

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

## CONTENTS

---

	Page
Twenty years of the National Guard-----	1
Growth in size-----	1
Reorganization-----	4
Acquiring a reserve status-----	5
Progress in training-----	6
Command post exercise and maneuvers-----	11
Motorization-----	11
Recent expansion and reorganization-----	13
Personnel problems-----	15
Induction into the Army of the United States-----	19
Extension of Federal service-----	27
State guards-----	32
National Guard Bureau-----	43
Administrative-----	43
Legal and legislative matters-----	45
Personnel-----	48
National Guard Register-----	56
Training-----	56
Military education-----	67
Regular Army instructor personnel-----	68
Supply and fiscal matters-----	70
Appropriations and allowances-----	70
Supply matters-----	73
Concluding remarks-----	79

## 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	3,680		3,680			
1924	5,702		5,702			
1925	6,258		6,258			
1926	6,629		6,629			
1927	7,850		7,984			
1928	9,154	1 533	9,687			
1929	9,815	1 709	10,524			
1930	10,508	662	11,170			
1931	11,560	797	12,357			
1932	12,227	933	13,160			
1933	12,381	1,314	13,695			
1934	10,467	954	11,421	211	6	217
1935	207	184	391	13,014	735	13,750
1936				13,429	1,124	14,553
1937				14,364	1,324	15,688
1938				14,274	1,404	15,678
1939				14,736	1,602	16,341
1940				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					

<sup>1</sup> 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	1							28
Arkansas		1	19			9	11				1	3		2					1			49
California	2	14	78	1		9	24	3	5		4	8	3	7	1		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	1		1	1			1	97
Delaware	1						11							2								14
District of Columbia	1	2					12	18	2	1		5	2	2								45
Florida		1	18			16	3	3	4			7	2	7								61
Georgia		3	23		4	9	11				2	1		2								55
Hawaii	1	3	19						1			1										25
Idaho	1		4		12	7		11	1		2	3		3								44
Illinois	4	13	91		5	24	11	10	3	1	1	10	5	6	2	1	1			1		189
Indiana		4	33			16		10	3	1	2	4	3	6			2					84
Iowa		6	39		20	6			2	1	1	5	3	1		1						85
Kansas		16	22		12	19			2		5	5		5		1				1		88
Kentucky		2	19	1	12	12						2	1	1		1						51
Louisiana	2	2	17		4	10	14		2	1	1	6	1	1								61
Maine		2	24			11	7				1	4	2	4								55
Maryland	1	3	38			6			2	1		7	1	3	1		1					64
Massachusetts	2	10	78	1	5	14	15	9	2	1	5	7	2	6	1	1	3	1				163
Michigan	1	10	39		6	37		7	2		2	6		3		1	2	2				118
Minnesota	1	5	49			17	18		1	1	4	4	1	7	1		3				1	113
Mississippi		5	14			13		4	1			2		4								43
Missouri		9	35			10	11	17	3		1	7		2			2				1	98
Montana		2	14									3										19
Nebraska	1	2	19						7			6	5	6								46
Nevada			2				7	6														15
New Hampshire	1	1				13	12		1		2	2		3								35
New Jersey	2	12	28		12	24		5	4	1	5	4	1	6			3	2		1		110
New Mexico	1		1		9	1	5	2				4		1								24
New York	1	6	120	1	16	25	34	13	5		7	10	1	9	1	1	1			1		252
North Carolina	1	2	18		2	12	5	2	1		1	3	3	4								54
North Dakota		3	20			7					1	2		1								34
Ohio	3	4	55		17	27		15	3	1	6	4	3	7		2	4			1		152
Oklahoma		6	28			33		1	5		5	4	5	10	1							98
Oregon	3	4	28			11	9	1	5		2	5		2								70
Pennsylvania	3	18	73	1	29	29	11	8	5		9	5	3	10		2	2	2			1	211
Puerto Rico		1	26								1	2										30
Rhode Island		3	1		3	11	9	15	1		4	3		2		1						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	<sup>1</sup> 742	178,043	( <sup>2</sup> )	75	165	\$13,177,750.00	<sup>3</sup> \$4,258,150.64
1921	113,630	<sup>1</sup> 825	210,824	( <sup>2</sup> )	141	294	28,000,000.00	8,842,413.14
1922	159,658	<sup>1</sup> 577	226,613	( <sup>2</sup> )	323	443	25,554,100.00	17,049,141.19
1923	160,598	<sup>1</sup> 310	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	401	458	25,815,000.00	23,182,495.57
1924	176,322	<sup>1</sup> 858	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	441	536	29,814,140.00	27,060,094.40
1925	177,204	1,109	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	447	583	31,104,642.00	30,268,270.27
1926	174,969	2,205	185,730	( <sup>2</sup> )	447	589	31,779,085.64	30,314,869.49
1927	181,142	4,447	186,024	( <sup>2</sup> )	441	579	31,976,525.18	31,495,506.58
1928	181,221	10,500	186,260	( <sup>2</sup> )	433	584	32,474,888.60	32,240,049.92
1929	176,988	12,809	188,000	( <sup>2</sup> )	441	584	32,426,471.00	32,367,264.23
1930	182,715	14,776	190,211	( <sup>2</sup> )	441	585	32,619,798.00	32,570,588.92
1931	187,386	18,013	190,188	( <sup>2</sup> )	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

<sup>1</sup> Officers only.<sup>2</sup> Figures not available.<sup>3</sup> 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			

<sup>1</sup> 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. X

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 dismantled, model 1910-----	\$3. 00
Belt, cartridge, caliber .30, dismantled, model 1917-----	2. 75
Canteen, 1, model 1910-----	. 59
Cover, canteen, dismantled, 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 (training)	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

\* 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



rescuing an enlisted man from drowning in Lake Ontario, near Fort Ontario, N. Y., on August 27, 1940.

Pvt. Joseph O. Adams, Battery I, 263d Coast Artillery, South Carolina National Guard, on March 18, 1941, for heroism displayed in rescuing a boy from drowning in front of Battery Thompson Area, Fort Moultrie, S. C., on August 8, 1940.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Clarence J. Norris, Searchlight Battery, 263d Coast Artillery, South Carolina National Guard, on March 18, 1941, for heroism displayed in rescuing a boy from drowning in front of Battery Thompson Area, Fort Moultrie, S. C., on August 8, 1940.

Corp. Arthur A. Cella, Battery C, 108th Field Artillery, Pennsylvania National Guard, on May 29, 1941, for heroism displayed in rescuing a soldier from drowning at Sandy Beach on the St. Lawrence River, near Ogdenburg, N. Y., on August 15, 1940.

Capt. Joseph W. Gable, 107th Ordnance Company, Special Troops, 32d Division, Michigan National Guard, on June 3, 1941, for heroism displayed in saving from drowning a small boy who had broken through the ice on the frozen waters of Clinton River at Pontiac, Mich., on January 20, 1940.

Pvt. (1st cl.) William M. Tingue, Troop K, 101st Cavalry, New York National Guard, on June 3, 1941, for heroism displayed in rescuing a young girl who was being drawn through a dam spillway into the rapids and in grave danger of drowning in the Grass River, near Pyrites, N. Y., on July 28, 1940.

I have conveyed to each of these individuals my personal congratulations and desire to make public record of their qualities and acts which reflect such great credit upon the National Guard as a whole.

#### LEGAL AND LEGISLATIVE MATTERS

The most important legislation enacted during the year was Public Resolution No. 96, Seventy-sixth Congress, approved August 27, 1940 (54 Stat. 858). Its importance lies in the fact that it produced the first real test of the sufficiency of the National Defense Act creating the National Guard in its present form.

For a period of more than a century after the organization of the Federal Government all attempts to use the militia in the national defense met with dismal failure. States sometimes refused to honor the President's call for troops. If troops were sent it was for brief periods only and these troops sometimes refused to cross the borders of the country. Volunteer forces were the most effective in the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Civil War, and the Spanish-American War.

The Dick Act (32 Stat. 775), approved January 21, 1903, was the first action by the Congress to exercise comprehensively its constitutional power to organize and train the militia. Henceforward the organized militia was known as the National Guard. This law provided for organizations conforming to those of the Regular Army, for armory drills and field training, and for limited instruction by Regular Army officers. These features were novel and despite many restrictive features promoted greatly the efficiency of the Guard.

The National Defense Act (39 Stat. 166) of 1916 made definite what was merely hinted in the former acts, viz, a place for the

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 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
Pine Camp-Canton, N. Y., and vicinity.	Ex. N. G.	O. U. S.....	New York.....		1,221	1,221
			New Jersey.....		1,444	1,444
			Massachusetts.....		599	599
			New York.....		1,343	1,343

<sup>1</sup> 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.	O. S.	New York		4,918	4,918
Watertown - Madison Barracks - Pine, Camp-Plattsburg Concentration Area, N. Y. (First Army maneuvers).	(1)	(1)	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.	O. U. S.	Maryland		74	74
Fifth Regiment Armory, Baltimore, Md.	(1)	O. S.	Virginia		908	908
Watertown-Madison Barracks-Pine, Camp-Plattsburg Concentration Area, N. Y. (First Army maneuvers).	(1)	(1)	Maryland		4	4
			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 <sup>2</sup>	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

<sup>1</sup> Not a regularly established camp.<sup>2</sup> 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
Camp Geo. West, Golden, Colorado, and Sabine Concentration Area (La.-Tex.) (Third Army maneuvers).	(1)	(1)	Colorado	888		888
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

<sup>1</sup> 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	Aggre-gate	Officers	War-rant officers	Enlisted men	Aggre-gate	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	78
Total	1,824	26	27,843	29,693	36	737	773	311	6	13,269	4,712	835	553	15	471
FIFTH CORPS AREA															
Indiana	381	6	5,073	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		73
Ohio	758	10	10,380	11,148	8	527	535	120		4,065	1,529	73	61	5	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	433
SIXTH CORPS AREA															
Illinois	771	12	11,268	12,051	5	567	572	79		3,659	1,335	363	254	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	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		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		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	447
EIGHTH CORPS AREA															
Arizona	96	1	1,440	1,537	3	34	37	14		772	282	73	42	1	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	254
Total	1,506	21	20,797	22,324	18	576	594	206	2	9,679	3,388	1,020	1,070	31	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. Held at Corps Area Headquarters.
G-1.....	1 officer.....	
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.....	
	{511 Enlisted men.....	From 5 divisions—conducted by National Guard officers at armories and schools (Valley Forge and Norwich).
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.....	<sup>1</sup> 21,555.00	20,958.66	596.34
Signal Service of the Army, 1940-41.....	<sup>1</sup> 9,706.00	9,701.33	4.67
Grand total.....	72,756,800.00	65,914,232.95	6,842,567.05

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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.*

## APPENDIXES

---

A.—Induction of the National Guard.....	83
By increment.....	83
By unit.....	90
B.—Special training.....	95
C.—Old units converted.....	98
D.—New units and origins.....	104
E.—Organization of State Guards.....	108
F.—Allotted strength of the National Guard.....	115
G.—Strength of uninducted units as of June 30, 1941.....	117
H.—Strength of inducted units as of dates of induction.....	118
I.—Map showing geographical distribution of inducted units.....	118
J.—Statement of amounts expended and obligated.....	118



## 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		166
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



## REPORT OF CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

85

## 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	11,281
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 inducted Jan. 13, 1941			472	7	6,960

## 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-mecz).....	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- sion head- quar- ters	Corps area	Infantry					Field Artillery				Engr.	Med.	Q. M.	Date inducted	Station
		Bri- gade <sup>1</sup>	Regiments				Bri- gade	Regiments			Regiments <sup>2</sup>				
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.
		53	New York												
28	3d	54	Pennsylvania				53	107	109	108	103	103	103	Feb. 17, 1941	Indiantown Gap, Pa.
		55	Pennsylvania												
29	3d	56	Md.				54	110	111	176	121	104	104	Feb. <sup>(3)</sup> 3, 1941	Fort George G. Meade, Md.
		58	Md.												
30	4th	59	Va.				55	115	118	113	105	105	105	Sept. 16, 1940	Fort Jackson, S. C.
		60	Va.												
31	4th	61	Tenn.				56	116	117	114	106	106	106	Nov. 25, 1940	Camp Blanding, Fla.
		62	Tenn.												
32	6th	63	N. C.				57	120	126	121	107	107	107	Oct. 15, 1940	Camp Livingston, La.
		64	N. C.												
33	6th	65	Miss.				58	122	124	123	108	108	108	Mar. 5, 1941	Camp Forrest, Tenn.
		66	Miss.												
34	7th	67	Fla.				59	125	151	185	109	136	109	Feb. 10, 1941	Camp Claiborne, La.
		68	Fla.												
35	7th	69	Ala.				60	130	161	127	110	110	110	Dec. 23, 1940	Camp J. T. Robinson, Ark.
		70	Ala.												
36	8th	71	Wis.				61	131	132	133	111	111	111	Nov. 25, 1940	Camp Bowie, Tex.
		72	Wis.												
37	5th	73	Illinois				62	134	135	136	112	112	112	Oct. 15, 1940	Camp Shelby, Miss.
		74	Illinois												
38	5th	75	Iowa				63	138	169	150	113	113	113	Jan. 17, 1941	Camp Shelby, Miss.
		76	Iowa												
40	9th	77	Minn.				65	143	145	222	115	115	115	Mar. 3, 1941	Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif.
		79	Minn.												
41	9th	80	N. Dak.				66	146	148	218	116	116	116	Sept. 16, 1940	Fort Lewis, Wash.
		81	N. Dak.												
43	1st	82	Calif.				68	103	152	192	118	118	118	Feb. 24, 1941	Camp Blanding, Fla.
		83	Calif.												
44	2d	84	Calif.				69	156	165	157	104	119	119	Sept. 16, 1940	Fort Dix, N. J.
		85	Calif.												
45	8th	86	Wash.				70	158	160	189	120	120	120	Sept. 16, 1940	Camp Barkeley, Tex. <sup>5</sup>
		87	Wash.												
		88	Mont.												
		89	Oreg.												
		90	Oreg.												

