer field-training period for the tactical exercises for which this period is intended. In the future, the 60 drills per year authorized by the National Defense Act should be considered the minimum requirement for training.

The additional 7 days of field training carried on between October 15, 1939, and January 31, 1940, was also of great benefit. This training was held at or near the home stations of Guard units. About 90 percent of the entire Guard attended this training. The conclusion to be reached here, however, is that such additional time for field training would be still more profitable if it were added to the regular 15-day summer field-training period, thus to give a continuous 21 days in the field with full training facilities available. Additional field training at other times is apt to interfere unseasonably with industry in the midst of the industrial working year.

The conditions outlined above still prevail.

There is a factor connected with this training, however, which requires special attention. It concerns the exact phrasing of our basic law. Section 92 of the National Defense Act provides for "drill and instruction including *indoor target practice*, not less than 48 times each year" and for "encampments, maneuvers, or other exercises including *outdoor target practice* at least 15 days in training each year." Aside from the desirability of increasing the figure 48 to 60 and the 15 to 21, another alteration in this phrasing would be suitable. Obviously the intent of this section of the law is that indoor target practice should be conducted as part of armory training and outdoor target practice as part of field training. Modern armies, however, do not depend as exclusively on individual marksmanship as armies did as organized under the tactics of 1916 when this law was passed. Field maneuver is no longer largely confined to fixed formations. Subordinate leaders, down to include corporals, need practice in handling small units on difficult and varied terrain. Fifteen days, or even twenty-one days, are all too short to do all that is needed to be done in actual field training. There is scarcely time in these field training periods to conduct outdoor target practice as well. All individual training, including outdoor target practice, should be completed prior to field training, which should be devoted to unit training.

During the time I have been Chief of this Bureau this difficulty has been handled by permitting outdoor target practice to be conducted at home stations whenever target ranges have been available, utilizing Saturday afternoons and Sundays for this purpose. It has been possible to do this with legal propriety by considering outdoor target practice to be "instruction" within the meaning of the act, and also by utilizing drill periods for this purpose which were in excess of the 48 required for indoor training. However strictly cor-

rect this procedure might have been under the exact wording of the law, there is always the question as to whether or not it conformed to the ancient intent of the original legislation. Deletion from this section of all reference to "outdoor target practice" would give greater freedom to those planning training and greater flexibility in scheduling it.

Concurrently with this armory and field training there was conducted special training of individuals, beginning as early as 1920, with the attendance of one National Guard officer at the General Staff College and 30 at the Infantry School. This Bureau has developed and carried out a program for perfecting the professional attainments of as many National Guard officers as could be spared from their business obligations. Accepting graduation from an Army service school in full satisfaction of all professional military qualifications required on promotion to higher grades, coupled with the inherent interest of individual personnel, stimulated attendance at these schools. This instruction was conducted under the authority of section 99 of the National Defense Act of 1916, amended in certain particulars in 1922 and 1926, which specifically authorized this instruction. In addition, National Guard officers were encouraged, and in some cases required, to complete satisfactorily correspondence courses given by Extension Schools of the Army. The resulting increase in professional knowledge over the 20-year period may be indicated by the following table II:

TABLE II.—*Military education, National Guard*

Year	Service schools		Extension courses		Year	Service schools		Extension courses	
	Offi- cers	Enlist- ed men	Offi- cers	Enlist- ed men		Offi- cers	Enlist- ed men	Offi- cers	Enlist- ed men
1920.....	31	150	52	-----	1932.....	264	121	8,517	8,529
1921.....	140	137	112	-----	1933.....	239	108	9,680	15,794
1922.....	138	72	(1)	(1)	1934.....	52	2	10,226	13,899
1923.....	330	112	(1)	(1)	1935.....	158	3	10,743	15,824
1924.....	327	76	(1)	(1)	1936.....	376	88	11,210	18,569
1925.....	276	65	(1)	(1)	1937.....	360	92	11,811	18,729
1926.....	288	117	(1)	(1)	1938.....	347	102	11,950	18,240
1927.....	294	126	(1)	(1)	1939.....	481	95	13,153	19,218
1928.....	314	130	(1)	(1)	1940.....	675	144	13,542	20,249
1929.....	311	129	(1)	(1)	Total.....	5,964	2,130	-----	-----
1930.....	268	130	1,071	126					
1931.....	295	131	1,143	360					

¹ Figures carried in Officers' Reserve Corps.

A high proportion of the 5,964 officer graduates are still in the service. As table III indicates, 3,746 of them are now applying in the Army of the United States the lessons they learned at these schools. When it is remembered that the National Guard of the 1920's was largely officered by World War veterans, and that descending years removed many of these from our rolls, the number remaining is a substantial proportion. It is almost 63 percent of the total graduated in the whole 21-year period. It is almost 20 percent of the total officer strength of the National Guard of the United States today.

TABLE III.—Service school active graduates as of July 1, 1941

State	War-College	Command and General Staff	Infantry	Infantry Tank	Cavalry	Field Artillery	Coast Artillery Corps	Engineers	Medical Field Service	Aviation Medicine	Signal Corps	Chemical Warfare	Quartermaster Tactical	Quartermaster Motor Transport	Quartermaster Subsistence	Ordnance	Air Corps Technical	Air Corps Tactical	Pilot Training	Army Veterinary	Primary Flying	Total
Alabama	1	4	22	2	3	11		2	1		4	6	3	5			1				1	66
Arizona		3	18			2			1		1	1		1								28
Arkansas		1	19			9	11				1	3		2			2		1			49
California	2	14	78	1		9	24	3	5		4	8	3	7			2	4				165
Colorado		5	15		2	8				1		4		1			2					38
Connecticut	2	9	38	1	1	8	16		5	5		4		4			2					97
Delaware	1					8	11							4	1		1	1			1	14
District of Columbia	1	2												2								
Florida		1	18			16	12	18	2	1		5	2	2								45
Georgia		3	23		4	9	3	3	4			7	2	7								61
Hawaii	1	3	19				11				2	1		2								55
Idaho	1		4		12	7		11	1			1										25
Illinois	4	13	91		5	24	11	10	3	1	1	3		3								44
Indiana		4	33			16		10	3	1	2	4	5	6	2	1	1			1		189
Iowa		6	39		20	6			2	1	1	5	3	1			2					84
Kansas		16	22		12	19			2		5	5		5			1			1		85
Kentucky		2	19	1	12	12						2	1	1			1			1		88
Louisiana	2	2	17		4	10	14		2	1	1	2	1	1								51
Maine		2	24			11	7				1	4	1	1								61
Maryland	1	3	38			6			2	1		7	1	3								55
Massachusetts	2	10	78	1	5	14	15	9	2	1	5	7	2	6	1		1	3				64
Michigan	1	10	39		6	37		7	2		2	6		3		1	2	1				163
Minnesota	1	5	49			17	18		1	1	4	4	1	7	1		3	2				118
Mississippi		5	14			13		4	1			2		4							1	113
Missouri		9	35			10	11	17	3		1	7		2			2				1	43
Montana		2	14									3										98
Nebraska	1	2	19									6	5	6								19
Nevada			2				7	6	7													46
New Hampshire	1	1				13	12		1		2	2		3								15
New Jersey	2	12	28		12	24		5	4	1	5	4	1	6			3	2		1		35
New Mexico	1		1		9	1	5	2				4		1						1		110
New York	1	6	120	1	16	25	34	13	5		7	10	1	9	1		1			1		24
North Carolina	1	2	18		2	12	5	2	1		1	3	3	4								252
North Dakota		3	20			7					1	2		1								54
Ohio	3	4	55		17	27		15	3	1	6	4	3	7			2					34
Oklahoma		6	28			33		1	5		5	4	5	10	1		4			1		152
Oregon	3	4	28			11	9	1	5		2	5		2								98
Pennsylvania	3	18	73	1	29	29	11	8	5		9	5	3	10			2	2			1	70
Puerto Rico		1	26								1	2										211
Rhode Island		3	1		3	11	9	15	1		4	3		2		1						30
																						53

TABLE III.—Service school active graduates as of July 1, 1941—Continued

State	War-College	Command and General Staff	Infantry	Infantry Tank	Cavalry	Field Artillery	Coast Artillery Corps	Engineers	Medical Field Service	Aviation Medicine	Signal Corps	Chemical Warfare	Quartermaster Tactical	Quartermaster Motor Transport	Quartermaster Subsistence	Ordnance	Air Corps Technical	Air Corps Tactical	Pilot Training	Army Veterinary	Primary Flying	Total
South Carolina	1	1	9			10	8					3	1	1		1						35
South Dakota	1	2				10		13			2	3		3								34
Tennessee		1	14		9	10				1		5	1	1			1					43
Texas	2	10	62	1	16	28		10	2	1	4	8	5	7		1	3	1		1	2	164
Utah		3	1		1	23		7	1		1	5		3		2						47
Vermont		2	17						1			2		2		1						25
Virginia	1	7	38			10	10		1		4	3	2	3								79
Washington		2	16	2	1	16	17		3			4	2	5			2					70
West Virginia	1	4	31						3		1	6	1	1								48
Wisconsin	1	7	33		12	11			3	1	2	7	1	3								81
Wyoming					17							1										18
Totals	43	235	1,406	11	230	585	291	192	94	19	94	216	63	175	10	17	38	13	1	6	7	3,746

COMMAND POST EXERCISES AND MANEUVERS

No soldier ever imagines that proper military training ends with the training of individuals and of small units. Although combat may consist largely of the sum of actions of small units, the conduct of combat involves the control of many and various units and requires the development of special skills by command and staff officers. Participation in a command post exercise at Camp Dix in 1929 initiated work of this sort by National Guard officers on a large scale. This activity was continued in succeeding years and was also extensively used in regimental and divisional training. In 1934 the Chief of this Bureau said:

The increased employment of the command post exercise, both in the armory and in the field, as a means of training commanders and staffs * * * has resulted in better team work and * * * in better planned and more efficiently executed field exercises.

The year 1934 also witnessed the beginning of command post exercises on a large scale by field army commanders under a general War Department program by which the field armies in turn should hold command post exercises in successive years, each followed by a field army maneuver. Under this program National Guard division commanders and staffs had tours of duty at command post exercises, and beginning in 1935 National Guard troops were engaged in army maneuvers with regular troops under identical corps and army control. These operations were rotated among the various army areas annually. Participation in field maneuvers by National Guard units was:

1935—First Army: 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 43rd, and 44th Divisions.

1936—Second Army: 32nd, 33rd, 37th, and 38th Divisions.

1937—Fourth Army: 34th, 35th, 40th, and 41st Divisions.

1938—Third Army: 30th, 31st, 36th, and 45th Divisions.

1939—First Army: 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 43rd, and 44th Divisions.

In 1940, in view of the urgency of perfecting training, all field armies held 21-day maneuvers in which almost all of the National Guard units throughout the country participated, 68,289 with the First Army, 45,847 with the Second Army, 46,547 with the Third, and 48,446 with the Fourth, in addition to a total of 31,035 who trained in their normal areas independently of the army maneuvers.

The National Guard thus, at the end of 20 years of development, found its personnel strengthened, its individuals highly instructed, and its units practiced in field maneuvers in cooperation with regular units.

The story of its growth and progress may be indicated by table IV, which shows annual strengths, appropriations, and expenditures.

MOTORIZATION

During what I have called the economy years, the Army as a whole was compelled to continue to use motor vehicles left over from the World War. The National Guard was not immune from this disability. Motor vehicles of 1918 manufacture were used in the National Guard until 1933. These old-type vehicles were in some cases converted from solid to pneumatic tires but were only kept rolling by extensive and expensive repairs and replacement of parts.

TABLE IV.—20 years of the National Guard

Year	Actual strength	Inactive strength	Allotted strength	Number of drills	Regular Army instructors with National Guard		Appropriations	Expenditures
					Officers	En-listed		
1920-----	56,106	¹ 742	178,043	(2)	75	165	\$13,177,750.00	³ \$4,258,150.64
1921-----	113,630	¹ 825	210,824	(2)	141	294	28,000,000.00	8,842,413.14
1922-----	159,658	¹ 577	226,613	(2)	323	443	25,554,100.00	17,049,141.19
1923-----	160,598	¹ 310	(2)	(2)	401	458	25,815,000.00	23,182,495.57
1924-----	176,322	¹ 858	(2)	(2)	441	536	29,814,140.00	27,060,094.40
1925-----	177,204	1,109	(2)	(2)	447	583	31,104,642.00	30,268,270.27
1926-----	174,969	2,205	185,730	(2)	447	589	31,779,085.64	30,314,869.49
1927-----	181,142	4,447	186,024	(2)	441	579	31,976,525.18	31,495,506.58
1928-----	181,221	10,500	186,260	(2)	433	584	32,474,888.60	32,240,049.92
1929-----	176,988	12,809	188,000	(2)	441	584	32,426,471.00	32,367,264.23
1930-----	182,715	14,776	190,211	(2)	441	585	32,619,798.00	32,570,588.92
1931-----	187,386	18,013	190,188	(2)	440	585	35,836,450.23	35,789,584.62
1932-----	187,413	23,103	190,190	209,417	444	590	35,379,352.77	33,873,231.22
1933-----	185,925	26,188	189,273	210,450	425	560	33,613,369.00	32,798,500.75
1934-----	184,791	21,987	179,431	157,155	431	560	33,406,535.00	24,728,290.37
1935-----	185,916	16,488	190,211	211,161	433	562	29,527,575.00	26,684,628.50
1936-----	189,174	15,955	194,936	212,270	433	351	34,130,866.00	34,118,751.26
1937-----	192,161	17,594	199,032	220,785	436	351	38,004,559.00	37,688,706.16
1938-----	197,188	19,153	199,592	225,308	438	351	41,109,187.00	39,681,780.41
1939-----	199,491	20,980	204,420	228,225	439	361	43,477,133.00	43,375,640.16
1940-----	241,612	20,497	251,225	279,874	496	367	71,629,929.00	70,540,377.10

¹ Officers only.² Figures not available.³ Plus \$14,012,198.15 free issue of World War material.

In 1933 an effort was made to obtain new motorized equipment and to put a stop to the uneconomic and costly maintenance of old machines. Legislation approved March 3, 1933, placed a limit on the sums that could be spent on any single vehicle. But even more important was the move initiated that year to secure new motor equipment to replace the old, and to convert light field artillery from horse-drawn to truck-drawn. Having seen an experimental Regular Army battery equipped with commercial type light trucks and station wagons, the Chief of this Bureau proposed the complete motorization of all National Guard field artillery. Although units drilled only 1 night a week, horses had to be cared for all week, and for 6 days stood around "eating their heads off," according to the old saying. Such a move would obviously, on this account, be more appropriate for the National Guard than for the daily drilling Regular Army. To a congressional committee General Leach said:

During the fiscal year 1931, it cost the Militia Bureau more to maintain horse-drawn field artillery regiments than it did to maintain tractor-drawn regiments, even though the latter were equipped with wartime vehicles. To completely equip all field artillery organizations with the various equipment required, will cost \$1,394,100.00. The annual saving anticipated will be \$1,096,672.19. It is reasonable to presume that the savings would be even greater if modern transportation were provided, and especially in view of the fact that we propose to give converted units only the minimum transportation required for training.

This logic conquered. A program was adopted for the complete motorization of all National Guard field artillery. During 1933, new vehicles were received sufficient to equip twenty regiments of field artillery. The following year no new motor equipment was actually received although P. W. A. funds were allotted to carry on the project and by 1935 all except three regiments were motorized.

The discarding of all old vehicles was expedited by a provision inserted in the Appropriation Act of May 15, 1936, which prohibited expenditure of funds on old vehicles procured prior to 1920. By the time our force was inducted in 1940, there was only one horse-drawn field artillery regiment in the National Guard.

This process, it should be emphasized, was not merely a motorization; it was also a modernization, fitting our force more adequately for the swift movements of modern war.

Through the years, the number of motor vehicles has increased. At the same time, on account of the progressive motorization of the artillery, the number necessary to meet minimum training requirements has also steadily increased, keeping far ahead of the actual vehicles on hand. (See table V.)

TABLE V.—*Motorization of the National Guard*

Year	Number on hand	Minimum training requirement	Year	Number on hand	Minimum training requirement
1932.....	5,931	-----	1937.....	8,193	17,775
1933.....	6,511	-----	1938.....	9,088	18,799
1934.....	6,192	-----	1939.....	10,573	23,307
1935.....	7,182	12,000	1940.....	15,845	(1)
1936.....	7,562	15,000			

¹ 34,072, requirement for maintenance strength; 59,176, requirement for mobilization strength.

The figure 15,845 was 27 percent of the requirement for mobilization strength of the National Guard. Changes in the military standardization of motor transportation have occurred in the past year. Priority of procurement is now in accordance with War Department requirements, based largely upon the greatest needs for battlefield mobility.

RECENT EXPANSION AND REORGANIZATION

Circumstances change with time. Old needs become more apparent and new needs arise. As has been made plain in earlier passages of this report, the full strength as authorized for the National Guard by the act of 1920 had not been raised. Congress did not appropriate the funds necessary. The recent rise of international attention to armed force resulted in new efforts to increase the National Guard. Some of those efforts were commenced prior to the fiscal year on which this report is written, but they reached their full fruition late in 1940 and are so linked to the present condition of the National Guard, that the course of these events must be at least summarized here.

EXPANSION

Since 1930, a maximum strength of 190,211 officers and men has been authorized. The War Department desired 210,000. To reach this minimum strength, Congress, in 1935, authorized an increase of 5,000 as a first increment for 1936. Authorization for other increases of 5,000 followed: second increment in 1936; third increment in 1937 (held in abeyance until 1938, when further legislation placed it in full effect in 1939); fourth increment in 1939. This last incre-

ment was used to complete certain National Guard units of high priority, and to organize anew two regiments of antiaircraft coast artillery, one regiment of field artillery (155-mm howitzer), and two air corps observation squadrons.

The outbreak of the war in Europe stimulated the expansion of the National Guard. On September 8, 1939, the President by Executive Order No. 8244, authorized "the increase, as quickly as possible, in the enlisted strength of the existing active units of the National Guard to 235,000 men * * * with such increase in commissioned strength as is essential to command." New allotments were speedily made. Recruiting was begun. The strength of the National Guard, which had been 204,219 on September 30, 1939, was brought to 241,612 by June 30, 1940. Enlisted strength was then only 7,349 short of the desired number, which with 3,717 active units represented an average shortage of only 2 men per unit.

A further increase was recommended by the Chief of the National Guard Bureau in a memorandum to the Chief of Staff, July 11, 1940. This increase was to be in commissioned personnel and was to be used to bring officer strength of National Guard units to Regular Army peace strength as shown by the appropriate Regular Army Tables of Organization. The memorandum had been in response to a conversation between the Chief of Staff and the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, held in the former's office Monday, July 8, 1940, and envisioned an addition of approximately 1,929 officers to the National Guard. Approval of the Secretary of War was obtained July 16, 1940. Information of the increase thus authorized was forwarded to all adjutants general and the several corps area commanders by National Guard Bureau letter dated July 18, 1940.

CONVERSION OF UNITS

Early in August 1940 the General Staff began a study to determine the requirements of horse cavalry and the extent to which mechanization should be carried into the National Guard. Completion of the study indicated that, although the need for horse cavalry remained apparent, the quantity required was less than that decided upon under former conditions and that there was a deficiency in the number of mechanized reconnaissance elements. As a consequence, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau was directed on August 7, 1940, to proceed with a view to arranging for the conversion of 7 cavalry regiments to horse-mechanized units as corps cavalry, and to develop the possibility of converting other cavalry units into organizations for which there was a need. This directive resulted in the conversion of all units of the four cavalry divisions, National Guard, into units deemed more essential for national defense. Completion of the plans for this change was effected during the latter part of September and early October, and withdrawal of the units concerned from allotment to the National Guard, was effected November 1, 1940, and confirmed by letter from The Adjutant General, November 8, 1940.

From the 4 cavalry divisions broken up, 17 cavalry regiments were converted into 7 horse-mechanized cavalry regiments, 7 field artillery regiments, 7 coast artillery regiments and separate battalions, and

1 antitank battalion. Also 8 infantry regiments were converted into 4 field artillery regiments, 8 coast artillery regiments, 1 antitank battalion, and 1 military police battalion. Tank companies were withdrawn from infantry divisions to be formed into provisional tank battalions. Antitank units were expanded and increased in number. Eight new observation squadrons were organized. Officer allotments were increased from maintenance strength to equal Regular Army peace strength. (Complete Table of Reorganizations is included in the Appendix.)

Some action was necessary to safeguard the position of National Guard commissioned personnel rendered surplus by the conversion of these units. By direction of the Secretary of War, September 24, 1940, commissioned officers who were rendered surplus by such conversions might be assigned as extra numbers in grade pending their absorption. Every effort was to be made, however, to absorb such surplus personnel by reassignment prior to induction into the active Federal service. This information was repeated for the information and guidance of all States concerned in National Guard Bureau letter dated September 26, 1940.

Induction into Federal service of six National Guard units necessitated a change in their numerical designation to prevent their low regimental numbers being confused with those of the Regular Army. In some instances this change was coincidental with a conversion of the unit from one arm to another, in others, too, it was merely a numerical change:

1st Infantry, of Virginia, on January 1, 1941, became 176th Infantry.

1st Infantry, of Maryland, on January 1, 1941, became 115th Infantry.

5th Infantry, of Maryland, on January 1, 1941, became 175th Infantry.

8th Infantry, of Illinois, on October 5, 1940, became 184th Field Artillery.

10th Infantry, of New York, on December 11, 1940, became 106th Infantry.

14th Infantry, of New York, on September 16, 1940, became 187th Field Artillery.

Full details of reorganizations, conversions, and redesignations are given in Appendixes C and D.

PERSONNEL PROBLEMS

When it became apparent that a Selective Service Act would be passed and that the National Guard would be ordered into Federal service, two special problems arose so that the entrance of members of the National Guard into the service would not be under conditions violently different from those surrounding the entrance of men inducted into the Federal service by the Selective Service Act.

Political factors and the necessity for full debate and public discussion, which are inherent in our American conceptions of Government, delayed the actual passage of enabling legislation. Critical events in Europe, the overrunning of France and heavy German blows at England, made it certain that these increases would be made in our forces. It was necessary therefore to anticipate legislation.

At the beginning of the fiscal year it was discovered that, on account of variations between the minimum ages recognized in many of the States for enlistment in the National Guard and those established by the Federal Government for Federal service, there were many enlisted men in the National Guard who were under 18 years

of age, the minimum age limit prescribed by Federal regulations. Accordingly on August 22, 1940, instructions were issued to all adjutants general that a thorough investigation should be made and that all youths enlisted prior to their eighteenth birthdays should be discharged.

It was also realized that young men might enlist in the National Guard between the ages of 18 and 21 without the consent of their parents; but that persons joining the military service of the United States either by enlistment in the Regular Army or by induction under the Selective Service Act would not fall within that age group, excepting only those regulars who had parental consent. Accordingly, in order to apply as uniformly as possible to all personnel the laws and regulations covering the Regular Army, The Adjutant General of the Army directed discharge from the National Guard after induction of all minors enlisted without parental consent. In order to reduce to a minimum the number of enlisted men inducted who would have to be promptly discharged in accordance with those instructions, the National Guard Bureau instructed all State adjutants general that unit commanders should investigate this matter in their commands and discharge prior to induction all enlisted men under 21 whose parents or guardians would not consent to their entering the Federal service. A slight additional restriction was placed upon these instructions to the effect that those who had served more than 6 months in a current enlistment should not be discharged in this manner. As a result of this action there were 4,906 National Guardsmen discharged from the various units prior to induction.

It was early apparent that no provision would be made for the payment from Federal funds of money allowances to dependents of enlisted men in the Army of the United States, including the National Guard. During the World War soldiers with dependents were required to make allotments to them and the Federal Government added to the amounts of those allotments certain additional sums. In the absence of any plan for similar arrangements in the current emergency, it was immediately apparent that the induction of personnel with dependents would create a difficult economic situation for the individuals and for the Nation at large. Provisions of the Selective Service Act in prospect were planned and later actually put into law in such a form as to permit long term deferments, if not actual freedom from service of men with dependents.

It would have been manifestly inequitable to excuse on account of dependency men enrolled under the draft on the one hand and to have held to service men enrolled in the National Guard on the other, when both classes of men had similar family obligations. Accordingly, on July 23, 1940, instructions were issued from the National Guard Bureau for the discharge upon application of all enlisted members of the National Guard in the grades of private, private first class, corporal, and sergeant who had dependents.

On account of the nature of the peacetime National Guard, at home stations with most of its prospective service limited to short periods of time during ordinary conditions of peace, it was natural there should be a large proportion of men with dependents on the rolls of the various units. The number of enlisted men discharged in accordance with this policy and under this authority was there-

fore comparatively large, totaling 51,216, or nearly one-fifth of the strength of the National Guard. The high proportion of this figure to the existing strength of the Guard might have had a serious effect upon the numerical strength of the units. To prevent these discharges from seriously damaging the effectiveness of the National Guard, it was provided by the same letter of July 23, 1940, that such discharges should not be made without reasonable assurance that replacements could be promptly enlisted. Energetic action on the part of National Guard commanders, coupled with a Nation-wide appreciation of the seriousness of a national situation, brought in sufficient enlistments so that there was not any serious material difference between the strength of the National Guard as of June 30, 1940, and as of the dates of induction of the various units.

The total of 3,386 enlisted men discharged for physical disability indicates an attempt upon the part of the National Guard to clear its ranks of personnel with minor physical defects which, although not disqualifying for normal peacetime service, would be of great importance under a strenuous training program in the service of the United States. Elimination of these individuals prior to induction reduced by the amount of their total figures the burden placed upon officers giving preliminary and final type physical examinations upon induction. It is believed that the total figure of those discharged for this reason prior to induction should not be taken as a general reflection upon the efficiency of the National Guard. It does not amount to more than 1½ percent of the strength of the Guard. It includes a very large number of men who in spite of physical disabilities have rendered generous service in continuing the traditions of their units and contributing to the training from their experience and knowledge of military affairs.

Other losses from the strength of the National Guard prior to induction have been reported by the respective States so as to show officers and enlisted men separated from the National Guard for various reasons. Some of these may properly be called normal or routine in character. Many were discharged on account of entrance into Federal forces, others because of change of their residence from one State to another, others by expiration of term of service and failure to reenlist, others by normal procedures connected with inability to attend training, absences without leave, discharge for inaptitude, conviction by civil court, etc., etc.

In view of the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act and the general policy of the Nation in the current emergency it was considered desirable to refrain from requiring the induction into Federal service of enlisted men who were students at colleges and universities in such a manner as to interrupt their studies in the middle of the academic year, and to release others who were considered essential as key workers in industries of value in the industrial organization of the Nation for national defense, and men whose absence from their business for "12 consecutive months" would be obviously detrimental to the business or would be an unnecessary hardship on the individual.

In some localities many National Guardsmen were employed in industries vital to the general defense program of the Nation, notably in increased aviation production. This factor, which might

have been in other circumstances merely an individual or an industrial manufacturer's problem, became a major defense problem as the national lease-lend policy got well under way. Consequently, a large number of members of National Guard units were discharged for "business reasons," or on account of key participation in "defense industry." The new defense industrial activity also attracted to new residences many men who on account of this change of residence had to sever their connections with National Guard units under the standing rule that a man must live in the vicinity of the home station of his unit and must attend drills with it regularly. To cross a State line meant total separation. All States did not use the same language in making such discharges. It is believed that many discharged for "business reasons" were actually key workers in essential industries. It is believed that many States which reported discharges "by order of the Governor" or for "other reasons" were actually making discharges which might have been classified under some other headings. If a man left his home to take employment in a defense industry which happened to be located in another State, his separation might have been reported as due to "nonresidence" or for "business reasons" and the report concerning his discharge could not be accurately consolidated with other reports of other individuals from other States without such a detailed investigation of the circumstances of each individual as would be manifestly too onerous and complicated for the results obtained.

It is probable that the figure should also be enlarged for discharges on account of minority. It is probable that an individual might have been in circumstances which would have permitted his discharge for either educational or minority reasons and its inclusion under one heading or the other would then have depended merely upon an individual choice as to which reason to quote. The result is that neither of these two totals can be taken as absolutely exclusive.

In all, there was reported a loss of over 94,000 men to the National Guard between the issuing of instructions on July 23, 1940, and the various unit induction dates, as the following table VI shows:

TABLE VI.—*Discharges July 23, 1940, to date of induction*

	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men
Dependency.....	359	13	51,216
Physical.....	233	8	3,386
Educational.....	1	—	1,163
Business.....	429	8	3,708
Key workers.....	19	1	296
Minority.....	—	—	4,906
Nonresidence.....	6	1	5,336
Federal enlistment.....	1	—	1,932
Other reasons.....	725	12	22,284
Total.....	1,773	43	94,227

The striking fact about these figures is not so much their abnormal size as a loss to the Guard as it is that such a large loss was very promptly made up. In view of the remarks made above as to the character of the figures appearing on the table, which has been prepared from reports concerning these discharges, it should be under-

stood that except for those discharged specifically for reasons of dependency and for physical reasons the table is not an absolute indication of conditions and effects. Its positive value is probably limited to the information it contains concerning the large number discharged as a result of the letter of July 23, 1940, and the indication which that figure gives when it is realized that every loss was made good by new enlistments. As will be seen in later passages of this report, the National Guard was inducted into Federal service at a strength which differed very little from what its strength had been before these instructions were issued and these losses were incurred. Such a result can only be looked upon as evidence of the recruiting ability, the loyalty, and the energy of all members of the National Guard.

INDUCTION INTO THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

The most notable event in the recent history of the National Guard was its induction into Federal service. The process is so important that it should be fully recorded. Action commenced with a conference held in the Office of the Chief of Staff, General Marshall, on the morning of May 29, 1940. Present at this conference were:

Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff.

Maj. Gen. John F. Williams, Chief, National Guard Bureau.

Brig. Gen. F. M. Andrews, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3.

Brig. Gen. Wm. E. Shedd, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1.

Brig. Gen. George V. Strong, Assistant Chief of Staff, W. P. D.

Lt. Col. Frederic W. Boye, Cavalry (N. G. B.).

Lt. Col. Harry L. Twaddle, General Staff, G-3.

Lt. Col. M. G. White, General Staff, G-1 (N. G. U. S.).

Maj. R. J. Werner, General Staff, G-3 (N. G. U. S.).

Maj. Joseph I. Greene, Infantry (N. G. B.).

After a preliminary general discussion, detailed plans were made, which finally resulted in the induction law as passed by Public Resolution No. 96, Seventy-sixth Congress, and approved by the President, August 27, 1940.

In general, these plans contemplated ordering the National Guard into the Army of the United States in priorities as follows:

First priority: Four infantry divisions, seven antiaircraft regiments, plus certain harbor-defense units.

Second priority: G. H. Q. units, balance of antiaircraft regiments, medical regiments, Texas cavalry.

Third priority: All other units, balance of cavalry.

It was decided that divisions in the first priority should be selected from geographical locations which would least disturb industry; that these divisions should be inducted without aviation or tank units; that these divisions should come in at maintenance rather than peace strength, the build-up to peace strength to come later. Tentatively selected for this priority were the:

44th Division (N. Y., N. J.).

30th Division (N. C., S. C., Tenn., Ga.).

45th Division (Okla., Ariz., N. Mex., Colo.).

41st Division (Idaho, Mont., Oreg., Wyo., Wash.).

The result of this and subsequent preliminary discussions was the National Guard Bureau "Plan for partial induction of the National

Guard" which was submitted by memorandum to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, June 4, 1940. Although many details of the plan were changed, it was followed in general and became the basis for the order of induction for the first increment in mid-September 1940.

Army and corps area commanders were notified by The Adjutant General, July 13, 1940, of the proposal to induct those units listed in the National Guard plan as soon as practicable after congressional authority had been obtained for such action. Tentative station assignments were indicated and in the event stations selected could not be prepared quickly for occupancy, it was directed that an alternate location be recommended.

Two other War Department announcements, dated July 17, 1940, and July 30, 1940, respectively, clarified many questions which had already arisen in connection with induction planning. The first of these indicated that National Guard units would enter Federal service at present authorized strength; the second, that Monday, September 16, 1940, had been approved for planning purposes as the effective date for induction of first priority units. These announcements, together with the station list for National Guard units when ordered into Federal service, and the tentative mobilization plans, published by the War Department, August 1, 1940, and August 8, 1940, respectively, presented to all concerned a fairly accurate picture of the plans for induction then under consideration.

The President, on July 29, 1940, asked the Congress for authority to order the National Guard of the United States into active service "for such period of intensive training as may be necessary to raise its efficiency to a point comparable with that of our small Regular Establishment." Congress enacted the necessary legislation, and on August 27, 1940, the President approved Public Resolution No. 96, Seventy-sixth Congress, an act "to strengthen the common defense," which authorized the President "to order members and units of reserve components * * * into the active military service of the United States for a period of 12 consecutive months."

INDUCTION STARTS

On August 31, 1940, the President, by Executive Order No. 8530, ordered into the active military service of the United States, effective September 16, 1940, the first increment of units and members of the National Guard of the United States:

- 4 divisions, less tank companies.
- 7 anti-aircraft regiments, Coast Artillery Corps.
- 3 155-mm gun regiments, Coast Artillery Corps.
- 8 harbor-defense regiments, Coast Artillery Corps.
- 4 observation squadrons.

Warning orders were issued by the War Department to the corps area commanders concerned and to the Governors of States included in the first increment, by radio and by letter on September 3 and 5, 1940, respectively. Copies of these notifications, together with a copy of the Executive Order were forwarded to the Chief, National Guard Bureau, by The Adjutant General on September 6, 1940. The following day, September 7, 1940, corps area commanders were directed by The Adjutant General to select and order to active duty at the

earliest practicable date, for a period of 1 year, one officer from each of the units to be inducted, to act as advance liaison officer for his unit. The officer so selected would report to the commander of the station to which his unit would be ordered upon induction.

STATE STAFFS AND DETACHMENTS

Much of the intervening period up to and including September 16, 1940, was devoted chiefly to matters of an administrative nature directly concerned with the announced induction. Those affecting State staffs and State detachments, although concerning numerically few persons, were of major importance and difficulty, both from a War Department and National Guard Bureau viewpoint, on account of the special status of the personnel and the overlapping of jurisdictions.

On August 12, 1940, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, concurred in certain recommendations submitted by the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, with reference to State staffs and State detachments, confirming matters previously discussed in conference by representatives of the G-1 division, War Department General Staff and the National Guard Bureau. In a letter dated September 11, 1940, The Adjutant General published to all corps area commanders final instructions on the induction of State staff officers, augmenting prior instructions issued in a letter of September 4, 1940. National Guard Bureau instructions designating United States property and disbursing officers as procuring and contracting officers in their States for the Joint Army and Navy Committee were published September 13, 1940, to all corps area and department commanders and to all United States property and disbursing officers through the State adjutants general, in compliance with a War Department directive dated September 10, 1940.

Further instructions regarding active duty of State adjutants general without dual assignments were issued by the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, September 26, 1940, in compliance with a War Department directive of September 24, 1940. There followed on October 11, 1940, the National Guard Bureau letter in which instructions were issued concerning the disposition of certain State staff officers who had declined induction or were then surplus to the needs of the National Guard.

All of the above instructions may be summarized as follows:

STATE STAFF PERSONNEL

Members of the State staff would not be covered in the Executive Order, but would be placed on active duty for a period of twelve (12) months, as individuals under orders to be issued by corps area commanders in accordance with detailed instructions to be issued by the War Department. Certain State staff officers (other than the State adjutant general and United States property and disbursing officer) who were carried on a special mobilization list in the War Department and who had been recommended by State authorities for immediate duty in connection with selective service, were to be ordered to active duty by respective corps area commanders pursuant to detailed instructions issued by the War Department in this respect.

The officers in this category were to be assigned to duty with the military department of the State to which they pertained for duty in connection with selective service planning.

UNITED STATES PROPERTY AND DISBURSING OFFICERS

United States property and disbursing officers of the National Guard of the United States who had dual assignments to tactical units whose induction had been ordered, were to be inducted automatically with the tactical units to which assigned. They would, however, continue to perform the duties of property and disbursing officers until such time as their accounts for National Guard Bureau funds and Federal property had been satisfactorily closed, and would not be relieved from that duty to join their units until authorized by the corps area commander, with the approval of the Chief of the National Guard Bureau. All other United States property and disbursing officers who held appointments in the National Guard of the United States, but who did not have dual assignments as State adjutants general, were to be immediately ordered to active Federal service by corps area commanders at the earliest practicable date. They were to be carried in the corps area service command, and detailed to duty in the State as accountable and responsible officers for Federal property and National Guard Bureau funds. These officers were to be subsequently designated as purchasing and contracting officers in connection with personnel procurement under selective service. United States property and disbursing officers were to be subject to the prescribed physical examinations.

STATE ADJUTANTS GENERAL

Adjutants general assigned to tactical units would be inducted subject to the required physical examinations, with the units to which they belonged. Active duty for State adjutants general who did not have dual assignments to tactical units would be handled as follows:

State adjutants general who were eligible and physically qualified for active duty would be inducted and assigned to duty as State selective service executives, when so requested by the Governor of the State concerned and by the Director of Selective Service, and each such assignment would be subject to confirmation by the Senate.

Any of these State adjutants general on such active duty whose relief from assignment as State selective service executives might become necessary for any reason, would be relieved from the active military service of the United States, unless the Director of Selective Service requested their assignment to other suitable duty under his jurisdiction.

EMPLOYMENT OF STATE STAFFS

The extent to which State staffs and detachments were utilized in mobilizing the manpower of the Nation, in addition to the National Guard, is indicated by the fact that 483 officers of the State staffs were inducted for mobilization or for selective service duties, the larger proportion being for the latter, including 25 of the State adjutants general and 45 United States property and disbursing officers. Thirty-five of the property and disbursing officers were appointed State procurement officers in the Selective Service System.

Four of the adjutants general were appointed State directors of Selective Service although retaining their State status and not being inducted.

TERMINATION OF FEDERAL RECOGNITION

All officers of the State staff who declined induction for personnel procurement duty or who failed to report for such induction were to be discontinued as National Guard officers and their Federal recognition would be terminated.

Any remaining State staff officers or any other National Guard officers then surplus to the needs of the National Guard, or who would be surplus and who had not been inducted into the Federal service or whose induction was not contemplated, other than those then on active duty under pertinent provisions of the National Defense Act, would cease to be federally recognized when all units of their respective States had been inducted.

Since officers of the State staff were individually inducted into Federal service for various duties, such inductions did not create vacancies in the State staff; and although the National Guard Bureau had no jurisdiction over the placement by the State authorities of any officers in the State staff for State service, only such officers could be federally recognized as there were authorized vacancies to which the officers could be assigned. The act of Congress, May 12, 1917, authorized the State staff to perform appropriate duties while the National Guard was in State service. However, when the National Guard was in Federal service and no National Guard units remained under State control, a State staff was no longer necessary.

STATE DETACHMENTS

A directive for the disposition of State enlisted detachments, issued by The Adjutant General, September 23, 1940, was repeated by National Guard Bureau letter dated September 25, 1940.

This letter prescribed that: Men entitled to discharge under State laws, under the provisions of current National Guard Regulations, or under the provisions of Public Resolution No. 96, would be discharged immediately by State authorities on their own request. Any enlisted members of State detachments who desired active service with tactical units of their own State would be transferred by State authorities to units not yet inducted into the Federal service. Members of State detachments not discharged or transferred as above, would be inducted into the Federal service as a detachment at an early date, the detachment to be assigned to temporary duty at State Selective Service headquarters, but subject to subsequent reassignment by the corps area commander to units or installations under his jurisdiction.

The letter indicated that "at the proper time, the War Department will take necessary action for the induction of State detachments." Actual instructions for this induction were published by The Adjutant General, October 1, 1940, to order State enlisted detachments to active duty, at an effective date to be agreed upon between the State adjutant general concerned and the corps area commander, but in no event later than October 10, 1940.

PROMOTION

Early action had been taken by the Chief, National Guard Bureau, toward increasing the officer personnel of National Guard units to Regular Army peace strength. By letter, July 18, 1940, subject: "Increase in officer personnel of National Guard units to Regular Army peace strength," later amended by National Guard Bureau letter of October 31, 1940, State adjutants general had been authorized to make immediate increases in officer strength, based upon Regular Army Peace Strength Tables of Organization. This gave rise to fears among National Guard officers that the initial increase in officer strength to war strength would be made by the promotion or assignment of officers of other components to fill existing vacancies. This fear was dispelled when, on October 24, 1940, the War Department issued instructions covering the subject of war strength commissioned personnel for inducted National Guard units. This provided that:

Officer personnel of all units then in Federal service would be brought at once to full war strength in order to be ready for the increases to war strength of enlisted men.

Candidates who had been recommended for promotion by their unit commanders would appear before boards of officers and demonstrate their fitness for promotion, the boards in their discretion to accept "attendance at service schools as indicative of the required military knowledge qualifications in the subjects covered."

Professional examination of candidates would be waived "upon the recommendation of the division or separate unit commander" if promotion was to be in the same arm or service in which the candidate was already commissioned.

Officers of other components, as in the old order, might be assigned to National Guard units to fill vacancies for which no qualified National Guard officers were available.

These changes in previous instructions tended to erase one of the most insistent irritations threatening the smooth functioning of the Army of the United States and did much to remove the fear, prevalent among National Guard officers that the National Guard, once in Federal service, would be used as a vehicle for rapid promotion of officers of other components to the detriment of the officer personnel of the National Guard as well as to the Army of the United States itself.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

War Department letter of December 3, 1940, as amended by later instructions, provided that medical department officers of the National Guard of the United States would be promoted on the following basis:

To captain after 4 years' service as first lieutenant.

To major after 5 years' service as captain.

To lieutenant colonel after 6 years' service as major.

To colonel after 7 years' service as lieutenant colonel.

These letters in effect placed promotion on years of service identical with that required for officers of the Medical Reserve Corps, and provided that these officers have the required military professional qualifications for the higher grade.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES

One other matter affecting the rights of National Guard personnel developed from the belief that there existed between Regular Army personnel and National Guard personnel ordered into active service under Public Resolution No. 96, Seventy-sixth Congress, certain inequalities of pay and allowances. Some of these inequalities were believed to be as follows:

No continuous service pay for enlisted men.

No arms qualification pay for enlisted men.

No commutation of quarters and subsistence for the first three grades of noncommissioned officers.

No provision for pay of enlisted men promoted during the first 4 months of their inductive service.

No rental allowance for officers without dependents.

No inequality regarding quarters existed between the Regular Army noncommissioned officers and the noncommissioned officers of the other components. However, a bill (Public, No. 872) approved October 17, 1940, was passed authorizing the payment of an allowance to the first three grades of all components when quarters were not available for their dependents.

In a decision handed down by the Comptroller General and published by the War Department in Circular No. 131, dated November 12, 1940, it was ruled that National Guard privates with 4 or more months' service in the National Guard were entitled to a monthly base pay of \$30, starting immediately upon induction into the Federal service. It is to be remembered that section 12a of the Selective Service and Training Act of 1940, provided that monthly base pay of enlisted men of the seventh grade (privates) should be \$30, except for those with less than 4 months' service during their first enlistment period and for those "whose inefficiency or other unfitness has been determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War," when it would be \$21 per month.

REORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL GUARD INFANTRY REGIMENTS

On December 6, 1940, the War Department issued instructions which changed the strength and organization of National Guard infantry units. The gist of this letter of instructions was as follows:

The letter stated that the sum of the active and inactive personnel of National Guard units should not exceed peace strength as indicated in Regular Army Tables of Organization issued prior to September 1, 1940.

The letter authorized the Chief, National Guard Bureau, to effect such changes in the National Guard units as would bring them in line with similar organizations in the Regular Army, if in his opinion these changes could be accomplished prior to induction. Should this not be accomplished prior to induction, the change would be made by the War Department on March 1, 1941, or within 1 month after the induction of the unit.

In effect, the letter directed that the organization of infantry regiments in National Guard divisions (square) be the same as that of infantry regiments in Regular Army divisions (triangular), but with slightly reduced personnel.

As thus organized, each infantry regiment would consist of a headquarters company, service company, an antitank company, and three battalions. Each battalion would comprise a headquarters detachment, a heavy-weapon (machine gun and trench mortar) company, and three rifle companies. This differed from the superseded organization in the addition of an antitank company, which absorbed the antitank platoon in the old headquarters company.

The total active strength of each regiment under the new Tables of Organization was to be about 3,000 enlisted men. For the reason that normally up to 10 percent of the regimental personnel were assigned to special duties, were on the sick list, or were absent for other reasons, the new tables assigned to each regiment a special 10 percent basic allotment, or roughly about 300 additional enlisted men. This additional allotment would tend to keep such regiment at a 3,000-man strength at all times.

Because of a shortage of personnel and housing, however, each National Guard regiment was limited to a strength of 2,660 enlisted men with no allowances for an extra 10 percent basics.

This figure, 2,660, was the war strength of infantry regiments under the old Tables of Organization. However, the present allotted maintenance strength of National Guard infantry regiments which had not yet been inducted into the Federal service remained at approximately 1,300 enlisted men.

PROGRESS OF INDUCTION

In 1917 it had been possible in midsummer to call and later to draft all of the National Guard into Federal service almost simultaneously or at least within 3 months. Such a procedure was not possible during the autumn of 1940. Winter was approaching. Housing must be more permanent. Time would not permit full construction of all buildings needed before cold weather set in. Mobilization plans, devised with a view to a general emergency and instant action, had contemplated successive use by separate components of existing facilities, each unit moving toward a theater of operations. The situation was changed. This was a training emergency not a combat emergency. Shelter would have to be built. It was therefore necessary to schedule inductions at successive dates. This was done according to both the construction rate and also the equipment rate. Units were inducted at strengths and on the dates indicated in Appendix A at home stations. At varying intervals but usually approximately 2 weeks after each induction date, units moved to training centers, and commenced training as parts of the Army of the United States under army corps and field army control. Geographical distribution of training centers as of June 30, 1941, is given in Appendix I, here reproduced from Chart 9, Biennial Report of the Chief of Staff.

Before these units were inducted, extraordinary efforts had been made to give final training to key individuals by taking full advantage of service-school facilities and by holding special school assemblies under the authority of section 94 of the National Defense Act, both of which are covered in detail on pages 67-8 of this report and in Appendix B.

At the end of the fiscal year, the only recognized units not yet inducted were the following, whose organization was only commenced during the current fiscal year:

- 297th Infantry (First Battalion), Alaska.
- 121st Observation Squadron, District of Columbia.
- 122d Observation Squadron, Louisiana.
- 123d Observation Squadron, Oregon.
- 124th Observation Squadron, Iowa.
- 125th Observation Squadron, Oklahoma.
- 128th Observation Squadron, Georgia.

The result of the induction process was the entry of 20,298 officers, 221 warrant officers, and 278,526 enlisted men into the Federal service, not merely as total manpower, but as organized and trained manpower, under seasoned and familiar leadership. The average age of the National Guard major generals was 56 years in 1941; of brigadier generals, 53 years; and of colonels, 50 years. These men, leaders in their home communities, as well as leaders in their units, brought to the national defense program of the Nation the high morale, the unit traditions, active command experience, and energetic enthusiasm typical of the National Guard of the post-war era. While the Regular Army was being stripped to raise new regiments and divisions, these National Guard units formed, as the Chief of Staff has said, the principal fighting strength of our protective force. This was their mission over a 20-year period. They are proud to have accomplished it.

It seems desirable to record here the names of those who commanded the National Guard divisions upon induction and bore "the burden and heat of the day" in preparing them for important Federal service:

- 26th Infantry Division (Mass.), Maj. Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt.
- 27th Infantry Division (N. Y.), Maj. Gen. William N. Haskell.
- 28th Infantry Division (Pa.), Maj. Gen. Edward Martin.
- 29th Infantry Division (Md., Va., D. C., Pa.), Maj. Gen. Milton A. Reckord.
- 30th Infantry Division (Ga., Tenn., N. C., S. C.), Maj. Gen. Henry D. Russell.
- 31st Infantry Division (Ala., Fla., Miss., La.), Maj. Gen. John C. Persons.
- 32d Infantry Division (Mich., Wis.), Maj. Gen. Irving A. Fish.
- 33d Infantry Division (Ill.), Maj. Gen. Samuel T. Lawton.
- 34th Infantry Division (Iowa, Minn., N. Dak., S. Dak.), Maj. Gen. Ellard A. Walsh.
- 35th Infantry Division (Nebr., Kans., Mo.), Maj. Gen. Ralph E. Truman.
- 36th Infantry Division (Tex.), Maj. Gen. Claude V. Birkhead.
- 37th Infantry Division (Ohio), Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler.
- 38th Infantry Division (Ky., Ind., W. Va.), Maj. Gen. Robert H. Tyndall.
- 40th Infantry Division (Calif., Nev., Utah), Maj. Gen. Walter P. Story.
- 41st Infantry Division (Wash, Oreg., Wyo., Mont., Idaho), Maj. Gen. George A. White.
- 43d Infantry Division (Maine, Conn., R. I., Vt.), Maj. Gen. Morris S. Payne.
- 44th Infantry Division (N. J., N. Y.), Maj. Gen. Clifford R. Powell.
- 45th Infantry Division (Colo., Okla., N. Mex., Ariz.), Maj. Gen. Wm. S. Key.
- 23d Cavalry Division (Ala., Ga., Ill., La., Mich., Tenn., Wis.), Units converted. Not inducted as a Division. Maj. Gen. James E. Edmonds was inducted to command the Replacement Training Center, Camp Lee, Va.

EXTENSION OF FEDERAL SERVICE

As has been previously stated, Public Resolution No. 96, approved August 27, 1940, empowered the President to order the National Guard into the Federal service "for twelve consecutive months."

This legislation was enacted shortly after the fall of France and during the progress of German assaults upon Great Britain. In view of possible prospective dangers, it was considered necessary to give the National Guard extended field training and also to make certain portions of it immediately fit for instant use. As autumn was succeeded by winter and Great Britain resisted attacks made by Germany, and it appeared that the war would be very protracted, it became more and more apparent that the future effort of the United States would be devoted to the furnishing of materials to Great Britain and the development of a larger force fit for instant service.

The Selective Training and Service Act approved September 16, 1940, not only provided for the enrollment, draft, selection, and training of men drawn from the large group of citizens without military training, to be assimilated by the Army of the United States as a whole, but also indicated that the term of service for these Selective Service men and for the National Guard also might be extended beyond the 12-month period. It is specifically stated in that act:

It is essential that the strength and organization of the National Guard, as an integral part of the first-line defenses of this Nation, be at all times maintained and assured. To this end, it is the intent of Congress that whenever the Congress shall determine that troops are needed for national security in excess of those of the Regular Army and those [selectees] in active training and service under [this act], the National Guard of the United States, or such part thereof as may be necessary shall be ordered to active Federal service and continued therein so long as such necessity exists.

It was conceived that the United States was developing a large army for the emergency.

In accordance with this conception, certain National Guard units were sent to outlying posts, still within the Western Hemisphere, but separated from the mainland of the continent itself by hundreds of miles of water. Also in accordance with this conception, to National Guard units which were inducted into the Federal service at peace strength there were assigned large numbers of Selective Service men to fill the ranks to war strength. These assignments were made to all units of the National Guard, corps and army artillery, anti-aircraft, medical, aviation, harbor defense, and other units as well as to the combat divisions. Space does not permit me to include here the exact figures for all of the long list of units; the extent of this assignment can perhaps be sufficiently well indicated by table VII.

This merging of new men with old in existing units was not an accident. It was deliberately done, in view of the urgent necessities of the situation, as the Chief of Staff told the Senate committee last year, when the Selective Service Act was in prospect. He said:

If such a measure is accepted by the Congress, the practical proposition of putting it into effect requires one of two things. Either we must mobilize the National Guard for the purpose of training these men in its ranks, and also in the ranks of the Regular Army units, where we must have more men as quickly as possible, or we will have to emasculate the Regular Army and emasculate the National Guard, at this time, in order to provide the necessary cadres to handle the new men in the manner that would be desirable. In other words, the training of young men in large training camps on the basis of compulsory training is something that we cannot manage at the present time. We do not have the trained officers and men—the instructors, to spare; also, we do not have the necessary material. We lack the special training set-up at the moment, and we cannot afford to create it. * * *

That is the practical proposition, and I think there is no escape from that, if such training is to be managed at the present time.

It should be noted that most of the Selective Service men joined their National Guard divisions some months subsequent to the induction dates of those divisions. Most of them joined direct from Reception Centers, that is, without the preliminary training which is now being given more recent increments in the newly established Replacement Training Centers. This fact required the National Guard divisions to postpone a great deal of their own training and to devote a great proportion of their effort to the 13 weeks' recruit training which was adopted as a standard for new men, and consequently to retard the higher training of the National Guard organizations as combat units.

TABLE VII.—*Enlisted composition of National Guard divisions, June 30, 1941*

Month inducted	Unit	National Guard	Selective Service and date joined	Percent Selective Service
January.....	26th Division.....	7,727	10,018 (March)	56
October.....	27th Division.....	10,389	6,927 (February)	40
February.....	28th Division.....	9,653	1	-----
February.....	29th Division.....	7,672	9,661 (May)	56
September.....	30th Division.....	11,352	5,734 (March)	33
November.....	31st Division.....	10,390	7,028 (March)	40
October.....	32d Division.....	9,346	7,893 (April)	46
March.....	33d Division.....	9,840	4,963 (April)	34
February.....	34th Division.....	10,781	7,037 (May)	39
December.....	35th Division.....	10,109	6,660 (February)	39
November.....	36th Division.....	10,428	6,713 (February)	39
October.....	37th Division.....	7,142	9,857 (February)	58
January.....	38th Division.....	7,632	9,965 (April)	57
March.....	40th Division.....	9,370	5,447 (June)	37
September.....	41st Division.....	10,056	6,121 (April)	38
February.....	43d Division.....	10,605	4,542 (June)	43
September.....	44th Division.....	10,719	5,924 (February)	36
September.....	45th Division.....	11,002	6,400 (February)	37

Although it was of course necessary for us to make plans regarding personnel and property, in case the National Guard units should be returned to their home stations and revert to State control, it was early felt that the broad defense needs of the Nation would very likely require that the National Guard be retained in Federal service beyond the 12 months originally contemplated.

In consequence, on May 15, 1941, I recommended to the Chief of Staff that steps be taken to secure legislation to authorize the retention of the National Guard in Federal service indefinitely. My principal reasons for making this recommendation were fourfold:

(1) I was well aware that the backbone of the National Guard was composed of those National Guardsmen of long service who had freely accepted membership therein with the idea not only of being available to their States for local emergencies, but also of being available to the Federal Government for whatever period of time the Federal government might actually need their service. Having devoted a large portion of their lives to military affairs, they could not in all conscience contemplate with any equanimity a return to civil life while there was still need for the services of citizens competent to perform military duties.

(2) I felt that the seriousness of the international situation and the critical needs of the Nation made it necessary that the formed and

well integrated National Guard units would continue to be necessary beyond the 12 months originally contemplated. It was apparent that most of the Regular Army units had been seriously weakened by being constantly drawn upon for their best officers and enlisted men for details to schools, for cadres for new units, and for nuclei for training centers, and, consequently, that the National Guard was the principal experienced force of the United States Army.

(3) Rumor was beginning to play havoc with morale. Individuals had made business and family arrangements, leases on homes, plans for the education of their children, leaves of absence from their vocations for a definite period. They wished to know with some degree of certainty if new arrangements would need to be made at the end of 12 months.

(4) Many National Guard officers felt that the training had not progressed satisfactorily on account of the shortness of the time the Selective Service men had been assigned, on account of the delay in making the Selective Service reclassification system effective, and on account of shortages of equipment necessary for a proper training rate.

I considered that legislative action would be necessary in order to extend the service and to retain the National Guard in its important position in the Initial Protective Force and in the various "task forces" being organized. I, therefore, recommended that Congress be asked to declare an emergency so as to bring all elements of the Army of the United States under the provision of the emergency section of the National Defense Act.

It soon became apparent that there was some objection to such a proposal as the plan for retaining the National Guard in Federal service was made public. Protests appeared in the form of personal solicitation to Congressmen, letters written to the editors of various newspapers, journalistic comments in the public press, and letters written directly to me. When it is considered that more than a quarter of a million men were contained in that portion of the National Guard in Federal service, the volume of these protests was unusually small. I do not believe that it originated or was fostered in the minds of men of the National Guard itself. The National Guard, as has been indicated, has absorbed since induction a high percentage of Selective Service men who had been enrolled with a hasty understanding that 1 year would be the limit of their service and who did not have that long standing interest in the national defense of their Nation which all true National Guardsmen have.

It should also be remembered that the National Guard had lost prior to induction almost two-fifths of its previous strength, and had enlisted to make good that loss about 100,000 men, who it seems, in large degree, enlisted for the purpose of anticipating their selective service, of performing that service with their friends, and of picking the units with which they would serve, and who likewise were not at heart National Guardsmen with the long and loyal traditions of the National Guard.

During the fiscal year just closed, I made extended inspection trips visiting the First Army in the east and northeast, the Fourth Army on the Pacific coast, the Third Army in the South, and the Second Army in the Mississippi Valley. With one minor exception, I have

visited every encampment or cantonment of National Guard troops now in the Federal service. Shortly before I made the last of these visits, it was announced that the Secretary of War had requested the President to ask Congress for legislation to keep the National Guard in Federal service beyond the 12 consecutive months originally provided. Every person with whom I talked and every report that came to me concerning the sentiment of officers and enlisted men resulting from this announcement indicated a loyal willingness on the part of all ranks to continue their service as long as the Nation needs them in the present emergency. It is true that a few protests against this project, some of them anonymous, have been received by various officials in Washington, but I heard none of this sentiment in the field where the troops are actually at work. Indeed I was informed that an announcement of it was greeted with unanimous enthusiasm and prolonged cheering at a mass meeting of about 15,000 enlisted men of one of the divisions. It is my opinion that the few protests received in Washington were from individually disgruntled individuals who do not represent the true sentiment of the rank and file of the National Guard.

I received letters from National Guard division commanders which reinforced me in my opinion. When called before a Senate committee considering this subject, I stated:

The decision not to extend the training period, as far as the National Guard is concerned, would have the very worst effect, because if the Guard goes home in September, if these 70,000 troops go home and the other troops follow them through the year, as soon as they get home the National Guard is going to disintegrate. I have made a very careful study of that. I have talked to officers; I have talked to enlisted men. That is especially true of the Guard in the Middle West and far West and South. Those men, as soon as they get home, will go to the industrial centers and get jobs. Some would go away to school, probably, but they would get away from the Guard. They would have completed their year of training and they would not stay around home to drill 1 day a week and continue in the organization, because they want to make some money and they cannot find the money except where the industrial centers are today. The result is that again after they went home we would have to build up the Guard with younger men under the draft age, or other men who might be subject to the draft and called away from it at any time. So the Guard would cease to be a force of any value at such a time.

This subject was still under discussion when the fiscal year closed.

STATE GUARDS

EVENTS LEADING TO ESTABLISHMENT OF STATE GUARDS

Early in 1940, concurrently with its appreciation of increased danger from the rapidly spreading European and Asiatic wars, the War Department instituted plans for civilian protection and for guarding of installations vital to national defense.

In view of our experiences in the World War, the wide-spread activities of foreign agents here and abroad, and the war methods of the dictatorships, it was assumed that sabotage, espionage, and other subversive activities would be attempted on a large scale in the future emergency. Such activities could be carried on here with much greater freedom than in totalitarian States, and probably would be attended with more success unless adequate preventive measures were adopted.

By virtue of its defense responsibilities, the War Department set up the general framework for the organizations required, secured its adoption for planning purposes by the civil authorities, initiated desired action, prepared essential instruction pamphlets, and coordinated civil defense measures with other War Department activities.

In the event of mobilization and induction of the National Guard into Federal service, the States and municipalities would have only their local police forces left. These would be totally inadequate. In the early stages of the World War at least 100,000 National Guard troops were used to guard essential utilities, key industries, strategic points, and to enforce the Presidential proclamation regarding enemy aliens. During that war, specially raised State forces on this duty reached a total of approximately 79,000 and were in existence in 27 States. General Order 162, War Department, December 22, 1917, provided for the organization of 25,000 United States Guards to replace Federal troops on that duty. Three hundred thirty-eight industrial establishments and strategic points were protected by United States Guards.

Our form of Government requires local, municipal, and State Governments to furnish protection of life and property within their respective boundaries. After the National Guard of the United States was inducted into the Federal service, it became the responsibility of the several States, in the execution of their constitutional police power, to take adequate measures to execute the laws, suppress disorders, and protect life and property by the expansion of their police forces or by the creation of such other State forces as might be required for the task. State forces were organized in 27 States during the World War and would undoubtedly be necessary in any future emergency. Although their organization is a State responsibility, consideration should be given to the advisory assistance which may be needed.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION BY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

On July 1, 1940, a bill was introduced to amend section 61 of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, by adding a proviso which

would permit the States to organize military units to take the place of the National Guard while in the Federal service.

On October 21, 1940, the President approved the act authorizing the States to organize and maintain a State Guard when any part of the National Guard of the State is in Federal service. This authorization was necessary in order to comply with article I, section 10, clause 3 of the Constitution, which provides that "no State shall, without the consent of Congress, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace," and with the National Defense Act of 1916, which limits State military forces to the National Guard.

On November 15, 1940, it was announced that—

Reserve officers and Regular Army retired officers may be commissioned under the above provisions of law without jeopardy to their reserve or retired status and a commission in such force will not interfere with their being ordered into active Federal duty under their reserve or retired commissions.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION

Legal authority was so necessary before the State Guards could be formed and the provisions of the law as passed are so specific in controlling the program that the important phrasing of the basic act is here quoted:

No State shall maintain troops in time of peace other than as authorized in accordance with the organization prescribed under this act: *Provided*, 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 time of peace: *Provided further*, That nothing contained in this act shall prevent the organization and maintenance of State police or constabulary: *Provided further*, That under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe for discipline in training, the organization by and maintenance within any State of such military forces other than National Guard as may be provided by the laws of such State is hereby authorized while any part of the National Guard of the State concerned is in active Federal service: *Provided further*, That such forces shall not be called, ordered, or in any manner drafted, as such, into the military services of the United States; however, no person shall, by reason of his membership in any such unit, be exempted from military service under any Federal law: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of War in his discretion and under regulations determined by him, is authorized to issue, from time to time, for the use of such military units, to any State, upon requisition of the Governor thereof, such arms and equipment as may be in possession of and can be spared by the War Department. Sec. 61, act June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 198); 32 U. S. C. 194; as amended by act approved October 21, 1940.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION BY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

On November 27, 1940, the War Department issued instructions to all corps area commanders, of which the following are extracts:

Any State intending to organize State military forces under the provisions of this act must do so in consequence of specific provisions of the State constitution or other State laws. If no such authority exists at present it should be secured. Under this authority the State may then proceed with the organization of such additional units as it deems necessary to take the place of the National Guard while the National Guard of the State or any part of it is in the Federal service.

The strength of the military force so organized is to be determined by the State. In general the organization should be as Infantry or as Military Police. As a guide only, and not to be followed explicitly, the following tables of organization may be useful:

T/O 7-16, Infantry Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Battalion Rifle.

T/O 7-15, Infantry Battalion, Rifle (Motorized).

T/O 7-17, Infantry Company, Rifle.

T/O 7-126, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Military Police Battalion (Z of I).

T/O 7-125, Military Police Battalion (Z of I).

T/O 7-127, Military Police Company.

For local and other reasons a State may wish to form units of other arms, such as Cavalry, and such determination remains with the State. It is recommended, however, that the greater part of the force be Infantry. Some States will find it necessary to form units of no greater size than companies; others, because of great population and large cities, will consider units as large as regiments and brigades to be necessary; but the experience of the World War indicates that usually the State requirements will be best served by battalions.

The determination of all matters pertaining to the personnel is the function of the State. There is available to each State a large number of men already qualified by military training and experience who will be most valuable as members of these State forces.

The War Department has determined equipment available for issue to the States, without reimbursement except for the cost of packing, handling, and transportation, as follows:

Ordnance equipment:

Rifle, caliber .30, Enfield, M. 1917, with accessories.

Gun sling M. 1907.

Bayonet, M. 1917.

Scabbard, bayonet, M. 1917.

The maximum allowance of the above items of equipment per State to be not to exceed 50 percent of the enlisted strength enrolled in the National Guard of the State as of June 30, 1940, as follows:

Alabama	1, 749	New Hampshire	968
Arizona	725	Nevada	139
Arkansas	1, 682	New Jersey	3, 286
California	4, 578	New Mexico	574
Colorado	1, 114	New York	11, 522
Connecticut	3, 475	North Carolina	2, 006
Delaware	730	North Dakota	744
Florida	1, 539	Ohio	4, 818
Georgia	2, 250	Oklahoma	2, 897
Idaho	760	Oregon	2, 026
Illinois	5, 817	Pennsylvania	6, 617
Indiana	2, 721	Rhode Island	1, 296
Iowa	2, 144	South Carolina	1, 655
Kansas	1, 810	South Dakota	807
Kentucky	1, 582	Tennessee	1, 633
Louisiana	1, 657	Texas	5, 215
Maine	1, 537	Utah	957
Maryland	1, 863	Vermont	667
Massachusetts	5, 998	Virginia	2, 291
Michigan	2, 964	Washington	2, 008
Minnesota	2, 651	West Virginia	1, 114
Mississippi	1, 361	Wisconsin	2, 631
Missouri	2, 630	Wyoming	411
Montana	652		
Nebraska	1, 005	Total	111, 276

Adequate provision must be made by the State to protect the stores from deterioration and from loss or damage by theft or fire.

The following listed property was made available for sale to States at prevailing prices, plus the cost of packing, handling, and transportation, within the same quantities (except ammunition) as allowed for rifles:

Ordnance equipment:

Cartridge, ball, caliber .30 (10 rounds only per rifle), per M. \$33.64

Quartermaster equipment (old-style equipment will be issued until supplies are exhausted) :

Belt, cartridge, caliber .30 dismounted, model 1910-----	\$3. 00
Belt, cartridge, caliber .30, dismounted, model 1917-----	2. 75
Canteen, 1, model 1910-----	. 59
Cover, canteen, dismounted, model 1910-----	. 57
Cup, model 1910-----	. 41
Cans, meat, model 1910-----	. 50
Cans, meat, model 1918-----	. 50
Knife, model 1910-----	. 11
Knife, model 1926-----	. 14
Fork, model 1910-----	. 03
Fork, model 1926-----	. 04
Spoons, model 1910-----	. 03
Spoons, model 1926-----	. 04
Haversack, model 1910-----	3. 40
Haversack, model 1928-----	3. 50
Pouch, first-aid packet, model 1910-----	. 20
Pouch, first-aid packet, model 1924-----	. 20
Medical equipment :	
Packet, first-aid, model Carlisle-----	. 31
Chemical warfare equipment :	
Masks, gas, training-----	3. 75

Uniforms were not available for sale or issue; nor any items other than above listed.

The initial application for equipment was to be accompanied by a copy of the State law authorizing the organization of State Guards.

Upon receipt of applications for equipment, the corps area commanders would communicate with the proper State officials and furnish them the prescribed forms for requisitions for necessary completion. Corps area commanders would provide the requisitioning States with the cost of the supplies requested including the cost of packing, handling, and transportation.

Reimbursement for supplies furnished under this authority were to be by check payable to the Treasurer of the United States and transmitted with the individual requisitions for the class of supplies for which reimbursement is made.

Supplemental requests for more ammunition could not be given consideration for the time being. Ten rounds per rifle only were allowed for the number of rifles furnished each State. That is to say, although an allowance of a State might be 5,000 rifles, ammunition allowance would be predicated upon the exact number of rifles issued.

A limited supply of certain official training publications was made available for issue. Additional copies would have to be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. :

Manual No.:	Title	
FM 21-6	BFM----	List of Publications for Training.
FM 21-10	BFM----	Military Sanitation and First Aid.
FM 21-15	BFM----	Equipment, Clothing, and Tent.
FM 21-20	BFM----	Physical Training.
FM 21-25	BFM----	Elementary Map and Aerial Photograph Reading.
FM 21-40	BFM----	Defense Against Chemical Attack.
FM 21-45	BFM----	Scouting and Patrolling, Dismounted.
FM 21-50	BFM----	Military Courtesy and Discipline.
(FM 21-100	BFM----	Soldiers Handbook. Added April 21, 1941.)
FM 22-5	BFM----	Infantry Drill Regulations.
FM 23-10	BFM----	U. S. Rifle, caliber .30, M1903.

Manual No.:		Title
FM 23-50	BFM----	Browning Machine Gun, caliber .30 HB, M1919A4 mounted in combat vehicles.
FM 26-5	BFM----	Interior Guard Duty.
FM 27-15	BFM----	Domestic Disturbances.
FM 29-5	BFM----	Military Police.

All correspondence relating to the State Guard, with which the War Department is concerned, was ordered to be directed to the various corps area commanders.

CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATION

On December 10, 1940, the following order was issued by the Secretary of War, placing the administration of State Guards in the National Guard Bureau (AG 324.4 (10-23-40) M-C):

1. Until such time as the Office of the Provost Marshal General is organized, the National Guard Bureau is designated as the administrative agency for the War Department in matters pertaining to the military forces organized by the States as a consequence of the act (Public, No. 874, 76th Cong.), a copy of which is attached.
2. The attached letter (dated November 27, 1940) "Instructions to be followed until Army Regulations pertaining to State Guards are published," has been sent to all commanding generals of corps areas. Its provisions will serve as a basic policy until complete regulations can be prepared and issued by the War Department.
3. Official communications from the National Guard Bureau to State authorities in regard to State Guards will be sent through The Adjutant General of the Army and corps area commanders. Communications from the State authorities should be sent through the same channels.

On January 3, 1941, the Secretary of War directed that the National Guard Bureau prepare regulations for State Guards, by letter AG 324.4 (12-30-40) M-C, as follows:

1. The Secretary of War directs that the National Guard Bureau prepare regulations for State Guards as contemplated by letter AG 324.4 (10-29-40) M-C-M, copy attached.
2. Attention is invited to the following opinion of The Judge Advocate General which is quoted for your information:
* * * it is believed that the regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War under section 61, National Defense Act, as amended, would be more appropriately called "War Department Regulations for State Guards" as those Guards will not be part of the Army.
3. Regulations will provide that the uniform for State Guards will be:
 - a. Distinctive in design and unmistakably different in appearance from that of the United States Army. The wearing of the scarlet sleeve braid prescribed by NGR 77 will be continued.
 - b. Readily identifiable as the State Guard of its State.
 - c. Furnished by the States without competing with the procurement of uniforms for the Federal forces.
4. Tables of Organization and Tables of Equipment will not be included in the regulations.
5. It is desired that the preparation of these regulations be expedited.

On February 19, 1941, the Secretary of War rescinded paragraph 3 of the order of December 10, 1940, and placed all administration of State Guards in the National Guard Bureau, by letter as follows (AG 324.4 (1-27-41) M):

1. Paragraph 3, letter AG 324.4 (10-23-40) M-C, dated December 10, 1940, subject: "State Guards," is rescinded. All administration of State Guards is placed in the National Guard Bureau.
2. In carrying out this administration, certain policies of the War Department must be kept in mind:

a. There is no desire on the part of the War Department to build up more State Guards or a greater strength of State Guards than the States themselves want.

b. State Guards are not the same as the National Guard. The essential differences must be kept in mind so that there will be no confusion of policies; issuance of equipment is an example of such differences.

c. In case of instructions issued necessitating a change of policy or regulations, a memorandum will be sent to The Adjutant General setting forth the recommendations of the Chief, National Guard Bureau, as to the action that should be taken.

On February 24, 1941, War Department regulations for State Guards were completed and forwarded to the Secretary of War for final approval. They were issued on April 21, 1941, as Army Regulations 850-250.

STATE GUARD REGULATIONS

The most important provisions of these regulations, in addition to those previously covered in letters of instruction, were:

The State Guard is an element of the executive department of the State Government. It is employed by the Governor, or by such official as the Governor may designate, upon such missions and duties within the State as may be deemed appropriate, subject to the limitations imposed by law.

Employment by the State of its State Guard, or any part thereof, is limited, in general, only by pertinent provisions of the Federal Constitution (e. g., fourteenth amendment), by the territorial boundaries of the State, and by the supremacy of the Federal Government in its proper fields of action. The authority of the State to maintain its State Guard ceases upon the relief from active Federal service of all elements of its National Guard.

It is imperative, in the interest of national defense, that the employment by the State of State Guard organizations should not interfere with or impede Federal functions or activities. It is likewise essential that the State force, when functioning in its proper sphere, should be unhampered in fulfilling its mission. To the end that the interests of the United States and of the State be preserved, the highest degree of cooperation should be maintained between the Federal and local officials concerned.

One or other of two situations may arise in this regard. In one instance, Federal military forces and State Guard units may be operating in the same locality. Although each force may be acting within its proper authority, and although no question of conflict of responsibility may arise, the coordination of the activities of the respective forces is essential. In the other situation contemplated, conflict of views may exist as to the responsibility, whether Federal or State, for a particular mission. In such a case, if the commanders of the Federal forces and the State authorities are unable to effect an agreement, the matter should be referred to the appropriate corps area commander whose decision on the employment of Federal forces under his command is final. The State authorities should conform to that decision in the light of the paramount Federal concern with the national defense. * * *

State requisitions for arms and equipment should be submitted to the appropriate corps area commander. Each such commander will provide and maintain necessary facilities for the expeditious supply of authorized materials to State Guard units within his corps area. Prior to furnishing arms and equipment upon requisition, he will ascertain whether proper State statutory authority exists for the organization and maintenance of the military force concerned; and whether the State has met the requirements upon which the issue and use of such property are conditioned.

All Federal arms and equipment issued to the State for the use of its State Guard remain the property of the United States. The State must make adequate provision to account for such Federal property. The accounting system employed should conform to that of the United States property and disbursing officer. Pertinent provisions of Army Regulations and National Guard Regulations relating to accounting for and protecting Federal property should be observed.

The Governor of each State maintaining a State Guard should appoint an appropriate official, to be designated the State Guard property officer, authorized

to requisition, receipt for, and accept Federal property for the State. The State Guard property officer will make such returns and reports concerning Federal property received as may be required by the Secretary of War.

The issue of Federal arms and equipment to a State for the use of its State Guard is subject to the acceptance by the War Department of a bond deemed by it adequate in all respects. Depending upon the value of the Federal property issued, the penalty of the bond to be required in each case will be determined by the War Department between a maximum limit of \$10,000 and a minimum limit of \$5,000.

Pertinent provisions of Army Regulations and National Guard Regulations relating to the disposition and replacement of issued Federal property damaged or worn out through fair wear and tear in the military service should be observed.

Upon relief from office a State Guard property officer may request by letter to the Secretary of War that his bond be terminated. In this letter the State property officer will give the date of the orders relieving him from duty and the date his property accountability was transferred to his successor.

When it is necessary that the accountability for Federal property in the possession of the State Guards be transferred to a successor, the corps area commander will arrange the bonding of the successor without prior reference to the National Guard Bureau.

The War Department has no objection to open-market purchases by the State of such articles of arms and equipment as are not available for issue or sale by the War Department; nor does it object to contracts for the fabrication of necessary uniforms or equipment between the State and industrial establishments not engaged in manufacturing supplies for the Federal forces. However, if supplies essential to the proper equipment and maintenance of the State Guard can be secured only in competition with Federal procurement agencies, the State should refer the problem to the War Department (through the corps area commander) for its assistance in placing State contracts and in supervising manufacture, within the limits imposed by the War Department's own procurement problems.

The uniform prescribed and furnished by the State for its State Guard should be unmistakably different from that of any Federal military force and from that heretofore authorized for certain units of the National Guard of the several States.

The Secretary of War has been authorized to prescribe regulations for the discipline in training of the State military forces contemplated herein. Inasmuch as the types and numbers of State Guard organizations, their nature with respect to arm or service, and their employment are to be determined by State authority in the light of local situations and conditions, War Department regulations are necessarily limited to an indication of the general type and course of training to be pursued. Detailed instructions for the training of State Guard organizations are such as may be prescribed and published by State and State Guard authorities responsible for the training of such organizations under the supervision of the corps area commander.

Training objectives should be prescribed by State authority, by the State Guard commander, and by State Guard unit commanders in the descending order of authority.

The training of each State Guard unit and of each member thereof should be directed to the attainment of proficiency in the following subjects:

- (1) Basic disciplinary training of the soldier.
- (2) Physical training, personal hygiene, and first aid.
- (3) Their own interior economy and administration.
- (4) Their own shelter, supply, and movement.
- (5) Their own security.
- (6) Signal communication.
- (7) Protection against chemical agents.
- (8) The use of nontoxic gas and smoke.
- (9) The proper care and use of all weapons with which the unit is equipped.
- (10) Dismounted drill, to include the company.
- (11) Extended order drill.
- (12) Methods and formations for suppressing domestic disturbances.

The National Guard Bureau has been designated by the War Department as its administrative agency in matters pertaining to the State Guard. The Bureau will communicate direct with corps area commanders in such matters.

Corps area commanders will submit official communications relating to State Guard matters within their respective corps areas direct to the National Guard Bureau, except that when response to communications received from State authority may be made without reference to higher Federal authority, corps area commanders will reply direct to the State authority concerned.

State correspondence with Federal authorities in relation to State Guard matters should be transmitted by the State authority direct to the corps area commander.

Upon the organization of a State Guard, the appropriate State authority should submit to the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, through the corps area commander, an initial consolidated strength return showing the numbers and types of units and the strength of each unit in officers and enlisted men. Returns thereafter should be submitted monthly.

EQUIPMENT

On June 26, 1941, lists of equipment available for use by State Guards were revised and announced to include:

Without reimbursement.

a. Ordnance equipment:

Bayonet, M1917.

Cartridges, dummy (1,000 rounds only per State).

Cleaning and preserving materials, *as required* (for use with U. S. Rifle, caliber .30 M1917).

Gun sling, M1907.

Rifle, caliber .30 Enfield, M1917, with accessories.

Scabbard, bayonet, M1917.

Spare parts for U. S. Rifle, caliber .30, M1917, *as required* to maintain these rifles in a serviceable condition.

b. Quartermaster equipment:

Insignia, sleeve, chevron, *cotton*, old pattern (private, first class, to master sergeant).

Insignia, sleeve, chevron, *wool*, old pattern (private, first class, to master sergeant).

Saddle, McClellan, cavalry.

By purchase.

a. Ordnance equipment:

Cartridge, ball, caliber .30 (5 rounds only per rifle).

Cartridge, gallery practice, caliber .30 M1919 (10 rounds only per rifle).

b. Chemical warfare equipment:

Masks, gas, training, M1A1.

c. Medical equipment:

Packet, first aid, model Carlisle.

d. Quartermaster equipment:

Belts, cartridge, caliber .30, dismounted, M1910.

Belts, cartridge, caliber .30, dismounted, M1917.

Blankets, saddle, O. D. (73- x 85-inch).

Bridle, cavalry, M1909.

Cans, meat, M1910.

Cans, meat, M1918.

Canteens, M1910.

Carrier pack, M1910.

Covers, canteen, dismounted, M1910.

Cup, M1910.

Company Council Book (QMC Form No. 15).

Fork, M1926.

Hats, campaign.

Haversack, M1910.

Haversack, M1928.

Knife, M1926.

Pocket, revolver clip, M1917.

Pouch, first aid packet, M1924.

Spoon, M1926.

For purchase of arms and equipment by States from sources other than the War Department, such as:

Ammunition	Ambulances	Caps
Grenades, gas	Motorcycles	Leggings
Guns, gas	Station wagons	Neckties
Guns, riot	Trucks	Overcoats
Revolvers		Oversuits
Sticks, riot	Litters	Raincoats
Submachine guns	Medical belts	Shirts
	Medical sets (train- ing)	Slacks
Helmets		Shoes
Pistol belts		Uniforms

It is expected that the above list will be subject to change from time to time.