<sup>1</sup> 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.



<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Jan. 22, 1941, is Induction Date for Service Co., 2d Bn., and Co. F (Car.) of 103d Q. M. Regt., 28 Div.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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 Artillery).	
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.
--------------------------------------	----------------

## 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.
-----------------------------	----------------

## 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. 120 enlisted men.
40th Div....	Calif., Utah.	Feb. 17 to Mar. 2, 1941.	Fort Ord, Calif.....	

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, 1939—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.
	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.
Kentucky	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.
	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.
Louisiana	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.
	5th Inf.	175th Inf.
	1st Inf.	115th Inf.
	26th Tank Co.	Co. B, 191st Tank Bn.
	Hq., 110th Cav.	Hq., 180th FA.
Massachusetts	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.
	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.
Michigan		

*Conversions and redesignations since Nov. 1, 1939—Continued*

State	Old unit	New unit
Michigan (Cont'd)	Hq., 2d Bn., 107th QM Regt	Hq., 2d Bn., 177th FA.
	Co. C, 107th QM Regt	Btry. C, 177th FA.
	Co. D, 107th QM Regt	Btry. D, 177th FA.
	Hq. Det. 3d Bn., 107th QM Regt	Btry. F (part), 177th FA.
	Co. E, 107th QM Regt	Btry. E, 177th FA.
	Co. F, 107th QM Regt	Hq. Btry., 1st Bn., 177th FA.
	Hq., 3d Bn., 177th FA	Hq. (part), 177th FA.
	Hq. Btry., 3d Bn., 177th FA	Serv. Btry., 1st Bn., 177th FA.
	Hq. (part), 106th Cav	Hq. (part), 2d Bn., 210th CA.
	MDD, 3d Sq., 106th Cav	MDD, 210th CA.
	Hq., 3d Sq., 106th Cav	Hq. (part), 210th CA.
	Tr. I, 106th Cav	Btry. E, 210th CA.
	Tr. K, 106th Cav	Btry. F, 210th CA.
Minnesota	34th Tank Co	Co. A, 194th Tank Bn.
	Hq. and Hq. Co., 92d Inf. Brig	Hq. and Hq. Btry., 101st CA Brig.
	Hq., 205th Inf	Hq., 215th CA (AA).
	Hq. Co., 205th Inf	Hq. Btry., 215th CA (AA).
	Serv. Co., 205th Inf	Hq. Btry., 2d Bn., 215th CA (AA).
	Band, 205th Inf	Band, 215th CA (AA).
	Co. A, 205th Inf	Btry. C, 215th CA (AA).
	Co. D, 205th Inf	Btry. B, 215th CA (AA).
	Hq., 2d Bn., 205th Inf	Hq., 2d Bn., 215th CA (AA).
	Co. E, 205th Inf	Btry. H, 215th CA (AA).
	Co. F, 205th Inf	Btry. F, 215th CA (AA).
	Co. G, 205th Inf	Btry. G, 215th CA (AA).
	Co. H, 205th Inf	Btry. E, 215th CA (AA).
	Hq., 3d Bn., 205th Inf	Hq., 1st Bn., 215th CA (AA).
	Co. L, 205th Inf	Hq. Btry., 1st Bn., 215th CA (AA).
	Co. E, 206th Inf	Btry. A, 215th CA (AA).
	Btry. F, 125th FA	Btry. D, 215th CA (AA).
	Hq., 206th Inf	Hq., 216th CA.
	MDD, 206th Inf	MDD, 216th CA.
	Hq. Co., 206th Inf	Btry. A, 216th CA.
	Serv. Co., 206th Inf	Hq. Btry., 216th CA.
	Band, 206th Inf	Band, 216th CA.
	Hq., 1st Bn., 206th Inf	Hq., 1st Bn., 216th CA.
	Hq. Det., 1st Bn., 206th Inf	Hq. Btry., 2d Bn., 216th CA.
	Co. A, 206th Inf	Btry. B, 216th CA.
	Co. B, 206th Inf	Btry. C, 216th CA.
	Co. C, 206th Inf	Hq. Btry., 1st Bn., 216th CA.
	Co. D, 206th Inf	Btry. D, 216th CA.
	Co. H, 206th Inf	Btry. E, 216th CA.
	Hq., 1st Bn., 205th Inf	Hq., 2d Bn., 216th CA.
	Hq. Det., 1st Bn., 205th Inf	Btry. H, 216th CA.
	Co. B, 205th Inf	Btry. F, 216th CA.
	Co. C, 205th Inf	Btry. G, 216th CA.
	Hq., 2d Bn., 206th Inf	Hq., 2d Bn., 217th CA (AA).
	Co. F, 206th Inf	Btry. F, 217th CA (AA).
	Co. G, 206th Inf	Btry. C, 217th CA (AA).
	Hq., 3d Bn., 206th Inf	Hq., 1st Bn., 217th CA (AA).
	Hq. Det., 3d Bn., 206th Inf	Hq. Btry., 2d Bn., 217th CA (AA).
	Co. I, 206th Inf	Btry. D, 217th CA (AA).
	Co. K, 206th Inf	Btry. H, 217th CA (AA).
	Co. L, 206th Inf	Btry. G, 217th CA (AA).
	Co. M, 206th Inf	Hq. Btry., 217th CA (AA).
	MDD, 205th Inf	MDD, 217th CA (AA).
	Hq. Det., 3d Bn., 205th Inf	Hq. Btry., 1st Bn., 217th CA (AA).
	Co. I, 205th Inf	Btry. A, 217th CA (AA).
	Co. K, 205th Inf	Btry. B, 217th CA (AA).
	Co. M, 205th Inf	Btry. E, 217th CA (AA).
Missouri	35th Tank Co	Co. B, 194th Tank Bn.
Nevada	Hq. (part) and Hq. Det., 2d Bn., 115th Engrs	Hq., 121st Sep. Bn. CA (AA).
	MDD, 115th Engrs	MDD, 121st Sep. Bn. CA (AA).
	Co. D, 115th Engrs	Btry. A, 121st Sep. Bn. CA (AA).
	Co. E, 115th Engrs	Btry. C, 121st Sep. Bn. CA (AA).
New Jersey	Co. F, 115th Engrs	Btry. B, 121st Sep. Bn. CA (AA).
	40th MP Co	Hq. Btry., 121st Sep. Bn. CA (AA).
	Hq. Tr., 59th Cav. Brig	Hq. Tr. (part), 102d Cav.
	Hq. Tr., 102d Cav	Hq. Tr. (part), 102d Cav.
	MG Tr., 102d Cav	Serv. Tr., 102d Cav.
	Tr. A, 102d Cav	Tr. D, 102d Cav.
	Tr. E, 102d Cav	Tr. F, 102d Cav.
	Tr. F, 102d Cav	Tr. C, 102d Cav.
	Tr. I, 102d Cav	Tr. A, 102d Cav.
	Tr. K, 102d Cav	Tr. E, 102d Cav.
	SL Btry., 261st CA	Btry. A, 122d Sep. Bn. CA (AA).
	MDD, 2d Bn., 261st CA	MDD, 122d Sep. Bn. CA (AA).
	Hq., 2d Bn., 261st CA	Hq. 122d Sep. Bn. CA (AA).
	Hq. Btry., 2d Bn. 261st CA	Hq. Btry., 122d Sep. Bn. CA (AA).
	Btry. D, 261st CA	Btry. B, 122d Sep. Bn. CA (AA).
	Btry. E, 261st CA	Btry. C, 122d Sep. Bn. CA (AA).
	Btry. F, 261st CA	Btry. D, 122d Sep. Bn. CA (AA).



*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.
		Btry. B, 188th FA.
Ohio	Co. D., 164th Inf	Hq., 1st Sq., 107th Cav.
	Hq., 22d Recon. Sq	Co. B, 151st Med. Bn.
	Tr. A, 122d Med. Sq	Co. C, 151st Med. Bn.
	Co. F, 112th Med. Regt	Co. D, 151st Med. Bn. (Co. A).
	Co. I, 112th Med. Regt	Co. C, 192d Tank Bn.
	37th Tank Co	Serv. Tr., 107th Cav.
	MG. Tr., 107th Cav	Hq., 2d Sq., 107th Cav.
	Hq., 1st Sq., 107th Cav	Tr. D, 107th Cav.
	Tr. A, 107th Cav	Tr. E, 107th Cav.
	Tr. B, 107th Cav	Tr. A, 107th Cav.
Pennsylvania	Tr. E, 107th Cav	Tr. B, 107th Cav.
	Tr. I, 107th Cav	Tr. C, 107th Cav.
	Tr. K, 107th Cav	Hq., 73d FA Brig.
	Hq., 22d Cav. Div	Hq., 73d FA Brig.
	Hq., 52d Cav. Brig	Hq., 73d FA Brig.
	Hq., 122d Med. Sq	Hq. Btry., 73d FA Brig. (Hq. Btry., 2d Bn., 166th FA).
	Hq., 22d Sig. Tr	Tr. A, 104th Cav.
	Hq. Tr., 52d Cav. Brig	Tr. B, 104th Cav.
	MG Tr., 103d Cav	Tr. D, 104th Cav.
	28th Tank Co	Tr. E, 104th Cav.
	MG Tr., 104th Cav	Serv. Tr., 104th Cav.
	Tr. F, 104th Cav	Hq., 1st Sq., 104th Cav.
	Hq., 3d Sq., 104th Cav	Tr. C, 104th Cav.
	Tr. I, 104th Cav	Tr. F, 104th Cav.
	Tr. K, 104th Cav	Hq., 190th FA.
	Hq., 103d Cav	MDD, 190th FA.
	MDD, 103d Cav	Hq. Btry., 190th FA.
	Hq. Tr., 103d Cav	Band, 190th FA.
	Band, 103d Cav	Hq., 2d Bn. (Hq., 1st Bn.), 190th FA.
	Hq., 1st Sq., 103d Cav	Btry. D (Btry. A), 190th FA.
	Tr. A, 103d Cav	Hq. Btry., 1st Bn., 190th FA.
	Tr. B (part), 103d Cav	Serv. Btry., 1st Bn. (Hq. Btry., 2d Bn.), 190th FA.
	Tr. B (part), 103d Cav	Hq., 1st Bn. (Hq., 2d Bn.), 190th FA.
	Hq., 2d Sq., 103d Cav	Btry. A (Btry. D), 190th FA.
	Tr. E, 103d Cav	Btry. C, 190th FA.
	Tr. F, 103d Cav	Btry. E, 190th FA.
	Tr. I, 103d Cav	Btry. F, 190th FA.
	Tr. K, 103d Cav	Btry. B, 190th FA.
	Btry. E, 166th FA	Hq. Btry., 2d Bn. (Hq. Btry., 3d Bn.), 190th FA.
	Btry. F, 166th FA	Hq., 1st Bn., 166th FA.
	Hq., 1st Sq., 104th Cav	Btry. A, 166th FA.
	Tr. A, 104th Cav	Btry. B, 166th FA.
	Tr. B, 104th Cav	Btry. E, 166th FA.
	Tr. E, 104th Cav	Hq. Btry., 2d Bn., 166th FA (Hq. Btry., 3d Bn., 166th FA).
	Serv. Btry., 166th FA	Btry. F, 166th FA.
	Btry. D, 166th FA	Hq. Btry., 1st Bn., 166th FA.
	Hq. Btry., 2d Bn., 166th FA	Co. A, 105th AT Bn.
	Hq. Tr., 22d Cav. Div	Hq. Co. (less Serv. Plat.), 105th AT Bn. (part).
	Hq. Det., 22d Cav. Div	MDD 105th AT Bn.
	Hq. and Serv. Det., 122d Med. Sq	MDD 105th AT Bn.
	Tr. B, 122d Med. Sq	Serv. Plat., Hq. Co., 105th AT Bn.
	Tr. C, 122d Med. Sq	Hq. (part), 105th AT Bn.
	Hq., 122d QM Sq	Hq. Co. (less Serv. Plat.), 105th AT Bn. (part).
	Hq. Det., 122d QM Sq	



*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.
		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.
		New unit.
Kentucky	127th Obsn. Sq.	38th Tank Co.
	Co. D, 192d Tank Bn.	Hq. 123d Cav.
	103d Sep. Bn. CA	1st Sq. 123d Cav.
		2d Sq. (less Hq.), 123d Cav.
		Tr. A, 122d QM Sq., and new units.
		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.
Minnesota	Hq. and Hq. Btry., 101st CA Brig 215th CA (AA)	Hq. and Hq. Co., 92d Inf. Brig. 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. 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.
	216th 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. SL Btry., 261st CA. MDD, 2d Bn., 261st CA. 2d Bn., 261st CA. Hq. Tr., 59th Cav. Brig. Hq. Tr., 102d Cav.
	217th CA (AA)	11th Cav. (less Hq., 1st Sq.), and new units.
Missouri	Co. A, 194th Tank Bn. Co. B, 194th Tank Bn.	Btry. A, 158th FA. 10th Inf.
Nevada	121st Sep. Bn. CA (AA)	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 Jersey	122d Sep. Bn. CA (AA)	
	Hq. Tr., 102d Cav	
New Mexico	200th CA	
New York	Co. A, 104th AT Bn. 106th Inf. Hq. and Hq. Btry., 71st FA Brig 186th FA	

*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.
	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.
	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.
Ohio	Co. C, 192d Tank Bn.	37th Tank Co.
Oklahoma	125th Obsn. Sq.	New unit.
Oregon	123d Obsn. Sq.	Do.
Pennsylvania	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. Tr. E, 104th Cav., and new units.
	166th FA	





## 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	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	1,113	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.....												
Nebraska.....									2	2		2
North Dakota.....												
South Dakota.....												
Wyoming.....												
Total Seventh Corps Area.....	11	112			1	4	12	116	4	16	116	132

*Strength of the National Guard June 30, 1941—Not inducted—Continued*

	Air Corps		Infantry		Medical		Total		State staff	Grand total		Aggregate
	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*

Includes 76th Field Artillery Brigade.

\*Includes 76th Field Artillery Brigade.

ONE INFANTRY BATTALION, ALASKA N.G. AND EIGHT OBSERVATION SQUADRONS WERE INDUCTED IN 1941 WHICH DO NOT SHOW ON THIS CHART.



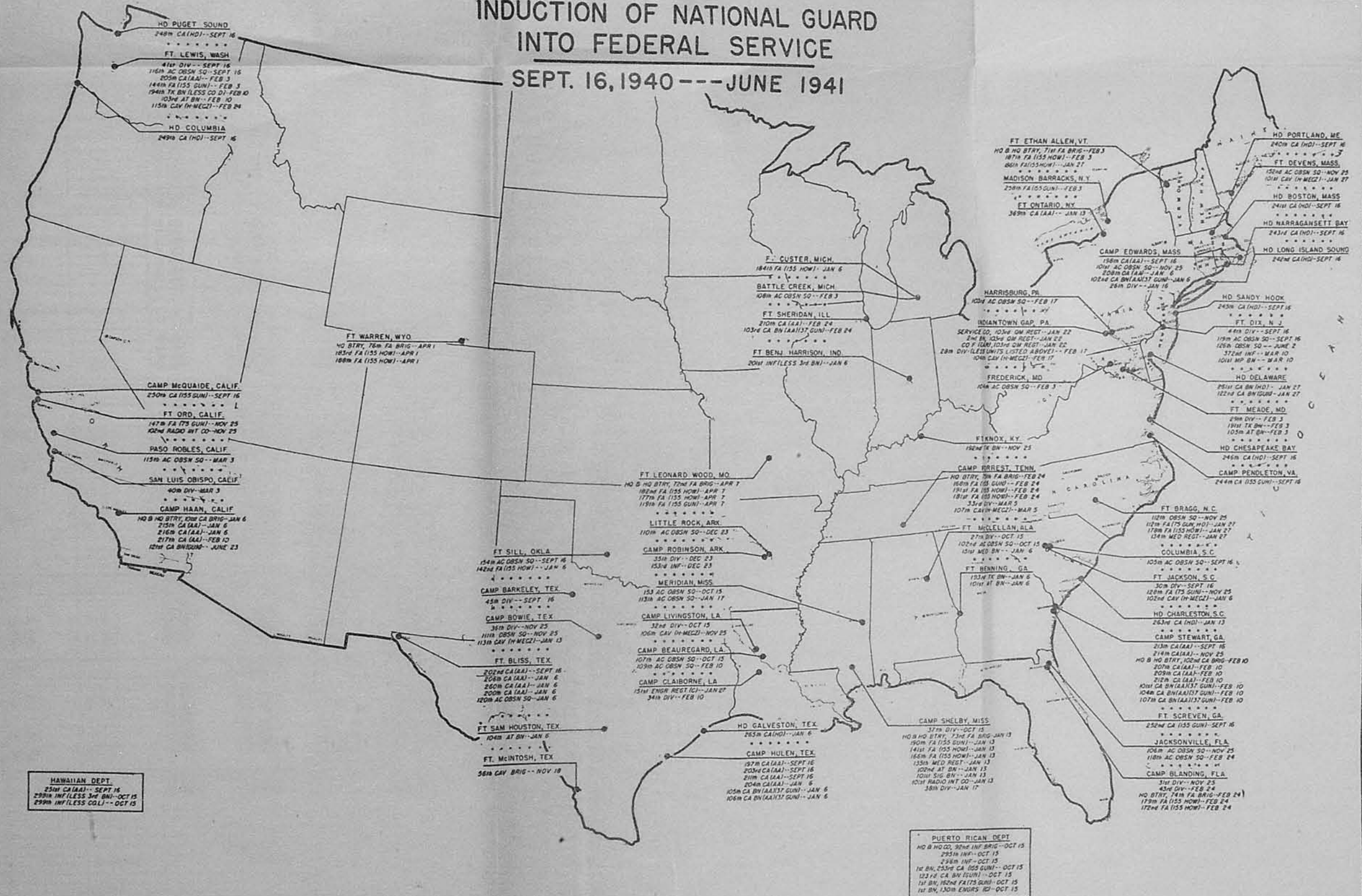
Corps of Engineers			Signal Corps		Medical Department			Air Corps		Corps of Chaplains, commissioned officers	Total			State staff		Total			Aggregate
Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	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
					32		32			1	63	1	933	7	20	212	3	3,562	3,777
					80		80			3	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
														5	2	152	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	4,951	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	11	21	434	4	4,633	5,071
					36		249			215	1	1,903	19	11	895	10	11,011	11,916	3,396
					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	245	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		85	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
					12		75			2	154	2	2,507	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
							4			1	68	1	850	8	20	164	2	2,247	2,413
														7	17	120	1	1,631	1,752
							3			1	38		324	7	5	45		329	374
							2			1	50		957	7	15	311	3	6,076	6,390
														6	17	176	3	2,425	2,604
							9			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					55			1	225	2	3,507	6	6	231	2	3,513	3,746
10		177					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

ONS WERE



# INDUCTION OF NATIONAL GUARD INTO FEDERAL SERVICE

## SEPT. 16, 1940 --- JUNE 1941





## Statement of amounts expended and obligated under National Guard Act, 1916

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 noncommissioned connection with the National Guard		
	Project No. 1	Project No. 2	Project No. 3	Project No. 4	Project No. 5	Project No. 6	Project No. 7	Project No. 8	Project No. 9	Project No. 10	Project No. 11	Project No. 12	Project No. 13	Project No. 14	Project No. 15	Project No. 16	Project No. 17	Project No. 18	Project No. 19	Project No. 20	Project No. 21	Project No. 22	Project No. 23	Project No. 24	Project No. 25
	Forage, bedding, 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 (current 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	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 camps of instruction	Travel in connection with change of station	
First Corps Area	\$5,703.50	\$184,966.65	\$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	\$2,648.11	\$2,108.11	
Connecticut		47,817.76	292,940.45		1,451.26	47,276.00	4,072.98	27,339.41	546.67		640.00				3,037.72	3,355.59	7,763.96	189.48		69.60	25.00	754.42	470.63	346.11	
Maine		19,430.76	174,732.92		3,020.00	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	288.49	1,401.19	
Massachusetts	5,480.52	72,074.67	623,820.88		147.86	145,479.12		31,137.30	751.67		300.00		499.20		9,511.11	8,056.70	11,898.01	712.40	40.00	117.98	33.80	482.29	1,108.19	1,401.19	
New Hampshire		8,042.33	91,872.89			2,726.94		2,037.22	546.67					761.02	1,642.35	1,108.02	816.23	35.21		34.85	10.00	6.22	151.63	145.15	
Rhode Island		27,471.74	160,717.20		37.68	50,000.00		5,000.00	828.07		196.67				1,455.02	823.75	10,730.04	51.27		51.11	10.00	157.94	467.01	212.11	
Vermont		10,129.42	71,615.39			21,250.10		10,228.49	546.62		178.00	725.00			2,808.09	683.75	736.24	104.35		25.86	5.00	447.67	164.26		
Unapportioned	213.98				4.27													4.37		.01	1.20	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	4,235.81	1,770.11	
Delaware		3,595.65	52,818.88			20,000.00		2,020.58	640.00						735.03		74.38			13.63		531.33	23.16		
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	184.14		46.56	25.34	575.93	182.20	70.70	
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	.36	1,317.32	4,023.29	87.12	
Unapportioned	113.78																						107.16		
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	4,071.84	2,910.11	
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			67.80		866.53	645.17	1,010.11	
Maryland		46,046.57	234,621.21		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			64.67		220.71	1,693.90	1,410.11	
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		308.02	13,070.30	9,783.38	12,194.73	732.82		91.89		1,174.09	1,038.74		
Virginia		26,326.77	297,142.88		4,066.75			13,174.73	1,413.32		230.00	1,020.00			3,793.18	1,241.55	674.49	103.26		39.00					
Unapportioned																									
Fourth Corps Area	12,613.04	178,922.49	1,587,482.16		12,937.35	287,975.64	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		7,939.22	10,015.55	3,100.11	
Alabama	1,519.29	34,004.50	208,840.81		3,027.67	25,000.00		7,021.45	613.33		417.00	350.04	3,200.00		1,607.71	1,486.49	6,362.22	249.49		27.03		1,702.96	1,068.42		
Florida		16,043.02	219,714.00		396.60	36,718.35		0,700.90	573.34			125.00			772.17	1,156.27	493.59	147.88		59.00		960.39	995.10		
Georgia	4,350.96	26,316.61	262,817.59			128,441.70		3,251.70	500.00						2,012.44	1,358.77	1,460.05	329.63		26.09		903.35	1,391.40		
Louisiana	3,409.44	28,033.00	171,846.42			55,820.09		14,630.89	886.67			349.00			804.71	1,185.47	1,254.08	353.02		66.93		763.05	869.65	1,110.11	
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	696.71		
North Carolina		12,843.47	205,931.99		447.64			186.61	500.00						1,282.58	682.01	583.25			44.57		682.80	2,283.54		
South Carolina		15,360.67	169,387.96				2,917.20	1,620.81	500.00			150.00			2,835.61	2,048.24	1,039.10	50.06		40.28		1,216.08	1,463.67		
Tennessee	3,282.90	24,208.26	215,888.45		22.40			2,099.65	500.00			591.96			1,323.25	769.65	3,981.01	128.09		61.51		13.74			
Unapportioned	60.45				8,659.76																				
Fifth Corps Area	13,823.78	169,086.75	1,299,861.81	467.68	42,436.24	166,154.21	13,380.73	46,423.23	2,139.99		510.00	2,916.52		279.75	23,716.55	7,102.42	15,134.40	1,088.23	100.00	353.97	41.07	6,019.32	5,221.89	1,100.11	
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		38.17		1,799.72	1,407.80		
Kentucky	5,131.75	30,878.55	193,493.63		41,790.00			5,448.99	500.00			530.00			2,257.80	144.25	655.46	143.27		72.14		795.55	906.43		
Ohio	8,692.03	73,627.03	658,308.59	467.68	504.40	100,000.00	11,074.73	13,205.85	633.33		240.00	1,339.12		279.75	9,977.53	5,766.20	5,095.41	454.68		182.13	41.07	2,200.82	2,545.65		
West Virginia		10,001.45	150,671.09			6,154.21	2,306.00	8,318.88	500.00						2,164.46	230.73	171.58	109.00		61.53		1,155.14	557.71		
Unapportioned																						49.00			
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	2,036.36		1,500.00	20,053.69	4,278.82	32,020.69	770.44		659.15		6,238.70	5,395.73	2,110.11	
Illinois	1,885.51	92,799.33	622,356.05	597.39	102.42	8,190.00		40,666.90	1,540.01			1,178.36		1,500.00	12,761.13	672.01	22,210.34	154.33		135.70		2,550.10	2,703.41	1,210.11	
Michigan	1,542.00	48,092.16	288,641.33		207.67	215,749.57	8,520.00	14,788.99	1,140.00			400.00			3,012.91	1,072.36	6,151.31	457.81		230.46		1,850.87	840.21		
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	3,659.04	158.30		155.89		1,837.73	179.43		
Unapportioned					40.14																				
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	4,768.55		240.00	2,183.98	750.00	1,653.49	17,419.33	13,196.81	28,416.35	1,006.34		254.46		7,080.60	8,048.58	5,910.11	
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	1,379.26		
Iowa	4,874.57	43,001.50	250,268.07	568.54		116,962.21	4,690.00	22,307.52	526.67						2,890.00	2,894.62	4,216.67	174.71		15.52		1,062.39	935.86		
Kansas	2,155.57	27,188.03	235,797.11		54,669.13			8,845.57	526.67			190.00			1,687.03	756.38	6,694.40	99.32		31.00		912.26	954.84		
Minnesota		59,587.36	291,296.61		2,094.00	113,937.71	6,310.00	30,871.56	526.67		240.00	1,493.02		1,653.49	3,425.25	3,835.89	6,694.40	238.04		17.57		1,293.52	1,494.30	1,810.11	
Missouri		42,276.47	327,871.62		47.04	50,866.00		20,422.65	526.67						2,477.16	1,870.87	4,080.54	172.19		50.57		1,057.89	1,305.46		
Nebraska		11,528.47	123,389.72			24,196.30		9,602.40	526.67						1,007.65	510.50	488.65	81.31		35.62		597.25	323.50		
North Dakota		13,632.64	74,171.57			61,439.40		5,546.27	526.54						1,548.28	978.22	758.81	21.05		512.23		291.83			
South Dakota		11,495.06	86,142.46			49,761.00	3,830.00	5,546.27	526.54						1,445.03	174.90	818.27	65.02		248.60		398.10	1,110.11		
Wyoming		21,597.02	102,600.67	491.22		82,510.00	5,500.00	8,314.04	553.33			</													