ORGANIZATION

Details of the action of the various States toward organizing their State Guards are given in Appendix E.

STATUS OF STATE GUARDS AS OF JUNE 30, 1941

By the end of the fiscal year, the following 37 States had organized State Guards. Their property officers had been bonded; and equipment, namely, rifles, gun slings, bayonets, and scabbards, had been issued. (See table VIII.)

TABLE VIII.—*Status of State guards as of June 30, 1941*

State and designation	Strength authorized by State	Mustered	Equipment and ordnance received
Alabama State Guard	3,036	1,101	1,748
California State Guard	10,000	5,325	9,578
Colorado Defense Force	251	131	250
Connecticut State Guard	3,500	2,959	3,475
Delaware State Guard	329	282	320
Florida Defense Force	2,210	1,775	1,800
Georgia State Defense Corps	6,000	5,927	2,250
Idaho State Guard	800	(1)	700
Illinois Reserve Militia	5,998	5,096	5,817
Indiana State Guard	2,516	1,693	2,179
Kansas State Guard	1,440	1,203	1,400
Kentucky Active Militia	2,500	1,787	1,582
Maine State Guard	483	439	1,537
Maryland State Guard	2,000	2,000	1,863
Massachusetts State Guard	6,552	6,151	5,998
Michigan State Troops	3,618	1,793	2,964
Minnesota Defense Force	4,291	4,079	2,651
Mississippi State Guard	1,000	254	1,361
Missouri Reserve Military Force	3,052	2,848	2,630
New Hampshire State Guard	957	173	968
New Jersey State Guard	2,110	1,167	3,286
New Mexico State Guard	869	584	574
New York Guard	13,916	12,327	11,522
North Carolina State Guard	2,145	1,957	2,000
Ohio State Guard	4,800	908	2,000
Oklahoma State Defense Force	520	411	2,897
Pennsylvania Reserve Defense Corps	2,144	1,288	2,000
Rhode Island State Guard	1,072	1,043	1,000
South Carolina Defense Force	6,553	3,251	2,640
South Dakota State Guard	300	(1)	807
Tennessee State Guard	4,000	1,639	1,633
Texas Defense Guard	16,000	13,787	5,215
Vermont State Guard	661	637	667
Virginia Protective Force	3,100	2,734	2,291
Washington State Guard	2,060	(1)	2,008
Wisconsin State Guard	2,389	1,787	2,400
Wyoming State Guard	500	400	411
Total	123,527	88,936	94,422

¹ Muster report not received.

Arkansas, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah, and West Virginia had plans for organization of State Guards.

Arizona had plans for organization of a State Guard, and is awaiting enactment of State legislation.

Montana had no plan for organization of a State Guard.

Louisiana and Nevada planned to augment their police forces.

THE GENERAL FUNCTION OF STATE GUARDS

In earlier passages of this report there are discussed the events connected with the organization of State Guards during the present period, authorized by the act of October 21, 1940, and mustering strength, of 88,936 officers and men in 37 States on June 30, 1941, to take over the State functions of National Guard ordered out of local control and into the Federal service. There are underlying factors with regard to these State Guards, however, which require broader consideration than can properly be given in a narrative of merely contemporaneous events.

Since earliest days, communities in this country have recognized the need for local defense, as distinct from the combined defense of the colonies or States. This need is seen in the colonial practice of requiring each citizen to carry a musket or a rifle when he went to church on Sunday, and in the sudden action in western frontier days of all men assembling against hostile Indians. It is seen in more recent years in the calling of National Guardsmen to keep order in industrial disputes and—in the classic case mentioned by James Bryce—to preserve the peace during an Irish parade on Fifth Avenue. It is seen in the use of National Guard units to guard factories and utilities in the opening months of the World War in 1917. It is seen in the impetus which industrial events gave in the winter of 1940–41 to the organization of the State Guards which are controlled under the States today. This problem of local defense is always something separate from and in addition to the general needs of the Nation for fighting field forces.

Modern aerial methods of invasion impose new problems of local security. Were an enemy to assail our frontier, all field forces would be concentrated against his front or as mobile reserves against penetrations. In local areas there would be danger, disturbances, and confusion beyond the powers of normal police forces to control. It has been too much the habit to consider State Guard units as designed solely to handle industrial disputes or treasonable sabotage. However much their functions may have been so limited in the past, modern methods of warfare require an extension of their functions. Roads will be clogged with refugees; towns and cities will be crowded with troops prepared to move; aerial bombs will menace installations and structures with demolition and conflagration; citizens will have to be controlled and cared for, perhaps even utilized; parachute-borne spies and saboteurs dropping out of the skies will have to be dealt with upon the instant that they touch the earth. All of this effort will need to be coordinated with the work of the mobile troops in the theater of operations, which in modern war will extend hundreds of miles inland.

This is a new effort for which the State Guards will be appropriate. It is a local effort. Although it must be adjusted so as to facilitate and not interfere with the activities of the mobile field forces, it still remains essentially localized in function.

Such continuing localized functions, although perhaps new in kind, are not new in basic principle. They were recognized even in colonial America. Their place in the general principle of armed power was indicated at the end of the colonial period in the Declaration of Rights of the Continental Congress in 1774 which provided that in time of war the colonies should make "strenuous efforts in granting supplies and raising forces" for general operations, and also should maintain "their militias" for local "defense, protection, and security." We saw this division of effort in the Revolution when colonies furnished troops for the "line" of the Continental Army and also maintained militia organizations for home defense, such for instance as joined Lafayette in Virginia, such as turned out to assist Schuyler against Burgoyne at Saratoga, such as were mobilized by New York to protect Tryon County and to take over forts along the Hudson when Washington's army was required to move elsewhere. We saw it again during the War of 1812 when Governor Chittenden, of Vermont, was so concerned over the safety of his own State that he tried to recall his Vermont forces from the army at Plattsburg. We saw it again in the Civil War when New York Militia was needed to suppress draft riots. We saw it yet again when the draft of the National Guard into Federal service on August 5, 1917, caused the States to raise home guards to the number of approximately 79,000. Thus the recent development of the State Guard units since the passage of the act of October 21, 1940, is in exact line with historic tradition.

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

ADMINISTRATIVE

There were 23 commissioned officers in the National Guard Bureau on June 30, 1941, of whom 5 were National Guard officers. One of these National Guard officers has been on detached service with GHQ during the entire year. During the year, 23 officers either finished their tours of duty or were reassigned to other duties due to the present emergency and the building up of the national defense and 13 joined.

The civilian force on the same date totaled 119; 113 clerical and 6 custodial, 16 of whom were temporary employees. During the year a total of 45 temporary clerks were employed to expedite the heavy volume of work inducting the National Guard into Federal service.

The Bureau handled during the year 310,560 in-bound pieces of mail and 264,818 out-bound pieces of mail, and in addition, distributed 3,212,600 blank forms and 2,146,080 publications.

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU PERSONNEL

On June 30, 1941, the following officers were on duty in the National Guard Bureau:

Maj. Gen. John F. Williams, Chief, National Guard Bureau.

Lt. Col. Arthur V. Winton, Coast Artillery Corps, executive officer.

Col. Walter P. Davenport, Medical Corps, medical adviser.

Lt. Col. Edgar A. Jarman, Judge Advocate General's Department, legal adviser.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

Lt. Col. Charles E. Dissinger, Cavalry, Chief of Division.

ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING DIVISION

Col. Archibald D. Cowley, Infantry, Chief of Division.

Lt. Col. Thomas F. Bresnahan, Infantry.

Lt. Col. Leonard H. Frasier, Field Artillery.

Lt. Col. Tobin C. Rote, Infantry.

BUDGET AND FISCAL DIVISION

Lt. Col. Walter D. Dabney, Finance Department, Chief of Division.

Lt. Col. Oliver W. DeGruchy, Finance Department.

PERSONNEL DIVISION

Lt. Col. Walter F. Adams, Infantry, Chief of Division.

Lt. Col. John A. O'Keefe, Adjutant General's Department, N. G. U. S.

Lt. Col. Norman D. Finley, Infantry.

SUPPLY DIVISION

Lt. Col. Clyde C. Alexander, Field Artillery, Chief of Division.
 Lt. Col. Paul W. Rutledge, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Lt. Col. Harry W. Bolan, Infantry.
 Lt. Col. Albert E. Billing, Field Artillery.
 Maj. James R. Manees, Infantry.

AVIATION DIVISION

Lt. Col. Philip R. Love, Air Corps, N. G. U. S.

REGULATIONS DIVISION

Col. Kenneth Buchanan, Cavalry, N. G. U. S. (on detached service with GHQ).

Lt. Col. Elbridge Colby, Infantry.

Lt. Col. Elbert T. Kimball, Infantry, N. G. U. S.

The following officers finished their tours in the National Guard Bureau during the year:

Col. Benjamin M. Bailey, Field Artillery.

Col. Sidney G. Brown, Infantry.

Col. Benjamin F. Giles, Air Corps.

Col. Edward C. Hanford, Field Artillery.

Col. Joseph H. Lewis, Field Artillery, N. G. U. S.

Col. Marshall G. Randol, Field Artillery.

Col. Howard McC. Snyder, Medical Corps.

Lt. Col. Burton C. Andrus, Cavalry.

Lt. Col. Frederic W. Boye, Cavalry.

Lt. Col. Lloyd D. Brown, Infantry.

Lt. Col. Walter C. Ellis, Signal Corps.

Lt. Col. Don C. Faith, Infantry.

Lt. Col. James P. Hogan, Coast Artillery Corps.

Lt. Col. Walter P. O'Brien, Infantry.

Lt. Col. William H. Quarterman, Field Artillery.

Lt. Col. Nathaniel L. Simmonds, Quartermaster Corps.

Lt. Col. Charles A. Wickliffe, Judge Advocate General's Department.

Lt. Col. Mason J. Young, Corps of Engineers.

Maj. George G. Berry, Adjutant General's Department, N. G. U. S.

Maj. Marshall E. Darby, Ordnance Department.

Maj. Joseph I. Greene, Infantry.

Maj. Wilbur H. Vinson, Infantry.

Maj. Otto P. Weyland, Air Corps.

ACTS OF HEROISM

I am very pleased to be able to make note of the fact that six members of the National Guard during the fiscal year covered by this report exhibited such courage in moments of emergency as to warrant their being awarded the Soldier's Medal:

Pvt. Anthony T. Lauro, Service Battery 244th Coast Artillery, New York National Guard, on March 17, 1941, for heroism displayed in

National Guard in the Army of the United States. Service of the National Guard on the Mexican border in 1916 and during the World War brought out certain deficiencies in the law. Correction of these was sought by the revisions of 1920 (41 Stat. 759) and 1933 (48 Stat. 153), whereby the Guard was more definitely assigned its place in the Army of the United States and its reversion after a period of Federal service to its status as a State organization was specifically stated.

Public Resolution No. 96, above cited, has made possible a peacetime experimentation and study of the efficiency of the personnel of the National Guard and the sufficiency of the laws governing it. It is, perhaps, too early to draw definite conclusions from the events of the past 9 months. No outstanding defects in the basic principles have developed. On the contrary the soundness of having a comparatively large number of officers and men organized in definite units undergoing part-time military training is being demonstrated.

STATE OFFICERS AND FEDERAL OFFICE

One of the most interesting and critical legal questions which arose in connection with the induction of the National Guard into Federal service concerned many individuals who held State office of a civil nature. If the matter had not been handled by all concerned with a patriotic discrimination, a serious blow would have been dealt to the entire doctrine of national defense, which depends in so great a degree upon the volunteer part-time preparatory service of patriotic citizens.

A National Guardsman is of course one who adds to his usual trade or vocation the avocation of a soldier. Always many in the ranks of the National Guard have been citizens who were employed by or held office under State government. Many States have constitutional prohibitions against their State officers holding office under the Federal Government. In some prohibition is absolute. In some it excepts postmasters. In most it was designed to keep State political control out of the hands of migratory officers of the Federal Government, Army personnel, Indian agents, land agents, etc. So long as the National Guard of a State was considered to be a State and not a Federal force, there was no clash here. Indeed, even though pay for armory training and field training came originally from Federal funds, these were not considered to be under actual Federal pay. It was held that the funds were turned over to the States and by them paid to guardsmen as State funds. This interpretation held even after the act of 1920 defined the National Guard as a component part of the Army of the United States. It was sustained even against a State industrial commission from whom a National Guardsman injured enroute to a training camp was enabled to collect disability compensation on account of his State status and not barred therefrom on account of his presumed dual Federal status. This interpretation, of course, rested primarily on the grounds that a National Guard officer held his appointment actually from his State, that he was merely recognized and not commissioned by the Federal Government. Then the amendments of 1933, however, gave him another, even though a dual status in a "reserve component" as an officer of the National Guard of the United States. In an attempt

to clarify this point there was inserted into the National Defense Act by an amendment approved June 15, 1933, the following saving clause:

Officers of the National Guard of the United States, while not on active duty, shall not, by reason solely of their appointments, oaths, commissions, or status as such, or any duties or functions performed or pay or allowances received as such, be held or deemed to be officers or employees of the United States, or persons holding any office of trust or profit or discharging any official function under or in connection with any department of the Government of the United States.

This piece of legislation was of course a protection only so long as the National Guard remained in State service. By an ancient principle of law what was not included was excluded. This legislation therefore does not protect National Guard officers in Federal service. Unimportant as this lack of protection might be in normal times, it became vital when the active National Guard was inducted as a reserve component into the active military service of the United States. Officers were being taken away by Executive Order of the President from their personal occupations. By becoming officers of the United States, they appeared to come directly under the prohibitions of State constitutions and laws against holding State and Federal offices concurrently.

Strictly speaking, this can be said not to be a Federal matter at all. So long as the individual obeys his order to active duty and performs that duty the Federal Government should be satisfied. Indeed, when in 1898 a question was raised as to whether a colonel of South Dakota cavalry might continue to hold appointment as attorney general of that State, the Department of Justice told the Secretary of War:

Whether he is to be permitted to * * * retain a civil office * * * is a matter for determination by those to whom he is accountable for the proper discharge of the duties of such office. It does not concern your department nor this department.

It is quite apparent that all questions which might arise under this heading will be decided by State authorities. It is after all a matter of State law. The interpretation of that law is in the hands of State judicial and administrative agencies.

I cannot, however, accept this attitude, correct and legal as it may be, and say we are not interested in the civil status of our officers. We depend too much upon the unselfish volunteer effort of enthusiastic citizens to be able to sit back and see them suffer in their civil status because they have been and still are willing to enroll and to perform patriotic service. The provision of 1933 was an attempt to protect them in normal times but did nothing to protect them in times of emergency.

The joint resolution of August 27, 1940, made an attempt to extend such protection. In addition to providing legal machinery by which selectees and guardsmen might have Federal aid in recovering former employment following their separation from active service, it declared it to be "the sense of Congress" that those who held State employment or office should be restored thereto.

This seems to me to be insufficient.

It is true that the tendency to date has been of a favorable and fully patriotic flavor. A court in Kentucky interpreted its con-

stitutional law so that a National Guard officer could continue to hold his State appointment. A court in Texas permitted a guardsman on active Federal duty to continue even to draw his pay. Many States enacted statutes to extend to longer periods the customary 14-day leaves of absence granted personnel while out on summer training. To a layman like myself, there seems to have been more of policy than of law in these determinations. These men inducted into the Federal service undoubtedly acquired a Federal status. But they were called without their consent. Many of them left elective or appointive offices which would be more difficult to regain than positions in the business world. The very success of our military policy depends upon maintaining a trained group of "civilian officers" and upon removing any handicaps that might arise as a result of their service. As a recent writer in the Pennsylvania Law Review has said:

Recently the courts have had some such feeling in making their findings. Otherwise the unescapable logic of statutory construction would dictate contrary results.

The results, as I have said, have been satisfactory. But I am not satisfied with the situation. The Federal Government should not be content to await favorable interpretations by State courts or merely friendly action by State legislatures and State officials. The defense and preparation for defense of the Nation as a whole demands paramount consideration and positive priority. It should not be compelled to await the cooperative action of subordinate jurisdictions.

The paramount power of the Federal Government should be exercised to protect the Federal interests and maintain the "citizen soldier" doctrine of national defense.

PERSONNEL

Personnel problems occupied a very large proportion of the attention of the National Guard Bureau during the fiscal year 1941. The reorganizations and conversions made during the summer and autumn of 1940 resulted in a great many shifts and reappointments of officers. Losses prior to induction and the examination and appointment of qualified personnel for war vacancies to hold commissions in the National Guard of the United States meant many additions and substitutions on our records. All this activity has been summarized in those sections of this report which deal with the reorganization and the induction. Each of the appointments, promotions, and transfers necessitated examination and formal procedure for Federal recognition, and threw a tremendous administrative burden on this Bureau. The magnitude of this task is indicated by the number of promotions made during the fiscal year just closed:

Second lieutenant to first lieutenant-----	1, 663
First lieutenant to captain-----	1, 391
Captain to major-----	718
Major to lieutenant colonel-----	614
Lieutenant colonel to colonel-----	50
Colonel to brigadier general-----	19
Brigadier general to major general-----	3
Total-----	4, 458

Although this total was not the entire burden of administrative work with regard to recognitions, for there were many transfers and original appointments as second lieutenants, it still forms a large proportion of the total task of the Personnel Division of this Bureau. The number of cases of appointment, reappointment, transfer, separations, and promotions handled month by month was as follows:

July (1940).....	1, 089	January (1941).....	3, 521
August.....	1, 281	February.....	3, 142
September.....	1, 500	March.....	3, 090
October.....	1, 870	April.....	1, 404
November.....	1, 552	May.....	573
December.....	1, 314	June.....	415

In view of successive adoptions of various tables of organization and special authority given from time to time to fill new strengths and to make good losses, it is difficult to draw any exact comparison between actual strength and authorized strength. When a National Guard unit was inducted into the military service of the United States, it was removed from the jurisdiction of this Bureau and its ranks were filled with Selective Service men beyond any ordinary limits usually established for the peacetime National Guard. It is therefore impossible to say with any propriety what were the number of National Guardsmen in service on June 30, 1941, so as to compare this figure with that of the corresponding date of the previous year. The appendix, which annually showed the strength of the National Guard at the end of each fiscal year in successive reports from this Bureau, has therefore been replaced by two tables. The second of these, appearing at the end of this report as Appendix H, gives the induction strength of the National Guard units and shows that the National Guard contributed to the military service of the United States, 20,298 officers, 221 warrant officers, 278,526 enlisted men, or an aggregate of 299,045. Appendix G indicates that there were in the National Guard not yet inducted on June 30, 1941, 107 officers, and 925 enlisted men, or an aggregate of 1,032, comprising 1 infantry battalion in Alaska, 6 observation squadrons newly formed, and certain State staff officers.

Table IX shows the National Guard by States, in numbers in proportion to population based upon final census figures of 1940, combining for this purpose for each State the total National Guardsmen not in Federal service on June 30, 1941, and the total inducted from the National Guard.

Demands of defense industry, particularly for persons with aviation training and experience, have made it very difficult to maintain the strengths of the observation squadrons not yet inducted into the Federal service. Table X, Allotted and Actual Strength of National Guard Units, June 30, 1941, shows the seriousness of this situation and a far higher percentage by which those few units fall short of allotted strength than has ever appeared in recent years in the Guard.

PROMOTIONS AND SEPARATIONS

The National Guard began the fiscal year with 14,561 commissioned officers. During the year, there was an abnormal increase in the number of officers separated from the active National Guard due chiefly to adjustments made prior to the induction of the Na-

TABLE X.—Allotted and actual strength of the National Guard units (not yet inducted), June 30, 1941—Continued

	Allotted strength, June 30, 1941				Actual strength, June 30, 1941				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	
SECOND CORPS AREA									
Delaware									
New Jersey									
New York									
THIRD CORPS AREA									
Dist. of Columbia	31		116	147	15		105	120	—27
Maryland									
Pennsylvania									
Virginia									
FOURTH CORPS AREA									
Alabama									
Florida									
Georgia	31		116	147	3		106	109	—38
Louisiana	31		116	147	13		113	126	—21
Mississippi									
North Carolina									
South Carolina									
Tennessee									
FIFTH CORPS AREA									
Indiana									
Kentucky									
Ohio									
West Virginia									
SIXTH CORPS AREA									
Illinois									
Michigan									
Wisconsin									
SEVENTH CORPS AREA									
Arkansas									
Iowa	31		116	147	12		116	128	—19
Kansas	31		116	147					—147
Minnesota									
Missouri									
Nebraska									
North Dakota									
South Dakota									
Wyoming									
EIGHTH CORPS AREA									
Arizona									
Colorado									
New Mexico									
Oklahoma	31		116	147	13		114	127	—20
Texas									
NINTH CORPS AREA									
California									
Idaho									
Montana									
Nevada									
Oregon	31		116	147	2		109	111	—36
Utah									
Washington									
Alaska	19		288	307	16		262	278	—29
HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT									
Territory of Hawaii									
PUERTO RICAN DEPARTMENT									
Puerto Rico									
Totals	236		1,100	1,336	74		925	999	—337

tional Guard into the active military service. During the fiscal year 1940 there were 1,426 separations and, as table XI indicates, during the fiscal year 1941 there were 3,471 officers separated.

TABLE XI.—*Separations of commissioned and warrant officers from the active National Guard during the fiscal year 1941*

Arms and services	Major gen- erals	Brig- adier gen- erals	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colo- nels	Ma- jors	Cap- tains	First lieu- tenants	Second lieu- tenants	Total
Line.....	3	25							28
Adjutant General's Department.....		6	1	9	5	4	6	1	32
Air Corps.....				2	2	29	82	56	171
Cavalry.....			4	6	12	32	43	28	125
Chaplains.....				11	31	25	17		84
Chemical Warfare Service.....				6		2			8
Coast Artillery.....			4	8	15	64	75	65	231
Engineers.....			3	4	9	30	38	26	110
Field Artillery.....			16	17	36	171	197	227	664
Finance Department.....				3					3
Infantry.....			30	62	61	262	290	331	1,036
Judge Advocate General's De- partment.....				11	10	9			30
Medical Department:									
Medical Corps.....			6	12	126	262	181		587
Dental Corps.....				1	1	82	27		111
Veterinary Corps.....				1	4	28	7		40
Medical Administrative Corps.....						14	11	4	29
Ordnance Department.....				8	5	6	2	3	24
Quartermaster Corps.....			6	16	16	29	20	24	111
Signal Corps.....				6		7	21	13	47
Total.....	3	31	70	183	333	1,056	1,017	778	3,471
Warrant officers.....									87
Grand total.....									3,558

Table XII shows the number of promotions among the commissioned officers of the National Guard during the fiscal year by grade and by arm and service. There were four demotions during this period. Subsequent to their induction into the active military service of the United States there have been 4,082 officers in the National Guard promoted in the Army of the United States. Also there have been 1,468 enlisted men promoted; of these, 1,038 were promoted from an enlisted status to that of an officer; and there were 427 enlisted men who had been inducted as second lieutenants, National Guard of the United States, promoted to first lieutenants, and 3 to captains. Most of these promotions were due to the units going from National Guard to Regular Army peace and Regular Army war tables of organization.

DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICER STRENGTH

When the National Guard officers were inducted into the Federal service and relieved from the service of their States, their positions in the National Guard of the States were held in suspension. The National Guard therefore has for commissioned personnel complete data as to assignments as of dates of induction. A few changes have been made in this data in cases where officers were completely separated from the Federal service and were dropped also from their National Guard status. Otherwise these records indicate a "frozen" status as of dates of induction, which may be assumed to become

effective again upon relief of the units from Federal service and their restoration to State service. It is true, of course, that there will very likely be a great number of readjustments and changes when such an event takes place. However, for the present, the data in this Bureau as of June 30, 1941, gives a complete picture of certain facts which can be compared with similar data of previous years.

TABLE XII.—*Promotions of commissioned officers in the active National Guard during the fiscal year 1941 (the figures show the grades from which officers were promoted)*

Arms and services	Brigadier generals	Colonels	Lieutenant colonels	Majors	Captains	First lieutenants	Second lieutenants	Total
Line.....	3							3
Adjutant General's Department.....			1	6	8	2	3	20
Air Corps.....				3	4	26	63	96
Cavalry.....			2	7	25	67	104	205
Chaplains.....				3	9	18		30
Chemical Warfare Service.....				2				2
Coast Artillery.....			1	50	62	106	292	511
Engineers.....			2	2	18	33	39	94
Field Artillery.....		6	20	168	223	422	514	1,353
Finance Department.....				5	3	2	2	12
Infantry.....		13	19	298	169	397	496	1,392
Judge Advocate General's Department.....				5	6			11
Medical Department:								
Medical Corps.....			4	41	138	201		384
Dental Corps.....				3	24	26		53
Veterinary Corps.....				2	4			6
Medical Administrative Corps.....					2	13	8	23
Ordnance Department.....				2	1	2	2	7
Quartermaster Corps.....			1	14	20	72	123	230
Signal Corps.....				3	2	4	17	26
Total.....	3	19	50	614	718	1,391	1,663	4,458

The distribution of commissioned officer strength of the National Guard by arm and service appears in table XIII, and it is to be noted that as of June 30, 1941, there were in the National Guard the following vacancies: 2,634 officers, 31 warrant officers. It should not be difficult to fill these with well-trained personnel with effective Federal service upon the relief of units from that service.

Table XIV shows National Guard personnel who held commissions in the National Guard of the United States, on June 30, 1941, by grade and arm and service.

Table XV shows the commissioned strength of the inactive National Guard as of June 30, 1941.

PROSPECTIVE PERSONNEL CHANGES

During the latter part of the fiscal year, basic changes in methods of keeping personnel records have been effected in this Bureau, as a result of the experience of handling the many cases which have had to be acted upon. Serious study has been given to certain flaws in the regulations not previously apparent, and to the revision of regulations which not only will improve the efficiency of the National Guard, as a whole, by setting more definite and higher standards, but will correct procedure and make the records more instantly usable.

TABLE XIII.—*Commissioned strength of the active National Guard on June 30, 1941*

[illegible]

TABLE XIV.—*National Guard personnel holding commissions in the National Guard of the United States on June 30, 1941*

Arms and services	Major gen- erals	Briga- dier gen- erals	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colo- nels	Ma- jors	Cap- tains	First lieu- ten- ants	Second lieu- ten- ants	Total
OFFICERS									
Line.....	18	55							73
Adjutant General's Department.....		23	4	36	32	22	7	2	126
Air Corps.....				13	25	94	171	144	447
Cavalry.....			13	17	47	127	172	153	529
Chaplains.....				21	56	113	104		294
Chemical Warfare Service.....				12	3	1			16
Coast Artillery.....			31	93	101	465	768	477	1,935
Engineers.....			17	15	38	145	148	121	484
Field Artillery.....			75	236	225	1,130	1,089	1,144	3,899
Finance Department.....				23	14	17	3		57
Infantry.....			77	358	231	1,490	1,387	2,034	5,577
Judge Advocate General's De- partment.....			1	21	19	31			72
Medical Department:									
Medical Corps.....			19	48	257	480	269		1,073
Dental Corps.....				3	31	146	80		260
Veterinary Corps.....				2	12	14	5		33
Medical Administrative Corps.....						108	56	23	187
Ordnance Department.....				17	15	22	1	14	69
Quartermaster Corps.....			19	51	97	243	181	122	713
Sanitary Corps.....					1				1
Signal Corps.....			1	18	2	21	60	40	142
Total.....	18	78	257	984	1,206	4,669	4,501	4,274	15,987
WARRANT OFFICERS									
Cavalry.....								1	1

TABLE XIV.—*National Guard personnel holding commissions in the National Guard of the United States on June 30, 1941—Continued*

Arms and services	Major gen- erals	Briga- dier gen- erals	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colo- nels	Ma- jors	Cap- tains	First lieu- ten- ants	Second lieu- ten- ants	Total
ENLISTED MEN									
Adjutant General's Department						1	3	15	19
Air Corps							1	1	2
Cavalry						3	16	225	244
Coast Artillery						1	20	260	281
Engineers							2	54	56
Field Artillery						1	15	473	489
Finance Department						2	4	27	33
Infantry						2	72	1,591	1,665
Judge Advocate General's De- partment						2			2
Medical Department:									
Medical Corps							7		7
Dental Corps							20		20
Medical Administrative Corps							7	81	88
Ordnance Department							3	25	28
Quartermaster Corps							10	121	131
Signal Corps							2	14	16
Total						12	182	2,887	3,081
Grand Total	18	78	257	984	1,206	4,681	4,683	7,162	19,069

TABLE XV.—*Commissioned strength of the inactive National Guard as of June 30 1941*

Arms and services	Lieuten- ant colonels	Majors	Captains	First lieuten- ants	Second lieuten- ants	Total
Adjutant General's Department	1	1	3	1	1	7
Air Corps				2	1	3
Cavalry	1	5	11	12	8	37
Chaplains			1	1		2
Coast Artillery		1	6	12	15	34
Engineers	2	1	8	6	5	22
Field Artillery	1	15	28	49	45	138
Finance Department					1	1
Infantry	5	31	55	82	59	232
Judge Advocate General's Department	1	5	2			8
Medical Department:						
Medical Corps	3	3	6	2		14
Dental Corps		1		5		6
Veterinary Corps			2	1		3
Medical Administrative Corps			1			1
Ordnance Department			2		1	3
Quartermaster Corps		2	4	1	6	13
Signal Corps	1		1	4	3	9
Total	15	65	130	178	145	533

AIR CORPS PERSONNEL

Nation-wide expansion of the civilian-pilot training program and of the aviation manufacturing program made serious inroads into the personnel of the 21 squadrons prior to induction of the units. Because of the technical nature of their qualifications many officers and men of the squadrons were found to be in essential industry and were lost to their units prior to induction. Practically all employees of airlines who were members of National Guard squadrons were either lost to the units prior to induction or were permitted to separate themselves from the service after induction. The same factors which

created these serious losses tended to dry up the reservoir available for replacement. However, all squadrons upon entrance into the Federal service were sufficiently manned by experienced personnel to be able to function satisfactorily in the field and enjoyed an experience level which was a great deal higher than the average throughout the air service. The problem of securing qualified flight and technical personnel for populating the eight new squadrons has been extremely serious and progress has been slow but satisfactory. Here again acquisition of professionally and technically qualified personnel has been difficult of achievement because of the absorption of these men by essential industry.

NATIONAL GUARD REGISTER

The remarks made in my report of last year concerning the desirability of a new edition of a National Guard Register on account of the large number of changes in units and personnel are still pertinent. Indeed, as the tables regarding promotions and separations indicate, the necessity is even greater at the present time for a new edition than it was a year ago. Such a new edition would be a permanent record of the National Guard units and personnel who entered the Federal service under the induction law and would show status of individuals and units as of the date of induction, which I have elsewhere stated is one of the three major dates in the entire history of the National Guard.

TRAINING

The National Guard, having passed through the most intensive and effective peace-time training period since its incorporation into our national defense system, entered the fiscal year 1941 with the prospect of even greater and more intensive training. The European situation resulted in providing an increased allotment of funds for National Guard participation in full scale Army maneuvers involving all four field armies during the month of August 1940. The conduct of these maneuvers represented the largest concentration of troops for peace-time field training ever undertaken in the history of the United States. A total of 209,129 officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the National Guard attended these Army maneuvers, together with personnel of the Regular Army and Officers' Reserve Corps. In order to provide for their participation, including the additional travel time required to and from the four maneuver areas, the normal field training period was extended from 15 to 21 days.

Invaluable training was afforded the attending personnel of the National Guard, not only in practical field tests and exercises, but also in the major logistical problem presented in transporting the troops and supplies to and from distant maneuver areas.

All National Guard units took part in the four Army field maneuvers except Coast Artillery Harbor Defense regiments, the National Guard of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and a few other separate units specifically excused by the War Department. The excused units conducted normal field training for the 21-day period either within National Guard training camps in their own States or in nearby concurrent (Regular Army) camps. A total of 31,035 officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men received this separate field training.

Provision was made for a varied number of armory drills, not to exceed 60, depending upon the induction date of the applicable unit and no armory inspections were directed to be made prior to induction except those which might be desired to be held by Corps Area and Department Commanders. Only 2 observation squadrons were inspected under this authority.

Voluntary field training on the part of National Guard units for week-end periods was also encouraged during the fiscal year covered by this report. As an inducement for this type of training, appropriated funds, in the sum of \$900,000, were received by the National Guard Bureau and, in turn, prorated among the various States for use in providing subsistence for the personnel of those units undergoing this training. Except for the cost of subsistence, this voluntary training was without expense to the Federal Government. Comparatively few units, however, took advantage of this type of training mainly because a large proportion of them had just returned from maneuvers and because by this time induction into the Federal service was known to be a practical certainty. Some units also completed their target practice between maneuvers and induction, for which these funds could not be used since they were not provided for that purpose. Approximately \$16,000 only, of the above allotment, was actually used.

Table XVI, given below, indicates the Army concentration areas and the camps used by the National Guard units not participating in Army maneuvers. Also included are the type of camp (whether concurrent or exclusively National Guard), the ownership of each, and the combined attendance by States, of officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men, as reported by the States.

TABLE XVI.—Training camps used by the National Guard for field training

Camp	Type	Ownership	Home State of troops	Attendance calendar year 1940		
				Army maneuvers	Other than maneuvers	Aggregate
FIRST CORPS AREA						
Massachusetts Military Reservation, Mass.....	Ex. N. G.	O. S.....	Massachusetts.....		421	421
Fort Williams, Maine.....	C.....	O. U. S.....	Maine.....		999	999
Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y.....	C.....	O. U. S.....	Connecticut.....		929	929
			Rhode Island.....		1,012	1,012
			Massachusetts.....		1,288	1,288
Watertown - Madison Barracks - Pine Camp-Plattsburg Concentration Area, N. Y. (First Army maneuvers).	(1)	(1)	Connecticut.....	4,159		4,159
			Maine.....	2,260		2,260
			Massachusetts.....	9,968		9,968
			New Hampshire.....	1,963		1,963
			Rhode Island.....	1,805		1,805
			Vermont.....	1,372		1,372
			Ohio.....	3		3
			Kentucky.....	2		2
SECOND CORPS AREA						
Fort Hancock, N. J.....	C.....	O. U. S.....	Delaware.....		271	271
			New York.....		1,221	1,221
Pine Camp-Canton, N. Y., and vicinity.	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.....	New Jersey.....		1,444	1,444
			Massachusetts.....		599	599
			New York.....		1,343	1,343

¹ Not a regularly established camp.

See explanation of abbreviations at end of table.

TABLE XVI.—Training camps used by the National Guard for field training—Con.

Camp	Type	Ownership	Home State of troops	Attendance calendar year 1940			
				Army maneuvers	Other than maneuvers	Aggregate	
SECOND CORPS AREA—continued							
Camp Smith-Camp Upton, N. Y.	Ex. N. G. (1)	O. S. (1)	New York		4,918	4,918	
Watertown - Madison Barracks - Pine, Camp-Plattsburg Concentration Area, N. Y. (First Army maneuvers).			Delaware	1,128			1,128
			New Jersey	5,868			5,868
			New York	15,930			15,930
THIRD CORPS AREA							
Camp Ritchie, Md.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	District of Columbia		91	91	
Fort Story, Va.	C (1)	O. U. S.	Maryland		74	74	
Fifth Regiment Armory, Baltimore, Md.		O. S.	Virginia		908	908	
			Maryland		4	4	
Watertown-Madison Barracks-Pine, Camp-Plattsburg Concentration Area, N. Y. (First Army maneuvers).	(1)	(1)	District of Columbia	1,874		1,874	
			Maryland	3,851		3,851	
			Pennsylvania	14,110		14,110	
			Virginia	3,996		3,996	
FOURTH CORPS AREA							
Fort Barrancas, Fla.	C	O. U. S.	Georgia		1,164	1,164	
Camp Beauregard, La.	Ex. N. G.	O. S., O. U. S.	Louisiana		737	737	
Fort Bragg, N. C.	C	O. U. S.	New York		1,023	1,023	
Key West Barracks, Fla.	C	O. U. S.	Florida		514	514	
Fort Moultrie, S. C.	C	O. U. S.	North Carolina		939	939	
			South Carolina		1,004	1,004	
Fort Screven, Ga.	C	O. U. S.	Florida		288	288	
Camp Shelby, Miss., and Sabine Concentration Area (La.-Tex.) (Third Army maneuvers).	(1)	(1)	Georgia	3,351		3,351	
			Mississippi	974		974	
			North Carolina	3,345		3,345	
			South Carolina	2,501		2,501	
			Tennessee	3,094		3,094	
Camp Beauregard, La., and Sabine Concentration Area (La.-Tex.) (Third Army maneuvers).	(1)	(1)	Alabama	3,695		3,695	
			Florida	2,544		2,544	
			Georgia	219		219	
			Louisiana	2,695		2,695	
			Mississippi	1,956		1,956	
			Tennessee	617		617	
			Illinois	2		2	
			Michigan	2		2	
			Wisconsin	3		3	
FIFTH CORPS AREA							
Camp Perry, Ohio	Ex. N. G.	O. S., O. U. S.	Ohio		384	384	
Camp McCoy and Camp Williams, Wis., and vicinity (Second Army maneuvers).	(1)	(1)	Indiana	5,504		5,504	
			Kentucky	3,294		3,294	
			Ohio	10,775		10,775	
			West Virginia	2,291		2,291	
SIXTH CORPS AREA							
Camp McCoy and Camp Williams, Wis., and vicinity (Second Army maneuvers).	(1)	(1)	Illinois ²	12,113		12,113	
			Michigan	6,277		6,277	
			Wisconsin	5,593		5,593	
SEVENTH CORPS AREA							
Camp Ripley, Minn.	Ex. N. G.	O. S., L. S., L. U. S.	Minnesota		2,578	2,578	
Camp Ripley, Minn., and vicinity (Fourth Army maneuvers).	(1)	(1)	Arkansas	3,591		3,591	
			Iowa	4,523		4,523	
			Kansas	3,853		3,853	
			Minnesota	3,281		3,281	
			Missouri	5,449		5,449	
			Nebraska	2,092		2,092	
			North Dakota	1,481		1,481	
			South Dakota	1,693		1,693	

¹ Not a regularly established camp.² The 202d Coast Artillery, Illinois National Guard, also trained at Fort Sheridan and Camp Logan, Ill. Total trainees, 1,154 (included in total for Illinois shown under Sixth Corps Area).

See explanation of abbreviations at end of table.

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

Camp	Type	Ownership	Home State of troops	Attendance calendar year 1940		
				Army maneuvers	Other than maneuvers	Aggregate
EIGHTH CORPS AREA						
Camp M. Luna, N. Mex.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	New Mexico		817	817
Sabine Concentration Area (La.-Tex.) and vicinity (Third Army maneuvers).	(1)	(1)	Arizona	1,532		1,532
			Colorado	1,312		1,312
			New Mexico	428		428
			Oklahoma	6,327		6,327
			Texas	11,062		11,062
			Colorado	888		888
Camp Geo. West, Golden, Colorado, and Sabine Concentration Area (La.-Tex.) (Third Army maneuvers).	(1)	(1)				
NINTH CORPS AREA						
Camp Clatsop, Oreg.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	Oregon		630	630
Camp McQuaide, Calif.	Ex. N. G.	L. S.	California		841	841
Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	do		288	288
Fort Worden, Wash.	C	O. U. S.	Washington		376	376
Boise, Idaho	(1)	(1)	Idaho		20	20
Fort Lewis, Wash., and vicinity (Fourth Army maneuvers).	C	O. U. S.	California	8,415		8,415
			Idaho	1,643		1,643
			Montana	1,324		1,324
			Nevada	256		256
			Oregon	3,771		3,771
			Utah	2,061		2,061
			Washington	4,082		4,082
			Wyoming	897		897
			Iowa	1		1
			Kansas	33		33
HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT						
Schofield Barracks, T. H.	C	O. U. S.	Hawaii		651	651
Honolulu, T. H.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	do		29	29
Paukukalo, Maui, T. H.	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	do		980	980
PUERTO RICAN DEPARTMENT						
Vega Baja, Puerto Rico	Ex. N. G.	O. S.	Puerto Rico		2,250	2,250
Grand total						240,164

¹ Not a regularly established camp.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS AND TOTALS OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF CAMPS

		Number of camps
C	Concurrent camp used for field training by the National Guard and also by 1 or more of the following:	
	Regular Army (except permanent garrison)	12
	Organized Reserves	
	Reserve Officers' Training Corps	
	Citizens' Military Training Camps	
Ex. N. G.	Camps used exclusively by National Guard	14
	Total	26
O. S.	Owned by State or Territory	9
O. U. S.	Owned by United States	13
L. S.	Leased by State or Territory	1
O. S., O. U. S.	Owned by State and United States	2
O. S., L. S., L. U. S.	Owned by State, leased by State and United States	1
	Total	26

Table XVII shows attendance at the formal annual field inspections held at camps and concentration areas.

TABLE XVII.—Consolidated Annual Field Inspection Report, National Guard, 1940

	1				2				3			4	5		6		7
	Present at camp including attached medical				Absent from camp including attached medical				Number joined since last camp			Enlisted men with less than 2 months' service	Personnel requiring protection on arrival at camp against		Inactive National Guard attending camp		Reserve officers attending National Guard
	Officers	War-rant officers	Enlisted men	Aggregate	Officers	War-rant officers	Enlisted men	Aggregate	Officers	War-rant officers	Enlisted men		Ty-phoid	Small-pox	Officers	Enlisted men	
FIRST CORPS AREA																	
Connecticut.....	344	5	4,730	5,079	8		273	281	60		2,192	624	222	153	5		52
Maine.....	195	3	3,048	3,246			71	71	23		1,106	445	327	434	1	1	25
Massachusetts.....	729	11	11,469	12,209	7		447	454	129		4,467	1,098	236	238	4	19	136
New Hampshire.....	112	2	1,865	1,979	1		76	77	15		761	163	22	37	2		16
Rhode Island.....	197	3	2,644	2,844	2		16	18	33	1	1,098	330	129	106	1		14
Vermont.....	108	1	1,250	1,359	4		113	117	9		403	165	152	164	3		15
Total.....	1,677	25	24,992	26,694	22		996	1,018	265	1	10,014	2,815	1,077	1,121	16	20	258
SECOND CORPS AREA																	
Delaware.....	62	1	1,322	1,385	1		122	123	8		642	136	250	329	1		24
New Jersey.....	467	8	6,723	7,198	13		121	134	48		2,285	934	162	83	7		118
New York.....	1,391	17	22,681	24,089	26	2	640	668	136		9,456	1,917	235	173	9		117
Total.....	1,920	26	30,726	32,672	40	2	883	925	192		12,383	2,957	647	585	17		259
THIRD CORPS AREA																	
District of Columbia.....	155	2	1,834	1,991	2	*	348	350	8		844	392	20	51	2	1	64
Maryland.....	266	3	3,656	3,925	3	1	237	241	35		1,362	462	47	33	1		131
Pennsylvania.....	927	14	13,150	14,091	14		298	312	127	3	5,207	1,430	393	226	13	5	498
Virginia.....	290	4	4,582	4,876	2		56	58	57	1	1,485	631	20	20	3		123
Total.....	1,638	23	23,222	24,883	21	1	939	961	227	4	8,898	2,915	480	330	19	6	816
FOURTH CORPS AREA																	
Alabama.....	233	2	3,452	3,687	4		52	56	38		1,341	665	53	23	6		65
Florida.....	198	3	3,141	3,342	3		34	37	35	1	1,498	468	64	54	4		56
Georgia.....	268	4	4,480	4,752	5		168	173	29	1	2,413	708	206	122			42

Louisiana.....	203	4	3, 196	3, 403	7	183	190	36	1	1, 220	662	173	151	1		94
Mississippi.....	186	3	2, 732	2, 921	5	60	65	17		1, 159	438	81	12			44
North Carolina.....	259	5	4, 111	4, 375	5	68	73	16		1, 838	553	127	111	3		47
South Carolina.....	205	3	3, 281	3, 489	2	111	113	39	1	1, 759	452	46	13			45
Tennessee.....	272	2	3, 450	3, 724	5	61	66	101	2	2, 041	766	85	67	1	2	78
Total.....	1, 824	26	27, 843	29, 693	36	737	773	311	6	13, 269	4, 712	835	553	15	2	471
FIFTH CORPS AREA																
Indiana.....	381	6	5, 072	5, 460	8	441	449	46		2, 545	732	182	55			83
Kentucky.....	237	3	3, 067	3, 307	4	154	158	19		1, 118	406	81	41		8	73
Ohio.....	758	10	10, 380	11, 148	8	527	535	120		4, 065	1, 529	73	61	5	8	228
West Virginia.....	132	2	2, 162	2, 296	1	81	82	1		971	319	16	6	2		49
Total.....	1, 508	21	20, 682	22, 211	21	1, 203	1, 224	186		8, 699	2, 986	352	163	7	16	433
SIXTH CORPS AREA																
Illinois.....	771	12	11, 268	12, 051	5	567	572	79		3, 659	1, 335	363	254	7	7	174
Michigan.....	392	6	5, 869	6, 267	11	190	201	50	1	2, 537	957	100	120			97
Wisconsin.....	358	5	5, 137	5, 500	8	171	179	29		1, 721	738	139	121			133
Total.....	1, 521	23	22, 274	23, 818	24	928	952	158	1	7, 917	3, 030	602	495	7	7	404
SEVENTH CORPS AREA																
Arkansas.....	215	3	3, 360	3, 578	14	48	62	32		1, 725	265	5		3		59
Iowa.....	313	4	4, 100	4, 417	11	192	203	51	1	2, 052	624	115	118		3	33
Kansas.....	255	4	3, 622	3, 881	6	60	66	13		1, 707	482			1		92
Minnesota.....	389	4	5, 486	5, 879	15	255	270	41		2, 434	832	285	187			44
Missouri.....	342	5	5, 115	5, 462	10	195	205	29	1	2, 371	740	112	88	3		144
Nebraska.....	138	2	1, 956	2, 096	7	72	79	17		824	279	18	5		2	32
North Dakota.....	97	1	1, 415	1, 513	3	119	122	7		733	198	65	62	4		17
South Dakota.....	118	2	1, 568	1, 688	5	49	54	8		833	213	23	44			13
Wyoming.....	64	1	830	895	3	9	12	5		286	90	62	59	1		13
Total.....	1, 931	26	27, 452	29, 409	74	999	1, 073	203	2	12, 965	3, 723	685	563	12	5	447
EIGHTH CORPS AREA																
Arizona.....	96	1	1, 440	1, 537	3	34	37	14		772	282	73	42	1	3	22
Colorado.....	167	1	2, 014	2, 182	6	211	217	28		957	380	108	98	7		36
Oklahoma.....	446	6	5, 898	6, 350	1	53	54	73	1	2, 809	780	217	192	9		108
New Mexico.....	85	2	1, 150	1, 237		8	8	22		557	318	262	280			5
Texas.....	712	11	10, 295	11, 018	8	270	278	69	1	4, 584	1, 628	360	458	14	5	254
Total.....	1, 506	21	20, 797	22, 324	18	576	594	206	2	9, 679	3, 388	1, 020	1, 070	31	8	425

TABLE XVII.—Consolidated Annual Field Inspection Report, National Guard, 1940—Continued

	1				2				3			4	5		6		7
	Present at camp including attached medical				Absent from camp including attached medical				Number joined since last camp			Enlisted men with less than 2 months' service	Personnel requiring protection on arrival at camp against		Inactive National Guard attending camp		Reserve officers attending National Guard
	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Aggregate	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Aggregate	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men		Typhoid	Smallpox	Officers	Enlisted men	
NINTH CORPS AREA																	
California.....	551	6	8,967	9,524	8	1	396	405	63	1	4,058	1,378	435	408	10	2	157
Idaho.....	118	2	1,522	1,642	7		98	105	12		675	230	143	110	1		32
Montana.....	87	1	1,235	1,323	5		115	120	7		468	251	198	181	2	8	39
Nevada.....	21		242	263	1		42	43	2		109	37	44	44	1		7
Oregon.....	259	4	4,114	4,377	5		78	83	40	1	2,059	745	653	584	5		110
Utah.....	152	3	1,895	2,050	5		103	108	6	1	655	256	172	145			39
Washington.....	307	4	4,109	4,420	1		79	80	61		1,792	683	357	326	6	2	84
Total.....	1,495	20	22,084	23,599	32	1	911	944	191	3	9,816	3,580	2,002	1,798	25	12	491
HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT																	
Territory of Hawaii..	102	2	1,569	1,673	7		181	188	32		521	164	30	24	4		
PUERTO RICAN DEPARTMENT																	
Puerto Rico.....	130	2	2,119	2,251			17	17	25	1	1,130	317	31	68		4	
Grand total.....	15,252	215	223,760	239,227	295	4	8,370	8,669	1,996	20	95,291	30,617	7,761	6,770	153	80	4,009

In the event that the National Guard continues in Federal service it is obvious that no further field training need be provided.

If, however, the units should return during the fall of 1941 and spring of 1942, each at the termination of its year of service, as provided in the act of Congress under which they were ordered into the service of the United States, or if the Congress provides for all or a portion of them to remain in Federal service until the early spring of 1942, it is contemplated that summer field training will be held for all those units which will have returned, either at State camps or jointly with that part of the Army of the United States which continues to exist and expand or together with units of the Regular Army.

The principal reasons for conducting field training so soon after return of units from extended periods of Federal service are (1) to provide for the continuance of that high state of training which will have been attained by the National Guard and (2) to insure against loss of interest by National Guard officers and men due to that let down upon return to home stations which will be caused by losses of former key personnel through promotion or discharge and also by the probable curtailment of training equipment.

AIR CORPS TRAINING

Armory drill training of Air Corps units was universally directed toward the rendition of maximum service during the 3-week maneuver period for the annual field training. Units generally ended the maneuver in an excellent state of training and rendered commendable service to the ground forces on maneuvers. Much valuable training was gained in the operation of the combined arms in the field. The results of the maneuvers indicated generally that the Air Corps squadrons were capable of rendering all of the service demanded of them and that their state of training had reached a commendable level. Armory drill training subsequent to the maneuvers was directed toward the correction of the deficiencies noted in the field and toward the readiness of these units for induction into the Federal service.

The training of the new units subsequent to their Federal recognition has been impeded by the serious shortage of equipment. Sufficient airplanes have not been available to conduct properly the training of flight personnel, and priorities of issuance of associated technical equipment have been such that the technical training of section personnel has been handicapped. The training of these units of necessity has been confined to basic training and to section training within the squadron.

THE PROJECT FOR PURSUIT TRAINING

In no single respect, perhaps, has the tangible value of National Guard training to the Army as a whole been more obvious than in the case of the Air Corps. This is not to say that it has not been very valuable in other arms. National Guard divisions and non-divisional units of other arms inducted as units, even though filled with Selective Service men on an average of approximately 43 per-

cent of war strengths, were valuable as units. They had unit traditions, unit morale, unit efficiency, and seasoned familiar unit leadership. They were not disrupted as were so many Regular Army units by being drained of three-quarters or more of their officer and soldier strengths to form new units. They were going concerns and available for the Army program as such.

The observation squadrons of the National Guard, indeed, were so far superior to the average Regular Army air unit in pilot experience that they were deprived of many of their seasoned flyers in order to permit the aviation development of the Army as a whole to make progress. Rough estimates indicate that officers in National Guard observation squadrons averaged 7 to 8 years of flying experience. Air Corps procurement of new pilots of the Regular Army and the formation of new Regular Army air units proceeded so rapidly that the average officer in Regular Army flying units was estimated to have only about 6 months' flying experience since his graduation from training.

Accordingly, in June of this year, the War Department authorized the reassignment of National Guard officers to air units or activities away from their own squadrons. The extent to which this transfer was carried out may be indicated by the fact that it was necessary to place a limit on such transfers into the Regular Army and to prescribe that National Guard observation squadrons should be permitted to retain at least two of their own experienced pilots, and that transfers from these squadrons should not be made until replacements were available from Air Corps Training Center graduates. Although this transfer procedure now in process has done much to reduce the average efficiency of National Guard observation squadrons, it is an indication of the high state of training maintained by National Guard aviators over the years.

If another project, which was commenced in July 1940, could have been carried out to its logical conclusion, during the fiscal year just ended, National Guard aviation would have been of even more service to the air defense of the country than it has. It was planned to utilize existing observation squadrons as bases for the development of pursuit units in the National Guard. It was planned to send three qualified pilots from each squadron to take advanced courses in the handling of pursuit planes at Army training centers and upon the return to their squadrons to use them to organize a pursuit flight of three planes to be attached to each National Guard observation squadron. With this as a nucleus, it was desired to continue the development until each of these flights should be increased in size until it became a National Guard pursuit squadron by itself. These local squadrons would then be available for emergency service with various Air Defense Commands. With such squadrons in the National Guard it would be possible to attract many well-trained pilots, graduates of Army pursuit training, and some with experience as Reserve officers on extended active duty in the Air Corps, and to have maintained the availability of this highly qualified personnel for national defense purposes through the medium of the National Guard.

However, this project had hardly been started than it faced apparently insurmountable difficulties. Demands for pursuit planes for

allocation elsewhere and demands for pilot training and assignment of qualified pursuit pilots to the many newly organized Regular Army pursuit units prevented the program from being carried out. The program, nevertheless, is believed to be sound in principle and at the first opportunity should be reestablished.

SMALL ARMS TRAINING

The early induction of the National Guard into Federal service seriously interfered with normal target practice during the fiscal year 1941. A limited number of organizations completed their range practice during the period following maneuvers and prior to induction. The great majority, however, did not.

For the same reason, the William Randolph Hearst Musketry Competition and the Chief of the National Guard Bureau's Indoor Rifle Matches were not fired and the Pershing awards for excellence in marksmanship were not made.

Organizations which are at present holding trophies were reminded to keep them until such time as regular competitions or matches could again be held.

The National Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, were conducted, although about a month later than usual. Teams from all States and similar subdivisions of the National Guard were represented except Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Missouri, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Utah, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. (Three of these States have no Infantry, Cavalry, or Engineer troops.)

COAST ARTILLERY TARGET PRACTICE

As a result of reorganization and expansion of National Guard Coast Artillery regiments and participation in maneuvers with field forces, less than half of the firing batteries conducted regular target practice. Only 57 batteries out of a total of 219 were rated as a result of a record practice. Of these 57 batteries, 18 were rated "excellent"; 25, "very good"; 10, "good"; 8, "fair."

Of the 103 harbor defense firing batteries, 56 are included in the above ratings and the remaining 57 fired instruction or unclassified practices. Most of the antiaircraft regiments were unable to conduct regular target practices as they were taking part in field maneuvers.

This summary indicates that the majority of the National Guard Coast Artillery units were unable to complete their technical training by firing target practices, but the training received during maneuvers as a part of Army and Corps troops more than compensated for this.

FIELD ARTILLERY SERVICE PRACTICE

During the year, the majority of the regiments took part in Army maneuvers and many were not able to conduct firing because of the lack of range facilities at the maneuver areas. Some regiments conducted service practice with subcaliber and service ammunition where suitable ranges existed. More attention was paid to practice with special types of fire. During the year, additional funds were allotted

by the Bureau to States for the installation of protected observation posts, improvement of communications, and other range facilities.

A total of 2,032 service practice problems were fired by 32 regiments. A total of 980 were fired with subcaliber ammunition and 1,052 with service ammunition. A total of 31 regiments submitted no reports of firing.

Twenty-three new regiments of field artillery, including three 155-mm gun regiments, seventeen 155-mm howitzer regiments, and three 75-mm regiments were organized during the year by conversion of infantry and cavalry regiments and expansion of field artillery battalions to regiments. Because these regiments were reorganized late in the year, no service practice was conducted by them.

MILITARY EDUCATION

ATTENDANCE AT SERVICE SCHOOLS

The induction of all the National Guard, except some air units, into the Federal service during the fiscal year 1941 required a general readjustment of the schedule in the 15-year plan, which forms the basis for school quotas for the National Guard.

The War Department indefinitely suspended the schedules of courses of instruction for officers and enlisted men, and the facilities of all special service schools were ordered utilized to a maximum for the instruction of officers and enlisted men of all components and those units of the National Guard about to be inducted.

The Bureau received directives covering details and quotas for each branch school, and since most units of the National Guard were on large maneuvers in July and August, and 4 of the National Guard divisions were inducted in September and 3 in October, it became necessary to issue hurried instructions and orders to fill the National Guard quotas at these various branch service schools before induction. A total of 803 officers and 211 enlisted men were ordered to service schools prior to induction. Table XVIII shows the attendance at the various schools.

TABLE XVIII.—Attendance of service schools, fiscal year 1941

School	Offi- cers	En- listed men	School	Offi- cers	En- listed men
Air Corps Technical.....		40	Field Artillery.....	53	30
Aviation Medicine.....	10	1	Infantry.....	370	
Cavalry.....	48	28	Medical Field Service.....	5	17
Chemical Warfare.....	45		Quartermaster Motor Transport.....	20	
Coast Artillery.....	80	84	Signal.....	21	
Command and General Staff.....	52				
Engineer.....	99	11	Totals.....	803	211

Special schools were authorized before induction to provide training to a large number of National Guard officers and enlisted men. These schools were for the training of specialists in administration, supply, inspectors, cooks and bakers, company and battery officers, and for officers of the newly formed artillery units, as well as refresher courses to develop instructors.

During this short period before induction 738 officers and 535 enlisted men were trained at these various schools for specialists. Table XIX shows the attendance at the special schools.

Personnel from National Guard units ordered to the service schools and to the special schools made up a total of 1,541 officers and 748 enlisted men who were ordered to some kind of training school prior to induction. This was approximately five times the school quota for normal years, and utilized to capacity the facilities at the various schools for the training of the National Guard. Detailed data concerning the special schools appears in Appendix B.

TABLE XIX.—*Attendance at special schools, fiscal year 1941*

School	Number sent	Remarks
Field Artillery:		
Battery officers.....	135 officers.....	From newly formed Artillery units of 9 divisions trained with Regular Army units. From 43d Division—conducted by National Guard officers at Providence, R. I.
Company and battery officers.....	60 officers.....	
Adjutants:		
S-1.....	120 officers.....	From brigades, regiments, and separate units of divisions.
G-1.....	1 officer.....	Held at Corps Area Headquarters.
Inspectors General (division inspectors).....	3 officers.....	From 3 divisions—usually at Corps Area Headquarters.
Air Corps:		
Supply.....	{12 officers.....	From each of the 12 Observation Squadrons.
Pursuit flying.....	{24 Enlisted men.....	
	5 officers.....	From 2 squadrons—Transition and tactical instruction.
Bakers and cooks.....	{3 officers.....	From 5 divisions—conducted by National Guard officers at armories and schools (Valley Forge and Norwich).
	{511 Enlisted men.....	
Infantry.....	399 officers.....	
Totals.....	{738 officers.....	
	{535 Enlisted men.....	

ATTENDANCE AT THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

Twenty-four enlisted men of the National Guard entered the United States Military Academy in 1941. In the graduating class of 1940 there were 23 former members of the National Guard.

ARMY EXTENSION COURSES

In order to carry on their normal duties in connection with training, administration, and supply, as well as to prepare themselves for promotion and for the more advanced courses at the various service schools, there were 12,013 National Guard officers and 15,897 enlisted men enrolled in the Army Extension Schools at the beginning of the school year on October 1, 1940.

Since the entire National Guard would shortly be in active Federal service under Regular Army peace tables, and there would be a large increase in appointments and promotions, the enrollment in the National Guard extension schools was the largest in the history of those schools.

REGULAR ARMY INSTRUCTOR PERSONNEL ON DUTY WITH THE NATIONAL GUARD

For the fiscal year 1941 the allotment of Regular Army instructors on duty with the National Guard was increased by 8 officers, making a total allotment of 527, including 29 for duty in the National Guard Bureau. The distribution by branch was as follows:

Infantry.....	180	Medical Corps.....	19
Cavalry.....	39	Ordnance.....	1
Field Artillery.....	96	Finance Department.....	2
Coast Artillery.....	68	Judge Advocate General's Department.....	1
Corps of Engineers.....	21	Branch Immaterial.....	38
Signal Corps.....	16		
Air Corps.....	31		
Quartermaster Corps.....	15	Total.....	527

As the units to which they were assigned were inducted into the Federal service, the officer instructors were either relieved from such duty by The Adjutant General and assigned to other than National Guard duty or detailed to temporary duty, pursuant to directions issued to corps area commanders, generally to the training centers to which their units were sent, in order to assist in the initial stages of field training. Furthermore, an instructor team of 5 or more officers (approximately 90 in all) was detailed to each National Guard division upon its induction into the Federal service. Fifty-six of these officers were still on this duty on June 30, 1941. In addition thereto, approximately 50 officers were detailed to various National Guard brigades or regiments, about 35 of whom still remained on this duty. Twenty others, for whom no relief orders had been received, were carried by the National Guard Bureau at the close of the fiscal year, in addition to the 18 on duty in the Bureau.

The total allotment of Regular Army noncommissioned officers for the fiscal year 1941 was 371, distributed to corps areas as follows:

First Corps Area-----	40	Eighth Corps Area-----	37
Second Corps Area-----	41	Ninth Corps Area-----	40
Third Corps Area-----	39	Hawaiian Department-----	5
Fourth Corps Area-----	54	Puerto Rican Department-----	2
Fifth Corps Area-----	36		
Sixth Corps Area-----	36	Total-----	371
Seventh Corps Area-----	41		

An increase of 75 Regular Army noncommissioned officers for duty with the National Guard was authorized for the fiscal year 1941. However, as a result of the scarcity of personnel available and the imminent induction of the National Guard into Federal service, only one of these 75 was detailed.

In addition to the above and by arrangement made with the Chief of Coast Artillery, 30 specially trained Regular Army electrician sergeants were attached to National Guard antiaircraft regiments at the rate of 2 for each regiment, for the purpose of conducting instruction and supervising the preservation, care, and handling of antiaircraft artillery equipment. This number was in addition to the 14 similarly detailed in the fiscal year 1940.

As the result of experience in the field and studies made by the National Guard Bureau, it has been decided to request sufficient funds in the future for the allotment of instructors and sergeant instructors as follows: 668 officers on the basis of 2 officers per regiment (3 where the regiment is scattered); 1 for each division; 1 for special troops; 1 for each brigade, engineer, and quartermaster regiment and lower separate unit where required; also 668 sergeants at the rate of 1 for each officer so detailed.

One of the principal reasons for requesting Regular Army instructor personnel upon this basis is to insure the continuance of interest and to keep up the standard of training which it is expected will be attained by National Guard troops after the termination of their extended period of a year or more of Federal service.

SUPPLY AND FISCAL MATTERS

APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOWANCES

The amount appropriated by Congress for the support of the National Guard for the fiscal year 1941 was \$88,466,967. When the induction of the National Guard into Federal service was ordered it was estimated, based on the original dates set for the induction of the different organizations, that \$17,790,292 would be saved due to elimination of June field training in 1941 and decrease in armory drill and maintenance requirements. Congress reduced the appropriation accordingly and reappropriated this amount for the support of the Military Establishment in the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1941.

The total remaining appropriated for the National Guard was \$72,756,800, as compared with \$71,475,977 for the fiscal year 1940. (See table XX.) Field training was approximately as expensive as during the previous fiscal year for the number of days was maintained as in 1940. Because successive inductions separated units from these funds and reduced the number of armory drills, the expenditure for the purpose was not comparable to that of previous years. Some of the savings thus effected were utilized to cover the expense of additional training at various service schools and special schools as listed in Appendix B.

The changes in induction dates and other conditions, the inability of manufacturers to accept contracts in some cases, and delay in formation of the authorized eight new observation squadrons, resulted in a further savings of approximately \$4,926,000.

In accordance with a plan approved by the War Department it was proposed to organize an air squadron in the Territory of Alaska and an appropriation was sought for this purpose. In the Fifth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1941, Congress appropriated the sum of \$1,867,000 for the formation of this squadron and made the fund available during the current and following fiscal year in the event of delay in its organization. No expenditures from this appropriation were made during the fiscal year 1941 as the squadron was not organized.

The total appropriated for the National Guard Bureau for the fiscal year 1941 was supplemented by sums allotted from other funds to furnish additional clerical personnel needed in the Bureau to handle the greatly increased number of cases of "recognitions" and changes of status of officers.

Federal funds were appropriated and expended for the fiscal year as indicated on table XX.

The funds available were allotted to the States, corps areas, and arms and services, and were expended as shown in Appendix J.

A statement of disbursements made by United States property and disbursing officers during the fiscal year 1941 is shown on table XXI.

TABLE XX.—Federal funds appropriated and expended for the National Guard for the fiscal year 1941, as of July 22, 1941

Appropriations	Amount appropriated	Total expended and obligated	Net available balance July 22, 1941
National Guard, 1940-41.....	\$70,676,675.00	\$65,702,245.05	\$4,974,429.95
National Guard, 1941-42.....	1,867,000.00		1,867,000.00
Salaries National Guard Bureau, 1940-41.....	181,864.00	181,327.91	536.09
Seacoast defenses, general, 1940-41.....	¹ 21,555.00	20,958.66	596.34
Signal Service of the Army, 1940-41.....	¹ 9,706.00	9,701.33	4.67
Grand total.....	72,756,800.00	65,914,232.95	6,842,567.05

¹ Allotted to National Guard Bureau for salaries.

TABLE XXI.—Statement of disbursements made by the United States property and disbursing officers during fiscal year 1941

State	National Guard	Special field exercises	Promotion of rifle practice	Total
Alabama.....	\$236,298.70	\$144.79		\$236,443.49
Alaska.....	2,936.67			2,936.67
Arizona.....	81,534.08			81,534.08
Arkansas.....	217,953.84			217,953.84
California.....	602,624.28	1,462.62		604,086.90
Colorado.....	176,902.41			176,902.41
Connecticut.....	330,694.81	301.27		330,996.08
Delaware.....	70,146.67			70,146.67
District of Columbia.....	122,290.81	109.97		122,400.78
Florida.....	213,810.65	112.76		213,923.41
Georgia.....	322,767.95			322,767.95
Hawaii.....	106,986.35			106,986.35
Idaho.....	119,375.37	6,181.89		125,557.26
Illinois.....	710,222.30	14,695.75		724,918.05
Indiana.....	335,672.10	336.94		336,009.04
Iowa.....	310,737.12	841.31		311,578.43
Kansas.....	226,294.69	333.12		226,627.81
Kentucky.....	191,049.18	427.65		191,476.83
Louisiana.....	195,110.56	181.28		195,291.84
Maine.....	193,638.79	589.84		194,228.63
Maryland.....	350,269.71	358.83	\$481.18	351,109.72
Massachusetts.....	727,309.88	6,417.30		733,727.18
Michigan.....	441,444.15	5,420.07		446,864.22
Minnesota.....	417,699.42	532.17		418,231.59
Mississippi.....	215,805.75	194.31		216,000.06
Missouri.....	337,371.66	277.71		337,649.37
Montana.....	64,938.31			64,938.31
Nebraska.....	130,421.57	115.07		130,536.64
Nevada.....	17,786.70			17,786.70
New Hampshire.....	105,910.15			105,910.15
New Jersey.....	484,924.00			484,924.00
New Mexico.....	99,788.99			99,788.99
New York.....	1,405,242.76			1,405,242.76
North Carolina.....	223,505.78			223,505.78
North Dakota.....	97,095.82	5,686.24		102,782.06
Ohio.....	714,375.36			714,375.36
Oklahoma.....	343,768.90			343,768.90
Oregon.....	216,424.74			216,424.74
Pennsylvania.....	967,445.87	6,492.11		973,937.98
Puerto Rico.....	124,972.58			124,972.58
Rhode Island.....	176,717.69	329.33		177,047.02
South Carolina.....	197,994.81			197,994.81
South Dakota.....	142,987.65	117.39		143,105.04
Tennessee.....	208,261.10	5,928.25		214,189.35
Texas.....	683,582.67	544.43		684,127.10
Utah.....	163,536.56	1,048.78		164,585.34
Vermont.....	86,826.88	326.31		87,153.19
Virginia.....	270,625.91	707.16		271,333.07
Washington.....	241,013.90			241,013.90
West Virginia.....	132,796.39	154.17		132,950.56
Wisconsin.....	427,414.79			427,414.79
Wyoming.....	130,269.13			130,269.13
Totals.....	15,115,576.91	60,368.82	481.18	15,176,426.91

PAY FOR ARMORY DRILLS

Expenditure for armory drill pay for the fiscal year 1941 was \$7,661,889.50, as compared with an expenditure for the same purpose in the fiscal year 1940 of \$19,304,571.81. The decrease was due to the fact that after induction into the military service of the United States the units held no armory drills.

PAY FOR FIELD TRAINING

Expenditure for field training for the fiscal year 1941 was \$14,268,107.41, as compared with an expenditure for the same purpose in the fiscal year 1940 of \$11,674,139.51. The increase was due to fuller participation in this training during the summer of 1940 as a result of increased peril in the international situation.

IMPROVEMENTS IN HOUSING FACILITIES

It is also to be noted that there were considerable changes in the figures representing funds expended on housing and facilities at camps where National Guard training is held. Construction and maintenance of concurrent camps, used by the National Guard and by other components, dropped from \$572,997.44 in 1940 to \$97,256.88 in 1941. Construction at exclusively National Guard camps rose from \$1,135,836.11 in 1940 to \$3,075,642.36 in 1941, pushing old projects toward completion including approximately \$750,000 for airplane hangars. Maintenance and repair expenditures at camps dropped from \$247,561.39 in 1940 to \$125,448.72 in 1941.

The degree to which National Guard material installations at camps and cantonments have proved of great usefulness in the present emergency may be indicated by the fact that a large number of National Guard camps were utilized as training centers for inducted troops, although all of them with at least some improvements and some with considerable extensions and enlargements. The camps so used and the major units training thereat have been:

Camp Edwards, Mass., by the 26th Division and other troops.

Indiantown Gap, Pa., by the 28th Division and the 104th Cavalry.

Fort Jackson, S. C., by the 30th Division.

Camp Blanding, Fla., by the 31st and 43d Divisions and the 74th Field Artillery Brigade.

Camp Forrest, Tenn., by the 33d Division, the 75th Field Artillery Brigade, and other troops.

Camp J. T. Robinson, Ark., by the 35th Division.

Camp Shelby, Miss., by the 37th Division, the 73d Field Artillery Brigade, and other troops.

Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif., by the 40th Division.

Camp Murray, Wash., by the 41st Division.

Camp Hulen, Tex., by several antiaircraft units.

Camp Pendleton, Va., by the 244th Coast Artillery Regiment.

Camp McQuaide, Calif., by the 250th Coast Artillery Regiment.

Camp Beauregard, La., by 3 observation squadrons.

SUPPLY MATTERS

Passage by Congress of the joint resolution approved August 27, 1940, authorizing induction of the National Guard into Federal service, seriously changed the National Guard Bureau plans concerning the procurement of equipment. The new policy adopted was to pool all existing National Guard funds appropriated by Congress and re-appropriate these funds in part to the War Department Defense Fund. The control of items of equipment was regulated through approved priorities established by The Adjutant General because of the inability of industry to meet all demands to expedite production. Interest of economy and standardization of items resulted from this development of centralized mass production. Prior to the induction of each National Guard unit, its supply had been charged against existing National Guard credits. After its induction into Federal service, supply was furnished in the same manner as prescribed for Regular Army units without charge against existing National Guard credits. Practically all equipment procured was shipped to the training area as time did not permit shipment to home stations.

In almost all instances this policy adopted by the Chief of the National Guard Bureau resulted, in general, in issues of equipment to the National Guard far in excess of the quantities procurable from the funds so transferred; and in addition, the equipment furnished the National Guard has been modern, standardized, and serviceable. There have, however, been notable exceptions to this rule.

AIR CORPS EQUIPMENT

Delivery of the 90 Curtis O-52 observation airplanes and the 87 Stinson O-49 short-range liaison airplanes scheduled for fiscal year 1941 was not made according to schedule. No O-52 type airplanes were in the hands of National Guard squadrons at the end of the fiscal year and only a few O-49 airplanes had reached the units on June 30. This condition was occasioned by changes in priority for airplane manufacture and delivery. Some squadrons were handicapped due to shortage of equipment and suitable replacement for the normal attrition.

As a result of the low priority accorded the eight new units authorized for organization in fiscal year 1941, very little equipment was available. Priorities on all types of planes and technical equipment associated with the operation of observation airplanes have been such that these units received equipment only as airplanes became available to the squadrons in Federal service, thereby releasing some of the older airplanes for transfer to the newly constituted squadrons. These new squadrons are only partially equipped and serious training difficulties have resulted from this shortage. No motor-transport equipment has been issued these units.

CHEMICAL WARFARE EQUIPMENT

Funds for chemical warfare equipment were adequate for current maintenance and repair and provided a quantity of smoke pots for

field training prior to induction of the National Guard into Federal service.

For training purposes the gas-mask ratio in the National Guard still remains at approximately 8 masks per 100 men, but it is contemplated that this will be increased to 1 mask per 4 men.

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

During the fiscal year 1941 approximately \$1,744,405.54 was expended for caretakers.

The following was the monthly basis for estimating caretaker allowance for the States:

For each unit quartered in a single-unit armory (exclusive of observation squadrons)-----	\$50. 00
For any one unit (exclusive of detachments with less than 35 enlisted men at 1 station) quartered in a multiple-unit armory-----	50. 00
For each additional unit (exclusive of detachments with less than 35 enlisted men at 1 station) quartered in a multiple-unit armory-----	25. 00
For each authorized motor vehicle on hand (exclusive of those assigned to observation squadrons or transferred to the States by the Procurement Division, Treasury Department, from other Federal agencies)---	4. 00
For each authorized 75-mm gun, 155-mm howitzer or gun, and 75-mm antiaircraft gun on hand-----	4. 00
For each authorized searchlight on hand-----	2. 00
For each authorized tank on hand-----	10. 00
For each authorized animal-----	6. 00
For each authorized animal where horseshoeing is performed by enlisted caretakers (additional funds)-----	1. 25
For each observation squadron (approximately)-----	3, 035. 00

MEDICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

During the fiscal year 1941, 66 newly organized medical units were federally recognized. In spite of this sudden demand, with the exception of those units federally recognized immediately prior to Federal induction, all National Guard troops, upon induction into Federal service, were fully equipped with 100 percent of authorized allowance of the latest type medical equipment. This result was accomplished principally due to the fact that during the latter part of the fiscal year 1940 and early part of fiscal year 1941 sufficient equipment had been issued to medical units in anticipation of an emergency, but stored intact pending mobilization or induction and also to the fact that additional funds had been requested, appropriated, and obligated far enough in advance to permit procurement and delivery prior to induction.

ORDNANCE EQUIPMENT

Because of the induction of the National Guard into Federal service during the past year, funds in the amount of \$6,216,494.21, which were issued the Chief of Ordnance for controlled items of ordnance equipment, including 10 sound locators, 32 stereoscopic testers for antiaircraft regiments, and 32 light tanks, were pooled with Regular Army funds and equipment and distributed in accordance with approved priorities established by The Adjutant General. This policy resulted in the issue of ordnance equipment to National Guard units far in excess of the funds allotted the Chief of Ordnance.

Funds were adequate for all current ordnance maintenance, repair, inspection, general supplies and cleaning, and preserving and target materials for the National Guard prior to induction.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE

During the fiscal year 1941 funds amounting to \$4,554,074.85 were disbursed for equipment of new units, replacement of articles of the uniform, new-type clothing, and miscellaneous Quartermaster equipment including pyramidal tents. Field ranges, M-1937, included in miscellaneous Quartermaster equipment, were distributed to the National Guard by priorities established by The Adjutant General.

The supply of trousers, elastique; trousers, cotton; cots, canvas, folding; blankets, 3½-pound; and overcoats has been completed.

BAND INSTRUMENTS, SUPPLIES, AND ACCESSORIES

Effective efforts over the past 2 years have been made to equip all bands of the National Guard completely. The collection of all excess instruments, repair of unserviceable instruments, and the re-issue of this equipment made it possible to equip an increased number of National Guard bands with comparatively less funds. Many instruments not considered worth the cost of repair for service bands were turned over to National Youth Administration and other Government agencies.

ANIMALS FOR MOUNTED UNITS

On June 30, 1941, there were no animals assigned to the National Guard. During the fiscal year surplus federally owned animals in Alabama, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Tennessee, Washington, and Wisconsin were turned over to remount depots. Surplus federally owned animals in Illinois, Iowa, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Wyoming were absorbed by shortages in those States. Five hundred and twenty-four of the federally accepted animals in the States, which were found to be suitable for the Regular Army, were purchased by the Federal Government. Federally accepted animals which were not purchased were automatically withdrawn upon induction or conversion of the units to which they were assigned.

MOTOR VEHICLES

National Guard Bureau estimates for the fiscal year 1941 included an appropriation of \$16,000,000 for the procurement of motor vehicles for the National Guard. This amount was determined under the following policy:

To equip all National Guard units 100 percent with prime movers and weapon carriers.

To equip all antiaircraft units 100 percent.

To equip all remaining units 10 percent to 30 percent of their peacetime requirements.

The following list shows the number and type of vehicles procured through the Office of the Quartermaster General:

Number of vehicles:	Type
238-----	½-ton (4 x 4) pick-up.
5, 856-----	½-ton (4 x 4) weapon carrier.
1, 123-----	½-ton (4 x 4) command reconnaissance.
520-----	½-ton (4 x 4) ambulance.
2, 000-----	1½-ton (4 x 4) cargo.
600-----	1½-ton (4 x 4) with winch.
450-----	1½-ton (4 x 4) dump.
50-----	1½-ton (4 x 4) dump with winch.
30-----	1½-ton (4 x 4) 15-foot body.
29-----	1½-ton (4 x 4) panel delivery.
450-----	2½-ton (6 x 6) cargo.
50-----	2½-ton (6 x 6) with winch.
484-----	2½-ton (6 x 6) (small wheel base) prime mover.
100-----	2½-ton (6 x 6) gas tank.
540-----	2½-ton (6 x 6) cargo closed cab.
454-----	4-ton (6 x 6) prime mover.
54-----	7½-ton (6 x 6) prime mover.
<hr/>	
Total-----	13, 028

Shipping instructions were issued to the Office of the Quartermaster General assigning all vehicles to tactical organizations of the National Guard. Because of the limited period between the manufacturer's date of delivery and the induction dates of the National Guard organizations, all vehicles were shipped to the assigned training centers. This method of allotment of motor vehicles for the National Guard was changed by a directive from The Adjutant General of the Army dated November 22, 1940, giving priorities of distribution of motor vehicles for the Army of the United States. This distribution was made as follows:

Initial issue.—Organizations will be equipped with about 20 percent of their allowances, including National Guard vehicles on hand.

Second issue.—Sufficient amounts will be distributed so that all National Guard organizations would receive about 50 percent of their allowance of *new* vehicles. (For a National Guard square division this figure would be about twelve hundred (1,200) new vehicles subsequent to 1938 models.) All rear-wheel-drive (4 x 2) vehicles and vehicles made prior to 1939 to be replaced by new equipment.

Third issue.—Funds for additional vehicles to complete the 100 percent requirements were furnished by Supplemental National Defense 1941 appropriations. Under a centralized method of issue controlled by the Quartermaster General and under priorities established by The Adjutant General, both Regular Army and National Guard units have received or will soon receive their allotted 100-percent mobilization strength requirements.

The following additional motor vehicles were purchased in fiscal year 1941 by the Quartermaster General from funds included in the Essential Items Program under Army transportation funds (\$1,517,775.00) and "earmarked" for National Guard units:

Vehicles purchased:	Type
302-----	Trucks, ½-ton, Reconnaissance.
35-----	Trucks, 1½-ton, 4 x 4.
326-----	Trucks, 2½-ton, 6 x 6.
40-----	Trucks, 2½-ton, wrecker.
12-----	Trucks, 4-ton, 6 x 6.
1, 681-----	Trailers, ¾-ton.
8-----	Trailers, 2-horse van.