APPENDIX J  
ed under National Guard Bureau appropriations, Fiscal Year 1941

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																	Grand total	States, corps areas, and bureaus	
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. 66	Project No. 71			
Travel in connection with change of station	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 anti-aircraft equipment	Combat vehicles	Collections			
48.11	\$2,198.29	\$3,520.96		\$140,685.70	\$18,336.68	\$99,050.05	\$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		\$25,000.00	\$130,574.92	\$39.00	\$6,012,553.64	First Corps Area:	
70.63	346.68	779.64		29,622.73	4,569.25	217,612.69	109,967.04	7,903.69	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		25,000.00	65,287.00	39.00	1,479,987.17	Connecticut.	
88.49		398.80		11,495.70	1,619.41	114,579.46	37,678.65	4,571.13	834.47	13,622.23		212.80	8,678.08			1,999.52	703.80	1,846.14	124,769.91					537,556.14	Maine.	
06.19	1,491.71	636.15		64,621.79	6,733.86	408,092.07	150,898.79	21,137.16	2,978.66	79,193.15	32.50	511.14	14,821.07	106,625.95	27,872.52	18,475.77	497.36	14,355.97	745,348.44			65,287.32		2,641,009.08	Massachusetts.	
51.53	143.00	375.53		13,618.08	917.43	84,817.09	24,318.08	4,000.04		9,431.68	3.00		1,879.26			2,563.19	216.59	1,704.43	127,510.34					351,712.19	New Hampshire.	
167.01	217.00	517.96		8,255.90	2,582.41	98,254.44	31,010.71	1,840.57	55.05	10,015.29	16.60		3,318.83	106,625.95	21,067.64	2,950.34	34.04	829.74	99,217.63					646,001.10	Rhode Island.	
04.26		537.57		11,306.95	1,160.30	66,294.90	13,330.06	1,211.29	23.58	10,795.39	1.98	162.19	1,378.11			510.00	.42	1,339.55	124,465.62					352,167.65	Vermont.	
		275.31		1,764.55	754.02		45.90			35.32			34.76												3,135.81	Unapportioned.
335.81	1,773.85	1,530.00		195,853.36	23,642.23	855,114.55	340,655.21	28,834.39	5,079.20	230,599.88	26.83	5,075.83	86,982.01	213,251.91	46,099.24	39,366.00	3,334.47	64,337.26	2,259,098.79		50,000.00	65,287.36	9.45	6,969,411.55	Second Corps Area:	
23.16	73.00	97.29		4,749.50	1,690.38	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					192,223.46	Delaware.	
182.20	703.98	164.09		49,549.75	5,280.54	188,239.19	88,155.93	3,891.43	2,362.16	73,347.15	21.08	1,265.76	14,475.39	106,625.95	25,608.71	17,781.88	1,613.38	41,642.51	493,673.34					1,677,336.76	New Jersey.	
293.29	871.18	1,126.82		149,953.65	16,615.31	668,114.43	249,034.93	23,185.82	2,711.50	151,626.13	3.35	3,810.07	67,241.12	106,625.95	20,430.53	20,114.12	1,673.45	21,569.00	1,704,322.84		50,000.00	65,287.36	9.45	5,095,232.52	New York.	
107.16	125.69	141.80		600.46	47.00		3,153.33			184.95			124.64												4,598.81	Unapportioned.
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	42,681.50	344,251.90	187,525.40	38,739.87	2,253.23	31,247.97	1,561,783.29			65,287.36	4,464.85	6,015,546.20	Third Corps Area:	
644.03	1,017.45	265.56		10,825.95	1,906.46	56,907.22	4,119.98	4,434.57	155.83	17,409.90	3.00	84.98	4,150.69	131,000.00	86,189.12	1,534.84	523.39	1,114.06	132,226.10					607,379.19	District of Columbia.	
695.17	478.53	342.90		21,428.48	3,754.59	117,847.19	36,773.58	8,031.52	46.32	35,345.83		150.91	5,723.21	106,625.95	62,690.28	2,379.59	47.80	13,562.96	267,465.35					1,066,490.40	Maryland.	
093.90	1,418.57	645.52		83,645.77	9,645.06	697,767.83	130,647.28	21,521.57	1,875.69	90,324.45	7.80	545.84	25,793.74	106,625.95	48,776.00	27,019.78	1,262.93	7,837.37	921,350.68				2,200.24	3,414,359.35	Pennsylvania.	
038.74		686.47		20,981.33	2,836.68	127,626.22	45,300.54	7,289.34	319.14	32,820.81	.75	520.50	4,613.86			7,805.66	412.86	8,733.58	240,741.25			65,287.36	2,264.61	918,089.72	Virginia.	
		617.55		900.34	1,656.75		5,020.51			987.14							6.25								9,227.54	Unapportioned.
015.56	3,577.73	3,313.64		170,325.14	19,476.42	810,067.14	288,091.84	38,228.39	8,372.36	235,147.35	169.28	469.15	47,396.14	581,877.86	223,819.91	56,602.88	1,401.45	33,351.07	1,826,614.55		75,000.00	130,574.72		6,724,087.15	Fourth Corps Area:	
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		96.27	2,899.94	106,625.95	22,088.75	7,755.38	15.68	2,939.59	171,931.09			65,287.36		889,094.69	Alabama.	
965.10	231.00	302.66		18,039.94	1,796.60	103,308.79	16,039.87	4,152.04	2,692.64	32,823.12	135.50	130.30	5,375.73			1,602.29	50.09	3,804.61	181,357.10					647,105.94	Florida.	
391.40	978.73	650.86		23,662.78	2,890.85	123,692.23	63,950.21	8,131.63	499.35	46,170.24			15,307.01	131,000.00	86,189.12	25,723.26	308.46	2,758.43	268,139.45		25,000.00	65,287.36		1,324,069.30	Georgia.	
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		96.38	1,277.60	106,625.95	15,219.74	2,903.83	3,640.66	187,612.20						1,066,814.93	Louisiana.	
606.71	270.00	216.70		26,181.19	1,823.28	78,998.52	15,436.55	6,808.22	267.01	27,882.64			6,242.87			4,239.07	8,329.51	237,998.09						659,692.68	Mississippi.	
283.54	545.00	328.16		24,474.61	2,012.90	70,055.59	33.83	3,302.66	20.97	19,898.92	10.50		2,010.67			2,144.79	2,037.29	173,236.88						624,088.60	North Carolina.	
465.67	279.00	109.69		20,060.04	1,881.46	100,506.23	35,259.92	5,071.28	189.24	32,139.48	13.28	137.20	6,742.94	106,625.95	13,833.17	4,448.71		3,137.37	318,390.40					575,750.21	South Carolina.	
335.07	129.56	9.46		9,465.91	2,395.09	90,826.41	18,595.88	3,038.49	2,122.69	2,866.24			1,908.91												901,719.74	Tennessee.
	92.25	1,008.61		1,439.93	214.07																				34,911.06	Unapportioned.
221.89	1,853.29	2,956.36		110,755.58	13,465.96	677,662.93	187,920.80	33,669.49	1,321.52	214,913.71	4.00	186.95	21,355.71	213,251.91	66,970.35	18,858.03	516.69	34,400.50	1,379,108.93			130,574.72		4,925,170.36	Fifth Corps Area:	
407.80	33.47	893.97		27,805.20	4,384.60	198,896.47	53,834.83	11,084.77	447.46	55,894.72			6,233.20	106,625.95	28,351.11	4,356.70	193.41	5,124.06	361,003.38					1,321,320.75	Indiana.	
906.43		877.85		14,419.39	2,654.42	132,036.80	2,654.42	5,692.34	141.54	32,666.83			2,968.30			4,295.40		3,474.66	185,745.12			65,287.36		731,971.03	Kentucky.	
349.95	865.50	326.68		58,299.37	4,715.92	262,893.16	87,517.13	15,522.03	5.64	104,019.89	4.00		9,449.96	106,625.95	38,619.24	9,290.93	57.57	24,833.09	724,077.01			65,287.36		2,406,371.68	Ohio.	
557.71	915.83	857.86		10,231.62	1,306.87	83,846.51	20,987.10	1,370.35	726.88	21,532.27		186.95	2,706.25			915.00	18.49	968.78	128,342.52					464,051.41	West Virginia.	
	38.49			404.15			716.54										247.22								1,455.49	Unapportioned.
395.73	2,131.67	1,790.06		163,789.42	16,577.20	869,763.60	338,699.86	33,139.52	1,329.65	250,179.29	98.76	4,209.05	29,975.40	344,251.90	147,281.71	23,197.33	3,282.30	62,727.29	1,851,671.59			130,574.72	74.07	6,230,340.75	Sixth Corps Area:	
703.41	1,217.90	471.84		63,808.14	9,063.91	515,487.35	156,211.91	19,595.59	237.08	100,582.14	55.24	15.45	19,158.84	106,625.95	30,636.57	12,261.31	780.70	40,102.86	786,448.88			65,287.36	47.65	2,740,063.11	Illinois.	
663.58	170.30	935.10		55,375.11	4,705.45	222,024.04	115,143.90	8,637.85	1,002.75	106,238.47	3.52		6,775.63	106,625.95	30,136.03	6,775.63	2,501.60	3,106.51	624,142.58					1,889,059.67	Michigan.	
849.31	743.47	344.16		43,213.49	2,236.16	132,252.21	66,611.08	4,906.08	89.85	43,368.68	40.00	4,193.60	4,303.00	131,000.00	86,599.11	4,160.39		19,517.92	441,080.13			65,287.36	26.42	1,698,155.51	Wisconsin.	
179.43		38.96		1,392.68	541.68		732.47																		3,062.46	Unapportioned.
1,048.58	5,952.89	6,992.01		216,133.63	23,037.90	1,090,014.43	332,055.00	43,910.45	8,880.04	285,983.20	27.55	689.68	37,751.50	581,877.86	259,312.64	35,661.26	11,398.35	96,273.45	2,095,515.30		25,000.00	130,574.72	1,617.24	8,064,327.87	Seventh Corps Area:	
1,379.26		495.30		21,260.67	2,238.31	109,459.67	33,856.40	5,027.34	440.31	35,206.96			3,170.84	106,625.95	20,371.27	3,595.78	894.07	22,425.65	203,035.88					859,707.11	Arkansas.	
935.86	269.05	1,022.77		30,259.06	3,681.84	200,322.05																				



---

ANNUAL REPORTS, WAR DEPARTMENT

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1942

---

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

1942





# CONTENTS

---

	Page
National Guard Bureau	
Administrative Matters.....	2
National Guard Bureau Personnel.....	3
Personnel.....	5
Legal and Legislative Matters.....	14
Acts of Heroism.....	19
National Guard Register.....	22
Training.....	22
Military Education.....	23
Construction.....	24
Target Ranges.....	28
Appropriations and Allowances.....	28
Federal Service	
Completion of Induction.....	32
Discussion Regarding Physical Fitness.....	35
An Induction Knot.....	38
Revision of Induction Regulations.....	41
Extension of Service.....	43
Release to State Control.....	46
Recall to Active Duty.....	48
Integration into the Army of the United States.....	50
Analysis of a Future Situation.....	59
Final Comments on the Induction.....	62
State Guards	
Changes in Basic Law.....	65
Prospective Legislation.....	66
Progress of the State Guards.....	69
The Outbreak of War.....	76
Difficulties with Extended Active Duty.....	76
Volunteer Organizations.....	79
Equipment.....	82
Training and Missions of the State Guards.....	85
The Broad Problem of Local Defense.....	90

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

- - -

WAR DEPARTMENT, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU,  
*Washington, June 30, 1942.*

TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

In submitting my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, I find it necessary to steer a careful course between including the data which is required by law to be published for the information of Congress and is generally desirable to place on the record annually and suppressing that information which should not be revealed at this time because we are in the midst of a war. Some of the statistical data herein contained and some of the narrative will therefore be found to extend in detail only to the month of December 1941 and, if remarks are made for the later war period, they have been framed in such a general way as to give useful information without revealing specific details which might be of advantage to a national enemy. Even under these limitations, it is possible to give what appears to be a valuable picture of the conclusion of the induction process of the National Guard and of its status and function as a working part of the Army of the United States.

Following the induction of the National Guard and the creation of the State Guards, activities with the supervision of which I have been charged have been generally devoted to those two major and somewhat separate elements of our defense forces. This report therefore will be found to have been divided into three major sections. The first containing what might be called the usual data with regard to the operations of this Bureau and the administration and the records with which it is charged, the second discussing the National Guard units and personnel as such, and the third discussing the development of the State Guards.



## NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

### ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

During the current fiscal year an important change has taken place in the position of the National Guard Bureau as an administrative agency. It was created by the National Defense Act of 1920, headed by a National Guard officer, and containing in its commissioned personnel both National Guard and Regular Army officers. It was a separate Bureau of the War Department, reporting directly to the Chief of Staff and the Secretary of War in the same manner as the Chiefs of the various branches of the Army, although it should be noted that the National Guard is not a branch but a component of the Army. It contains all branches. It has supply and finance as well as administrative, training, and personnel functions. Prior to induction it handled by direct contact with the States, the affairs of more than 250,000 National Guardsmen.

On March 2, 1942, by War Department Circular 59, reorganizing the War Department with Presidential approval, the National Guard Bureau was placed under the office of The Adjutant General of the Army and it was directed that correspondence relating to National Guard Bureau affairs should be addressed to The Adjutant General. The Adjutant General's Office in turn was made subordinate to the Office of the Chief of Administrative Services which was a part of the Headquarters of the Services of Supply.

General Orders No. 9, Headquarters, Services of Supply, April 27, 1942, removed the Bureau and its affairs from the jurisdiction of The Adjutant General but left it still a subordinate of the Services of Supply reporting to the Commanding General thereof through the Chief of Administrative Services.

Normal activity in the National Guard Bureau during the past fiscal year has been concerned chiefly with the handling of certain matters concerning construction of National Guard installations in the various States, and the maintenance of records of National Guard personnel now in Federal service insofar as they affect their permanent status. Also in connection with its responsibilities as the administrative agency and office of record for the War Department in matters concerning the State Guard, the National Guard Bureau has considerably expanded its activities. This type of work has grad-

ually seeped into the various Divisions of the Bureau and is tending to become for the time being our principal function.

There were 8 commissioned officers on duty in the National Guard Bureau on June 30, 1942, of whom 3 (Gen. Williams, Lt. Col. Kimball, and Lt. Col. Hann) were National Guard officers. During the year, 17 officers either finished their tours of duty or were assigned to other duties outside of the Bureau. Two officers joined during this period. (Lt. Col. Towle and Lt. Col. Hann).

The civilian force on the same date totalled 81, 74 clerical and 7 custodial, a net reduction of 38 employees during the year. The Bureau therefore lost a number of efficient employees by transfers, separations, etc., in connection with the expansion of other agencies of the War Department and the reduction of work in the Bureau on account of mobilization of the entire National Guard and induction into Federal service. It was necessary, however, to maintain a skeleton force during the period of reorganization of the War Department and the importance of such action is emphasized by the faithfulness of key employees, who not only performed their regular duties, but handled the rapidly expanding work in the administration of the State Guard and the furnishing of statements of service for longevity pay due to recently enacted legislation.

During the year the Bureau handled 91,862 pieces of incoming mail and 113,657 pieces of outgoing mail, and distributed 105,185 blank forms and 426,754 publications.

#### NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU PERSONNEL

On June 30, 1942, the following officers were on duty in the National Guard Bureau:

##### OFFICE OF THE CHIEF, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

Major General John F. Williams, Chief, National Guard Bureau  
Col. Walter F. Adams, Infantry, Executive Officer.

##### BUDGET, FISCAL, AND CONSTRUCTION DIVISION

Col. Walter D. Dabney, Finance Department, Chief of Division



ORGANIZATION, TRAINING, AND SUPPLY DIVISION  
(STATE GUARD ADMINISTRATION)

Col. Harry W. Bolan, Infantry, Chief of Division  
Lt. Col. Elbert T. Kimball, Infantry, N. G. U. S.

PERSONNEL DIVISION

Lt. Col. Norman D. Finley, Infantry, Chief of Division  
Lt. Col. John R. Hann, Field Artillery, N. G. U. S.

REGULATIONS DIVISION

Col. Elbridge Colby, Infantry, Chief of Divisions

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

Col. Kenneth Buchanan, Cavalry, N. G. U. S.  
Col. Archibald D. Cowley, Infantry.  
Col. Walter D. Davenport, Medical Corps  
Col. Charles E. Dissinger, Cavalry.  
Col. Paul W. Rutledge, Coast Artillery.  
Col. Arthur V. Winton, Coast Artillery.  
Lt. Col. Clyde C. Alexander, Field Artillery  
Lt. Col. Albert E. Billing, Field Artillery  
Lt. Col. Thomas F. Bresnahan, Infantry  
Lt. Col. Oliver W. DeGruchy, Finance Department  
Lt. Col. Leonard H. Frasier, Field Artillery  
Lt. Col. Edgar A. Jarman, Judge Advocate General's Department.  
Lt. Col. Philip R. Love, Air Corps, N. G. U. S.  
Lt. Col. James R. Manees, Infantry  
Lt. Col. John A. O'Keefe, Adjutant General's Department,  
N. G. U. S.  
Lt. Col. Tobin C. Rote, Infantry.  
Lt. Col. Stewart W. Towle, Jr., Air Corps.

## PERSONNEL

Activities of the Personnel Division of the National Guard Bureau have been largely devoted to the completion of the induction of the National Guard during the first few months, the recording of promotions in the Army of the United States of National Guard officers, and the necessary action occasioned by releases of such personnel from the active military service under the various provisions of law and regulations.

Because since the last induction of a National Guard unit on October 6, 1941, there have been few National Guardsmen not in Federal service, the tables which usually occupy a great part of this report differ greatly from those published here in previous years. There were on June 30, 1942, only 50 officers of the active National Guard in State service as Table I will indicate and only 75 officers and 1 warrant officer of the inactive National Guard not in Federal service on the same date as Table II will indicate.

These officers represent the few still on our rolls whose services are not presently required.

Similarly because the table of promotions of officers annually appearing here is concerned only with promotions of officers in State service, the total this year is very small as Table III shows:



TABLE I

ACTIVE NATIONAL GUARD IN STATE SERVICE AS OF

June 30, 1942.

STATE	Major Generals	Brigadier Generals	Colonels	Lieutenant Colonels	Majors	Captains	First Lieutenants	Second Lieutenants	TOTAL
Alabama	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Arizona	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Arkansas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
California	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Colorado	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Connecticut	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
Delaware	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
District of Columbia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Florida	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Hawaii	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Idaho	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Illinois	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Indiana	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Iowa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Kansas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Kentucky	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Louisiana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Maryland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Massachusetts	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	3
Michigan	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Minnesota	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	3
Mississippi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Missouri	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3
Montana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Nebraska	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Nevada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
New Hampshire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
New Jersey	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
New Mexico	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
New York	1	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	6
North Carolina	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	3
North Dakota	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ohio	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	3
Oklahoma	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Oregon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pennsylvania	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	3
Rhode Island	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
South Carolina	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
South Dakota	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tennessee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Texas	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	4
Utah	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Vermont	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Virginia	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Washington	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
West Virginia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wisconsin	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wyoming	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL	5	10	6	8	4	8	6	3	50

TABLE II

COMMISSIONED STRENGTH OF THE INACTIVE  
NATIONAL GUARD AS OF JUNE 30, 1942

Arms and Services	Brigadier Generals	Colonels	Lieutenant Colonels	Majors	Captains	First Lieutenants	Second Lieutenants	TOTAL
Line	: 2 :	:	:	:	:	:	:	2
Adjutant General's Department	:	2 :	1 :	2 :	2 :	:	:	7
Air Corps	:	:	:	:	:	1 :	:	1
Cavalry	:	:	1 :	:	:	1 :	:	2
Chaplains	:	:	2 :	2 :	:	:	:	4
Coast Artillery	:	:	:	:	4 :	2 :	2 :	8
Engineers	:	1 :	:	:	:	1 :	:	2
Field Artillery	:	1 :	1 :	:	3 :	2 :	3 :	10
Infantry	:	3 :	4 :	5 :	3 :	4 :	2 :	21
Judge Advocate General's Dept	:	:	:	3 :	1 :	:	:	4
Medical Department:								
Medical Corps	:	:	8 :	1 :	:	:	:	4
Dental Corps	:	:	:	:	1 :	:	:	1
Quartermaster Corps	:	2 :	3 :	1 :	1 :	:	:	7
Signal Corps	:	:	1 :	:	:	1 :	:	2
TOTAL	: 2 :	9 :	16 :	14 :	15 :	12 :	7 :	75
Warrant Officers								1
GRAND TOTAL								76

TABLE III

PROMOTIONS OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS  
IN THE ACTIVE NATIONAL GUARD DURING THE  
FISCAL YEAR 1942 (the figures show the  
grades from which officers were promoted).

Arms and Services	First Lieutenants	Second Lieutenants	TOTAL
Air Corps	: 2 :	13 :	15
Infantry	:	2 :	2
Medical Department			
Medical Corps	: 1 :	:	1
TOTAL	: 3 :	15 :	18



There have been no recognitions of promotions by this Bureau since the units were inducted. The number given above in Table III is therefore confined to those few officers in the few National Guard units which were still in State service on June 30, 1941, and the last of them remained therein only until October 6, 1941, as has been previously indicated by the induction date and data given in the later pages of this report.

As a result of the current situation, there are also omitted from this report the tables which annually show National Guard strength in proportion to State population and the allotted and actual strength of National Guard units. All units allotted to States have been inducted and the allotments in a legal sense cancelled pending the day when these units will return to State control after the end of the war in accordance with the provisions of section 111, National Defense Act. This Bureau cannot be content with simply turning over to Federal administration all of the officer personnel with whose records it was previously charged. The very provisions of section 111 of the National Defense Act referred to above require that records of recognition and standing be maintained in order to permit that reversion which has been mentioned.

Whenever an officer or a warrant officer has been separated from active Federal service under conditions which in time of peace would require withdrawal of recognition by this Bureau, collateral action has been taken in the Bureau to separate such personnel from our list of recognized officers and warrant officers of the active National Guard. The total number so separated on our records during the fiscal year 1942, distinguished by arm or service and by grade is shown in Table IV.

Similarly record has been maintained of the commissioned strength of the active National Guard even though it is now in Federal rather than in State service and these figures are given in Table V.

In addition to these National Guard officers and warrant officers holding recognized positions in the National Guard, there are more than 3,000 enlisted men of the National Guard who hold commissions in the National Guard of the United States as indicated in Table VI.

TABLE IV

Separations of commissioned and warrant officers from the active National Guard during the fiscal year 1942.

Arms and Services	Major Generals	Brigadier Generals	Colonels	Lieutenant Colonels	Majors	Captains	First Lieutenants	Second Lieutenants	TOTAL
Line	: 2 :	: 8 :	:	:	:	:	:	:	10
Adjutant General's Department	:	: 1 :	:	: 4 :	: 2 :	: 2 :	: 2 :	:	11
Air Corps	:	:	:	:	:	: 8 :	: 7 :	: 15 :	25
Cavalry	:	:	: 2 :	: 8 :	: 5 :	: 8 :	: 9 :	: 7 :	34
Chaplains	:	:	:	: 1 :	: 5 :	: 8 :	: 5 :	:	19
Coast Artillery	:	:	: 4 :	: 4 :	: 8 :	: 22 :	: 21 :	: 14 :	68
Engineers	:	:	: 1 :	: 1 :	: 8 :	: 7 :	: 6 :	: 8 :	21
Field Artillery	:	:	: 9 :	: 18 :	: 12 :	: 52 :	: 49 :	: 53 :	193
Finance Department	:	:	:	: 1 :	: 1 :	:	:	:	2
Infantry	:	:	: 5 :	: 20 :	: 13 :	: 65 :	: 82 :	: 85 :	270
Judge Advocate	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
General's Department:	:	:	:	: 6 :	: 3 :	: 1 :	:	:	10
Medical Department:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Medical Corps	:	:	: 3 :	: 7 :	: 26 :	: 27 :	: 19 :	:	82
Dental Corps	:	:	:	:	: 5 :	: 8 :	: 6 :	:	19
Veterinary Corps	:	:	:	:	:	: 6 :	: 1 :	:	7
Medical Adm. Corps	:	:	:	:	:	: 5 :	: 1 :	:	6
Ordnance Department	:	:	:	: 2 :	: 3 :	: 2 :	:	:	7
Quartermaster Corps	:	:	: 3 :	: 4 :	: 6 :	: 9 :	: 5 :	: 6 :	33
Signal Corps	:	:	:	: 4 :	:	: 3 :	: 3 :	: 2 :	11
TOTAL	: 2 :	: 9 :	: 27 :	: 75 :	: 87 :	: 228 :	: 215 :	: 185 :	828
Warrant Officers									13
GRAND TOTAL									841



TABLE V

Commissioned strength of the active National Guard on June 30, 1942.