Total, 2, 404

MOTOR TRANSPORT TOOL EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES

The National Guard tool equipment and accessory procurements listed below and all remaining stockage on hand were consolidated with the Quartermaster procurements for reissue, by established priorities, to Federalized units of the National Guard:

14,768 Pioneer tool sets No. 1.

23,900 Containers, gasoline, 10-gallon capacity, with nozzles, flexible hose.

15,722 Motor vehicle tool sets and repair equipment.

COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT

By direction of The Adjutant General, approximately 80 percent of the funds appropriated for National Guard communication equipment under Project 60, fiscal year 1941, were transferred to the Regular Army under control of the Chief Signal Officer.

CONSTRUCTION

The largest construction program in the history of the National Guard was initiated during the fiscal year 1941. The Appropriation Act, 1941, provided \$2,964,000 for new construction at exclusive National Guard camps. This was augmented by transfer of available funds so that the total expenditure of National Guard Bureau funds for new construction was \$3,075,642. The States, in addition, secured W. P. A. assistance in excess of \$10,000,000 for new construction, in most cases using the Bureau funds as sponsor's share.

The War Department has taken over control of 15 exclusive National Guard camps and developed them for training troops during the present emergency. The remaining 32 exclusive camps have been further developed with 1941 Bureau and W. P. A. funds so that all will have most of the facilities needed for the summer housing of the National Guard at its present strength upon return to State control.

Some of the major items of new constructions accomplished with 1941 funds are as follows:

151 combination mess halls and kitchens.

54 combination bathhouses and latrines.

2,300 concrete tent floors.

80 motor-storage buildings.

23 supply warehouses.

Extensive alterations and additions to the electrical systems at 12 camps, sewage systems at 10 camps, and water systems at 14 camps.

Construction or enlargement of 18 hangars for National Guard observation squadrons and improvement of air fields at 3 exclusive National Guard training camps.

Some additional supply warehouses and considerable motor storage are still needed. It is expected that these deficiencies will be remedied in a large degree with funds which have been appropriated for fiscal year 1942.

The 1941 construction funds were distributed as follows:

	Exclusive N. G. camps	N. G. air field construction	Totals
N. G. B. Funds.....	\$2, 307, 478	\$768, 164	\$3, 075, 642
W. P. A. Funds.....	6, 231, 868	3, 782, 333	10, 014, 201
Totals.....	8, 539, 346	4, 550, 497	13, 089, 843

In addition to the sums indicated above, substantial sums in cash or compensated services were contributed by the States and local governments as the sponsors' shares in support of the W. P. A. projects.

Maintenance and repair work was carried on at exclusive camps throughout the year, the major items being reroofing and painting of buildings and overhauling utility systems. The Bureau reserved \$125,448.72 to the States for this purpose. Most of the camps are in excellent condition; but maintenance must be continued.

TARGET RANGES

The National Guard Bureau supported 218 target ranges in whole or in part with \$46,688.10 Bureau funds as shown herewith:

Rangekeepers for 110 ranges-----	\$11, 655. 12
Annual rentals, 172 ranges-----	21, 864. 36
Construction and maintenance at 15 ranges-----	13, 168. 62

The use of rangekeepers was discontinued as soon as units were inducted into Federal service and the cost noted above is less than 50 percent of the cost of a normal year. Rentals were continued on all ranges and it is expected that renewals of leases will be effected on all ranges where the present investment and prospective future use warrants.

ENGINEER EQUIPMENT

National Guard Bureau funds in the amount of \$610,017.85 were used during this fiscal year to procure 10 mobile searchlight units, 6 sets of map reproduction equipment, 9 foot bridges and six 10-ton pontoon bridges. The sum of \$26,560 was allocated to corps areas for maintenance and repair of National Guard engineer equipment.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

During the period the National Guard has been in Federal service this Bureau has not been idle. There was much work to be done in connection with the reorganization of units and the recognition of individuals in new positions, as indicated in the preceding pages of this report. A great deal of this, on account of the great bulk of the work and on account of normal administrative delays, extended well past the induction dates of the various units. There were many details of policy application to be smoothed out and adjusted.

As far as Bureau records and routine are concerned, however, with the National Guard relieved from State service the situation has become increasingly static. This condition has enabled the National Guard Bureau to make extensive studies and plans for the future. Tables of Organization are being completely overhauled and perfected. Regulations regarding training are being revised to take advantage of lessons learned as a result of the maneuvers of 1939 and 1940 and the induction of the current fiscal year. Regulations regarding commissioned officers are being revised to raise standards, to make provisions for service in grade and age in grade, and to employ to the full the experience and skill acquired during the extended training in Federal service. Regulations having to do with pay are being scrutinized and corrected, and those pertaining to induction, while the process is still fresh in the minds of key participants. Plans are being perfected in collaboration with the General Staff against the day when the National Guard will be ordered home, regarding disposition of records and adjustment of personnel. Return of National Guardsmen to their homes must be planned and many questions connected with that return properly solved.

These and many other problems are engaging the constant and serious attention of this Bureau. I have been making and shall continue to make frequent visits with regard to these problems, not only to the States where the officials are but also to the field where the troops are, to collect information and estimate opinion on these matters. The National Guard is a valuable force; nothing shall be omitted which might make it still more valuable.

During the fiscal year the National Guard has faced and accepted the duty for which it has been preparing for 20 years. Many adjustments were made necessary by changed conditions and circumstances. The National Guard, by its willing acceptance of the duty and the changes, and by furnishing an organized force for the protection of the Nation, has justified the propriety of the National Defense Act and the military policy of the Nation. Those who have contributed to this result, both in the events of this year and in the work of previous years, deserve the gratitude and appreciation of the people. As the officer charged with the administration of their effort, I wish in closing to express my thanks for their cooperation so freely given and to recommend them for the thanks of the Nation as a whole.

JOHN F. WILLIAMS,
Major General,
Chief, National Guard Bureau.

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APPENDIX A

PART 1—Induction of the National Guard, by Increments

[NOTE.—The figures below were calculated from induction rosters submitted to the National Guard Bureau. They will be found frequently not to agree with strength return data submitted to the Adjutant General. They do not include State staffs and detachments.]

FIRST INCREMENT, SEPT. 16, 1940

Executive Order No. 8530, dated Aug. 31, 1940

Unit	State	Training station	Com- mis- sioned officers	War- rant officers	Enlist- ed men
30th Div. less 30th Tank Co.	S. C. Ga., Tenn., N. C.	Fort Jackson, S. C.	677	8	9,233
41st Div., less 41st Tank Co.	Wyo., Wash., Mont., Oreg., Idaho.	Camp Murray, Wash.	700	7	11,665
44th Div., less 44th Tank Co.	N. J., N. Y.	Fort Dix, N. J.	643	9	10,170
45th Div., less 45th Tank Co.	Colo., Ariz., Okla., N. Mex.	Camp Barkeley, Tex.	726	9	8,764
197th CA (AA)	N. H.	Camp Hulen, Tex.	45	1	1,251
198th CA (AA)	Del.	Camp Edwards, Mass.	61	1	884
202d CA (AA)	Ill.	Fort Bliss, Tex.	57	1	1,397
203d CA (AA)	Mo.	Camp Hulen, Tex.	43	1	1,299
211th CA (AA)	Mass.	do	51	1	1,285
213th CA (AA)	Pa.	Camp Stewart, Ga.	59	1	1,125
251st CA (AA)	Calif.	Malakole, T. H.	58	1	1,161
244th CA (155-mm Gun)	N. Y.	Camp Pendleton, Va.	65	1	946
250th CA (155-mm Gun)	Calif.	Camp McQuaide, Calif.	65		933
252d CA (155-mm Gun)	N. C.	Fort Screven, Ga.	65	1	1,013
240th CA (HD)	Maine	Fort Williams, Maine, H. D. of Portland.	63	1	933
241st CA (HD)	Mass.	Fort Banks, Mass., H. D. of Boston.	73	1	1,323
242d CA (HD)	Conn.	Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y., H. D. of Long Island Sound.	57	1	815
243d CA (HD)	R. I.	Fort Adams, R. I., H. D. of Narragansett Bay.	67	1	898
245th CA (HD)	N. Y.	Fort Hancock, N. J., H. D. of Sandy Hook.	66	1	1,296
246th CA (HD)	Va.	Fort Monroe, Va., H. D. of Chesapeake Bay.	76	1	878
248th CA (HD)	Wash.	Fort Worden, Wash., H. D. of Puget Sound.	46	1	890
249th CA (HD)	Oreg.	Fort Stevens, Oreg., H. D. of Columbia.	50		957
105th Obsn. Sq.	Tenn.	Columbia, S. C.	24		141
119th Obsn. Sq.	N. J.	Fort Dix, N. J.	24		145
154th Obsn. Sq.	Ark.	Abilene, Tex.	29		118
116th Obsn. Sq.	Wash.	Fort Lewis, Wash.	31		156
Total strength of units inducted Sept. 16, 1940			3,921	49	59,676

REPORT OF CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

SECOND INCREMENT, OCT. 15, 1940

Executive Order No. 8551, dated Sept. 25, 1940

Unit	State	Training station	Com- mis- sioned officers	War- rant officers	Enlist- ed men
27th Div., less 27th Tank Co.	N. Y.	Fort McClellan, Ala.	686	8	10,695
37th Div., less 37th Tank Co. and Cos. F and I, 112th Med. Regt.	Ohio	Camp Shelby, Miss.	642	9	8,981
32d Div., less 32d Tank Co.	Mich., Wis.	Camp Livingston, La.	665	9	10,928
102nd Obsn. Sq.	N. Y.	Fort McClellan, Ala.	12		137
153d Obsn. Sq.	Miss.	Key Field, Meridian, Miss.	14		116
107th Obsn. Sq.	Mich.	Camp Beauregard, La.	31		132
295th Inf.	P. R.	Camp Tortuguero, P. R.	75	1	1,283
296th Inf.	do	do	77	1	1,285
92d Inf. Brig., Hq. and Hq. Co.	do	do	7		40
253d CA (155-mm Gun) (1st Bn.).	do	Fort Buchanan, P. R.	15		160
162d FA (75-mm Gun) (Trk.-D) (1st Bn.).	do	Henry Barracks, P. R.	21		253
201st CA (AA) (1st Bn.) re- designated 123d CA (Sep. Bn.) (AA).	do	Borinquen Field, P. R.	19		304
130th Engrs. (C) (1st Bn.).	do	Camp Tortuguero, P. R.	11		182
298th Inf.	Hawaii	Schofield Barracks, T. H.	55	1	590
299th Inf.	do	do	63	1	1,069
Total strength of units inducted Oct. 15, 1940			2,393	30	36,155

THIRD INCREMENT, NOV. 18, 1940

Executive Order No. 8594, Dated Nov. 16, 1940

Unit	State	Training station	Com- mis- sioned officers	War- rant officers	Enlist- ed men
56th Cav. Brig.	Tex.	Fort McIntosh, Tex.	149	2	2,413
Total strength of units inducted Nov. 18, 1940			149	2	2,413

FOURTH INCREMENT, NOV. 25, 1940

Executive Order No. 8594, Dated Nov. 16, 1940

Unit	State	Training station	Com- mis- sioned officers	War- rant officers	Enlist- ed men
31st Div.	Fla., Ala., Miss., La.	Camp Blanding, Fla.	831	8	11,645
36th Div.	Tex.	Camp Bowie, Tex.	725	8	11,629
106th Obs. Sq.	Ala.	Jacksonville, Fla.	24		134
111th Obs. Sq.	Tex.	Camp Bowie, Tex.	27		137
112th Obs. Sq.	Ohio	Fort Bragg, N. C.	19		116
128th FA (75-mm Gun)	Mo.	Fort Jackson, S. C.	57	1	1,069
106th Cav. (H-Mecz)	Ill.	Camp Livingston, La.	67	1	1,135
147th FA (75-mm Gun)	S. D.	Fort Ord, Calif.	57	1	950
102d Rad. Int. Co.	Calif.	do	6		92
214th CA (AA)	Ga.	Camp Stewart, Ga.	60	1	1,261
192d Tank Bn.	Wis., Ill., Ohio, Ky.	Fort Knox, Ky.	21		356
101st Obs. Sq.	Mass.	Camp Edwards, Mass.	27		133
152d Obs. Sq.	R. I.	Fort Devens, Mass.	18		142
Total strength of units inducted Nov. 25, 1940			1,939	20	28,799

FIFTH INCREMENT, DEC. 23, 1940

Executive Order No. 8605, Dated Nov. 30, 1940

Unit	State	Training station	Com- mis- sioned officers	War- rant officers	Enlist- ed men
35th Div., less 35th Tank Co.	Nebr., Kans., Mo.	Camp J. T. Robinson, Ark.	770	8	11, 231
153d Inf.	Ark.	do	83	1	1, 747
110th Obs. Sq.	Mo.	Little Rock, Ark., Adams Field.	20		144
Total strength of units inducted Dec. 23, 1940			873	9	13, 172

SIXTH INCREMENT, JAN. 6, 1941

Executive Order No. 8618, dated Dec. 23, 1940

Unit	State	Training station	Com- mis- sioned officers	War- rant officers	Enlist- ed men
101st CA Brig., Hq. and Hq. Btry.	Minn.	Camp Haan, Calif.	9		75
200th CA (AA)	N. Mex.	Fort Bliss, Tex.	57	1	849
204th CA (AA)	La.	Camp Hulen, Tex.	75	1	1, 211
206th CA (AA)	Ark.	Fort Bliss, Tex.	86		1, 354
208th CA (AA)	Conn.	Camp Edwards, Mass.	66	1	711
215th CA (AA)	Minn.	Camp Haan, Calif.	58	1	1, 402
216th CA (AA)	do	do	62	1	129
260th CA (AA)	D. C.	Fort Bliss, Tex.	92	1	768
265th CA (HD)	Fla.	Fort Crockett, Tex., H. D. of Galveston.	54		843
102d CA Bn. (AA)	N. Y.	Camp Edwards, Mass.	34		378
105th CA Bn. (AA)	La.	Camp Hulen, Tex.	38		425
106th CA Bn. (AA)	Ky.	do	31		301
142d FA	Ark.	Fort Sill, Okla.	69	1	976
184th FA	Ill.	Fort Custer, Mich.	46	1	845
102d Cav.	N. J.	Fort Jackson, S. C.	67	1	945
201st Inf., less 3rd Bn.	W. Va.	Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.	69	1	1, 044
101st AT Bn.	N. Y.	Fort Benning, Ga.	26		398
104th AT Bn.	Ga., Ala., Tex., Colo.	do	23		370
193d Tank Bn.	N. Mex.	Fort Sam Houston, Tex.	26		374
151st Med. Bn.	Ohio	Fort McClellan, Ala.	30		289
120th Obs. Sq.	Colo.	Fort Bliss, Tex.	19		119
Total strength of units inducted Jan. 6, 1941			1, 037	10	14, 970

SEVENTH INCREMENT, JAN. 13, 1941

Executive Order No. 8618, dated Dec. 23, 1940

Unit	State	Training station	Com- mis- sioned officers	War- rant officers	Enlist- ed men
73d FA Brig., Hq. and Hq. Btry.	Pa.	Camp Shelby, Miss.	11		74
141st FA	La.	do	51	1	750
166th FA	Pa.	do	63	1	946
190th FA	do	do	58	1	862
263d CA (HD)	S. C.	Fort Moultrie, S. C., H. D. of Charleston.	56	1	766
369th CA (AA)	N. Y.	Fort Ontario, N. Y.	72	1	1, 324
113th Cav.	Iowa	Camp Bowie, Tex.	65	1	1, 040
135th Med. Regt.	Wis.	Camp Shelby, Miss.	43	1	430
102d AT Bn.	N. Y.	do	29		395
101st Sig. Bn.	do	do	18		282
101st Rad. Int. Co.	Pa.	do	6		91
Total strength of units induced Jan. 13, 1941			472	7	6, 960

REPORT OF CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

EIGHTH INCREMENT, JAN. 16, 1941

Executive Order No. 8618, dated Dec. , 1940

Unit	State	Training station	Com- mis- sioned officers	War- rant officers	Enlist- ed men
26th Div.....	Mass.....	Camp Edwards, Mass.....	798	9	8,274
Total strength of units inducted Jan. 16, 1941.....			798	9	8,274

NINTH INCREMENT, JAN. 17, 1941

Executive Order No. 8618, dated Dec. 23, 1940

Unit	State	Training station	Com- mis- sioned officers	War- rant officers	Enlist- ed men
38th Div.....	Ky., W. Va., Ind.....	Camp Shelby, Miss.....	746	7	8,301
113th Obsn. Sq.....	Ind.....	Key Field, Meridian, Miss.....	23		122
Total strength of units inducted Jan. 17, 1941.....			769	7	8,423

TENTH INCREMENT, JAN. 22, 1941

Executive Order No. 8618, dated Dec. 23, 1940

Unit	State	Training station	Com- mis- sioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men
Serv. Co., Co. F, and 2d Bn., 103d QM Regt., 28th Div.	Pa.....	Indiantown Gap, Pa.....	13		168
Total strength of units inducted Jan. 22, 1941.....			13		168

ELEVENTH INCREMENT, JAN. 27, 1941

Executive Order No. 8627, dated Jan. 4, 1941

Unit	State	Training station	Com- mis- sioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men
112th FA.....	N. J.....	Fort Bragg, N. C.....	69	1	755
178th FA.....	S. C.....	do.....	64	1	1,005
186th FA.....	N. Y.....	Madison Barracks, N. Y.....	63	1	927
101st Cav.....	do.....	Fort Devens, Mass.....	114	1	1,068
151st Engr. Regt. (C).....	Ala.....	Camp Claiborne, La.....	39	1	712
261st CA (HD, Type B).....	Del.....	Fort DuPont, Del., H. D. of Delaware.	24		310
134th Med. Regt.....	N. Y.....	Fort Bragg, N. C.....	33		418
122d CA Bn. (AA) (Sep).....	N. J.....	Fort DuPont, Del.....	21		337
Total strength of units inducted Jan. 27, 1941.....			427	5	5,532

TWELFTH INCREMENT, FEB. 3, 1941

Executive Order No. 8633, dated Jan. 14, 1941

Unit	State	Training station	Com- mis- sioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men
191st Tank Bn.	N. Y., Mass., Va., Conn.	Fort George G. Meade, Md.	26		383
71st FA Brig., Hq. and Hq. Btry.	N. Y.	Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.	9		78
187th FA (155-mm How.)	do	do	66	1	943
258th FA (155-mm gun)	do	do	67	1	1,413
29th Div.	Md., Va., D. C., Pa.	Fort George G. Meade, Md.	920	10	8,935
105th AT Bn.	Pa.	do	23		281
104th Obsn. Sq.	Md.	Frederick, Md.	29		159
108th Obsn. Sq.	Ill.	Battle Creek, Mich.	24		149
144th FA (155-mm gun)	Calif.	Fort Lewis, Wash.	63	1	877
205th CA (AA)	Wash.	do	65	1	1,039
Total strength of units inducted Feb. 3, 1941			1,292	14	14,257

THIRTEENTH INCREMENT, FEB. 10, 1941

Executive Order No. 8633, dated Jan. 14, 1941

Unit	State	Training station	Com- mis- sioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men
102d CA Brig. (AA) Hq. and Hq. Btry.	N. Y.	Camp Stewart, Ga.	10		71
207th CA (AA)	do	do	118		1,528
209th CA (AA)	do	do	80	1	1,448
212th CA (AA)	do	do	67	1	1,189
104th CA Bn. (AA) (Sep) (37-mm gun).	Ala.	do	36		553
101st CA Bn. (AA) (Sep) (37-mm gun).	Ga.	do	42		362
107th CA Bn. (AA) (Sep) (37-mm gun).	S. C.	do	28		460
34th Div.	Iowa, Minn., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Camp Claiborne, La.	778	8	11,493
217th CA (AA)	Minn.	Camp Haan, Calif.	54	1	1,372
109th Obsn. Sq.	do	Camp Beauregard, La.	27		143
194th Tank Bn. (less 1 Co.)	Minn., Mo., Calif.	Fort Lewis, Wash.	15		333
103d AT Bn.	Wash.	do	35		313
Total strength of units inducted Feb. 10, 1941			1,290	11	19,265

FOURTEENTH INCREMENT, FEB. 17, 1941

Executive Order No. 8633, dated Jan. 14, 1941

Unit	State	Training station	Com- mis- sioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men
28th Div., less 2d Bn., Serv. Co., Co. F, 103d QM Regt.	Pa.	Indiantown Gap, Pa.	705	8	10,605
104th Cav.	do	do	90	1	966
103d Obsn. Sq.	do	Harrisburg Airport, New Cumberland, Pa.	27		138
Total strength of units inducted Feb. 17, 1941			822	9	11,709

REPORT OF CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

FIFTEENTH INCREMENT, FEB. 24, 1941
Executive Order No. 8633, dated Jan. 14, 1941

Unit	State	Training station	Com- mis- sioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men
43d Div.....	Conn., Maine, Vt., R. I.	Camp Blanding, Fla.....	807	8	11,277
115th Cav.....	Wyo.....	Fort Lewis, Wash.....	65	1	985
74th FA Brig., Hq. Btry.....	Ga.....	Camp Blanding, Fla.....	3		50
75th FA Brig., Hq. Btry.....	Tenn.....	Camp Forrest, Tenn.....	2		71
168th FA.....	Colo.....	do.....	98	1	985
172d FA.....	N. H.....	Camp Blanding, Fla.....	65	1	930
179th FA.....	Ga.....	do.....	81	1	859
181st FA.....	Tenn.....	Camp Forrest, Tenn.....	67	1	1,018
191st FA.....	Tenn.....	do.....	54	1	898
210th CA (AA).....	Mich.....	Fort Sheridan, Ill.....	64	1	789
103d CA Bn. (AA).....	Ky.....	do.....	33	1	320
118th Obsn. Sq.....	Conn.....	Jacksonville, Fla.....	20		148
Total strength of units inducted Feb. 24, 1941.....			1,359	16	18,330

SIXTEENTH INCREMENT, MAR. 3, 1941
Executive Order No. 8633, dated Jan. 14, 1941

Unit	State	Training station	Com- mis- sioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men
40th Div.....	Calif, Utah.....	Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif.....	778	7	10,088
115th Obsn. Sq.....	Calif.....	Paso Robles, Calif.....	19		146
Total strength of units inducted Mar. 3, 1941.....			797	7	10,234

SEVENTEENTH INCREMENT, MAR. 5, 1941
Executive Order No. 8633, dated Jan. 14, 1941

Unit	State	Training station	Com- mis- sioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men
33d Div.....	Ill.....	Camp Forrest, Tenn.....	802	9	10,905
107th Cav. (H-meez).....	Ohio.....	do.....	156	1	1,044
Total strength of units inducted Mar. 5, 1941.....			958	10	11,949

EIGHTEENTH INCREMENT, MAR. 10, 1941
Executive Order No. 8633, dated Jan. 14, 1941

Unit	State	Training station	Com- mis- sioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men
101st MP Bn.....	N. Y.....	Fort Dix, N. J.....	24		442
372d Inf.....	D. C., Mass., Md., Ohio, N. J.	do.....	88	1	1,634
Total strength of units inducted Mar. 10, 1941.....			112	1	2,076

NINETEENTH INCREMENT, APR. 1, 1941
Executive Order No. 8633, dated Jan. 14, 1941

Unit	State	Training station	Com- mis- sioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men
183d FA.....	Idaho.....	Fort F. E. Warren, Wyo.....	68	1	850
188th FA.....	N. Dak.....	do.....	61	1	1,275
76th FA Brig., Hq. Btry.....	Calif.....	do.....	3		58
Total strength of units inducted Apr. 1, 1941.....			132	2	2,183

TWENTIETH INCREMENT, APR. 7, 1941

Executive Order No. 8633, Dated Jan. 14, 1941

Unit	State	Training station	Com- mis- sioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men
72d FA Brig., Hq. Btry.....	Mich.....	Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.....	8	-----	54
182d FA.....	do.....	do.....	61	1	923
177th FA.....	do.....	do.....	56	1	895
119th FA.....	do.....	do.....	57	1	853
Total strength of units inducted Apr. 7, 1941.....			182	3	2,725

TWENTY-FIRST INCREMENT, JUNE 2, 1941

Executive Order No. 8633, dated Jan. 14, 1941

Unit	State	Training station	Com- mis- sioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men
126th Obsn. Sq.....	Wis.....	Fort Dix, N. J.....	22	-----	144
Total strength of units inducted June 2, 1941.....			22	-----	144

TWENTY-SECOND INCREMENT, JUNE 23, 1941

Executive Order No. 8633, dated Jan. 14, 1941

Unit	State	Training station	Com- mis- sioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men
121st CA Bn. (AA).....	Nev.....	Camp Haan, Calif.....	38	-----	324
Total strength of units inducted June 23, 1941.....			38	-----	324

RECAPITULATION

Increment	Date	Units	Officers	War- rant officers	En- listed men
1st.....	Sept. 16, 1940	30th, 41st, 44th, 45th Divisions, Coast Artillery and Air Corps.	3,921	49	59,676
2d.....	Oct. 15, 1940	27th, 32d, 37th Divisions and other units.....	2,393	30	36,155
3d.....	Nov. 18, 1940	56th Cavalry Brigade.....	149	2	2,413
4th.....	Nov. 25, 1940	31st, 36th Divisions and other units.....	1,939	20	28,799
5th.....	Dec. 23, 1940	35th Division and others.....	873	9	13,172
6th.....	Jan. 6, 1941	Coast Artillery and others.....	1,037	10	14,970
7th.....	Jan. 13, 1941	73d Field Artillery Brigade and others.....	472	7	6,960
8th.....	Jan. 16, 1941	26th Division.....	798	9	8,274
9th.....	Jan. 17, 1941	38th Division and 113th Observation Squadron.....	769	7	8,423
10th.....	Jan. 22, 1941	Dets. 103d Quartermaster Regt.....	13	-----	168
11th.....	Jan. 27, 1941	Field Artillery and others.....	427	5	5,532
12th.....	Feb. 3, 1941	71st Field Artillery Brigade and others, 29th Division.	1,292	14	14,257
13th.....	Feb. 10, 1941	39th Division, Coast Artillery and others.....	1,290	11	19,265
14th.....	Feb. 17, 1941	28th Division and others.....	822	9	11,709
15th.....	Feb. 24, 1941	43d Division, 74th and 75th Field Artillery Brigades and others.	1,359	16	18,330
16th.....	Mar. 3, 1941	40th Division, 115th Observation Squadron.....	797	7	10,234
17th.....	Mar. 5, 1941	33d Division and 107th Cavalry.....	958	10	11,949
18th.....	Mar. 10, 1941	372d Infantry and 101st Military Police Battalion.	112	1	2,076
19th.....	Apr. 1, 1941	76th Field Artillery Brigade.....	132	2	2,183
20th.....	Apr. 7, 1941	72nd Field Artillery Brigade.....	182	3	2,725
21st.....	June 2, 1941	126th Observation Squadron.....	22	-----	144
22d.....	June 23, 1941	121st Coast Artillery Battalion.....	38	-----	324
Total.....			19,795	221	277,738

PART 2.—Induction of the National Guard by units
INFANTRY DIVISIONS AND COMPONENT REGIMENTS

Div- ision head- quar- ters	Corps area	Infantry				Field Artillery				Engr.	Med.	Q. M.	Date inducted	Station	
		Bri- gade ¹	Regiments				Bri- gade	Regiments			Regiments ²				
26	1st	51	101	182	104	181	51	101	102	180	101	101	101	Jan. 16, 1941	Camp Edwards, Mass.
27	2d	52	Massachusetts				52	104	105	106	102	102	102	Oct. 15, 1940	Fort McClellan, Ala.
28	3d	53	New York				53	107	109	108	103	103	103	Feb. 17, 1941	Indiantown Gap, Pa.
29	3d	54	Pennsylvania				54	110	111	176	121	104	104	Feb. ⁽³⁾ 3, 1941	Fort George G. Meade, Md.
30	4th	55	115	175	176	116	55	110	111	176	121	104	104	Feb. 3, 1941	Fort George G. Meade, Md.
31	4th	56	88	Md.	Md.	Va.	Va.	115	118	113	105	105	105	Sept. 16, 1940	Fort Jackson, S. C.
32	6th	57	59	118	121	117	120	115	118	113	105	105	105	Sept. 16, 1940	Fort Jackson, S. C.
33	6th	58	60	S. C.	Ga.	Tenn.	N. C.	116	117	114	106	106	106	Nov. 25, 1940	Camp Blanding, Fla.
34	7th	59	61	155	156	124	167	116	117	114	106	106	106	Nov. 25, 1940	Camp Blanding, Fla.
35	7th	60	62	Miss.	La.	Fla.	Ala.	116	117	114	106	106	106	Nov. 25, 1940	Camp Blanding, Fla.
36	8th	61	63	125	126	127	128	116	117	114	106	106	106	Nov. 25, 1940	Camp Blanding, Fla.
37	5th	62	64	Mich.	Mich.	Wis.	Wis.	116	117	114	106	106	106	Nov. 25, 1940	Camp Blanding, Fla.
38	5th	63	65	129	130	131	132	116	117	114	106	106	106	Nov. 25, 1940	Camp Blanding, Fla.
39	5th	64	66	Illinois				116	117	114	106	106	106	Nov. 25, 1940	Camp Blanding, Fla.
40	9th	65	67	133	168	135	164	116	117	114	106	106	106	Nov. 25, 1940	Camp Blanding, Fla.
41	9th	66	68	Iowa	Iowa	Minn.	N. Dak.	116	117	114	106	106	106	Nov. 25, 1940	Camp Blanding, Fla.
42	9th	67	69	134	137	138	140	116	117	114	106	106	106	Nov. 25, 1940	Camp Blanding, Fla.
43	1st	68	70	Nebr.	Kans.	Mo.	Mo.	116	117	114	106	106	106	Nov. 25, 1940	Camp Blanding, Fla.
44	2d	69	71	141	142	143	144	116	117	114	106	106	106	Nov. 25, 1940	Camp Blanding, Fla.
45	8th	70	72	Texas				116	117	114	106	106	106	Nov. 25, 1940	Camp Blanding, Fla.
		71	73	145	148	147	166	116	117	114	106	106	106	Nov. 25, 1940	Camp Blanding, Fla.
		72	74	Ohio				116	117	114	106	106	106	Nov. 25, 1940	Camp Blanding, Fla.
		73	75	149	150	151	152	116	117	114	106	106	106	Nov. 25, 1940	Camp Blanding, Fla.
		74	76	Ky.	W. Va.	Ind.	Ind.	116	117	114	106	106	106	Nov. 25, 1940	Camp Blanding, Fla.
		75	77	159	184	160	185	116	117	114	106	106	106	Nov. 25, 1940	Camp Blanding, Fla.
		76	78	Calif.	Calif.	Calif.	Calif.	116	117	114	106	106	106	Nov. 25, 1940	Camp Blanding, Fla.
		77	79	161	163	162	186	116	117	114	106	106	106	Nov. 25, 1940	Camp Blanding, Fla.
		78	80	Calif.	Calif.	Calif.	Calif.	116	117	114	106	106	106	Nov. 25, 1940	Camp Blanding, Fla.
		79	81	161	163	162	186	116	117	114	106	106	106	Nov. 25, 1940	Camp Blanding, Fla.
		80	82	Wash.	Mont.	Oreg.	Oreg.	116	117	114	106	106	106	Nov. 25, 1940	Camp Blanding, Fla.
		81	83	102	169	103	172	116	117	114	106	106	106	Nov. 25, 1940	Camp Blanding, Fla.
		82	84	Conn.	Conn.	Maine	Vt.	116	117	114	106	106	106	Nov. 25, 1940	Camp Blanding, Fla.
		83	85	113	114	71	174	116	117	114	106	106	106	Nov. 25, 1940	Camp Blanding, Fla.
		84	86	N. J.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. Y.	116	117	114	106	106	106	Nov. 25, 1940	Camp Blanding, Fla.
		85	87	157	158	179	180	116	117	114	106	106	106	Nov. 25, 1940	Camp Blanding, Fla.
		86	88	Colo.	Ariz.	Okla.	Okla.	116	117	114	106	106	106	Nov. 25, 1940	Camp Blanding, Fla.
		87	89	157	158	179	180	116	117	114	106	106	106	Nov. 25, 1940	Camp Blanding, Fla.
		88	90	Colo.	Ariz.	Okla.	Okla.	116	117	114	106	106	106	Nov. 25, 1940	Camp Blanding, Fla.
		89	91	157	158	179	180	116	117	114	106	106	106	Nov. 25, 1940	Camp Blanding, Fla.
		90	92	157	158	179	180	116	117	114	106	106	106	Nov. 25, 1940	Camp Blanding, Fla.

¹ Inf. Brig. with lower designation has assigned the first 2 Inf. Regts. in each division, e. g., 51st Inf. Brig. consists of 101st and 182d Inf. Regts., 52d Inf. Brig. consists of 104th and 181st Inf. Regts.

² Other Divisional Organizations: *Div. Hq. Special Troops*: Hq. Sp. Tr., Hq. Co. (Div.), M. P. Co., Sig. Co., and Ord. Co. All except Ord. Cos. have the same numerical designation as the Division itself, e. g., Hq. 26 Div.; Hq. Sp. Tr. 26 Div.; M. P. Co. 26 Div.; Sig. Co. 26 Div. *Ordnance Cos.*: Nos. 101 to 120 assigned to 26 to 45 Divisions, in numerical sequence except 114 and 117 which are not assigned as Division Nos. 39 and 42 do not exist. Each regiment has an attached Medical detachment. Old Tank Cos. now in Tank Battalions.

³ Jan. 22, 1941, is Induction Date for Service Co., 2d Bn., and Co. F (Car.) of 103d Q. M. Regt., 28 Div.

⁴ These regiments divided between States (NGB photostat card list 1940):

29th Div. 104th Med.—Md.; Cos. D and G, Va.
 30th Div. 105th Med.—N. C.; Co. E, S. C.; Co. H, Ga.
 31st Div. 106th Engr.—Miss.; 2d Bn., Fla.
 34th Div. 109th Q. M.—Minn.; Cos. A, B, and C, S. Dak.
 38th Div. 113th Med.—Ind.; 3d Bn., Ky.
 40th Div. 115th Engr.—Utah; 2d Bn., Calif.
 41st Div. 116th Med.—Wash.; Co. D, Mont.; Co. G, Idaho; Co. H, Oreg.
 43d Div. 118th Med.—Conn.; Cos. D and H, R. I.; Co. E, Vt.
 45th Div. 120th Engr.—N. Mex.; 1st Bn., Okla.

104th Q. M.—D. C.; Cos. C and F, Va.; Cos. D and E, Md.
 105th Q. M.—S. C.; Cos. E and F, Tenn.; Co. A, N. C.
 106th Med.—La.; Cos. B and H, Miss.; Co. E, Fla.
 106th Q. M.—Ala.; Co. A, Miss.; Co. B, La.; Co. C, Fla.
 113th Q. M.—Ky.; Cos. A, B, and E, Ind.
 115th Med.—Calif.; Co. G, Utah.
 116th Q. M.—Wash.; Co. C, Wyo.; Co. D, Mont.
 118th Q. M.—Conn.; 1st Bn., Vt.; Co. C, Maine; Co. D, R. I.
 120th Q. M.—Okla.; Co. C, Colo.; Co. D, Ariz.

⁵ 45th Division stationed at Fort Sill, Okla., from Sept. 16, 1940, to Mar. 10, 1941.

AIR CORPS

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Date</i>
101st Observation Squadron-----	Nov. 25, 1940.
102nd Observation Squadron-----	Oct. 15, 1940.
103d Observation Squadron-----	Feb. 17, 1941.
104th Observation Squadron-----	Feb. 3, 1941.
105th Observation Squadron-----	Sept. 16, 1940.
106th Observation Squadron-----	Nov. 25, 1940.
107th Observation Squadron-----	Oct. 15, 1940.
108th Observation Squadron-----	Feb. 3, 1941.
109th Observation Squadron-----	Feb. 10, 1941.
110th Observation Squadron-----	Dec. 23, 1940.
111th Observation Squadron-----	Nov. 25, 1940.
112th Observation Squadron-----	Nov. 25, 1940.
113th Observation Squadron-----	Jan. 17, 1941.
115th Observation Squadron-----	Mar. 3, 1941.
116th Observation Squadron-----	Sept. 16, 1940.
118th Observation Squadron-----	Feb. 24, 1941.
119th Observation Squadron-----	Sept. 16, 1940.
120th Observation Squadron-----	Jan. 6, 1941.
121st Observation Squadron-----	Scheduled for Sept. 1, 1941.
122d Observation Squadron-----	Scheduled for Oct. 1, 1941.
123d Observation Squadron-----	Scheduled for Sept. 15, 1941.
124th Observation Squadron-----	Scheduled for Sept. 15, 1941.
125th Observation Squadron-----	Scheduled for Sept. 15, 1941.
126th Observation Squadron-----	June 2, 1941.
127th Observation Squadron-----	Scheduled for Oct. 6, 1941.
128th Observation Squadron-----	Scheduled for Sept. 15, 1941.
152d Observation Squadron-----	Nov. 25, 1940.
153d Observation Squadron-----	Oct. 15, 1940.
154th Observation Squadron-----	Sept. 16, 1940.

CAVALRY (HORSE)

56th Cavalry Brigade-----	} Nov. 18, 1940.
112th Cavalry-----	
124th Cavalry-----	

CAVALRY (HORSE-MECHANIZED)

101st Cavalry-----	Jan. 27, 1941.
102d Cavalry-----	Jan. 6, 1941.
104th Cavalry-----	Feb. 17, 1941.
106th Cavalry-----	Nov. 25, 1940.
107th Cavalry-----	Mar. 5, 1941.
113th Cavalry-----	Jan. 13, 1941.
115th Cavalry-----	Feb. 24, 1941.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

197th Coast Artillery (AA)-----	Sept. 16, 1940.
198th Coast Artillery (AA)-----	Sept. 16, 1940.
200th Coast Artillery (AA)-----	Jan. 6, 1941.
201st Coast Artillery (AA)-----	Oct. 15, 1940.
(First Battalion only. Converted to 123d Separate Battalion on Apr. 2, 1941.)	
202d Coast Artillery (AA)-----	Sept. 16, 1940.
203d Coast Artillery (AA)-----	Sept. 16, 1940.
204th Coast Artillery (AA)-----	Jan. 6, 1941.
205th Coast Artillery (AA)-----	Feb. 3, 1941.
206th Coast Artillery (AA)-----	Jan. 6, 1941.
207th Coast Artillery (AA)—102d CA Brigade--	Feb. 10, 1941.
208th Coast Artillery (AA)-----	Jan. 6, 1941.
209th Coast Artillery (AA)—102d CA Brigade--	Feb. 10, 1941.
210th Coast Artillery (AA)-----	Feb. 24, 1941.
211th Coast Artillery (AA)-----	Sept. 16, 1940.
212th Coast Artillery (AA)—102d CA Brigade--	Feb. 10, 1941.
213th Coast Artillery (AA)-----	Sept. 16, 1940.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS—continued

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Date</i>
214th Coast Artillery (AA)-----	Nov. 25, 1940.
215th Coast Artillery (AA)—101st CA Brigade--	Jan. 6, 1941.
216th Coast Artillery (AA)—101st CA Brigade--	Jan. 6, 1941.
217th Coast Artillery (AA)—101st CA Brigade--	Feb. 10, 1941.
240th Coast Artillery (HD)-----	Sept. 16, 1940.
241st Coast Artillery (HD)-----	Sept. 16, 1940.
242d Coast Artillery (HD)-----	Sept. 16, 1940.
243d Coast Artillery (HD)-----	Sept. 16, 1940.
244th Coast Artillery (155-mm Gun)-----	Sept. 16, 1940.
245th Coast Artillery (HD)-----	Sept. 16, 1940.
246th Coast Artillery (HD)-----	Sept. 16, 1940.
248th Coast Artillery (HD)-----	Sept. 16, 1940.
249th Coast Artillery (HD)-----	Sept. 16, 1940.
250th Coast Artillery (155-mm Gun)-----	Sept. 16, 1940.
251st Coast Artillery (AA)-----	Sept. 16, 1940.
252d Coast Artillery (155-mm Gun)-----	Sept. 16, 1940.
253d Coast Artillery (155-mm Gun)—1st Bat- talion-----	Oct. 15, 1940.
260th Coast Artillery (AA)-----	Jan. 6, 1941.
261st Coast Artillery (HD)-----	Jan. 27, 1941.
263d Coast Artillery (HD)-----	Jan. 13, 1941.
265th Coast Artillery (HD)-----	Jan. 6, 1941.
369th Coast Artillery (AA)-----	Jan. 13, 1941.

COAST ARTILLERY SEPARATE BATTALIONS

101st Coast Artillery (AA) Separate Battalion---	Feb. 10, 1941.
102d Coast Artillery (AA) Separate Battalion---	Jan. 6, 1941.
103d Coast Artillery (AA) Separate Battalion---	Feb. 24, 1941.
104th Coast Artillery (AA) Separate Battalion--	Feb. 10, 1941.
105th Coast Artillery (AA) Separate Battalion--	Jan. 6, 1941.
106th Coast Artillery (AA) Separate Battalion--	Jan. 6, 1941.
107th Coast Artillery (AA) Separate Battalion--	Feb. 10, 1941.
121st Coast Artillery (AA) Separate Battalion---	June 23, 1941.
122d Coast Artillery (AA) Separate Battalion---	Jan. 27, 1941.
(Inducted! as 2d Battalion 261st Coast Artil- lery).	
123d Coast Artillery (AA) Separate Battalion---	Oct. 15, 1940.
(Inducted as 1st Battalion, 201st CA AA.)	

FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADES

71st Field Artillery Brigade-----	Feb. 3, 1941.
72d Field Artillery Brigade-----	Apr. 7, 1941.
73d Field Artillery Brigade-----	Jan. 13, 1941.
74th Field Artillery Brigade-----	Feb. 24, 1941.
75th Field Artillery Brigade-----	Feb. 24, 1941.
76th Field Artillery Brigade-----	Apr. 1, 1941.

FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENTS

112th Field Artillery-----	Jan. 27, 1941.
119th Field Artillery-----	Apr. 7, 1941.
128th Field Artillery-----	Nov. 25, 1940.
141st Field Artillery-----	Jan. 13, 1941.
142d Field Artillery-----	Jan. 6, 1941.
144th Field Artillery-----	Feb. 3, 1941.
147th Field Artillery-----	Nov. 25, 1940.
162d Field Artillery-----	Oct. 15, 1940.
166th Field Artillery-----	Jan. 13, 1941.
168th Field Artillery-----	Feb. 24, 1941.
172d Field Artillery-----	Feb. 24, 1941.
177th Field Artillery-----	Apr. 7, 1941.
178th Field Artillery-----	Jan. 27, 1941.
179th Field Artillery-----	Feb. 24, 1941.

FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENTS—continued

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Date</i>
181st Field Artillery-----	Feb. 24, 1941.
182d Field Artillery-----	Apr. 7, 1941.
183d Field Artillery-----	Apr. 1, 1941.
184th Field Artillery-----	Jan. 6, 1941.
186th Field Artillery-----	Jan. 27, 1941.
187th Field Artillery-----	Feb. 3, 1941.
188th Field Artillery-----	Apr. 1, 1941.
190th Field Artillery-----	Jan. 13, 1941.
191st Field Artillery-----	Feb. 24, 1941.
258th Field Artillery-----	Feb. 3, 1941.

INFANTRY (NONDIVISIONAL)

153d Infantry-----	Dec. 23, 1940.
201st Infantry (less 3d Battalion)-----	Jan. 6, 1941.
295th Infantry-----	Oct. 15, 1940.
296th Infantry-----	Oct. 15, 1940.
297th Infantry-----	Scheduled for Sept. 15, 1941.
298th Infantry-----	Oct. 15, 1940.
299th Infantry-----	Oct. 15, 1940.
372d Infantry-----	Mar. 10, 1941.
Headquarters, Headquarters Company, 92d Infantry Brigade.	Oct. 15, 1940.

MILITARY POLICE BATTALIONS

101st Military Police Battalion-----	Mar. 10, 1941.
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TANK BATTALIONS

191st Tank Battalion-----	Feb. 3, 1941.
192d Tank Battalion-----	Nov. 25, 1940.
193d Tank Battalion-----	Jan. 6, 1941.
194th Tank Battalion-----	Feb. 10, 1941.

ANTITANK BATTALIONS

101st Antitank Battalion-----	Jan. 6, 1941.
102d Antitank Battalion-----	Jan. 13, 1941.
103d Antitank Battalion-----	Feb. 10, 1941.
104th Antitank Battalion-----	Jan. 6, 1941.
105th Antitank Battalion-----	Feb. 3, 1941.

MEDICAL REGIMENTS AND BATTALIONS

134th Medical Regiment-----	Jan. 27, 1941.
135th Medical Regiment-----	Jan. 13, 1941.
151st Medical Battalion-----	Jan. 6, 1941.

SIGNAL CORPS

101st Signal Battalion-----	Jan. 13, 1941.
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RADIO INTELLIGENCE COMPANIES

101st Radio Intelligence Company-----	Jan. 13, 1941.
102d Radio Intelligence Company-----	Nov. 25, 1940.

ENGINEERS

130th Engineers (C) 1st Battalion-----	Oct. 15, 1940.
151st Engineers (C)-----	Jan. 27, 1941.

APPENDIX B

Special Training under Section 94, National Defense Act

TABLE 1.—*Temporary duty of division staffs preparatory to induction*

Division	Assembly point	Period
26th	Boston, Mass	Jan. 2 to Jan. 15, 1941.
28th	Harrisburg, Pa	Feb. 3 to Feb. 16, 1941.
29th	Fort Meade, Md	Jan. 20 to Feb. 2, 1941.
31st	Birmingham, Ala	Nov. 11 to Nov. 24, 1940.
33d	Chicago, Ill.	Feb. 19 to Mar. 4, 1941.
34th	Camp Ripley, Minn	Jan. 27 to Feb. 9, 1941.
35th	Kansas City, Mo	Dec. 9 to Dec. 22, 1940.
36th	San Antonio, Tex	Nov. 11 to Nov. 24, 1940.
38th	Indianapolis, Ind	Jan. 3 to Jan. 16, 1941.
40th	Los Angeles, Calif	Feb. 17 to Mar. 2, 1941.
43d	Hartford, Conn	Feb. 10 to Feb. 23, 1941.

Personnel attending included 13 staff officers and 20 enlisted men from each division.

TABLE 2.—*Supplemental training for field artillery officers*

Unit	State	Dates of attendance	Place	Number of officers authorized to attend
183d FA	Idaho	Jan. 10 to Feb. 12, 1941	Fort Lewis, Wash	15
190th FA	Pa	Dec. 13, 1940, to Jan. 12, 1941	Fort Bragg, N. C	15
180th FA	Mass	Dec. 14, 1940, to Jan. 15, 1941	Madison Barracks, N. Y	15
177th FA	Mich	Jan. 11 to Feb. 12, 1941	Fort Knox, Ky., and Camp Custer, Mich.	15
184th FA	Ill	Dec. 13, 1940, to Jan. 5, 1941	Fort Sill, Okla	15
181st FA	Tenn	Jan. 10 to Feb. 12, 1941	Fort Des Moines, Iowa	15
188th FA	N. Dak	Feb. 21 to Mar. 25, 1941	Fort Des Moines, Iowa	15
187th FA	N. Y	Dec. 26, 1940, to Jan. 26, 1941	Fort Bragg, N. C	15
186th FA	N. Y	Dec. 26, 1940, to Jan. 26, 1941	Fort Knox, Ky	15

Funds to cover the entire expense of attendance at this school were defrayed from Regular Army appropriated funds.

TABLE 3.—*School for inspectors general*

Unit	State	Dates of attendance	Place	Number of officers authorized to attend
28th Div	Pa	Jan. 19 to Feb. 1, 1941	Hq. 3d C. A	1
29th Div	D. C., Va., Md., Pa	Jan. 19 to Feb. 1, 1941	do	1
43d Div	R. I., Maine, Conn., Vt	Feb. 11 to Feb. 24, 1941	Hq. 1st C. A., Boston, Mass.	1

National Guard Bureau funds were utilized to defray the entire expense incident to the holding of this school.

TABLE 4.—*School for Adjutants (S-1) from brigades, regiments, and separate units of each of the division given below*

Units	States	Dates of attendance	Place	Number of officers authorized to attend
28th Div.....	Pa.....	Jan. 21 to Jan. 25, 1941.	Fort Meade, Md.....	15
43d Div.....	Maine, Vt., Conn., R. I.....	Feb. 5 to Feb. 9, 1941.	Hq. 1st C. A.....	15
40th Div.....	Cal., Utah.....	Jan. 25 to Jan. 30, 1941.	Hq. 9th C. A.....	15
34th Div.....	S. Dak., N. Dak., Minn., Minn., Iowa.	Jan. 19 to Jan. 23, 1941.	Hq. 7th C. A.....	15
38th Div.....	Ind., Ky., W. Va.....	Jan. 12 to Jan. 16, 1941.	Hq. 5th C. A.....	15
29th Div.....	D. C., Va., Md., Pa.....	Jan. 21 to Jan. 25, 1941.	Fort Meade, Md.....	15
26th Div.....	Mass.....	Jan. 8 to Jan. 12, 1941.	Hq. 1st C. A.....	15
33d Div.....	Ill.....	Feb. 4 to Feb. 7, 1941.	Hq. 33d Div., Chicago, Ill.	15

Special Field Exercise funds were furnished the National Guard Bureau to defray all costs incident to the above school.

TABLE 5.—*School for Supply Personnel of Air Corps units*

Unit	State	Place of duty	Number of officers and enlisted men attending	Number of days	Period
101st Obsn. Sq., Mass....		Middletown Air Depot, Middletown, Pa.	{1 officer..... 2 enlisted men.....	7 14	{During period Nov. 1-30, 1940.
103d Obsn. Sq., Pa.....		do.....	{1 officer..... 2 enlisted men.....	7 14	{During period Nov. 1-30, 1940.
104th Obsn. Sq., Md.....		do.....	{1 officer..... 2 enlisted men.....	7 14	{Jan. 13-19, 1941. Jan. 13-26, 1941.
106th Obsn. Sq., Ala.....		Fairfield Air Depot, Fairfield, Ohio.	{1 officer..... 2 enlisted men.....	7 14	{Nov. 10-16, 1940. Nov. 10-23, 1940.
108th Obsn. Sq., Ill.....		do.....	{1 officer..... 2 enlisted men.....	7 14	{During period Nov. 12-Dec. 15, 1940.
109th Obsn. Sq., Minn....		do.....	{1 officer..... 2 enlisted men.....	6 13	{Jan. 27-Feb. 1, 1941. Jan. 27-Feb. 8, 1941.
110th Obsn. Sq., Mo.....		do.....	{1 officer..... 2 enlisted men.....	7 14	{During period Oct. 28-Nov. 30, 1940.
111th Obsn. Sq., Tex.....		S. A. Air Depot, Duncan Field, Tex.	{1 officer..... 2 enlisted men.....	7 14	{Nov. 12-18, 1940. Nov. 3-16, 1940.
120th Obsn. Sq., Colo....		do.....	{1 officer..... 2 enlisted men.....	7 14	{Oct. 26-Nov. 1, 1940. Oct. 26-Nov. 8, 1940.
113th Obsn. Sq., Ind.....		do.....	{1 officer..... 2 enlisted men.....	7 14	{During period Nov. 18-Dec. 31, 1940.
115th Obsn. Sq., Calif....		Sacramento Air Depot, Sacramento, Calif.	{1 officer..... 2 enlisted men.....	7 14	{During period Nov. 2-30, 1940.
118th Obsn. Sq., Conn....		Middletown Air Depot, Middletown, Pa.	{1 officer..... 2 enlisted men.....	7 14	{During period Nov. 1-30, 1940.
152d Obsn. Sq., R. I.....		do.....	{1 officer..... 2 enlisted men.....	7 14	{During period Nov. 2-30, 1940.

National Guard Bureau funds were utilized to defray all expenses incident to conduct of above school.

TABLE 6.—*Course of instruction for officers of Company and Battery grade in each Division*

Unit	State	Period	Place	Number of officers
33d Div	Ill	Feb. 3 to Mar. 1, 1941	Chicago, Ill	96 (93 company or battery grade; 3 field grade).
40th Div	Calif., Utah	Feb. 7 to Mar. 2, 1941	Los Angeles, Calif.	75 (74 company grade; 1 field grade).
43d Div. (Infantry.)	Maine, Vt., Conn., R. I.	Jan. 25 to Feb. 23, 1941	Northfield, Vt.	76 (75 company grade; 1 field grade).
45d Div. (Field Arty.)	Maine, Vt., Conn., R. I.	Jan. 27 to Feb. 23, 1941	Providence, R. I.	60 (59 battery grade; 1 field grade).
28th Div	Pa	Jan. 22 to Feb. 16, 1941	Valley Forge, Pa.	76 (75 company grade; 1 field grade).
29th Div	Va., Md., D. C., Pa.	Jan. 5 to Feb. 1, 1941	Fort Meade, Md.	76 (75 company grade; 1 field grade).

National Guard funds were used initially to defray cost of these schools; only expense to Federal Government was for pay, allowances, and transportation of the officers authorized to attend the course of instruction.

TABLE 7.—*School for bakers and cooks*

Unit	State	Period	Place	Number of Student
33d Div	Ill	Feb. 10 to Mar. 2, 1941	Hq. 33d Div., Chicago, Ill.	3 officers (1 field, 2 company grade). 260 enlisted men.
40th Div	Calif., Utah	Feb. 17 to Mar. 2, 1941	Fort Ord, Calif.	120 enlisted men.

Funds to cover the expense of attendance at these schools were defrayed from Regular Army funds.

TABLE 8.—*Adjutant General's School*

Unit	State	Period	Place	Number of students
40th Div	Calif., Utah	Feb. 22 to Mar. 2, 1941	Washington, D. C.	1 officer.

Special Field Exercise funds were used to cover expense of this school.

In addition to the above listed schools of instruction, additional field training for 1 month 2 days was authorized for one officer and five enlisted men of the 104th Quartermaster Regiment, 29th Division, Maryland National Guard, as a special motor-convoy detachment to receive new motor equipment for the 29th Division and for the purpose of giving instruction in driving and maintenance of motor vehicles. Period of training was authorized from January 1, 1941, to February 2, 1941, and training was conducted at Baltimore and Camp Ritchie, Md.

APPENDIX C

OLD UNITS CONVERTED

Conversions and redesignations since Nov. 1, 1939

State	Old unit	New unit
Alabama	Hq. (part), 55th Cav. Brig.	Hq. (part), 104th Sep. Bn. CA.
	Hq. Tr., 55th Cav. Brig.	Btry. A, 104th Sep. Bn. CA.
	Hq. (part), 23d Cav. Div.	Hq. (part), 104th Sep. Bn. CA.
	23d Sig. Tr.	Hq. Btry., 104th Sep. Bn. CA.
	Hq. and Serv. Co. (less band), 106th Med. Regt.	Btry. C, 104th Sep. Bn. CA.
	Tr. C, 123d Med. Sq.	Hq. and Serv. Co., 106th Med. Regt.
	101st Engr. Co. (Lt. Ponton)	Co. F, 151st Engrs. (C).
	102d Engr. Co. (Lt. Ponton)	Co. B, 151st Engrs. (C).
	Hq., 127th Engr. Sq.	Hq., 151st Engrs. (C).
	MDD, 127th Engr. Sq.	MDD (less 2d Bn.), 151st Engrs. (C).
	Hq. and Serv. Tr., 127th Engr. Sq.	Hq. and Serv. Co., 151st Engrs. (C).
	Tr. A, 127th Engr. Sq.	Co. A, 151st Engrs. (C).
	Tr. B, 127th Engr. Sq.	Co. D, 151st Engrs. (C).
	Tr. C, 127th Engr. Sq.	Co. C, 151st Engrs. (C).
	31st Tank Co.	Co. B, 193d Tank Bn.
California	40th Tank Co.	Co. C, 194th Tank Bn.
Colorado	45th Tank Co.	Co. D, 193d Tank Bn.
Connecticut	MG Tr., 110th Cav.	Btry. D, 208th CA.
	Tr. A, 110th Cav.	Btry. C, 208th CA.
	Tr. B, 110th Cav.	Btry. B, 208th CA.
	Tr. B, 21st Recon. Sq.	Btry. A, 208th CA.
	Serv. Btry., 192d FA.	Btry. H, 208th CA.
	Hq., 1st Bn., 208th CA.	Hq., 2d Bn., 208th CA.
	Hq. Btry. and CTn, 1st Bn., 208th CA.	Hq. Btry. and CTn, 2d Bn., 208th CA.
	43d Tank Co.	Co. D, 191st Tank Bn.
Georgia	30th Tank Co.	Co. A, 193d Tank Bn.
	Hq. Btry., 2d Bn., 179th FA.	Serv. Btry., 1st Bn., 179th FA.
	Hq. Btry., 3d Bn., 179th FA.	Hq. Btry. 2d Bn., 179th FA.
	Hq., 2d Bn., 179th FA.	Hq. (part), 179th FA.
	Hq., 3d Bn., 179th FA.	Hq., 2d Bn., 179th FA.
	Hq. and Hq. 1st Sq., 108th Cav.	Hq., 101st Sep. Bn. CA.
	MDD, 108th Cav.	MDD, 101st Sep. Bn. CA.
	MG Tr., 108th Cav.	Btry. C, 101st Sep. Bn. CA.
	Tr. A, 108th Cav.	Btry. A, 101st Sep. Bn. CA.
	Tr. B, 108th Cav.	Btry. B, 101st Sep. Bn. CA.
Idaho	Hq., 58th Cav. Brig.	Hq. (part), 148th FA.
	Hq. Tr., 58th Cav. Brig.	Hq. Btry., 1st Bn., 183d FA.
	Hq., 116th Cav.	Hq., 183d FA.
	MDD, 116th Cav.	MDD, 183d FA.
	Band, 116th Cav.	Band, 183d FA.
	Hq. Tr., 116th Cav.	Hq. Btry., 183d FA.
	MG Tr., 116th Cav.	Btry. C, 183d FA.
	Hq., 1st Sq., 116th Cav.	Hq., 1st Bn., 183d FA.
	Tr. A, 116th Cav.	Btry. A, 183d FA.
	Tr. B, 116th Cav.	Btry. B, 183d FA.
	Hq., 2d Sq., 116th Cav.	Hq., 2d Bn., 183d FA.
	Tr. E, 116th Cav.	Btry. E, 183d FA.
	Tr. F, 116th Cav.	Btry. F, 183d FA.
	Hq. Btry., 1st Bn., 183d FA.	AT Btry., 1st Bn., 183d FA.
	Hq., 3d Bn., 183d FA.	Hq. (part), 183d FA.
	Tr. I, 116th Cav.	Btry. E, 148th FA.
	Tr. K, 116th Cav.	Btry. F, 148th FA.
	Btry. B, 148th FA.	Hq. Btry., 148th FA.
	MDD, 1st Bn., 148th FA.	MDD, 148th FA.
Illinois	33d Tank Co.	Co. B, 192d Tank Bn.
	Hq., 23d Recon. Sq.	Hq., 2d Sq., 106th Cav.
	Hq. Det., 23d Recon. Sq.	Hq. Det., 2d Sq., 106th Cav.
	Tr. A, 23d Recon. Sq.	Tr. D, 106th Cav.
	Tr. B, 23d Recon. Sq.	Tr. E, 106th Cav.
	MDD, 106th Cav. (less MDD, 1st Sq.)	MDD (less MDD, 1st, 2d Sq., and Vet. Sec.), 106th Cav.
	MG tr., 106th Cav.	Serv. Tr., 106th Cav.
	Hq., 2d Sq., 106th Cav.	Hq., 1st Sq., 106th Cav.
	Tr. E, 106th Cav.	Tr. A, 106th Cav.
	Tr. F, 106th Cav.	Tr. B, 106th Cav.
	Hq., 8th Inf.	Hq., 184th FA.
	Hq. Co., 8th Inf.	Hq. Btry., 184th FA.
	MDD, 8th Inf.	MDD, 184th FA.
	Band, 8th Inf.	Band, 184th FA.
	Hq., 1st Bn., 8th Inf.	Hq., 1st Bn., 184th FA.

Conversions and redesignations since Nov. 1, 1933—Continued

State	Old unit	New unit
Illinois (Cont'd)	Hq. Det., 1st Bn., 8th Inf.	Hq. Btry., 1st Bn., 184th FA.
	Co. A, 8th Inf.	Btry. A, 184th FA.
	Co. B, 8th Inf.	Btry. B, 184th FA.
	Co. C, 8th Inf.	Btry. C, 184th FA.
	Hq., 2d Bn., 8th Inf.	Hq., 2d Bn., 184th FA.
	Co. D, 8th Inf.	Btry. D, 184th FA.
	Co. E, 8th Inf.	Btry. E, 184th FA.
	Co. F, 8th Inf.	Btry. F, 184th FA.
	Co. H, 8th Inf.	Serv. Btry., 2d Bn., 184th FA.
	Co. G, 8th Inf.	AT Btry., 2d Bn., 184th FA.
Iowa	24th Sig. Tr.	Hq. Btry., 2d Bn., 185th FA.
	Serv. Btry., 185th FA.	Serv. Btry., 2d Bn., 185th FA.
	Btry. C, 185th FA.	Btry. E, 185th FA.
	Hq. Btry., 2d Bn., 185th FA.	Btry. F, 185th FA.
	Hq. Tr., 57th Cav. Brig.	Serv. Co., 109th QM Regt.
	QM Sec. Hq., 34th Div.	Hq., 109th QM Regt.
	QM Sec., Hq. Det., 34th Div.	Div. QM Plat, Hq. Co., 109th QM Regt.
Kansas	Hq., 114th Cav.	Hq. (part), 127th FA.
	MDD, 114th Cav.	MDD, 127th FA.
	Band, 114th Cav.	Band, 127th FA.
	Hq. Tr., 114th Cav.	Hq. Btry., 127th FA.
	MG Tr. (part), 114th Cav.	Hq. Btry., 2d Bn., 127th FA.
	MG Tr. (part), 114th Cav.	Hq. Btry., 3d Bn., 127th FA.
	Hq., 1st Sq., 114th Cav.	Hq., 1st Bn., 127th FA.
	Tr. A, 114th Cav.	Btry. A, 127th FA.
	Tr. B, 114th Cav.	Btry. B, 127th FA.
	Hq., 2d Sq., 114th Cav.	Hq., 2d Bn., 127th FA.
	Tr. E, 114th Cav.	Btry. C, 127th FA.
	Tr. F, 114th Cav.	Btry. D, 127th FA.
	Hq., 3d Sq., 114th Cav.	Hq., 3d Bn., 127th FA.
	Tr. I, 114th Cav.	Btry. E, 127th FA.
	Tr. K, 114th Cav.	Btry. F, 127th FA.
	Hq., 24th Cav. Div.	Hq. (part), 127th FA.
Kentucky	Hq. Det., 24th Cav. Div.	Hq. Btry., 1st Bn., 127th FA.
	Tr. A, 122d QM Sq.	Hq. Btry., 103d Sep. Bn. CA.
	Hq., 123d Cav.	Hq. (part), 103d Sep. Bn. CA.
	Hq., 1st Sq., 123d Cav.	Hq. (part), 103d Sep. Bn. CA.
	Tr. A, 123d Cav.	Btry. A, 103d Sep. Bn. CA.
	Tr. B, 123d Cav.	Btry. B, 103d Sep. Bn. CA.
	Tr. E, 123d Cav.	Btry. D, 103d Sep. Bn. CA.
	Tr. F, 123d Cav.	Btry. C, 103d Sep. Bn. CA.
	Hq. (part), 22d Cav. Div.	Hq. (part), 106th Sep. Bn. CA.
	MDD, 123d Cav.	MDD, 106th Sep. Bn. CA.
	MG Tr., 123d Cav.	Btry. A, 106th Sep. Bn. CA.
	Hq. Tr., 123d Cav.	Btry. B, 106th Sep. Bn. CA.
	Hq., 2d Sq., 123d Cav.	Hq. (part), 106th Sep. Bn. CA.
	Hq., 3d Sq., 123d Cav.	Hq. (part), 106th Sep. Bn. CA.
	Tr. I, 123d Cav.	Btry. C, 106th Sep. Bn. CA.
	Tr. K, 123d Cav.	Btry. D, 106th Sep. Bn. CA.
	38th Tank Co.	Co. D, 192d Tank Bn.
Louisiana	Hq., 23d Cav. Div.	Hq. (part), 105th Sep. Bn. CA.
	Hq. Det., 23d Cav. Div.	Btry. B, 105th Sep. Bn. CA.
	Hq., 55th Cav. Brig.	Hq. (part), 105th Sep. Bn. CA.
	Hq. Tr., 108th Cav.	Hq. Btry., 105th Sep. Bn. CA.
	MDD, 108th Cav.	MDD, 105th Sep. Bn. CA.
	Hq., 2d Sq., 108th Cav.	Hq. (part), 105th Sep. Bn. CA.
	Tr. E, 108th Cav.	Btry. C, 105th Sep. Bn. CA.
	Tr. F, 108th Cav.	Btry. D, 105th Sep. Bn. CA.
	Hq., 3d Sq., 108th Cav.	Hq. (part), 105th Sep. Bn. CA.
	Tr. I, 108th Cav.	Btry. A, 105th Sep. Bn. CA.
Maryland	5th Inf.	175th Inf.
	1st Inf.	115th Inf.
Massachusetts	26th Tank Co.	Co. B, 191st Tank Bn.
	Hq., 110th Cav.	Hq., 180th FA.
	MDD, 110th Cav.	MDD, 180th FA.
	Hq. Tr., 110th Cav.	Hq. Btry., 180th FA.
	Band, 110th Cav.	Band, 180th FA.
	MG Tr., 110th Cav.	Btry. D, 180th FA.
	Hq., 1st Sq., 110th Cav.	Hq., 1st Bn., 180th FA.
	Tr. A., 110th Cav.	Btry. A, 180th FA.
	Tr. B, 110th Cav.	Btry. B, 180th FA.
	Hq., 2d Sq., 110th Cav.	Hq., 2d Bn., 180th FA.
	Tr. E, 110th Cav.	Btry. E, 180th FA.
	Tr. F, 110th Cav.	Btry. F, 180th FA.
	Tr. I, 110th Cav.	Btry. C, 180th FA.
	Tr. K, 110th Cav.	Hq. Btry., 1st Bn., 180th FA.
	Hq. Btry., 3d Bn., 180th FA.	Serv. Btry., 2d Bn., 180th FA.
Michigan	Hq., 1st Sq., 106th Cav.	Hq., 1st Bn., 177th FA.
	Tr. A, 106th Cav.	AT Btry., 1st Bn. (Btry. A), 177th FA.
	Tr. B, 106th Cav.	AT Btry., 2d Bn. (Btry. B), 177th FA.
	Hq. (part), 107th QM Regt.	Hq. (part), 177th FA.
	Hq. Co. (less Div. Plat.), 107th QM Regt.	Btry. F (part), 177th FA.

Conversions and redesignations since Nov. 1, 1939—Continued

State	Old unit	New unit
New Mexico	Btry. A, 158th FA	Co. A, 104th AT Bn.
	Hq., 111th Cav	Hq., 200th CA (207th CA).
	MDD, 111th Cav	MDD, 200th CA.
	Hq. Tr., 111th Cav	Btry. A, 200th CA.
	Band, 111th Cav	Band, 200th CA.
	MG Tr., 111th Cav	Btry. E, 200th CA.
	Tr. A, 111th Cav	Btry. B, 200th CA.
	Tr. B, 111th Cav	Btry. C, 200th CA.
	Hq., 2d Sq., 111th Cav	Hq., 1st Bn., 200th CA.
	Tr. E, 111th Cav	Hq. Btry., 200th CA.
	Tr. F, 111th Cav	Btry. G, 200th CA.
	Hq., 3d Sq., 111th Cav	Hq., 2d Bn., 200th CA.
	Tr. I, 111th Cav	Btry. F, 200th CA.
	Tr. K, 111th Cav	Btry. H, 200th CA.
New York	Hq., 93d Inf. Brig	Hq., 71st FA Brig.
	Hq. Co., 93d Inf. Brig	Hq. Btry., 71st FA Brig.
	10th Inf	106th Inf.
	Hq., 106th Inf	Hq., 186th FA.
	MDD, 106th Inf	MDD, 186th FA.
	Hq. Co., 106th Inf	Hq. Btry., 186th FA.
	Band, 106th Inf	Band, 186th FA.
	Hq., 1st Bn., 106th Inf	Hq., 1st Bn., 186th FA.
	Co. A, 106th Inf	Btry. A, 186th FA.
	Co. B, 106th Inf	Btry. B, 186th FA.
	Co. D, 106th Inf	Btry. D, 186th FA.
	Hq., 2d Bn., 106th Inf	Hq., 2d Bn., 186th FA.
	Co. E, 106th Inf	Btry. E, 186th FA.
	Co. F, 106th Inf	Btry. F, 186th FA.
	Co. H, 106th Inf	Hq. Btry., 2d Bn., 186th FA.
	Co. I, 106th Inf	Hq. Btry., 1st Bn., 186th FA.
	Co. K, 106th Inf	Btry. C, 186th FA.
	Co. M, 106th Inf	Serv. Btry., 2d Bn., 186th FA.
	Hq., 14th Inf	Hq., 187th FA.
	MDD, 14th Inf	MDD, 187th FA.
	Hq. Co., 14th Inf	Hq. Btry., 187th FA.
	Band, 14th Inf	Band, 187th FA.
	Hq., 1st Bn., 14th Inf	Hq., 1st Bn., 187th FA.
	Co. A, 14th Inf	Btry. A, 187th FA.
	Co. B, 14th Inf	Btry. B, 187th FA.
	Co. C, 14th Inf	Hq. Btry., 1st Bn., 187th FA.
	Co. D, 14th Inf	Btry. D, 187th FA.
	Hq., 2d Bn., 14th Inf	Hq., 2d Bn., 187th FA.
	Co. E, 14th Inf	Btry. E, 187th FA.
	Co. F, 14th Inf	Btry. F, 187th FA.
	Co. G, 14th Inf	Serv. Btry., 2d Bn., 187th FA (Hq. Btry., 3d Bn.).
	Co. H, 14th Inf	Btry. C, 187th FA.
	Co. M, 14th Inf	Hq. Btry., 2d Bn., 187th FA.
	Co. E, 102d Med. Regt	Co. E, 134th Med. Regt.
	Co. F, 102d Med. Regt	Co. B, 134th Med. Regt.
	Co. H, 102d Med. Regt	Co. H, 134th Med. Regt.
	Hq., 3d Bn., 102d Med. Regt	Hq., 3d Bn., 134th Med. Regt.
	Co. I, 102d Med. Regt	Co. G, 134th Med. Regt.
	Co. C, 102d Med. Regt	Co. H, 102d Med. Regt.
	369th Inf. (less Serv. Co. and 3d Bn.)	369th CA (like units).
	27th Tank Co	Co. A, 191st Tank Bn.
	Hq. Tr., 51st Cav. Brig	Hq. Btry., 102d CA Brig.
	Hq., CA Brig	Hq., 102d CA Brig.
	Hq., 107th Inf	Hq., 207th CA.
	MDD, 107th Inf	MDD, 207th CA.
	Hq. Co. (less AT Plat.) 107th Inf	Hq. Btry., 207th CA.
	Band, 107th Inf	Band, 207th CA.
	1st Bn., 107th Inf	1st Bn., 207th CA.
	Hq., 2d Bn., 107th Inf	Hq., 2d Bn., 207th CA.
	Co. F, 107th Inf	Btry. F, 207th CA.
	Co. H, 107th Inf	Btry. E, 207th CA.
	Hq. Det., 3d Bn., 107th Inf	Hq. Btry. and CTn, 2d Bn., 207th CA.
	Co. I, 107th Inf	Btry. G, 207th CA.
	Co. K, 107th Inf	Btry. H, 207th CA.
	Hq. Tr., 121st Cav	Hq. Btry., 209th CA.
	Band, 121st Cav	Band, 209th CA.
	Tr. F, 121st Cav	Btry. H, 209th CA.
	Hq., 1st Sq., 121st Cav	Hq., 101st AT Bn.
	Tr. A, 121st Cav	Co. A, 101st AT Bn.
	Tr. B, 121st Cav	Co. B, 101st AT Bn.
	Tr. K, 121st Cav	Co. C, 101st AT Bn.
	Hq., 3d Bn., 14th Inf	Hq., 102d AT Bn.
	Hq. Det., 3d Bn., 14th Inf	Hq. Co., 102d AT Bn.
	Co. I, 14th Inf	Co. C, 102d AT Bn.
	Co. K, 14th Inf	Co. A, 102d AT Bn.
	Co. L, 14th Inf	Co. B, 102d AT Bn.
	Hq., 2d Sq., 121st Cav	Hq., 102d Sep. Bn. CA.
	MG Tr., 121st Cav	Btry. C, 102d Sep. Bn. CA.

Conversions and redesignations since Nov. 1, 1939—Continued

State	Old unit	New unit
New York (Cont'd)	Tr. E, 121st Cav	Btry. A, 102d Sep. Bn. CA.
	Serv. Co., 106th Inf	MDD, 101st MP Bn.
	Co. C, 106th Inf	Co. C, 101st MP Bn.
	Hq., 3d Bn., 106th Inf	Hq., 101st MP Bn.
	Hq. Det., 3d Bn., 106th Inf	Co. A, 101st MP Bn.
	Co. G, 106th Inf	Co. B, 101st MP Bn.
	Co. L, 106th Inf	Co. D, 101st MP Bn.
	Tr. I, 121st Cav	Tr. B, 101st Cav.
	MG Tr., 101st Cav	Serv. Tr., 101st Cav.
	Tr. A, 101st Cav	Tr. C, 101st Cav.
	Tr. B, 101st Cav	Tr. F, 101st Cav.
	Tr. E, 101st Cav	Tr. A, 101st Cav.
	Tr. F, 101st Cav	Tr. E, 101st Cav.
	Tr. K, 101st Cav	Tr. D, 101st Cav.
	MDD (less 3d Sq.), 101st Cav	MDD (less MDD, 2d Sq.), 101st Cav.
	MDD, 3d Sq., 101st Cav	MDD, 2d Sq., 101st Cav.
North Dakota	Hq., 3d Bn., 185th FA	Hq., 188th FA.
	Hq. Btry., 3d Bn., 185th FA	Hq. Btry., 188th FA.
	Btry. E, 185th FA	Btry. A, 188th FA.
	Btry. F, 185th FA	Btry. C, 188th FA.
	Hq. Det., 3d Bn., 164th Inf	Hq. Btry., 1st Bn., 188th FA.
	Serv. Co., 164th Inf	AT Btry., 2d Bn. (Hq. Btry., 3d Bn.) 188th FA.
	Co. D., 164th Inf	Btry. B, 188th FA.
Ohio	Hq., 22d Recon. Sq	Hq., 1st Sq., 107th Cav.
	Tr. A, 122d Med. Sq	Co. B, 151st Med. Bn.
	Co. F, 112th Med. Regt	Co. C, 151st Med. Bn.
	Co. I, 112th Med. Regt	Co. D, 151st Med. Bn. (Co. A).
	37th Tank Co	Co. C, 192d Tank Bn.
	MG Tr., 107th Cav	Serv. Tr., 107th Cav.
	Hq., 1st Sq., 107th Cav	Hq., 2d Sq., 107th Cav.
	Tr. A, 107th Cav	Tr. D, 107th Cav.
	Tr. B, 107th Cav	Tr. E, 107th Cav.
	Tr. E, 107th Cav	Tr. A, 107th Cav.
	Tr. I, 107th Cav	Tr. B, 107th Cav.
	Tr. K, 107th Cav	Tr. C, 107th Cav.
	Hq., 22d Cav. Div	Hq., 73d FA Brig.
Pennsylvania	Hq., 52d Cav. Brig	Hq., 73d FA Brig.
	Hq., 122d Med. Sq	Hq., 73d FA Brig.
	Hq., 22d Sig. Tr	Hq. Btry., 73d FA Brig. (Hq. Btry., 2d Bn., 166th FA).
	Hq. Tr., 52d Cav. Brig	Tr. A, 104th Cav.
	MG Tr., 103d Cav	Tr. B, 104th Cav.
	28th Tank Co	Tr. D, 104th Cav.
	MG Tr., 104th Cav	Tr. E, 104th Cav.
	Tr. F, 104th Cav	Serv. Tr., 104th Cav.
	Hq., 3d Sq., 104th Cav	Hq., 1st Sq., 104th Cav.
	Tr. I, 104th Cav	Tr. C, 104th Cav.
	Tr. K, 104th Cav	Tr. F, 104th Cav.
	Hq., 103d Cav	Hq., 190th FA.
	MDD, 103d Cav	MDD, 190th FA.
	Hq. Tr., 103d Cav	Hq. Btry., 190th FA.
	Band, 103d Cav	Band, 190th FA.
	Hq., 1st Sq., 103d Cav	Hq., 2d Bn. (Hq., 1st Bn.), 190th FA.
	Tr. A, 103d Cav	Btry. D (Btry. A), 190th FA.
	Tr. B (part), 103d Cav	Hq. Btry., 1st Bn., 190th FA.
	Tr. B (part), 103d Cav	Serv. Btry., 1st Bn. (Hq. Btry., 2d Bn.), 190th FA.
	Hq., 2d Sq., 103d Cav	Hq., 1st Bn. (Hq., 2d Bn.), 190th FA.
	Tr. E, 103d Cav	Btry. A (Btry. D), 190th FA.
	Tr. F, 103d Cav	Btry. C, 190th FA.
	Tr. I, 103d Cav	Btry. E, 190th FA.
	Tr. K, 103d Cav	Btry. F, 190th FA.
	Btry. E, 166th FA	Btry. B, 190th FA.
	Btry. F, 166th FA	Hq. Btry., 2d Bn. (Hq. Btry., 3d Bn.), 190th FA.
	Hq., 1st Sq., 104th Cav	Hq., 1st Bn., 166th FA.
	Tr. A, 104th Cav	Btry. A, 166th FA.
	Tr. B, 104th Cav	Btry. B, 166th FA.
	Tr. E, 104th Cav	Btry. E, 166th FA.
	Serv. Btry., 166th FA	Hq. Btry., 2d Bn., 166th FA (Hq. Btry., 3d Bn., 166th FA).
	Btry. D, 166th FA	Btry. F, 166th FA.
	Hq. Btry., 2d Bn., 166th FA	Hq. Btry., 1st Bn., 166th FA.
	Hq. Tr., 22d Cav. Div	Co. A, 105th AT Bn.
	Hq. Det., 22d Cav. Div	Hq. Co. (less Serv. Plat.), 105th AT Bn. (part).
	Hq. and Serv. Det., 122d Med. Sq	MDD 105th AT Bn.
	Tr. B, 122d Med. Sq	MDD 105th AT Bn.
	Tr. C, 122d Med. Sq	Serv. Plat., Hq. Co., 105th AT Bn.
	Hq., 122d QM Sq	Hq. (part), 105th AT Bn.
	Hq. Det., 122d QM Sq	Hq. Co. (less Serv. Plat.), 105th AT Bn. (part).