Arms and Services	Major Generals	Brigadier Generals	Colonels	Lieuten- ant Colonels	Majors	Captains	First Lieuten- ants	Second Lieuten- ants	TOTAL
Line	16	47							63
Adjutant General's Department		22	4	32	32	20	7	2	119
Air Corps				14	30	104	204	214	566
Cavalry			11	12	41	120	154	142	480
Chaplains				21	51	109	110		291
Chemical Warfare Serv.				13	3	1			17
Coast Artillery:									
Antiaircraft			16	55	53	287	538	270	1,219
HD and 155mm gun			12	33	44	161	207	201	658
Engineers			16	13	35	138	143	123	468
Field Artillery			66	223	212	1,077	1,049	1,126	3,753
Finance Department				23	13	17	4		57
Infantry			72	349	218	1,425	1,385	1,938	5,387
Judge Advocate General's Department:			1	14	16	30			61
Medical Department									
Medical Corps			16	53	245	460	269		1,043
Dental Corps				7	31	136	77		251
Veterinary Corps				2	11	9	5		27
Medical Adm. Corps						105	58	21	184
Sanitary Corps					1				1
Ordnance Department				16	12	20	1	14	63
Quartermaster Corps			16	49	94	233	176	123	691
Signal Corps			1	12	2	13	54	38	125

TABLE VI.— National Guard personnel holding commissions in the National Guard of the United States on June 30, 1942.

Arms and Services	Captains	First Lieuten- ants	Second Lieuten- ants	TOTAL
ENLISTED MEN	:	:	:	:
Adjutant General's Department	: 1	: 3	: 13	: 17
Air Corps	:	: 1	: 1	: 2
Cavalry	: 3	: 17	: 204	: 224
Chaplains	:	: 1	:	: 1
Coast Artillery	: 1	: 24	: 252	: 277
Engineers	:	: 2	: 51	: 53
Field Artillery	: 1	: 15	: 456	: 472
Finance Department	: 1	: 5	: 25	: 31
Infantry	: 3	: 69	: 1,544	: 1,616
Judge Advocate General's Department	: 2	:	:	: 2
Medical Department:	:	:	:	:
Medical Corps	: 1	: 6	:	: 7
Dental Corps	:	: 20	:	: 20
Medical Adm. Corps	:	: 19	: 80	: 99
Ordnance Department	:	: 3	: 24	: 27
Quartermaster Corps	:	: 12	: 121	: 133
Signal Corps	:	: 2	: 18	: 20
TOTAL	: 18	: 199	: 2,789	: 3,001



The strength of the National Guard in Federal service as regards the statistics of its commissioned personnel is not entirely a question of paper records and of separations. Some separations are of course inevitable in a training situation like that of the present in which our divisional and non-divisional units have been put to a severe physical and mental test in preparation for employment in battle. It is gratifying to note that a very large number of these have so conducted themselves as to earn promotions to higher grades. When it is noted that almost 14,000 National Guardsmen earned such promotions, there should be satisfaction in the fact and appreciation of the value of their previous experience and training which qualified them for advancement in such large numbers as are indicated in Table VII.

Ever since the passage of the act of 1933, this report has contained a table of officers of the National Guard who also hold commissions in the National Guard of the United States. As has been indicated in later portions of this report discussing the method by which such commissions have been issued, there was steadily a variation between those figures and the figures for the commissioned strength of the active National Guard, a variation due exclusively to an administrative lag. That lag has been obviated and that variation obliterated only by the fact that there have been no new recognitions of National Guard officers and no new appointments in the National Guard of the United States. This remark is not to be taken only as a statement that the usual table which appeared in last year's report on this subject is now abbreviated so as to include only the lists of enlisted men holding commissions in the National Guard of the United States. It should preferably be taken as an indication that only under emergency conditions and an abnormal situation could a defect of administration be completely remedied.

TABLE VII

Promotions in the Army of the United States (figures show grades to which promoted).

Source	Brigadier Generals	Colonels	Lieutenant Colonels	Majors	Captains	First Lieuten- ants	Second Lieuten- ants	TOTAL							
<hr/>															
Federally recognized National Guard Officers :	12	:	85	:	719	:	2,047	:	4,027	:	2,996	:	:	9,886	
Enlisted Men, National Guard holding NGUS Commissions :	:	:	:	:	4	:	180	:	1,941	:	:	:	2,125		
Enlisted Men, National Guard :	:	:	:	:	:	:	18	:	889	:	892	:	1,799		
<hr/>															
Total :	12	:	85	:	719	:	2,051	:	4,225	:	5,826	:	892	:	13,810

There were 45 federally recognized warrant officers promoted to Chief Warrant Officer.



## LEGAL AND LEGISLATIVE MATTERS

The most important item affecting the legal and legislative status of the National Guard was the Declaration of War. War Department Bulletin No. 38, 1941, lists a large number of statutes whose provisions are temporarily suspended by the War and others which become operative only during a state of war. Most of these provisions which affect the National Guard are embodied in portions of the National Defense Act of 1916 as amended in 1920, 1933, and 1935. The general effect of their suspension was to increase the Federal control of all military personnel, units, and installations. This effect is further enhanced by the amendment approved May 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 213) which provided that in time of war not only should appointments of officers continue in force until 6 months after its termination as was provided in 1933, but also that enlistments should be similarly continued, that enlistments should be "without specification of any particular component," and that enlisted men might be assigned or transferred from one unit to another freely and without respect to component.

When the fiscal year commenced, the National Guard had entered or was entering the active military service of the United States, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved August 27, 1940 (Public No. 96, 76th Congress). Supplementing the standing provisions of law which permitted National Guard officers on active duty to be eligible for allowances equally with those of the Regular Army, there had been provided by Presidential Executive Order, February 19, 1941, under the act of October 17, 1940 (Public No. 872, 76th Congress) the granting of allowances for quarters to enlisted men of the first three grades having dependents in such a way that National Guard enlisted men should enjoy these privileges equally with enlisted men of the Regular Army. Most significant, however, of the statutes under which the inducted National Guard was operating was a proviso in the Selective Training and Service Act (Public No. 783, 76th Congress, approved September 16, 1940) that the strength and organization of the National Guard should be at all times maintained as an integral part of the first line defenses of the Nation. How far this provision should be narrowly maintained in keeping the National Guard personnel and units distinctive in the Federal forces is a complicated legal question which it might be

presumed would be decided more upon the military needs of the United States than upon narrow constructions of law.

Legislation passed during the current fiscal year which directly affects the National Guard and its members, excepting the resolutions declaring war mentioned above, may be summarized as follows:

Public Law 152, 77th Congress, approved July 3, 1941, extended to all personnel of the Army of the United States (including the National Guard) the privilege of being selected to attend technical, professional, or other educational institutions which had been extended by section 127a of the National Defense Act only to officers of the Regular Army and by an amendment thereto of June 8, 1926, to include enlisted personnel of the Regular Army. This legislation was supplemented and clarified by Public Law 435, 77th Congress, approved February 6, 1942, (55 Stat. 577). (War Department Bulletin No. 19, 1941, and War Department Bulletin No. 7, 1942.)

Public Law 213, 77th Congress, approved August 18, 1941, known as the "Service Extension Act of 1941" authorized the President to extend for a period of 18 months the enlistments, appointments, or commissions of all persons inducted for training under the act of 1940 (including the National Guard of the United States) and granted the Secretary of War authority to release from service persons whose retention would subject them or their wives or other dependents to undue hardship (55 Stat. 626). (War Department Bulletin No. 27, 1941.)

Public Law 214, 77th Congress, approved August 18, 1941, was a further amendment to section 61 of the National Defense Act devised so as to add Puerto Rico and the Canal Zone to the list of jurisdictions where State Guards might be organized under the amendment of October 21, 1940 (55 Stat. 628). (War Department Bulletin No. 29, 1941.)

Public Law 252, 77th Congress, approved September 22, 1941, authorized temporary appointments as officers in the Army of the United States of qualified persons without commissioning them in any particular component. This law permitted the appointment of war time officers direct from civil life without being circumscribed by the restrictions regarding appointments in the National Guard of the United States or the Officer's Reserve Corps. As far as the Na-



tional Guard was concerned, the channels of appointment in the Army of the United States through the National Guard of a State had been closed by the induction of all National Guard units so this legislation had no unfavorable effect upon National Guard procurement (55 Stat. 728). (War Department Bulletin No. 32, 1941.)

Public Law 329, 77th Congress, approved December 10, 1941, extended the 6 month's death gratuity benefits previously paid only to the dependents of officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army to dependents of all officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the Army of the United States (including the National Guard) who might die in line of duty while in the active military service of the United States (55 Stat. 796). (War Department Bulletin No. 35, 1941.)

Public Law 338, 77th Congress, approved December 13, 1941, extended during the existence of the war and during the 6 months immediately following the termination thereof, the enlistments, appointments, or commissions of all members of the Army of the United States (including the National Guard), and removed the restrictions on the territorial use of such personnel and their units (55 Stat. 799). (War Department Bulletin No. 37, 1941.)

Public Law 354, 77th Congress, approved December 18, 1941, called the "First War Powers Act, 1941," authorized the President to make redistribution of functions among executive agencies as he might deem necessary for the successful prosecution of the war. It was under the authority of this act that the reorganization of the Army was effected by Executive Order No. 9082, dated February 28, 1942, by which the National Guard Bureau was placed in the status of an agency of the Services of Supply (55 Stat. 838). (War Department Bulletin No. 36, 1941, and War Department Bulletin No. 11, 1942.)

Public Law 538, 77th Congress, approved May 4, 1942, provided that warrant officers and enlisted men of the National Guard of the United States should be credited with longevity for pay purposes on the basis of full time for all service since June 30, 1925, in the National Guard but not crediting for this purpose time served in the inactive National Guard not in the active Federal service. (War

Department Bulletin No. 23, 1942.)

Public Law 437, 77th Congress, approved February 6, 1942, provided that members of the National Guard of the United States inducted under the act of August 27, 1940, and serving in grades which later administrative action found to be erroneous should be entitled to pay and allowances of the rank or grade in which they were actually inducted, called, and permitted to serve. (War Department Bulletin No. 7, 1942.)

Public Law 580, 77th Congress, approved June 5, 1942, contained in Section 4 thereof the provision that travel allowances and travel in kind shall be available for the travel of dependents of personnel in the Army of the United States (including the National Guard) while in the service of the United States in the same manner as for dependents and personnel of corresponding grades of the Regular Army, from home to first station and from last station to home.

Public Law 607, 77th Congress, approved June 16, 1942, known as the Pay Readjustment Act provided for crediting non-Federal service in the active National Guard for longevity pay of enlisted men in the Federal service.

Although not legislation, mention should be made here, because it concerns a matter in which the National Guard and State Guards may be concerned, of an Executive Order No. 8972 signed by the President December 12, 1941, which authorized the Secretary of War whenever he deems such action to be necessary to establish and maintain military guard and patrols, and to take other appropriate measures, to protect from injury or destruction national defense material, national defense premises, and national defense utilities. (War Department Bulletin No. 37, 1941.)

In addition to these items of what may be called special legislation, particular attention should be directed to a clause inserted in the Military Appropriation Act, 1942 (Public 139, 77th Congress, approved June 30, 1941). Acts appropriating funds for the National Guard in past years had regularly contained a proviso forbidding pay, allowances, travel or other expenses to personnel drawing pensions, disability allowances, or disability compensation from the Government of the United States. To this restrictive proviso there was added in the 1942 Act a further restriction as follows:



"No part of the appropriations made in this Act shall be available for pay, allowances, or traveling or other expenses of any officers or enlisted men of the National Guard \* \* \* who, being an officer or enlisted man of the National Guard and 18 years of age or over at the time the organization to which he was attached was ordered into active military service in the Army of the United States in consequence of Public Resolution Numbered 96, Seventy-sixth Congress, approved August 27, 1940, did not enter upon and satisfactorily complete such active military service, except (1) officers or enlisted men who were excused by competent authority for the reason that their civil employment was deemed to be of greater value to the National Defense than active military service, and (2) such officers and enlisted men who were unable satisfactorily to complete such active military service because of physical incapacity of a temporary nature growing out of such active military service; \* \*"

There is a grave possibility that this proviso will be repeated in all future appropriations acts. The intent of the proviso is obviously to penalize those National Guardsmen who shirked their pledged duty in the emergency which required their induction. If the penalty could be thus applied simply and without injustice, the proviso would be entirely appropriate. The peace time National Guard is not purely a peace time force but it is a force preparing for war emergencies. It must be recalled, however, in connection with the application of this restrictive proviso: (1) Enlisted men of the National Guard were actually invited by the Government to separate themselves therefrom prior to induction if they had dependents because men with dependents were not then being inducted under the Selective Service Act and because there was no system of Federal family allowances for enlisted men inducted at that time. (2) Some patriotic officers and enlisted men excused from induction for physical incapacity of a temporary nature found on the preliminary type examinations, have taken steps to remove that incapacity because they wished to render military service to the Nation during the present war. It is doubtful if this proviso should be applied as its present wording would, apply it, to men with dependents who were in August, 1940, actually invited to separate themselves

from the National Guard or to those who later removed the physical disabilities which prevented their actual induction with their units and subsequently entered the service.