Conversions and redesignations since Nov. 1, 1939—Continued

State	Old unit	New unit
Pennsylvania (Con.)	Tr. B, 122d QM Sq	Co. B (part), 105th AT Bn.
	Tr. C, 122d QM Sq	Co. B (part), 105th AT Bn.
	AT Plat., Hq. Co., 112th Inf	Co. C, 105th AT Bn.
Puerto Rico	1st Bn., 201st CA	123d Sep. Bn. CA.
South Carolina	3d Bn., 263d CA	107th Sep. Bn. CA (AA).
	Btry. F, 263d CA	SL Btry., 263d CA.
Tennessee	Co. F, 105th QM Regt.	Serv. Btry., 191st FA.
	MDD, 117th Inf	MDD, 191st FA.
	Btry. A, 115th FA	Btry. A, 191st FA.
	Hq., 2d Bn., 115th FA	Hq., 2d Bn., 191st FA.
	Hq. Btry., 2d Bn., 115th FA	Hq. Btry., 2d Bn., 191st FA.
	Btry. D., 115th FA	Btry. D, 191st FA.
	Btry. E, 115th FA	Btry. C, 191st FA.
	Btry. F, 115th FA	Btry. F, 191st FA.
	Hq., 109th Cav	Hq., 181st FA.
	MDD, 109th Cav	MDD, 181st FA.
	Band, 109th Cav	Band, 181st FA.
	MG Tr., 109th Cav	Hq. Btry. (Hq. Btry., 1st Bn.), 181st FA.
	Hq. Tr., 109th Cav	Btry. A (Hq. Btry.), 181st FA.
	Hq., 1st Sq., 109th Cav	Hq., 1st Bn., 181st FA.
	Tr. A, 109th Cav	Hq. Btry. (Btry. A), 181st FA.
	Tr. B, 109th Cav	Btry. B, 181st FA.
	Hq., 2d Sq., 109th Cav	Hq., 3d Bn., 181st FA.
	Tr. E, 109th Cav	Btry. E, 181st FA.
	Tr. F, 109th Cav	Btry. F, 181st FA.
	Hq., 3d Sq., 109th Cav	Hq., 2d Bn., 181st FA.
	Tr. I, 109th Cav	Btry. C, 181st FA.
	Tr. K, 109th Cav	Btry. D, 181st FA.
Texas	36th Tank Co	Co. C, 193d Tank Bn.
Virginia	1st Inf	176th Inf.
	Hq. and Hq. Co., 91st Inf. Brig	Hq. and Hq. Co., 88th Inf. Brig.
	29th Tank Co	Co. C, 191st Tank Bn.
Washington	41st Tank Co	Co. C, 103d AT Bn. (Co. D, 194th Tank Bn.).
	Hq., 148th FA	Hq., 248th CA.
	Band, 148th FA	Band, 248th CA.
	Hq. Btry., 148th FA	SL Btry., 248th CA.
	Hq., 2d Bn., 148th FA	Hq., 2d Bn., 248th CA.
	Hq. Btry., 2d Bn., 148th FA	Hq. Btry., 2d Bn., 248th CA.
	Btry. D, 148th FA	Btry. D, 248th CA.
	Btry. E, 148th FA	Btry. E, 248th CA.
	Btry. F, 148th FA	Btry. F, 248th CA.
	Hq. Det., 1st Bn., 248th CA	Hq. Btry., 248th CA.
	Hq. Tr., 24th Cav. Div	Hq. Co., 103d AT Bn.
Wisconsin	Hq. Btry., 3d Bn., 121st FA	Hq. Btry., 126th FA.
	Hq. Tr. (part), 105th Cav	Hq. Btry., 1st Bn., 126th FA.
	MDD, 105th Cav	MDD, 126th FA.
	Band, 105th Cav	Band, 126th FA.
	MG Tr., 105th Cav	Btry. D, 126th FA.
	Hq. Tr. (part), 105th Cav	Hq. Btry., 2d Bn., 126th FA.
	Tr. A, 105th Cav	Btry. A, 126th FA.
	Tr. B, 105th Cav	Btry. B, 126th FA.
	Tr. E, 105th Cav	Btry. E, 126th FA.
	Tr. F, 105th Cav	Btry. C, 126th FA.
	Tr. K, 105th Cav	Btry. F, 126th FA.
	Hq. Tr., 53d Cav. Brig	Hq. Co., 107th QM Regt.
	MDD, 105th Cav	MDD, 107th QM Regt.
	Tr. I, 105th Cav	Co. E, 107th QM Regt.
	Hq. Det., 1st Bn., 128th Inf	Co. C, 107th QM Regt.
	Hq. Det., 3d Bn., 128th Inf	Co. D, 107th QM Regt.
	32d Tank Co	Co. A, 192d Tank Bn.
Wyoming	Hq. Det., 24th Recon. Sq	Hq. Det., 2d Sq., 115th Cav.
	Tr. A, 24th Recon. Sq	Serv. Tr., 115th Cav. (part).
	Tr. B, 24th Recon. Sq	Serv. Tr., 115th Cav. (part).
	Hq. (part), 24th Cav. Div	Hq. (part), 115th Cav.
	MG Tr., 115th Cav	2d MC Plat., Tr. F, 115th Cav.
	MR Plat., Tr. I, 115th Cav	Light MG Plat., Tr. C, 115th Cav.
	Tr. F, 115th Cav	Tr. D, 115th Cav.
	Tr. K (less MR Plat.)	Tr. F (less 2d MC Plat.).

APPENDIX D

New units and conversions since Nov. 1, 1939

State	New units	Units of origin
Alaska	297th Inf	New units.
Alabama	Hq. and Serv. Co., 106th Med. Regt.	Tr. C, 123d Med. Sq.
	151st Engrs. (C)	127th Engr. Sq.
		101st Engr. Co. (Lt. Ponton).
		102d Engr. Co. (Lt. Ponton) and new units.
	Co. B, 193d Tank Bn	31st Tank Co.
	104th Sep. Bn. CA	Hq. (part), 23d Cav. Div.
		Hq. (part), 55th Cav. Brig.
		Hq. Tr., 55th Cav. Brig.
		23d Sig. Tr.
		Hq. and Serv. Co. (less Band), 106th Med. Regt., and new units.
California	Co. C, 194th Tank Bn	40th Tank Co.
Colorado	Co. D, 193d Tank Bn	45th Tank Co.
Connecticut	Co. D, 191st Tank Bn	43d Tank Co.
	208th CA	Tr. A, 110th Cav.
		Tr. B, 110th Cav.
		MG Tr., 110th Cav.
		Tr. B, 21st Recon. Sq.
		Serv. Btry., 192d FA, and new units.
District of Columbia	121st Obsn. Sq	New unit.
Georgia	Co. A, 193d Tank Bn	30th Tank Co.
	101st Sep. Bn. CA	Hq., 108th Cav.
		MDD, 108th Cav.
		MG Tr., 108th Cav.
		1st Sq., 108th Cav., and new units.
Idaho	128th Obsn. Sq	New unit.
	183d FA	116th Cav. (less 3d Sq.).
		Hq. Tr., 58th Cav. Brig., and new units.
	148th FA	Hq., 58th Cav. Brig.
		Tr. I, 116th Cav.
		Tr. K, 116th Cav., and new units.
Illinois	Co. B, 192d Tank Bn	33d Tank Co.
	2d Sq. 106th Cav	23d Recon. Sq.
	184th FA	Hq., 8th Inf.
		Hq. Co., 8th Inf.
		Band, 8th Inf.
		MDD, 8th Inf.
		1st Bn., 8th Inf.
		2d Bn, 8th Inf., and new units.
Iowa	Hq. Btry., 2d Bn., 185th FA	24th Sig. Tr.
	Serv. Co., 109th QM Regt	Hq. Tr., 57th Cav. Brig.
	Hq., 109th QM Regt	QM Sec. Hq., 34th Div.
	Div. QM Plat., Hq. Co., 109th QM Regt	QM Sec., Hq. Det., 34th Div.
	124th Obsn. Sq	New unit.
Kansas	127th FA	114th Cav.
		Hq. and Hq. Det., 24th Cav. Div.
Kentucky	127th Obsn. Sq	New unit.
	Co. D, 192d Tank Bn	38th Tank Co.
	103d Sep. Bn. CA	Hq. 123d Cav.
		1st Sq. 123d Cav.
		2d Sq. (less Hq.), 123d Cav.
		Tr. A, 122d QM Sq., and new units.
	106th Sep. Bn. CA	Hq. (part), 22d Cav. Div.
		MDD, 123d Cav.
		MG Tr., 123d Cav.
		Hq., 2d Sq., 123d Cav.
		3d Sq., 123d Cav.
		Hq. Tr., 123d Cav., and new units.
Louisiana	105th Sep. Bn. CA	Hq. and Hq. Det., 23d Cav. Div.
		Hq. Tr., 108th Cav.
		MDD, 108th Cav.
		2d Sq., 108th Cav.
		Hq., 3d Sq., 108th Cav.
		Tr. I, 108th Cav.
		Hq., 55th Cav. Brig.
Maryland	122d Obsn. Sq	New unit.
	115th Inf	1st Inf.
	175th Inf	5th Inf.

New units and conversions since Nov. 1, 1939—Continued

State	New units	Units of origin
Massachusetts	Co. B, 191st Tank Bn. 180th FA	26th Tank Co. 110th Cav. (less Hq., 3d Sq.), and new units.
Michigan	177th FA	Hq., 107th QM Regt. Hq. Co. (less Div. Plat.), 107th QM Regt. Hq., 2d Bn., 107th QM Regt. Hq. Det., 3d Bn., 107th QM Regt. Co. C, 107th QM Regt. Co. D, 107th QM Regt. Co. E, 107th QM Regt. Co. F, 107th QM Regt. 1st Sq., 106th Cav., and new units. Hq. (part), 106th Cav. MDD, 3d Sq., 106th Cav. 3d Sq., 106th Cav., and new units. Hq. and Hq. Co., 92d Inf. Brig.
Minnesota	Hq. and Hq. Btry., 101st CA Brig. 215th CA (AA)	Hq., 205th Inf. Hq. Co., 205th Inf. Band, 205th Inf. Serv. Co., 205th Inf. Co. A, 205th Inf. Co. D, 205th Inf. Hq. 2d Bn., 205th Inf. Co. E, 205th Inf. Co. F, 205th Inf. Co. G, 205th Inf. Co. H, 205th Inf. Hq. 3d Bn., 205th Inf. Co. L, 205th Inf. Co. E, 206th Inf. Btry. F, 125th FA.
	216th CA (AA)	Hq., 206th Inf. Hq. Co., 206th Inf. Serv. Co., 206th Inf. Band, 206th Inf. MDD, 206th Inf. 1st Bn., 206th Inf. Co. H, 206th Inf. Hq., 1st Bn., 205th Inf. Hq. Det., 1st Bn., 205th Inf. Co. B, 205th Inf. Co. C, 205th Inf. Hq. 2d Bn., 206th Inf. Co. F, 206th Inf. Co. G, 206th Inf. 3d Bn., 206th Inf. MDD, 205th Inf. Hq. Det., 3d Bn., 205th Inf. Co. I, 205th Inf. Co. K, 205th Inf. Co. M, 205th Inf., and new units.
	217th CA (AA)	34th Tank Co. 35th Tank Co. Hq. (part), 115th Engrs. MDD, 115th Engrs. Hq. Det., 2d Bn., 115th Engrs. Co. D, 115th Engrs. Co. E, 115th Engrs. Co. F, 115th Engrs. 40th MP Co., and new units.
Missouri	Co. A, 194th Tank Bn.	SL Btry., 261st CA.
Nevada	Co. B, 194th Tank Bn. 121st Sep. Bn. CA (AA)	MDD, 2d Bn., 261st CA. 2d Bn., 261st CA. Hq. Tr., 59th Cav. Brig. Hq. Tr., 102d Cav.
New Jersey	122d Sep. Bn. CA (AA)	111th Cav. (less Hq., 1st Sq.), and new units.
New Mexico	Hq. Tr., 102d Cav. 200th CA	Btry. A, 158th FA. 10th Inf.
New York	Co. A, 104th AT Bn. 106th Inf. Hq. and Hq. Btry., 71st FA Brig. 186th FA	Hq. and Hq. Co., 93d Inf. Brig. Hq., 106th Inf. Hq. Co., 106th Inf. Band, 106th Inf. MDD, 106th Inf. 1st Bn. (less Hq. Co., 1st Bn. and Co. C), 106th Inf. 2d Bn. (less Hq. Co., 2d Bn. and Co. G), 106th Inf. Co. I, 106th Inf. Co. K, 106th Inf. Co. M, 106th Inf., and new units.

New units and conversions since Nov. 1, 1939—Continued

State	New units	Units of origin
New York (Con.)	187th FA	Hq., 14th Inf. Hq. Co., 14th Inf. MDD, 14th Inf. Band, 14th Inf. 1st Bn. (less Hq. Co., 1st Bn.), 14th Inf. 2d Bn. (less Hq. Co., 2d Bn.), 14th Inf. Co. M 14th Inf., and new units.
	134th Med. Regt.	Co. E, 102d Med. Regt. Co. F, 102d Med. Regt. Co. H, 102d Med. Regt. Co. I, 102d Med. Regt. Hq., 3d Bn., 102d Med. Regt. and new units.
	369th CA	369th Inf. (less Serv. Co., 3d Bn.).
	Co. A, 191st Tank Bn.	27th Tank Co.
	Hq. and Hq. Btry., 102d CA Brig	Hq. CA Brig. Hq. Tr., 51st CA Brig.
	207th CA (AA)	Hq., 107th Inf. Hq. Co. (less AT Plat.), 107th Inf. MDD, 107th Inf. Band, 107th Inf. 1st Bn., 107th Inf. Hq., 2d Bn., 107th Inf. Co. F, 107th Inf. Co. H, 107th Inf. Hq. Det., 3d Bn., 107th Inf. Co. I, 107th Inf. Co. K, 107th Inf.
	209th CA (AA)	Hq. Tr., 121st Cav. Band, 121st Cav. Tr. F, 121st Cav., and new units.
	101st AT Bn.	1st Sq., 121st Cav.
	102d AT Bn.	Tr. K, 121st Cav., and new units.
	102d Sep. Bn. CA	3d Bn. (less Co. M), 14th Inf., and new units.
	101st MP Bn.	Hq., 2d Sq., 121st Cav. MG Tr., 121st Cav. Tr. E, 121st Cav., and new units. Serv. Co., 106th Inf. Hq., 3d Bn., 106th Inf. Hq. Det., 3d Bn., 106th Inf. Co. C, 106th Inf. Co. G, 106th Inf. Co. L, 106th Inf., and new units.
North Dakota	Tr. B, 101st Cav	Tr. I, 121st Cav.
	188th FA	Hq., 3d Bn., 185th FA. Hq. Btry., 3d Bn., 185th FA. Btry. E, 185th FA. Btry. F, 185th FA. Hq. Det., 3d Bn., 164th Inf. Serv. Co., 164th Inf. Co. D, 164th Inf., and new units.
Ohio	Hq., 1st Sq., 107th Cav	Hq., 22d Recon. Sq.
	151st Med. Bn.	Co. F, 112th Med. Regt. Co. I, 112th Med. Regt. Tr. A, 122d Med. Sq., and new units.
Oklahoma	Co. C, 192d Tank Bn.	37th Tank Co.
Oregon	125th Obsn. Sq.	New unit.
Pennsylvania	123d Obsn. Sq.	Do.
	Hq., 73d FA Brig	Hq., 22d Cav. Div. Hq., 52d Cav. Brig. Hq., 122d Med. Sq. 22d Sig. Tr. Hq. Tr., 52d Cav. Brig. MG Tr., 103d Cav. 28th Tank Co. and new units.
	Hq. Btry., 73d FA Brig	Hq., 103d Cav.
	104th Cavalry	Hq. Tr., 103d Cav. Band, 103d Cav. MDD, 103d Cav. 1st Sq., 103d Cav. 2d Sq., 103d Cav. Tr. I, 103d Cav. Tr. K, 103d Cav. Btry. E, 166th FA. Btry. F, 166th FA., and new units.
	190th FA	1st Sq., 104th Cav.
	166th FA	Tr. E, 104th Cav., and new units.

New units and conversions since Nov. 1, 1939—Continued

State	New units	Units of origin
Pennsylvania (Con.)	105th AT Bn.....	Hq. Tr., 22d Cav. Div. Hq. Det., 22d Cav. Div. Hq. and Serv. Det., 122d Med. Sq. Tr. B, 122d Med. Sq. Tr. C, 122d Med. Sq. Hq., 122d QM Sq. Hq. Det., 122d QM Sq. Tr. B, 122d QM Sq. Tr. C, 122d QM Sq. AT Plat., Hq. Co., 112th Inf.
Puerto Rico.....	Hq., 92d Inf. Brig..... 162d FA, 1st Bn..... 253d CA, 1st Bn..... 201st CA, 1st Bn..... 130th Engrs. (c)..... 123d Sep. Bn. CA (AA Gun)..... 107th Sep. Bn. CA. (AA)..... 191st FA.....	New. Do. Do. Do. Do. 1st Bn., 201st CA. 3d Bn., 263d CA. Co. F, 105th QM Regt. MDD, 117th Inf. 2d Bn., 115th FA. Btry. A, 115th FA., and new units. 109th Cav. and new units. 36th Tank Co. Hq. and Hq. Co., 91st Inf. Brig. 1st Inf. 29th Tank Co. Hq., 148th FA. Hq. Btry., 148th FA. Band, 148th FA. 2d Bn., 148th FA., and new units. Hq. Tr., 24th Cav. Div. Co. D, 194th Tank Bn. (41st Tank Co.). Hq. Btry., 3d Bn., 121st FA. Hq. Tr., 105th Cav. MG Tr., 105th Cav. Band, 105th Cav. MDD, 105th Cav. Tr. A, 105th Cav. Tr. B, 105th Cav. Tr. E, 105th Cav. Tr. F., 105th Cav. Tr. K, 105th Cav., and new units. Hq. Tr., 53d Cav. Brig. Tr. I, 105th Cav. MDD, 105th Cav. Hq. Det., 1st Bn., 128th Inf. Hq. Det., 3d Bn., 128th Inf., and new units.
South Carolina.....		
Tennessee.....		
Texas.....	181st FA..... Co. C, 193d Tank Bn.....	
Virginia.....	Hq. and Hq. Co., 88th Inf. Brig..... 176th Inf..... Co. C, 191st Tank Bn.....	
Washington.....	248th CA (HD).....	
Wisconsin.....	Hq. Co., 103d AT Bn..... Co. C, 103d AT Bn..... 126th FA..... 107th QM Regt..... 126th Obsn. Sq..... Co. A, 192d Tank Bn..... Hq. Det., 2d Sq., 115th Cav..... Serv. Tr., 115th Cav..... Hq. (part), 115th Cav.....	New Unit. 32d Tank Co. Hq. Det., 24th Recon. Sq. Tr. A, 24th Recon. Sq. Tr. B, 24th Recon. Sq. Hq. (part), 24th Cav. Div.
Wyoming.....		

APPENDIX E

SUMMARY OF ORGANIZATION OF STATE GUARDS AS REPORTED TO THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

Alabama State Guard:

Authorization.—Sections 8, 9, 10, State Military Code, 1936.

July-December 1940.—State Defense Plan No. 1, October 1, 1940, authorizes 70 Infantry companies.

April 1941.—Property officer bonded, April 8, 1941. 1,749 rifles, etc., issued. Authorized strength 2,200; actual strength April 30, 1941, 1,098.

May 1941.—State authorized strength, 3,036; actual strength May 31, 1941; 1,154.

June 1941.—Actual strength June 30, 1941, 1,101.

Arizona State Defense Force:

Authorization.—H. 167 died on adjournment March 7, 1941. See also sec. 53, Arizona Military Code, 1912.

July-December 1940.—Governor creates Arizona Council of Defense. In October 1940 neighborhood groups organized, largely of veterans. No drilling under arms.

March 1941.—Proposed bill for State Defense Force failed to pass the legislature.

Arkansas State Guard:

Authorization.—Paragraph 36, section III, State Code, 1929.

July-December 1940.—Governor called conference in October 1940 with patriotic organizations to discuss plans for State Guard.

January 1941.—Governor's plan is for 3 regiments.

April 1941.—Feels State police ample for needs.

May 1941.—No plans for State Guard.

June 1941.—Governor expects to call a conference soon. No organization to date.

California State Guard:

Authorization.—S. 3, approved December 11, 1940. Appropriation \$250,000. Minimum strength 10,000.

July-December 1940.—State prepares a plan.

April 1941.—Property officer bonded April 25, 1941. State authorized strength 10,000. Actual strength April 30, 1941, 2,400. Two regiments, 1 colored battalion, 2 companies, 1,000 women in Ambulance-Transport Corps drilling weekly. Medical regiment organized.

May 1941.—Air units and 4 naval battalions organizing. 4,578 rifles, etc., issued. Actual strength May 31, 1941, 3,460.

June 1941.—Legislation to set maximum pending. Also proposing \$250,000 for 3 fiscal years. War Department authorized additional 5,000 rifles, etc. Actual strength June 30, 1941, 5,325.

Colorado Defense Force:

Authorization.—H. 1, April 17, 1941. National Guard funds to be used.

April 1941.—State authorized strength 250, including 20 pilots and observers. Organization proceeding.

May 1941.—Actual strength May 31, 1941, 233.

June 1941.—Property officer bonded, June 4, 1941. 150 rifles, etc., issued. State authorized strength 251. Actual strength June 30, 1941, 131.

Connecticut State Guard:

Authorization.—Military Laws of Connecticut, 1940. Chapter 43, section 212e.

February 1941.—Application made for equipment.

April 1941.—Property officer bonded April 24, 1941. State authorized strength 3,500. 3,475 rifles, etc., issued.

May 1941.—Actual strength May 31, 1941, 2,959.

June 1941.—Actual strength, June 30, 1941, 2,959.

Delaware State Guard:

Authorization.—S. 9, approved April 14, 1941.

May 1941.—State authorized strength 329. Recruiting started.

June 1941.—Property officer bonded, June 24, 1941. 320 rifles, etc., issued. Actual strength June 30, 1941, 282.

Florida Defense Force:

Authorization.—H. 31, April 22, 1941.

March 1941.—Organization started. State authorized strength, 2,210.

April 1941.—Property officer bonded April 2, 1941. 1,530 rifles, etc., issued. Actual strength April 30, 1941, 176.

May 1941.—Air squadron of 27 private planes mustered. Actual strength May 31, 1941, 1,365.

June 1941.—Actual strength June 30, 1941, including air squadron, 1,775.

Georgia State Defense Corps:

Authorization.—Military Code of Georgia, 1916.

July–December 1940.—Governor issues executive order creating Defense Corps in October 1940.

January 1941.—State authorized strength, 6,000. Actual strength January 31, 1941, 4,993, including 202 units. 50 percent completed training.

April 1941.—Actual strength April 30, 1941, 5,500.

May 1941.—Rifle units drilling twice monthly. Actual strength May 31, 1941, 5,868.

June 1941.—Property officer bonded June 27, 1941. 2,250 rifles, etc., issued. Actual strength June 30, 1941, 5,927.

Idaho State Guard:

Authorization.—Military Code of 1927, Sec. 8.

January 1941.—Plans completed. No units established.

April 1941.—Organization not contemplated unless National Guard is retained in Federal service.

May 1941.—State authorized strength, 800. Governor says expense is unjustified. State police will perform duties.

June 1941.—Property officer bonded June 18, 1941. 700 rifles, etc., issued.

Illinois Reserve Militia:

Authorization.—Section 3, article I, and article XXIII, Military and Naval Code of 1928. Appropriation, \$185,000.

July–December 1940.—Governor issues proclamation, December 4, 1940, ordering immediate organization of Illinois Reserve Militia. State authorized strength, minimum, 5,334; maximum, 9,468.

February 1941.—Regiments mustered February 28, 1941. Drilling 1½ hours weekly, outdoor target practice. Officers' School conducted.

March 1941.—Completely organized.

April 1941.—Property officer bonded April 23, 1941. 5,817 rifles, etc., issued. Actual strength April 30, 1941, 4,863.

May 1941.—State authorized strength, 5,960. Actual strength May 31, 1941, 5,065.

June 1941.—State authorized strength, 5,998. Actual strength June 30, 1941, 5,096.

Indiana State Guard:

Authorization.—S. 64, approved March 10, 1941.

July–December 1940.—In November 1940, 13 battalions proposed initially, to be expanded into regiments.

January 1941.—Recruiting begun. Legislation asked for money to cover expenses. 5 regiments planned.

April 1941.—Property officer bonded April 9, 1941. 2,179 rifles, etc., issued. State authorized strength, 3,289, of which 2,509 active. Actual strength April 30, 1941, 1,189.

May 1941.—State authorized strength, 2,516. Actual strength May 31, 1941, 1,554.

June 1941.—Actual strength June 30, 1941, 1,693.

Iowa State Guard:

Authorization.—S. 306, approved February 28, 1941.

July–December 1940.—One regiment of 20 companies tentatively planned in October 1940.

January 1941.—Legislature convening. One brigade planned. 1,000 police officers for sabotage.

March 1941.—S. 421, approved March 12, 1941, makes appropriation for National Guard and State Guard.

June 1941.—Not organized to date. Planning.

Kansas State Guard:

Authorization.—S. 51, approved March 19, 1941. Defense Council established.

April 1941.—H. 290, appropriating \$80,000, approved April 8, 1941. Plan 33 infantry companies. State authorized strength, 1,440.

May 1941.—Property officer bonded May 10, 1941. 1,400 rifles, etc., issued. Recruiting in 16 cities. Actual strength May 31, 1941, 950.

June 1941.—Actual strength June 30, 1941, 1,203.

Kentucky Active Militia:

Authorization.—Chap. 51, Kentucky Statutes, 1934.

February 1941.—Organizing 1,500 men.

March 1941.—Property officer bonded March 25, 1941. 1,582 rifles, etc., issued.

April 1941.—Two regiments organized. State authorized strength, 2,500. Actual strength April 30, 1941, 1,000.

May 1941.—New property officer bonded May 27, 1941. Actual strength May 31, 1941, 1,731.

June 1941.—Actual strength June 30, 1941, 1,787.

Louisiana:

Authorization.—Sec. 5, Military Laws of Louisiana, 1912.

July–December 1940.—State police considered sufficient. Use of American Legion Posts informally discussed in October 1940.

March 1941.—Do not plan to organize. Will augment police force.

Maine State Guard:

Authorization.—H. 1501, approved February 20, 1941.

July–December 1940.—Tentative plans made in October 1940.

April 1941.—Property officer bonded April 16, 1941. 1,537 rifles, etc., issued. State authorized strength, 480.

May 1941.—All organizations partially equipped. Actual strength May 31, 1941, 271.

June 1941.—State authorized strength, 483. Actual strength June 30, 1941, 439.

Maryland State Guard:

Authorization.—S. 38, approved February 14, 1941.

July–December 1940.—October 1940, 2,000 men proposed for State Guard. Legislation to be emergency.

January 1941.—Legislature convened.

February 1941.—Bill provides for 2,000 men.

April 1941.—Ten battalions to be organized.

May 1941.—Recruiting.

June 1941.—Property officer bonded. 1,863 rifles, etc., issued. State authorized strength 2,000. Actual strength June 30, 1941, 2,000.

Massachusetts State Guard:

Authorization.—Sections 7, 8, 9, chap. 425 of General Laws, 1939.

July–December, 1940.—State emergency plan has been in existence for several years. Tentative organization, 6,880 men. Various weapons available. Small arms needed. Weekly drill.

January 1941.—Appropriation \$263,826, by H. 646, approved January 10, 1941.

February 1941.—State Guard Reserve established by G. O. No. 5, February 28, 1941.

April 1941.—Property officer bonded April 5, 1941. 5,998 rifles etc., issued. Actual strength April 30, 1941, 5,693.

May 1941.—State authorized strength, 6,552. Actual strength May 31, 1941, 5,996. State Guard Reserve strength, 86.

June 1941.—Actual strength, June 30, 1941, 6,151. State Guard Reserve strength, 92.

Michigan State Troops:

Authorization.—"Culver Bill" (Act No. 53) Public Acts of 1917.

July–December 1940.—G. O. No. 9, State Troops reconstituted in November 1940.

January 1941.—Michigan State Police maintain organization for control of sabotage, etc.

May 1941.—Appropriation of \$150,000 for State Guard approved May 21, 1941. State authorized strength, 3,640 plus 300 additional police. Actual strength May 31, 1941, 2,109.

Michigan State Troops—Continued.

June 1941.—Property officer bonded, June 25, 1941. 2,964 rifles, etc., issued. State authorized strength, 3,618. Actual strength June 30, 1941, 1,793.

Minnesota Defense Force:

Authorization.—Chapters 190 and 191, Laws of Minnesota relating to Military and Naval forces, 1940. Military Code, chapter 506, Session Laws, 1921.

July–December 1940.—Governor approved plans for Minnesota Defense Force on August 28, 1940. In October 1940 plan for 4,300 officers and men.

January 1941.—Organization nearly complete. Actual strength January 31, 1941, 5,850.

April 1941.—Actual strength April 30, 1941, 3,910.

May 1941.—Property officer bonded May 7, 1941. 2,651 rifles, etc., issued. State authorized strength, 4,279. Actual strength May 31, 1941, 3,864.

June 1941.—State authorized strength, 4,291. Actual strength June 30, 1941, 4,079.

Mississippi State Guard:

Authorization.—Paragraph 5485, Chap. 136, Mississippi Code, 1930.

February 1941.—G. O. No. 1, February 19, 1941, organizes State Guard.

March 1941.—61 men mustered.

April 1941.—One regiment in process of organization. Property officer bonded April 17, 1941. 1,361 rifles, etc., issued.

June 1941.—New property officer bonded June 28, 1941. Three companies in process of organization; remaining seven later. State authorized strength, 1,000. Actual strength June 30, 1941, 254.

Missouri Reserve Military Force:

Authorization.—Section 45, Military Code of Missouri, as amended and approved, March 26, 1923.

January 1941.—Five regiments being organized.

April 1941.—Property officer bonded April 2, 1941. 2,630 rifles, etc., issued. Five regiments organized. State authorized strength, 2,860. Actual strength April 30, 1941, 2,500.

May 1941.—Units mustered and equipped. State authorized strength, 3,150. Actual strength May 31, 1941, 2,686.

June 1941.—Observation squadron organized, comprising 29 officers and 54 enlisted men. State authorized strength, 3,052. Actual strength June 30, 1941, 2,848.

Montana State Guard:

Authorization.—Military Laws of Montana, 1919. Bill, H. 252, vetoed by the Governor March 20, 1941.

May 1941.—Bill passed but no appropriation made.

June 1941.—No State Guard to date.

Nebraska State Guard:

Authorization.—L. B. 368, approved April 18, 1941.

January 1941.—Governor leaving office, taking no action.

April 1941.—State authorized strength, 1,000.

May 1941.—Appropriation bill pending. Governor unofficially states four companies will be organized.

June 1941.—Not decided when organization will be started as need not apparent at this time.

Nevada State Guard:

Authorization.—Section 2, Military Laws of Nevada, as amended to 1933.

May 1941.—Legislature made no provision for State Guard appropriation.

June 1941.—Governor does not intend to organize State Guard for the present. Will augment State police when necessary.

New Hampshire State Guard:

Authorization.—H. 340, approved April 4, 1941.

March 1941.—Requisition for Federal property in process.

April 1941.—Intend to organize 485 men.

May 1941.—Property officer bonded, May 2, 1941. 968 rifles, etc., issued. State authorized strength, 465.

June 1941.—Recruiting. No units recognized. State authorized strength, 957. Actual strength June 30, 1941, 173.

New Jersey State Guard:

Authorization.—Paragraph 1, article XII, chapter 49, New Jersey Laws, 1937 as amended by S. 183, approved May 12, 1941.
October 1940.—Plan for 4,000 complete. Application made for equipment.
February 1941.—Governor vetoes appropriation bill for State Guard.
March 1941.—Mustering begun March 15, 1941. No equipment received. State authorized strength, 2,110.
April 1941.—Property officer bonded April 7, 1941. 3,286 rifles, etc., issued. Actual strength April 30, 1941, 600.
May 1941.—Actual strength May 31, 1941, 847.
June 1941.—Actual strength June 30, 1941, 1,167.

New Mexico State Guard:

Authorization.—H. 42, approved February 12, 1941.
October 1940.—Tentative plans for a regiment.
February 1941.—Governor declares an emergency.
March 1941.—One regiment organized. Strength approximately 650.
April 1941.—Property officer bonded April 30, 1941. 574 rifles, etc., issued. State authorized strength, 610. Actual strength April 30, 1941, 300.
May 1941.—Actual strength May 31, 1941, 590.
June 1941.—State authorized strength, 869. Actual strength June 30, 1941, 584.

New York Guard:

Authorization.—Section 40, article II-A, chapter 41, Military Laws of New York.
October 1940.—G. O. No. 40, S. O. No. 254, October 25, 1940. Training Plan State Regulations No. 15. State authorized strength, 13,689.
January 1941.—Actual strength January 31, 1941, 6,701.
April 1941.—Property officer bonded April 2, 1941. 11,522 rifles, etc., issued. State authorized strength, 13,916. Actual strength April 30, 1941, 12,016 (5 brigades).
May 1941.—Actual strength May 31, 1941, 12,275.
June 1941.—Actual strength June 30, 1941, 12,327.

North Carolina State Guard:

Authorization.—S. 89, February 24, 1941.
February 1941.—Appropriated \$30,000, for uniforms.
April 1941.—Property officer bonded April 29, 1941. 2,000 rifles, etc., issued. State authorized strength, 2,000. Actual strength April 30, 1941, 1,800.
May 1941.—Actual strength May 31, 1941, 1,800.
June 1941.—Requests additional rifles. State authorized strength, 2,145. Actual strength June 30, 1941, 1,957.

North Dakota State Guard:

Authorization.—H. 143, approved March 4, 1941.
July-December 1940.—Plans being formulated.
May 1941.—State authorized strength, 800.
June 1941.—Preliminary plans laid but State Guard not recruited.

Ohio State Guard:

Authorization.—S. 247, approved April 28, 1941. Ohio Military Code, June 1, 1941.
July-December 1941.—Plan strength of 4,000.
January 1941.—Plans well under way, awaiting legislative action.
May 1941.—Property officer bonded May 31, 1941. 2,000 rifles, etc., issued. State authorized strength, 4,000. Actual strength May 31, 1941, 50.
June 1941.—State authorized strength, minimum, 1,000; maximum, 4,800. Actual strength June 30, 1941, 908.

Oklahoma State Defense Force:

Authorization.—S. 296, approved June 4, 1941. S. 59 (Women's Home Guard Bill, for medical and surgical assistance) approved May 7, 1941.
January 1941.—Organization charts prepared; action limited to planning.
April 1941.—Plans for three battalions. State authorized strength, 1,300.
June 1941.—Property officer's bond submitted. 2,897 rifles, etc., requisitioned. State authorized strength, 520. Highway patrol increased. Actual strength June 30, 1941, 411.

Oregon State Guard:

Authorization.—H. 14, approved February 21, 1941. H. 453, Appropriation Bill, approved March 7, 1941.
July-December 1941.—Organization outlined. Three-battalion regiment planned in event of emergency only. Otherwise, State police will handle.
January 1941.—Plans complete. Will organize when need is apparent.

Oregon State Guard—Continued.

February 1941.—Will rely on State police force of 126 until need apparent.

April 1941.—State authorized strength, 1,000.

June 1941.—Police reserves being organized. Plans for State Guard complete, but police forces deemed sufficient for present. Civilian reserve force now being enrolled.

Pennsylvania Reserve Defense Corps:

Authorization.—H. 402 (Act 2) approved March 19, 1941.

July–December 1940.—Organization not contemplated unless situation becomes serious. State police to handle.

February 1941.—Legislation in process for three regiments. Pennsylvania Motor Police will organize volunteer unit.

March 1941.—Plan calls for 1,934 men and officers. Top strength of 5,000 permitted.

May 1941.—Appropriation bill approved. Recruiting. Actual strength May 31, 1941, 1,072.

June 1941.—Property officer's bond submitted. 2,000 rifles, etc., requisitioned. State authorized strength, 2,144. Actual strength June 30, 1941, 1,288.

Rhode Island State Guard:

Authorization.—Paragraph 114, Military Code of Rhode Island, 1940.

July–December 1940.—Preliminary study of trained personnel made.

January 1941.—Requisition for rifles, etc., in process.

March 1941.—H. 835, Appropriation Bill, pending.

April 1941.—Property officer bonded April 7, 1941. 1,000 rifles, etc., issued. State authorized strength, 1,072. Actual strength April 30, 1941, 1,000.

May 1941.—Actual strength May 31, 1941, 1,025.

June 1941.—Units drilling weekly. Actual strength June 30, 1941, 1,043.

South Carolina Defense Force:

Authorization.—H. 97, approved March 21, 1941.

March 1941.—Strength of 4,000 being organized.

April 1941.—Property officer bonded April 15, 1941. 1,655 rifles, etc., issued.

May 1941.—H. 808, appropriating \$416 for uniforms, approved May 24, 1941. Thirty units of 4 regiments mustered. State authorized strength 6,000.

Actual strength May 31, 1941, 2,304.

June 1941.—Additional 985 rifles authorized. State authorized strength, 6,553. Actual strength June 30, 1941, 3,251.

South Dakota State Guard:

Authorization.—H. 182, approved March 11, 1941. No appropriations made.

July–December 1941.—Governor has called on police for skeleton organization for use if necessary.

April 1941.—Peace officers adequate for present, including State Highway Patrol, Department of Criminal Investigation of Attorney General's Office, and Peace Officer's Association.

June 1941.—Property officer's bond awaiting approval. 807 rifles, etc., requisitioned. State authorized strength, 300.

Tennessee State Guard:

Authorization.—S. 111, approved January 30, 1941.

July–December 1940.—Tentative plans made along semimilitary lines.

April 1941.—Property officer bonded April 7, 1941. 1,633 rifles, etc., issued. State authorized strength, 4,000. Actual strength April 30, 1941, 817.

May 1941.—Actual strength May 31, 1941, 910.

June 1941.—Actual strength June 30, 1941, 1,639 (729 only mustered).

Texas Defense Guard:

Authorization.—H. 45, approved February 17, 1941.

July–December 1940.—Tentative plans made.

January 1941.—In process of organization. 192 companies of 67 men authorized. Others in prospect.

March 1941.—200 companies organized. Khaki uniforms purchased locally by organizations.

April 1941.—State authorized strength, 14,588 (50 battalions). Actual strength approximately, 13,400.

May 1941.—Emergency appropriation bill approved. Property officer bonded May 22, 1941. 5,215 rifles, etc., issued. Actual strength May 3, 1941, 13,490.

June 1941.—Has radio system. Aviation branch of one or more observation squadrons authorized. Additional arms requested. State authorized strength, 16,000. Actual strength June 30, 1941, 13,787.

Utah State Guard:

Authorization.—S. 3, approved June 18, 1941.

July-December 1940.—State defense council organized. No official steps.

April 1941.—State authorizes one regiment of 900 men.

June 1941.—No organization to date.

Vermont State Guard:

Authorization.—H. 174, approved March 22, 1941. Appropriation \$35,000.

July-December 1940.—Tentative plans for one regiment.

April 1941.—Property officer bonded April 15, 1941. 667 rifles, etc., issued.

State authorized strength, 661. Actual strength April 30, 1941, 335.

May 1941.—Actual strength May 31, 1941, 613.

June 1941.—Uniforms requisitioned, actual strength June 30, 1941, 637.

Virginia Protective Force:

Authorization.—Article VI, sections 1, 2, and 3, Military Code of Virginia, 1930.

July-December 1940.—G. O. No. 18A, Virginia, November 30, 1940, authorizes 2,600 men. Tentative plans for one brigade of 2,687 men.

Separate companies in each county additional, as necessary. Organization begun December 1, 1941.

January 1941.—Training begun upon induction of National Guard.

February 1941.—Training directive published. Cadet gray uniform prescribed. Training to commence February 1, 1941. Two hours training weekly. Large part of force of 2,900 already secured.

April 1941.—State authorized strength, 3,100. Actual strength April 30, 1941, 2,500.

May 1941.—Property officer bonded May 5, 1941. 2,291 rifles, etc., issued. Actual strength May 31, 1941, 3,113.

June 1941.—700 additional rifles requested. Actual strength June 30, 1941, 2,734.

Washington State Guard:

Authorization.—Military Code of Washington, 1917. Section 8,464, Remington's Revised Statutes (Session Laws of 1917, p. 355).

July-December 1941.—Plans initiated for 3,000 men and necessary officers but abandoned because no free equipment from Federal government except rifles.

April 1941.—State authorized strength, 2,000.

May 1941.—Organization not contemplated unless National Guard is retained in Federal service.