#### ACTS OF HEROISM

The outstanding acts of heroism in which members of the National Guard participated during the current fiscal year were those performed by the officers and men of the 200th Coast Artillery (AA) who were cited by the War Department as follows:

"The 200th Coast Artillery, Antiaircraft, United States Army Forces in the Far East, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action. From December 8 to December 22, 1941, this regiment defended Clark Field, Pampanga, Philippines, against attack by overwhelming number of hostile medium and dive bombers. Although it suffered heavy casualties in personnel, the regiment, through magnificent courage and devotion to duty, continued to display outstanding technical ability and exacted a heavy toll from the attacking forces, thus materially reducing the effectiveness of the hostile attack. When Clark Field was uncovered by the withdrawal of the North Luzon Force, this regiment, displacing to the rear, successfully covered the retirement into the Bataan Peninsula, contributing in large measure to the successful execution of the difficult maneuver that made possible the prolonged defense of Bataan.

"From January 7 to March 8, 1942, these regiments were constantly in action on the Bataan Peninsula, covering airfields and artillery and rear installations. Under constant attack by an enemy enjoying unopposed superiority in the air, these regiments, despite heavy losses in men and materiel, maintained a magnificent defense through outstanding technical ability and courage and devotion to duty, contributing in large measure to the successful defense of the Bataan Peninsula."

Since the Declaration of War it has been very difficult to be sure of getting at this time complete and up to date data concerning the award of decorations to National Guardsmen in Federal service such as was published in my report last year



and such as should be a permanent feature of this report. The reason for this difficulty is of course the fact that at the time of the public announcement, the War Department does not wish to reveal the location in connection with the identity of any specific unit of the Army and so leaves the identity of the unit out of the public announcement. There is an additional reason in that in a military force of the size which we now have, there is a natural administrative delay in the classification and handling of records. I have however secured information of the following instances in which members of National Guard units exhibited such courage in moments of emergency as to warrant their being awarded the Soldier's Medal during the current fiscal year;

Captain James J. Gillespie, 168th Infantry, Iowa National Guard, on May 19, 1942, for heroism displayed in rescuing a soldier from drowning in a creek south of De Ridder, Louisiana, on September 2, 1941.

Second Lieutenant Francis C. Grevemberg, 105th Separate Battalion Coast Artillery, Louisiana National Guard, on October 31, 1941, for heroism displayed in rescuing two enlisted men from drowning in the Chesapeake Bay, at Fort Monroe, Virginia, on May 21, 1941.

Staff Sergeant Angelus J. Haberstock, 110th Observation Squadron, Missouri National Guard, on November 19, 1941, for heroism displayed in rescuing an enlisted man from a burning airplane at Lovell Field, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on June 12, 1941.

Sergeant John L. Klingenhagen, 138th Infantry, Missouri National Guard, on January 31, 1942, for heroism displayed in rescuing a soldier from drowning in the Pierre Bayou, near Natchitoches, Louisiana, on September 23, 1941.

Sergeant Murl C. Northcutt, 130th Field Artillery, Kansas National Guard, on May 14, 1942, for heroism displayed in rescuing a soldier from drowning in Cane Lake near Natchitoches, Louisiana, on September 20, 1941.

Sergeant Annibal D. Romeo, 103d Infantry, Maine National Guard, on May 6, 1942, for heroism displayed at Camp Blanding, Florida, when a fire was discovered in a tent in which was stored ammunition and other high explosives, on November 14, 1941.

Corporal Alfred F. Frasch, 120th Field Artillery, Wisconsin

National Guard, on December 29, 1941, for heroism displayed in rescuing an enlisted man from drowning in Stillwell Creek, at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, on August 16, 1940.

Private (1st Cl) Merlin M. Warner, 120th Field Artillery, Wisconsin National Guard, on December 29, 1941, for heroism displayed in assisting in rescuing an enlisted man from drowning in Stillwell Creek, at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, on August 16, 1940.

Private (1st Cl) Solomon Crystal, 244th Coast Artillery, New York National Guard, on January 31, 1942, for heroism displayed in rescuing a man from drowning in the Atlantic Ocean near Virginia Beach, Virginia, on July 2, 1941.

Private (1st Cl) James A. Huff, 116th Engineers, Idaho National Guard, on January 31, 1942, for heroism displayed in rescuing an enlisted man from drowning in Spanaway Lake near Fort Lewis, Washington, on May 6, 1941.

Private Arthur G. Laird, 43d Signal Company, Rhode Island National Guard, on May 19, 1942, for heroism displayed in rescuing a soldier from drowning in a creek near Mittie, Louisiana, on August 31, 1941.

Private Thomas E. Bryant, 129th Infantry, Illinois National Guard, on April 21, 1942, for heroism displayed in rescuing an elderly gentleman and child trapped in a burning building during a fire at Tullahoma, Tennessee, on January 2, 1942.



## NATIONAL GUARD REGISTER

Again I repeat my remarks concerning the desirability of a new edition of the National Guard Register. There have been even larger numbers of changes in units and personnel since the edition of 1939 than were of record when I expressed myself in this vein in my report last year. Not only will such a new edition be a permanent record of National Guard units and personnel who entered the Federal service under the induction law, but it will also be of considerable value to large numbers of military officers in determining relative rank and rights to longevity pay of National Guard personnel. Since our personnel has through what I have called the integration process been widely distributed at many posts and stations both in the United States and overseas; the need for the information that would be contained in such an edition has tremendously increased. On this account also the size of the edition should be considerably larger than at any previous time.

## TRAINING

The Training Division of the National Guard Bureau has been amalgamated with the Organization and Supply Divisions. This combined Division supervised the training of National Guard units not yet inducted up to dates of their induction. It was very actively concerned with the process which started in the closing months of the calendar year 1941 which resulted in the triangularization of National Guard Divisions and it has kept detailed records of the individual training given officers and enlisted men of the National Guard at the various service schools which have been in operation and which have given in their emergency and wartime classes far more instruction to National Guard Officers and men than was given to this class of personnel during any previous fiscal year.

As has been previously indicated in later passages of this report, there were at the beginning of the fiscal year 6 newly recognized National Guard observation squadrons. During the period from July 1, 1941, to the respective dates of induction of these units, the last of which was October 6, 1941, when

the 127th Observation Squadron was inducted, all training was seriously handicapped by the lack of necessary equipment. No new aircraft was secured or assigned to these units and flying training had to be continued in older equipment which was made available by the Air Corps for the use of these squadrons. In spite of the fact that these handicaps seriously impaired their recruiting and their training, these new organizations were able to secure prior to induction a number very close to the authorized strength of enlisted men an approximately a minumum of 75% of their officers and to initiate their training in such a manner that it could be effectively carried on subsequent to induction under Federal control.

### MILITARY EDUCATION

During the fiscal year 1942, 4 officers and 16 enlisted men from National Guard Air Corps units not then inducted were ordered to various courses at Air Corps Schools by the National Guard Bureau. Five officers of the Alaska National Guard were also ordered to the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia. These officers and men were inducted into the Federal service while in attendance at service schools.

During the fiscal year, reports of the attendance of 5,856 inducted National Guard officers at various service schools have been received in the National Guard Bureau. Notation of such attendance has been made of record in the National Guard Bureau and information furnished the Adjutant General of the State concerned. Breakdown of attendance by schools follows:

Adjutant General's Schools	99	Medical Field Service School	56
Air Corps Schools	114	Ordnance School	76
Armored Force School	4	Provost Marshal General's School	28
Army Finance School	13		
Aviation Medicine	5	Quartermaster School	185
Cavalry School	167	Quartermaster Motor Transport Schools	327
Chemical Warfare School	113		
Coast Artillery School	620	Signal School	10
Command & General Staff School	423	Special Services Branch School	28
Engineer School	5	Judge Advocate General's School	3
Field Artillery School	981		
Infantry School	2599		
		Total	5856



Of the above number, 5,242 officers graduated, 269 failed academically, 343 were relieved prior to completion of courses and 2 died. Of the 343, 13 were relieved because of physical disqualifications, illness or injuries; 316 were relieved in order to rejoin their organizations; and the remainder for various reasons such as relieved from active duty, returned for reclassification, etc. The majority of officers relieved to rejoin their organization were from the Coast Artillery and Infantry.

#### CONSTRUCTION

For construction at Exclusively National Guard Camps, the sum of \$3,000,000 was added by Congress to appropriations, on its own motion, in order to provide for an equipment-housing program in the vicinity of home stations of the National Guard. Such a program was considered necessary by reason of the large increases in the equipment furnished organizations of the National Guard for which storage space was not available. This sum was apportioned to the several States and Territories according to their requirements, and programs for contemplated construction were called for. Due to the fact that the entire National Guard had been inducted into the active military service, and the organization at the State headquarters charged with the formulation of such plans was greatly disrupted, the submission of programs and plans, was slow. As a result, at the time of the entry of this country into the world conflict, programs for only approximately \$1,380,000 had been submitted and of these programs the plans and specifications for only \$618,000 had been approved and construction authorized.

On February 16, 1942, the Secretary of War announced a policy covering construction for the National Guard and authorizing:

a. Completion of all projects which have been approved by the Secretary of War.

b. Completion of projects in connection with hangars and facilities under construction at National Guard Observation Squadrons' home stations.

c. Improvement of water systems at Camp Ripley, Minnesota, and Camp Grafton, North Dakota, at an estimated cost of

\$80,000 for both projects.

d. Construction projects, only where it can be definitely established that advance planning and commitments by State authorities have progressed to such a point that a considerable loss would accrue to either the Federal, or State Government concerned through disapproval of the project.

On March 12, 1942, this policy was rescinded and the following policy announced:

"It is desired that the expenditure of funds appropriated by Public Law 139, 77th Congress, for expenses of camps of instruction and air fields, and storage facilities, either on Government owned or State owned land \* \* \* including construction \* \* \*, for construction purposes, be restricted to projects required by the War Department for the prosecution of the war."

In accordance with this policy, construction projects totalling approximately \$654,368 were approved for completion. All other construction projects were deferred until after the present emergency. Most of the above funds were applied to projects begun during the fiscal year 1941 in order to complete them. The remainder of the funds were principally used for motor storage garages. The following items were accomplished with 1942 funds:

Completion of construction commenced in 1941.....	\$92,358.00
Completion of 6 National Guard hangars.....	187,895.00
1035 tent floors.....	16,865.00
9 motor storage buildings and 3 motor repair and paint shops.....	247,278.00
Development of water and sewerage systems at four camps.....	57,110.00
Miscellaneous construction including mess halls, latrines, magazines, etc.....	49,414.98

These funds were augmented by State and W.P.A. funds so that the total value of work accomplished considerably exceeded the amounts shown above.

Additional supply warehouses and considerable motor storage are needed to provide adequate protection for Federal equipment upon the return of the National Guard to State control. It is expected that these facilities will be made available upon the termination of the present emergency.



Maintenance and repair work was carried on at exclusive camps throughout the year. This work mainly consisted of painting buildings, overhauling utility systems, and renovating mess halls and latrines. The Bureau reserved \$83,651.00 for this purpose. Most of the camps remaining under control of the States are in good condition. However, additional painting and re-roofing of buildings and other minor repairs will be needed from time to time.

Although deserted by the units to which they particularly pertain, existing National Guard installations throughout the United States are being put to good use. With very few exceptions it can be said that the armories have been taken over by State Guard units even though in some cases partially, in other cases only temporarily employed to serve various Government agencies. I mentioned in my report last year that the Army had taken over control of 15 Exclusively National Guard Camps and developed them for training troops during the present emergency. This process has been continued and has been expanded so that not only have field training camps been taken over and used by the Army as a whole but also many armories and other buildings. Table VIII which follows indicates the use of these armories, ranges, reservations, and air facilities by agencies other than State Guard units. In addition to those shown, there is a very widespread use by local draft and rationing boards, by civic organizations active in defense work such as WPA, the American Legion, the Air Warning Service, units of the USO, and local groups.

In the great majority of the cases where these installations have been taken over it has been done by informal agreement, in others there was a token lease providing for payment at the rate of \$1.00 per year and in one instance the lease was at a more substantial rate of compensation with the provision that the State should provide heat, light, and janitor service and in this particular instance unbroken day and night use ran those expenses higher than the amount provided in the lease.