June 1941.—Organization to begin. One regiment with initial strength of 1,305, to be expanded to 2,060. Requisition for arms, etc., compiled. Bond submitted.

West Virginia State Guard:

Authorization.—S. 35, approved March 14, 1941, effective June 6, 1941.

January 1941.—State police force of 200 considered satisfactory by retiring Governor.

April 1941.—Plans to organize one infantry regiment.

June 1941.—Organizing two infantry battalions.

Wisconsin State Guard:

Authorization.—S. 85, approved April 2, 1941. S. 100, Appropriation Bill, approved.

July-December 1941.—Tentative plan for four regiments.

March 1941.—Governor requests clothing and equipment of Secretary of War. 200 Infantry Drill Regulations requested.

April 1941.—State authorized strength, 2,400. Actual strength April 30, 1941, 1,200.

May 1941.—O. D. uniform adopted. Training in progress. Actual strength May 31, 1941, 1,337.

June 1941.—Property officer bonded June 17, 1941. 2,400 rifles, etc., issued. State authorized strength, 2,389. Actual strength June 30, 1941, 1,787.

Wyoming State Guard:

Authorization.—S. 76, approved February 18, 1941.

July-December 1940.—Veterans will form nucleus as situation requires.

April 1941.—Governor deems State Guard unnecessary. Defense council recommending April 30, 1941 organization of State Guard of 500 men.

May 1941.—Governor approves organization of 500 men.

June 1941.—Plan cavalry squadrons. Property officer's bond submitted. Requisition for 411 rifles, etc. State authorized strength, 500. Actual strength June 30, 1941, 400.

APPENDIX F.—Allotted strength—National Guard—by month

State	June 1940	July 1940	August 1940	Septem- ber 1940	October 1940	Novem- ber 1940	Decem- ber 1940	January 1941	Febru- ary 1941	March 1941	April 1941	May 1941	June 1941
Alabama	3,736	3,762	3,762	3,766	3,844	955	955	351					
Alaska				306	306	306	306	306	306	306	306	306	307
Arizona	1,572	1,580	1,580	30									
Arkansas	3,628	3,650	3,650	3,503	3,503	3,480	2,108						
California	10,026	10,100	10,100	8,546	8,546	8,516	8,516	8,796	7,855	71			
Colorado	2,474	2,490	2,490	1,062	1,062	1,036	1,036	797					
Connecticut	5,459	5,968	5,968	5,324	5,324	5,294	5,294	4,548					
Delaware	1,561	1,574	1,574	328	328	306	306						
District of Columbia	2,311	2,325	2,325	2,528	2,528	2,496	2,496	1,250	283	147	147	147	147
Florida	3,357	3,407	3,407	3,407	3,407	836	836						
Georgia	5,063	5,096	5,096	2,846	2,846	1,625	1,625	1,534	147	147	147	147	147
Hawaii	1,929	1,784	1,784	1,958									
Idaho	1,734	1,749	1,749	787	787	765	765	910	910	910			
Illinois	12,775	12,868	12,868	11,712	11,712	10,755	10,755	10,048	9,901				
Indiana	5,903	5,940	5,940	5,978	5,978	5,923	5,923						
Iowa	4,790	4,840	4,840	5,145	5,145	5,250	5,250	4,436	151	151	151	151	147
Kansas	3,959	3,990	3,990	4,212	4,212	4,189	156	156	156	156	156	156	147
Kentucky	3,479	3,516	3,516	3,494	3,494	3,386	3,386	351					
Louisiana	3,662	3,700	3,700	3,755	3,728	2,050	2,050	156	156	156	156	156	147
Maine	3,336	3,363	3,363	2,343	2,343	2,320	2,320	2,320					
Maryland	4,255	4,291	4,291	4,270	4,270	4,251	4,251	4,252	76				
Massachusetts	12,741	12,857	12,857	10,419	10,419	10,547	10,547	519	427				
Michigan	6,537	6,583	6,583	7,655	3,399	3,386	3,386	3,386	2,736	2,736			
Minnesota	6,299	6,351	6,351	6,351	6,351	6,318	6,318	4,438					
Mississippi	3,047	3,064	3,064	3,064	2,918								
Missouri	5,813	5,850	5,850	4,576	4,576	3,734	104	104					
Montana	1,495	1,508	1,508	30									
Nebraska	2,181	2,210	2,210	2,248	2,248	2,229							
Nevada	315	315	315	315	315	288	288	379	379	379	379	379	
New Hampshire	2,119	2,129	2,129	882	882	860	860	910					
New Jersey	7,869	7,927	7,927	2,373	2,373	2,324	2,324	392	393				
New Mexico	1,258	1,263	1,263	899	1,129	1,110	1,110						
New York	25,626	26,065	26,065	20,109	10,143	10,141	10,141	5,497	365				
North Carolina	4,363	4,384	4,384	35									
North Dakota	1,622	1,634	1,634	2,163	2,163	2,144	2,144	2,144	910	910			
Ohio	11,458	11,549	11,549	11,540	1,822	1,531	1,531	1,221	1,221				
Oklahoma	6,397	6,451	6,451	196	196	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	147
Oregon	4,531	4,565	4,565	182	182	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	147
Pennsylvania	14,471	14,581	14,581	13,720	13,720	13,814	13,814	12,028					
Puerto Rico	1,998	2,288	2,288	3,793									
Rhode Island	2,916	2,933	2,933	1,905	1,905	1,872	1,872	1,725					
South Carolina	3,643	3,671	3,671	2,040	2,040	2,087	2,087	351					
South Dakota	1,760	1,767	1,767	1,767	1,767	931	931						
Tennessee	3,784	3,815	3,815	1,549	1,549	1,574	1,574	1,574					

APPENDIX F.—Allotted strength—National Guard—by month—Continued

State	June 1940	July 1940	August 1940	Septem- ber 1940	October 1940	Novem- ber 1940	Decem- ber 1940	January 1941	Febru- ary 1941	March 1941	April 1941	May 1941	June 1941
Texas.....	11,399	11,498	11,498	11,633	11,681	91	91						
Utah.....	2,197	2,202	2,202	2,270	2,270	2,179	2,179	2,228	2,228				
Vermont.....	1,562	1,578	1,578	1,578	1,578	1,559	1,559	1,559					
Virginia.....	5,008	5,049	5,049	4,117	4,117	4,087	4,087	4,087					
Washington.....	4,666	4,708	4,708	1,136	1,136	1,118	1,113	1,113					
West Virginia.....	2,385	2,405	2,405	2,405	2,405	2,385	2,385						
Wisconsin.....	5,825	5,874	5,874	6,372	740	613	613	160	160	160	160	160	
Wyoming.....	911	926	926	844	844	822	822	822					
Total.....	251,205	253,993	253,993	203,466	168,231	141,794	130,530	86,095	29,076	6,545	1,918	1,918	1,336

APPENDIX G

Strength of the National Guard June 30, 1941—Not inducted

	Air Corps		Infantry		Medical		Total		State staff	Grand total		Ag-gre-gate
	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	
Connecticut.....									1	1		1
Maine.....									1	1		1
Massachusetts.....									4	4		4
New Hampshire.....												
Rhode Island.....												
Vermont.....												
Total First Corps Area.....									6	6		6
Delaware.....												
New Jersey.....												
New York.....									1	1		1
Total Second Corps Area.....									1	1		1
District of Columbia (121st Obs. Sq.).....	14	102			1	3	15	105		15	105	120
Maryland.....												
Pennsylvania.....									3	3		3
Virginia.....									1	1		1
Total Third Corps Area.....	14	102			1	3	15	105	4	19	105	124
Alabama.....												
Florida.....												
Georgia (128th Obs. Sq.).....	2	103			1	3	3	106		3	106	109
Louisiana (122nd Obs. Sq.).....	12	109			1	4	13	113		13	113	126
Mississippi.....												
North Carolina.....												
South Carolina.....									1	1		1
Tennessee.....												
Total Fourth Corps Area.....	14	212			2	7	16	219	1	17	219	236
Indiana.....												
Kentucky.....									2	2		2
Ohio.....									2	2		2
West Virginia.....												
Total Fifth Corps Area.....									4	4		4
Illinois.....									1	1		1
Michigan.....									1	1		1
Wisconsin.....									2	2		2
Total Sixth Corps Area.....									4	4		4
Arkansas.....												
Iowa (124th Obs. Sq.).....	11	112			1	4	12	116	1	13	116	129
Kansas.....									1	1		1
Minnesota.....												
Missouri.....									2	2		2
Nebraska.....												
North Dakota.....												
South Dakota.....												
Wyoming.....												
Total Seventh Corps Area.....	11	112			1	4	12	116	4	16	116	132

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Strength of the National Guard June 30, 1941—Not inducted—Continued

	Air Corps		Infantry		Medical		Total		State staff	Grand total		Ag- gre- gate
	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	
Arizona.....												
Colorado.....									2	2		2
New Mexico.....									1	1		1
Oklahoma (125th Obs. Sq.).....	12	114			1		13	114	1	14	114	128
Texas.....												
Total Eighth Corps Area.....	12	114			1		13	114	4	17	114	131
Alaska (297th Inf.).....			15	256	1	6	16	262	1	17	262	279
California.....									1	1		1
Idaho.....												
Montana.....												
Nevada.....									1	1		1
Oregon (123rd Obs. Sq.).....	2	109					2	109		2	109	111
Utah.....									1	1		1
Washington.....												
Total Ninth Corps Area.....	2	109	15	256	1	6	18	371	4	22	371	393
Hawaiian Department.....									1	1		1
Puerto Rican Department.....												
Total.....	53	649	15	256	6	20	74	925	33	107	925	1,032

Strength of National Guard inducted units as of dates of induction

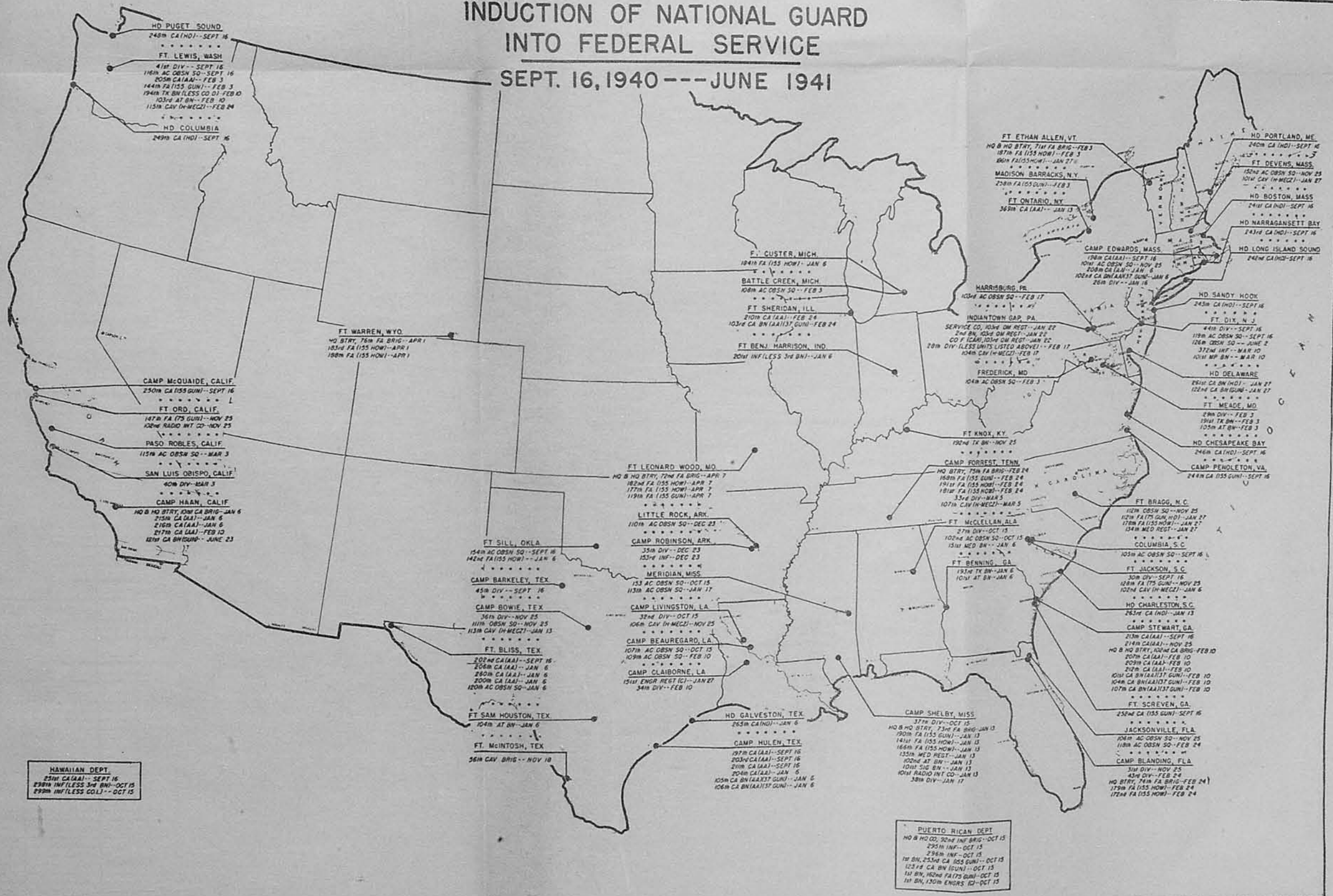
1 35th Division

*Includes 76th Field Artillery Brigade

Corps of Engineers												Signal Corps		Medical Department		Air Corps		Corps of Chaplains, commissioned officers	Total			State staff		Total			Aggregate
Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men										
					9		49						2	132	2	1,614	12	8	558	5	6,817	7,380					
					5		32						3	63	1	933	7	20	212	3	3,562	3,777					
					2		80						1	158	3	3,247	16	32	999	12	11,686	12,697					
					5		73						2	110	2	2,181	8	14	118	2	2,195	2,315					
					4		34	18	138	1	85	1	1,040	8	11	217	3	2,677	2,897	1	1,997	2,150					
					25		268	18	138	9	548	9	9,015	56	87	2,256	26	28,934	31,216								
					7		32				85	1	1,194	6	8	91	1	1,202	1,294								
					11		74			4	180	2	2,410	14	17	620	8	9,472	10,100								
				16	273	82	864			8	966	9	14,654	17	21	1,681	17	25,507	27,205								
																241	3	3,270	3,514								
				16	273	100	970			12	1,231	12	18,258	37	46	2,633	29	39,451	42,113								
					5		24			2	98	1	895	10	20	212	2	1,700	1,914								
					1		2				7		66	4	5	431	4	4,073	4,508								
				6	91	15	140			2	310	4	4,345	17	21	1,151	13	15,944	17,108								
					5		31			1	82	1	968	10	28	438	5	4,636	5,079								
				6	91	26	197			5	497	6	6,274	41	74	2,232	24	26,353	28,609								
33	1	688			7		37			1	84	1	1,379	14	12	388	3	4,981	5,372								
					3		26			1	54		843	12	12	280	2	3,692	3,974								
					8		71			2	191	2	2,603	10	6	369	4	4,726	5,099								
					11		59			3	164	2	2,386	11	15	297	3	4,487	4,787								
					1		4	13	112		14		116	9	10	252	3	3,392	3,647								
					4		30			1	65	1	1,013	13	4	316	4	4,551	4,871								
					10		74			3	148	2	2,231	9	14	267	3	3,750	4,020								
					9		72			2	123	2	1,987	9	25	317	4	4,230	4,551								
33	1	688			53		373	13	112	13	843	10	12,558	87	98	2,486	26	33,809	36,321								
					5		20			2	69	1	703	5	26	314	3	3,079	3,396								
					36		349				215	1	1,903	19	11	895	10	11,011	11,916								
					4		31			1	69	1	1,044	9	15	184	2	2,520	2,706								
					45		400			3	353	3	3,650	44	73	1,827	19	21,243	23,089								
					7		115			2	175	3	3,497	15	20	1,016	12	14,571	15,599								
					16		128			4	246	4	3,514	11	4	534	8	7,665	8,207								
					43	1	434	21	140	1	71	1	682	8	13	498	6	7,608	8,112								
					66	1	677	21	140	7	492	8	7,693	34	37	2,048	26	29,844	31,918								
					15		120			4	238	2	4,077	11	6	279	2	4,201	4,482								
					4		32			1	65	1	1,040	12	23	396	4	6,052	6,452								
														7	24	370	4	5,183	5,557								
					11		117			3	188	3	4,223	12	13	497	6	7,944	8,447								
					7		79			2	106	2	2,494	15	23	386	4	6,226	6,616								
														8	6	169	2	2,563	2,734								
					4		42			1	61	1	1,275	9	8	184	2	3,036	3,222								
					3		39			1	57	1	950	6	12	138	2	2,148	2,288								
					3		41			1	65	1	985	7	13	78	1	1,182	1,261								
					47		470			13	780	11	15,044	87	128	2,497	27	38,535	41,059								
											4		86	6	18	113	1	1,441	1,555								
											124	1	1,199	6	1	207	2	2,244	2,453								
											80	1	1,219	5	5	105	2	1,554	1,661								
														8	11	530	6	5,978	6,514								
														19	51	925	10	14,324	15,259								
					16		106	18	116	2	362	4	5,011	44	86	1,880	21	25,541	27,442								
					6	92	13			2	199	2	3,247	20	52	845	6	11,125	11,976								
							31			1	68	1	850	8	20	164	2	2,247	2,413								
														7	17	120	1	1,631	1,752								
							9			1	38		324	7	5	45		329	374								
							26			1	50		957	7	15	311	3	6,076	6,390								
														5	17	176	3	2,425	2,604								
							61			1	146	2	2,242	8	9	424	4	5,793	6,221								
					6	92	31			6	501	5	7,620	62	135	2,085	19	29,626	31,730								
							8			3	118	2	1,659	5	18	123	2	1,677	1,802								
10		177			11		83			1	225	2	3,607	6	6	231	2	3,513	3,746								
10		177			19		138			4	343	4	5,166	11	24	354	4	5,190	5,548								
43	1	865	28	456	428	1	3,817	70	506	74	5,950	72	90,289	503	788	20,298	221	278,526	299,045								

INDUCTION OF NATIONAL GUARD INTO FEDERAL SERVICE

SEPT. 16, 1940 --- JUNE 1941



States, 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	
	Project No. 1	Project No. 2	Project No. 3	Project No. 4	Project No. 5	Project No. 6	Project No. 7	Project No. 8	Project No. 9	Project No. 10	Project No. 11	Project No. 12	Project No. 13	Project No. 14	Project No. 15	Project No. 16	Project No. 17	Project No. 18	Project No. 20	Project No. 21	Project No. 22	Project No. 23	Project No. 24		
	Forage, bedding, horse-shoes, and veterinary supplies, etc.	Employment of caretakers	June, July, August, and September field training camps and additional training	Schools other than service schools	Construction and maintenance (concurrent camps)	Construction exclusively National Guard 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 National Guard Bureau	Employment of range-keepers	Target range lenses	Target range construction	Target range maintenance and repair	Alteration, renovation, and repair of articles of the uniform	Maintenance of organizational equipment	Gasoline and oil, armory training	Office equipment, supplies and repairs	Pay and expenses of Air Corps officer injured during armory drill	Miscellaneous expenses	Expenses of correspondence courses	Travel in connection with visits of instruction	Travel in connection with visits of instruction		
First Corps Area	\$5,703.50	\$184,966.68	\$1,415,708.73		\$4,661.07	\$268,610.36	\$6,191.09	\$83,315.95	\$3,871.63		\$2,848.67	\$1,100.00	\$499.20	\$833.52	\$21,898.25	\$16,023.17	\$31,340.42	\$1,206.12	\$40.00	\$335.95	\$100.00	\$2,474.02	\$2,474.02		
Connecticut		47,817.76	292,940.45		1,451.26	47,276.00	4,072.08	27,339.41	546.67		640.00				3,037.72	3,355.59	7,763.96	189.48		69.60	25.00	754.42	754.42		
Maine		19,430.76	174,732.92		3,020.60	1,878.20	2,118.11	5,387.63	653.33		700.00	375.00		72.50	3,443.36	1,995.36	195.94	109.04		35.54	15.00	624.86	624.86		
Massachusetts	5,489.52	72,074.67	623,820.88		147.86	145,479.12		31,137.30	751.67		500.00				9,511.11	8,056.70	11,398.01	712.40	40.00	117.98	33.80	482.29	482.29		
New Hampshire		8,042.33	91,872.89			2,728.94		2,037.22	546.67		634.00				1,642.35	1,108.02	516.23	35.21		34.85	10.00	5.22	5.22		
Rhode Island		27,471.74	180,717.20		37.68	50,000.00		7,185.90	826.67		196.67			761.02	1,455.02	823.75	10,730.04	51.27		51.11	10.00	147.94	147.94		
Vermont		10,129.42	71,618.39			21,250.10		10,228.49	546.62		178.00	725.00			2,808.69	683.75	736.24	104.35		28.86	5.00	447.67	447.67		
Unapportioned	213.98				4.27													4.37		.01	1.20	1.62	1.62		
Second Corps Area	28,616.81	180,528.57	1,641,616.81	\$1,416.73	7,171.14	460,697.77	29,114.12	28,857.25	2,320.00		1,780.00	2,965.00		2,545.44	14,916.58	35,260.89	7,683.98	701.10		511.36	25.70	2,424.58	2,424.58		
Delaware		3,595.65	52,818.88			20,000.00		2,020.58	640.00						735.03	4,866.19	74.38	16.02		13.63		531.33	531.33		
New Jersey	20,045.57	55,333.20	349,941.92	802.68	4,278.06	127,765.91	13,114.12	7,730.78	720.00		900.00			992.55	4,866.19	11,076.10	3,291.28	186.14		45.56	25.34	575.93	575.93		
New York	8,457.46	121,599.72	1,238,856.01	614.05	2,893.08	312,931.86	16,000.00	19,105.89	960.00		880.00	2,965.00		1,552.89	9,315.36	24,184.79	4,318.32	498.94		451.17	.30	1,317.32	1,317.32		
Unapportioned	113.78																								
Third Corps Area	15,718.55	223,563.06	1,416,993.78	607.07	10,297.10	288,688.43	7,417.78	92,954.07	4,080.81		2,596.00	1,696.00		308.02	21,302.90	13,151.39	23,205.76	874.41		486.03		4,331.33	4,331.33		
District of Columbia		13,147.35	110,252.64			12,650.00	1,230.00	10,098.75	1,146.66		600.00				806.44	846.75	2,007.16	12.51		67.80		866.53	866.53		
Maryland		46,046.57	349,941.92		423.32	68,473.43	5,576.34	19,841.77	833.33		456.00	350.00			3,632.98	1,279.70	8,329.33	25.82		64.67		866.53	866.53		
Pennsylvania	15,718.55	138,042.37	774,977.05	607.07	5,807.03	207,565.00	611.44	49,838.82	687.50		1,260.00	326.00			13,070.30	9,783.39	12,194.78	732.82		222.67		2,590.71	2,590.71		
Virginia		26,326.77	297,142.88		4,066.75			13,174.73	1,413.32		280.00	1,020.00		308.02	3,793.18	1,241.55	674.49	103.26		91.89		1,174.09	1,174.09		
Unapportioned																				39.00					
Fourth Corps Area	12,613.04	178,922.49	1,587,482.16		12,937.35	257,975.64	2,917.20	43,382.86	4,646.67		417.00	2,312.00	3,200.00		14,498.45	9,598.73	19,218.61	1,697.14		454.01		7,039.22	7,039.22		
Alabama	1,519.29	34,004.59	208,840.81		3,027.67	25,000.00		7,023.48	613.33		417.00	350.00	3,200.00		1,607.71	1,486.49	6,362.22	249.49		27.03		1,792.96	1,792.96		
Florida		16,043.02	219,714.00		396.00	36,716.35		6,700.90	573.34			125.00			772.17	1,156.27	493.59	147.88		59.00		969.39	969.39		
Georgia	4,350.96	26,316.61	262,817.59			128,441.70		3,251.70	500.00						2,912.44	1,358.77	1,469.05	329.63		26.09		903.35	903.35		
Louisiana	3,409.44	28,033.00	171,846.42			55,820.09		14,630.89	886.67			348.00			804.71	1,185.47	1,254.08	353.02		66.93		763.05	763.05		
Mississippi		22,112.87	133,054.94		383.28	11,997.50		7,859.82	573.33						2,959.98	921.83	4,036.31	76.61		77.82		770.41	770.41		
North Carolina		12,843.47	205,931.99		447.64			186.81	500.00			746.00			1,282.58	682.01	583.25	362.36		44.57		682.80	682.80		
South Carolina		15,360.67	169,387.96				2,917.20	1,622.81	500.00			150.00			2,835.61	2,048.24	1,039.10	50.06		40.28		1,216.08	1,216.08		
Tennessee	3,282.00	24,208.26	215,888.45		22.40			2,099.65	500.00			591.96			1,323.25	759.65	3,981.01	128.09		50.78		827.44	827.44		
Unapportioned	50.45				8,659.70															61.51		13.74	13.74		
Fifth Corps Area	13,823.78	169,086.75	1,299,861.81	467.68	42,436.24	166,154.21	13,380.73	46,428.23	2,139.99		510.00	2,916.52		279.75	23,715.85	7,102.42	15,134.40	1,088.23	100.00	353.97	41.07	6,019.32	6,019.32		
Indiana		54,579.72	297,388.50		141.84	60,000.00		19,454.51	506.66		270.00	600.00			9,316.06	961.24	9,211.95	381.28	100.00	38.17		1,799.72	1,799.72		
Kentucky	5,131.75	30,878.55	193,493.63		41,790.00			5,448.99	500.00			330.00			2,257.80	144.25	655.46	143.27		72.14		795.55	795.55		
Ohio	8,692.03	73,627.03	658,308.59	467.68	604.40	100,000.00	11,074.73	13,205.85	633.33		240.00	1,830.92		279.75	9,977.53	5,766.20	5,095.41	454.68		182.13	41.07	2,209.82	2,209.82		
West Virginia		10,001.45	150,671.09			6,154.21	2,306.00	8,318.88	500.00			446.60			2,164.46	230.73	171.58	109.00		61.53		1,165.14	1,165.14		
Unapportioned																						49.09	49.09		
Sixth Corps Area	3,574.96	186,409.97	1,194,165.22	597.39	13,274.97	397,367.12	22,990.00	59,492.49	3,166.68		1,609.45	2,036.35		1,500.00	20,053.69	4,273.82	32,020.69	770.44		650.15		6,238.70	6,238.70		
Illinois	1,885.51	92,799.33	622,356.05	597.39	102.42	8,190.00		40,666.90	1,540.01		1,435.45	1,176.35			12,761.13	672.01	22,210.34	154.33		135.70		2,550.10	2,550.10		
Michigan	1,542.00	48,092.16	288,641.33		207.67	215,749.57		14,788.99	1,140.00			400.00		1,500.00	3,012.91	1,072.96	6,151.31	457.81		230.46		1,850.87	1,850.87		
Wisconsin	147.45	45,518.48	283,167.84		12,964.88	173,387.11	14,470.00	4,036.60	486.67		174.00	460.00			4,279.65	2,529.45	3,650.04	158.30		155.89		1,837.73	1,837.73		
Unapportioned			40.14																	137.10					
Seventh Corps Area	15,977.55	264,073.86	1,705,653.32	1,059.76	2,095.05	555,489.11	23,683.73	121,977.40	4,766.55		240.00	2,183.98	750.00	1,653.49	17,419.33	13,198.81	28,416.35	1,006.34		254.46		7,080.60	7,080.60		
Arkansas		28,767.22	214,115.49		44.01			6,768.69	526.67						2,046.61	1,662.63	10,035.56	109.30		24.25		1,093.02	1,093.02		
Iowa	4,874.57	48,001.59	250,268.07			116,962.21	4,690.00	22,307.52	526.67						2,890.00	2,854.62	4,216.67	174.71		15.32		1,062.39	1,062.39		
Kansas	2,155.57	27,188.03	235,797.11	568.54		54,669.13		8,845.57	526.67			190.00			1,687.03	756.93	649.34	99.32		31.00		912.26	912.26		
Minnesota		59,587.36	291,296.61		2,004.00	113,937.71	6,310.00	30,871.56	526.67						3,625.25	3,837.89	6,694.40	172.19		17.57		1,219.52	1,219.52		
Missouri		42,276.47	327,871.62		47.04	50,866.00		20,422.65	526.67		240.00	200.00		1,653.49	2,477.16	1,870.87	4,080.54	81.31		50.57		1,057.89	1,057.89		
Nebraska		11,528.47	123,389.72			24,196.30		9,602.40	526.67						1,007.65	510.50	488.65	597.25		35.62		826.86	826.86		
North Dakota		13,632.64	74,171.57			61,469.40		1,690.50	526.67						1,548.28	978.22	758.81	21.05		597.25		512.23	512.23		
South Dakota		11,495.06	86,142.46			49,761.00		3,856.00	526.67			1.00			1,445.03	174.90	818.27	65.02		32.05		248.60	248.60		
Wyoming	8,947.41	21,597.02	102,600.67	491.22		82,510.00	3,500.00	8,514.04	553.33			299.96	750.00		792.32	550.25	674.11	45.40		8.11		278.58	278.58		
Unapportioned			1,127.36																						
Eighth Corps Area	6,895.35	151,309.35	1,519,290.41		30.63	286,694.02	9,264.5																		

APPENDIX J

Statement of amounts expended and obligated under National Guard Bureau appropriations, Fiscal Year 1941

Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service National Guard																									
Travel of officers and noncommissioned officers of the Regular Army in connection with the National Guard							Transportation of supplies	Sergeant instructors	Armory drill pay																
Project No. 21	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. 58	Project No. 59	Project No. 60	Project No. 61	Project No. 62	Project No. 63	Project No. 64	Project No. 65	
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	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 repair	Signal Corps equipment, supplies, and repairs	Engineer equipment, supplies, and repairs	Medical equipment, supplies, and repairs	New motor equipment	Purchase of animals	Modern aircraft equipment	
\$335.95	\$100.00	\$2,474.02	\$2,648.11	\$2,198.29	\$3,520.96		\$140,685.70	\$18,336.68	\$959,650.65	\$367,249.23	\$40,753.78	\$4,924.52	\$169,638.41	\$62.45	\$1,479.93	\$40,617.46	\$319,877.85	\$73,053.45	\$37,552.82	\$1,779.06	\$34,705.36	\$1,586,481.68			\$25,000.
69.60	25.00	754.42	470.63	346.58	779.64		29,622.73	4,569.25	217,612.69	109,967.04	7,903.59	1,531.76	46,545.35	8.37	593.80	10,509.35	106,625.95	24,113.29	11,084.00	326.88	14,599.53	365,169.84			
35.54	15.00	624.86	288.49		630.15		11,419.41	1,419.41	114,579.46	37,678.65	4,571.13	334.47	13,622.23		212.80	8,678.08			1,969.52	703.80	1,846.14	124,769.91			
117.98	33.80	482.29	1,106.19		1,491.71		64,621.79	6,733.86	408,092.07	150,808.79	21,137.16	2,978.66	79,193.15		511.14	14,821.07			18,475.77	497.32	14,385.97	745,348.44			
34.85	10.00	5.22	151.53		143.00		13,618.08	917.43	54,817.09	24,318.08	4,080.04		9,431.68			1,879.26			2,563.19	216.55	1,704.43	127,510.34			25,000.
51.11	10.00	157.94	467.01		217.00		8,255.90	2,582.41	98,254.44	31,010.71	1,840.57		10,015.29			3,316.83			2,950.34	34.04	829.74	99,217.63			
26.86	5.00	447.67	164.26		537.57		11,306.95	1,100.30	66,294.90	13,330.06	1,211.29		10,795.39			1,378.11			510.00		1,339.53	124,465.52			
.01	1.20	1.62			275.31		1,764.65	754.02		45.90			35.32			34.70									
511.36	25.70	2,424.58	4,335.81	1,773.85	1,330.00		195,853.36	23,642.23	\$55,114.55	340,655.21	28,834.39	5,070.29	230,599.88	26.83	5,075.83	86,952.01	213,251.91	46,099.24	39,365.00	3,334.47	64,337.26	2,259,098.79			50,000.00
13.63		531.33	23.16	73.00	97.29		4,749.50	1,699.38	28,760.93	311.02	1,757.14	5.63	5,441.65		2.40	5,110.86			1,470.00	47.64	1,125.75	61,102.61			
46.56	25.34	575.93	182.20	703.98	164.09		40,549.75	5,280.54	158,239.19	88,155.93	3,891.43	2,362.16	73,347.15		21.08	14,475.39	106,625.95	25,668.71	17,781.88	1,613.33	41,642.51	493,673.34			
451.17	.36	1,317.32	4,023.29	871.18	1,126.82		149,953.65	16,015.31	668,114.43	249,034.93	23,185.82	2,711.50	151,626.13		3.35	67,241.12	106,625.95	20,430.53	20,114.12	1,673.45	1,704,322.84			50,000.00	
		4,331.33	4,071.84	2,914.85	2,558.00		137,781.87	19,789.45	1,000,168.46	219,861.89	41,277.00	2,396.98	176,897.13	11.55	1,309.32	42,681.60	344,251.90	187,525.40							
486.03							10,825.95	1,906.46	56,907.22	4,119.98	4,454.57	155.83	17,409.00		3.00	84.98	131,000.00	86,159.12	1,634.84	2,253.23	31,247.97	1,561,783.29			
67.80		866.53	695.17	478.83	342.90		21,428.50	3,754.50	117,847.19	36,773.58	8,031.52	46.32	35,345.83			4,150.69	131,000.00	52,590.28	2,379.59						
64.67		2,290.71	1,693.90	1,418.57	645.32		83,645.77	9,645.06	697,787.33	130,047.28	21,521.57	1,875.69	90,324.45		7.80	8,123.21	106,625.95	62,590.28	47.80	523.39	1,114.06	132,226.10			
222.67		1,174.09	1,038.74		686.47		20,813.33	2,826.68	127,626.22	43,300.54	7,289.34	319.14	32,829.81		.75	25,793.74	106,625.95	48,776.00	27,019.78	1,262.93	13,562.96	267,465.88			
91.89					617.55		900.34	1,656.76		5,020.51			987.14			4,613.86			7,805.66	412.80	7,837.57	921,350.56			
39.00																				6.25	8,733.58	240,741.25			
454.01		7,939.22	10,015.56	3,577.73	3,313.64		170,825.14	19,476.42	810,067.14	288,061.84	38,228.39	8,372.36	235,147.35	160.28	460.15	47,398.14	581,877.86	223,519.91	56,602.88	1,401.45	33,351.07	1,826,614.55			75,000.00
27.03		1,792.96	1,068.42	14.43	108.74		18,353.86	2,227.66	122,338.40	39,389.82	4,407.35	626.18	25,396.90			2,899.94	106,625.95	22,088.75	7,765.38	15.68	2,938.59	171,931.99			
59.00		969.39	995.10	231.00	302.66		18,039.94	1,796.60	103,808.79	16,039.87	4,152.04	2,092.64	23,823.12	136.50	96.27	5,375.78			1,602.29	50.09	3,304.61	181,357.10			
26.09		903.35	1,391.40	978.73	650.86		23,662.78	2,890.85	123,692.23	63,950.21	8,131.63	46.32	46,170.24		130.30	15,807.01	131,000.00	86,180.13	2,758.43	308.46	2,758.43	263,139.48			
66.93		763.05	869.65	1,109.00	458.66		28,616.88	4,535.41	114,340.97	45,130.91	3,516.72	1,953.38	30,180.05			5,130.42	131,000.00	56,489.12	1,027.52	7,219.71	267,948.41			25,000.00	
77.82		770.41	606.71	270.60	216.70		26,181.19	1,523.28	78,998.52	15,436.55	6,608.22	267.91	27,382.64			1,277.60	106,625.95	15,219.74	4,239.07	2,003.83	157,612.20			50,000.00	
44.57		682.80	2,253.54	545.00	328.16		24,474.61	2,012.00	70,055.59	35.83	3,302.66	20.97	19,898.92		10.50	6,242.87			4,239.07	2,003.83	157,6,				

No. 64	Project No. 65	Project No. 66	Project No. 71	Grand total	States, corps areas, and bureaus
Modern anti-aircraft equipment	Combat vehicles	Collections			
\$25,000.00	\$130,574.92	\$39.00	\$6,012,558.64	First Corps Area:	
25,000.00	65,287.60	39.00	1,479,987.17	Connecticut.	
	65,287.32		537,556.14	Maine.	
			2,641,009.08	Massachusetts.	
			351,712.12	New Hampshire.	
			646,991.10	Rhode Island.	
			352,167.65	Vermont.	
			3,135.31	Unapportioned.	
50,000.00	65,287.36	9.45	6,960,411.55	Second Corps Area:	
			192,223.46	Delaware.	
50,000.00	65,287.36	9.45	1,677,336.76	New Jersey.	
			5,095,252.52	New York.	
			4,598.81	Unapportioned.	
	65,287.36	4,464.85	6,015,546.20	Third Corps Area:	
			607,379.19	District of Columbia.	
			1,066,490.40	Maryland.	
	65,287.36	2,200.24	3,414,359.35	Pennsylvania.	
		2,264.61	918,089.72	Virginia.	
			9,227.54	Unapportioned.	
75,000.00	130,574.72		6,724,087.15	Fourth Corps Area:	
	65,287.36		889,094.69	Alabama.	
			647,105.94	Florida.	
25,000.00	65,287.36		1,324,909.30	Georgia.	
50,000.00			1,066,814.93	Louisiana.	
			659,692.68	Mississippi.	
			624,088.00	North Carolina.	
			575,750.21	South Carolina.	
			901,719.74	Tennessee.	
			34,911.06	Unapportioned.	
	130,574.72		4,925,170.36	Fifth Corps Area:	
	65,287.36		1,321,320.75	Indiana.	
	65,287.36		731,971.03	Kentucky.	
			2,406,371.68	Ohio.	
			464,051.41	West Virginia.	
			1,455.49	Unapportioned.	
	130,574.72	74.07	6,230,340.75	Sixth Corps Area:	
	65,287.36	47.65	2,740,063.11	Illinois.	
	65,287.36	26.42	1,889,059.67	Michigan.	
			1,598,155.51	Wisconsin.	
			3,062.46	Unapportioned.	
25,000.00	130,574.72	1,617.24	8,064,327.87	Seventh Corps Area:	
25,000.00			859,707.11	Arkansas.	
			1,360,023.08	Iowa.	
			1,034,321.05	Kansas.	
	65,287.36	1,617.24	1,722,025.89	Minnesota.	
	65,287.36		1,275,745.49	Missouri.	
			532,278.00	Nebraska.	
			519,398.59	North Dakota.	
			405,714.93	South Dakota.	
			346,841.65	Wyoming.	
			8,272.08	Unapportioned.	
50,000.00	130,574.72	23.65	5,452,602.87	Eighth Corps Area:	
	65,287.36		364,978.40	Arizona.	
			838,763.29	Colorado.	
50,000.00		23.65	428,706.39	New Mexico.	
	65,287.36		1,252,574.09	Oklahoma.	
			2,565,259.67	Texas.	
			2,321.07	Unapportioned.	
25,000.00	65,287.36		5,680,399.40	Ninth Corps Area:	
	65,287.36		60,698.51	Alaska.	
			2,367,522.72	California.	
			507,664.52	Idaho.	
			266,833.65	Montana.	
			104,371.41	Nevada.	
			787,231.86	Oregon.	
			669,541.55	Utah.	
25,000.00			912,238.61	Washington.	
			4,246.43	Unapportioned.	
			328,768.83	Hawaiian Department.	
			531,102.85	Puerto Rican Department.	
				Unapportioned:	
			32,751.61	Adjutant General's Office.	
			182,717.56	Air Corps.	
			959,283.37	Army maneuvers.	
			14,135.50	Chemical Warfare Service.	
			360,366.20	Corps of Engineers.	
			204.44	Medical Department.	
			168,373.29	National Guard Bureau.	
			6,493,899.18	Ordnance Department.	
			110,154.73	Quartermaster Corps.	
			446,042.70	Signals Corps.	
63,200.00				Total.	
313,200.00	979,310.60	6,228.26	65,702,245.05		