I am glad to be able to report that in general the attitude of State authorities in this matter has been most exemplary. When we called for a report on the use of these installations, simply in order to have it as a matter of record, some of the

TABLE VIII—NATIONAL GUARD FACILITIES USED BY WAR AGENCIES.  
(Army, Navy, C.A.A., S.S., Coast Guard, and Civil Air Patrol)

STATE	Armories	Ranges	Reservations	Air Fields or Hangars	TOTAL
Alabama	6	1	1	1	7
Arizona	3	2	1	1	6
Arkansas	1	1	1	1*	2
California	2	1	2	1	6
Colorado	1	1	1	1	1
Connecticut	2	1	2	1	5
Delaware	3	1	1	1	4
Dist. of Columbia	2	1	1	1	3
Florida	4	1	1	1	5
Georgia	1	1	1*	1	1
Hawaii	11	1	1	1	12
Idaho	1	1	1	1	1
Illinois	16	2	1	1	19
Indiana	18	1	1	1	19
Iowa	3	1	1	1	3
Kansas	1	1	1	1	1
Kentucky	1	1	1	1	1
Louisiana	1	1	1	1	3
Maine	1	1	1	1	1
Maryland	5	1	2	1	7
Massachusetts	3	1*	2	1	7
Michigan	10	1	1*	2	13
Minnesota	1	1	1	1	1
Mississippi	1	1	1	1	1
Missouri	1	1	1	1	1
Montana	1	1	1	1	1
Nebraska	1	1	1	1	1
Nevada	1	1	1	1	1
New Hampshire	3	1	2	1	6
New Jersey	16	1	1	1	17
New Mexico	2	1	1	1	2
New York	17	1	1	1	19
North Carolina	5	1	1	1	5
North Dakota	1	1	1	1	1
Ohio	19	1	1	1	21
Oklahoma	2	1	1	1	3
Oregon	3	1	1	1	10
Pennsylvania	23	1	1	1	24
Puerto Rico	1	1	1	1	1
Rhode Island	4	1	1	1	5
South Carolina	1	1	1	1	1
South Dakota	1	1	1	1	2
Tennessee	1	1	1	1	2
Texas	1	1	2	1	2
Utah	6	1	1	1	7
Vermont	1	1	1	1	1
Virginia	1	1	1	1	1
Washington	12	1	1	1	14
West Virginia	1	1	1	1	1
Wisconsin	1	1	1	1	1
Wyoming	2	1	1	1	2
TOTALS	215	11	28	17	271

\* Temporary use only



States thought that we were looking for vacant facilities which might be used by the War Department and were very free in their offers to place their facilities at the disposal of the Government for the war effort and if necessary to have their State Guard share them with the Army or even to move the State Guard out and let the Army use them.

#### TARGET RANGES

The National Guard Bureau supported 171 target ranges in whole or in part with \$44,021.60 Bureau funds as shown herewith:

Rangekeepers.....	\$ 1,696.67
Annual rentals.....	20,944.90
Construction and maintenance.....	21,430.02

The use of rangekeepers was discontinued on all ranges except three which were constantly being used by units of the armed forces. The services of rangekeepers were necessary for the protection of State and Federally owned installations on these ranges. Rentals will not be continued on ranges where the present investment and prospective future use do not warrant their retention. It is expected that renewals of leases will be effected on 95 target ranges where the value of installations and present use make it undesirable to dismantle the ranges and terminate the leases.

#### APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOWANCES

The amount appropriated for the support of the National Guard for the fiscal year 1942 was \$25,331,180.00. This amount was based upon the return of the National Guard from active military service after one year with a strength of 18,084 officers and 250,000 enlisted men. Provision was made only for normal maintenance and armory drills subsequent to demobilization. No field training, attendance at service schools, or procurements other than for normal maintenance and replacements, were provided for.

Plans for use of these funds in State service were of course suspended at first temporarily by the 18 months extension of service under the Act of August 18, 1941, and then by the Act of December 13, 1941, for the duration of the emer-

gency and for 6 months thereafter. As a result of this retention of the Guard in the active military service beyond the fiscal year 1942, a savings was made in the appropriation in an estimated amount of \$21,725,799.00. This amount was placed in a Budgetary Reserve for savings and contingencies, leaving available for the support of the National Guard the sum of \$3,605,381.00. Of this amount, \$3,000,000.00 was for construction at National Guard camps and air fields, and for the construction of additional motor storage facilities; the remainder was for the equipment and training of 7 Air Corps Squadrons which were not inducted until September and October 1941, and for other general expenses of maintenance and operation. See Table IX.

In addition to the appropriation for the fiscal year 1942, there remained available from the appropriation National Guard, 1941-42, the sum of \$1,867,000.00 which had been appropriated in the Fifth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1941, for the formation of an air squadron in the Territory of Alaska. It was found impossible to effect the organization of this unit, and these funds were placed in the Budgetary Reserve with the \$21,725,799.00 referred to previously.

Table X gives the customary statement of disbursements made by United States property and disbursing officers during the fiscal year. In that table there are also noted the dates when the respective accounts were closed. It is a source of considerable gratification that these officers have handled complicated, and in some cases difficult money accounts, so accurately and well as to enable them to be closed out expeditiously. They bore the burden of very critical work and should be commended for their excellent performance in the handling of these funds.

Appendix A shows, as the law requires, the amounts expended and obligated under National Guard appropriations for the fiscal year. As would naturally be expected, pay for armory drills and for field training — which was in effect in only the few units for a short time only uninducted — shrank to small figures.

The principal expenditure was for the completion of construction projects well advanced and considered necessary.



TABLE IX.—FEDERAL FUNDS APPROPRIATED FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1942 AS OF JUNE 30, 1942.

Appropriations	Amount Appropriated	Budgetary Reserve	Transferred to the Military Academy	Total Expended and Obligated	Net Available Balance June 30, 1942
National Guard, 1942	\$25,331,180.00	\$21,725,799.00	\$131,650.00	\$933,101.19	\$2,540,629.81
Salaries, National Guard Bureau, 1942	183,060.00	-----	-----	168,774.47	19,285.53
GRAND TOTAL	\$25,514,240.00	\$21,725,799.00	\$131,650.00	\$1,096,875.66	\$2,559,915.34

TABLE X.—STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS MADE BY THE UNITED STATES  
PROPERTY AND DISBURSING OFFICERS DURING FISCAL YEAR 1942.

STATE	AMOUNT	ACCOUNT CLOSED
Alabama	\$ 15,435.04	Feb. 18, 1942
Alaska	920.00	Jan. 8, 1942
Arizona	---	Feb. 28, 1942
Arkansas	---	June 30, 1941
California	27,704.26	Feb. 6, 1942
Colorado	16,436.96	Feb. 3, 1942
Connecticut	43,454.71	Dec. 31, 1941
Delaware	6,653.79	Feb. 20, 1942
Dist. of Columbia	22,852.37	Dec. 18, 1941
Florida	62.50	Dec. 29, 1941
Georgia	29,272.91	Feb. 23, 1942
Hawaii	1,241.94	July 11, 1941
Idaho	20,995.30	Feb. 9, 1942
Illinois	2,092.21	Jan. 31, 1942
Indiana	8,991.82	Jan. 21, 1942
Iowa	118,791.12	Mar. 6, 1942
Kansas	28,099.91	Feb. 20, 1942
Kentucky	---	May 14, 1941
Louisiana	52,009.91	Feb. 13, 1942
Maine	920.23	Dec. 31, 1941
Maryland	---	June 30, 1941
Massachusetts	146,865.19	Jan. 21, 1942
Michigan	168,255.31	Jan. 31, 1942
Minnesota	84,283.42	Mar. 12, 1942
Mississippi	8,701.43	Dec. 31, 1941
Missouri	51,096.60	Jan. 23, 1942
Montana	---	May 31, 1941
Nebraska	12,844.35	Feb. 28, 1942
Nevada	74.97	Dec. 31, 1941
New Hampshire	2,316.38	Dec. 31, 1941
New Jersey	84,943.83	Feb. 13, 1942
New Mexico	17,136.60	Dec. 23, 1941
New York	320,596.96	Apr. 8, 1942
North Carolina	300.20	Feb. 27, 1942
North Dakota	43,104.45	Mar. 31, 1942
Ohio	67,642.37	Feb. 5, 1942
Oklahoma	35,326.60	Feb. 18, 1942
Oregon	29,226.19	Feb. 13, 1942
Pennsylvania	---	June 30, 1941
Puerto Rico	---	June 30, 1941
Rhode Island	28,027.38	Dec. 31, 1941
South Carolina	205.31	Feb. 13, 1942
South Dakota	13,540.23	Feb. 28, 1942
Tennessee	1,687.66	Oct. 23, 1941
Texas	168,457.35	Feb. 19, 1942
Utah	17,846.30	Feb. 7, 1942
Vermont	16,553.50	Dec. 31, 1941
Virginia	---	June 30, 1941
Washington	---	May 31, 1941
West Virginia	6,586.72	Feb. 11, 1942
Wisconsin	61,987.02	Jan. 27, 1942
Wyoming	27,508.67	Feb. 27, 1942
TOTAL	\$1,814,949.97	



# FEDERAL SERVICE

## COMPLETION OF INDUCTION

Completing the induction process, given in detail in last year's report, was the order into Federal service of one more infantry battalion and 8 newly organized observation squadrons as each was recruited, equipped for training, and allotted to stations as follows:

UNITS INDUCTED UNDER EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 8756,  
DATED MAY 17, 1941.

Unit	State	Recognized	Inducted	Training Station	C.O.	E.M.
1st Bn. 297 Inf	Alaska	1-11-41	9-15-41	Alaska	29	83
121st Obs. Sq.	D. C.	4-10-41	9-1-41	Columbia, S. C.	19	108
122nd Obs. Sq.	La.	3- 2-41	10-1-41	San Antonio, Tex.	23	128
123rd Obs. Sq.	Ore.	4-18-41	9-15-41	Ft Lewis, Wash.	8	101
124th Obs. Sq.	Iowa	2-25-41	9-15-41	Rolla, Missouri	28	129
125th Obs. Sq.	Okla.	2-10-41	9-15-41	Ft. Sill, Okla.	19	84
*126th Obs. Sq.						
127th Obs. Sq.	Kansas	8- 4-41	<del>8-2-41</del> 10-6-41 <i>tp</i>	Brownwood, Texas	14	127
128th Obs. Sq.	Ga.	5- 1-41	9-15-41	Camp Forrest, Tn.	17	72

(\*The 126th Obs. Sq. recognized November 12, 1940, was inducted June 2, 1941, as indicated in report for last year.)

These inductions total 157 officers and 832 enlisted men which, added to the total of 20,298 officers, 221 warrant officers, and 278,526 enlisted men inducted prior to June 30, 1941, brings the total National Guardsmen who entered the Federal service to 20,455 officers, 221 warrant officers, and 279,358 enlisted men. In last year's annual report I referred to the fact that National Guard Divisions had been utilized as training cadres and combat nuclei for large numbers of Selective Service men whom Regular units were unable to absorb. Figures compiled as of November 30, 1941, at the end of the last month before the outbreak of hostilities, show that in spite of normal attritions, a few eliminations and transfers elsewhere, the National Guard units were still provided with a major portion of their personnel from original National Guard sources. The totals show for these units 19,542 National Guard officers out of a total of 25,084 and 213,449 National

Total  
300,034

Guard enlisted men out of a total of 397,272.

The table giving these figures which appears as Appendix B, "Strength of National Guard Divisions and Non-Divisional Units as of November 30, 1941," indicates the extent to which National Guard organizations were filled to war strength from other sources.

The proportion of National Guard personnel in those organizations should not be taken as representing the entire contribution of the National Guard to the effort represented by those organizations. The units were National Guard units and the Selective Service personnel added to them was used to supplement and increase the strength of units already in existence and trained as units. The apparent discrepancy between the 213,449 National Guard enlisted men in those units on November 30 just prior to the Declaration of War and the figure 279,358 given above as the total inducted is a discrepancy which should normally have been expected between the dates of induction and the Declaration of War. In addition to the normal attrition which drains all military units even in times of peace, there was an additional drain as a result of the releases on account of the 28-year age limit and on account of dependency during October and November 1941.

Nor do the figures on that table give a reliable picture of the number of National Guardsmen remaining in service at the outbreak of war. The Adjutant General listed there only the National Guard officers and men in National Guard units. There were many elsewhere. The drop from 20,455 officers inducted to 18,542, and from 279,358 enlisted men to 213,449, is not a true record of the loss. It is a record of loss to the units, not of loss to the service.

As early as August the War Department had commenced withdrawing National Guard officers who were what is called "over-age in grade" from combat troop duties and assigning them elsewhere, just as they were doing the same with Regular Army officers. And then there have been a great many National Guardsmen appointed, or promoted into higher grades as officers of the Army of the United States. It would appear that The Adjutant General had counted many of these as Army of the United States officers rather than as National Guard Officers.



Our Bureau records show that there have been only 1,330 National Guard officers completely separated:

Number of National Guard officers relieved by physical disqualification.....	938
Number of National Guard officers relieved by reclassification.....	240
Number of National Guard officers relieved for dependency..	48
Number of National Guard officers relieved on account of holding key positions.....	34
Number of National Guard officers relieved by resignation..	70

We have no similar records regarding enlisted men, whom we do not follow by name in our Bureau. Enlisted men discharged from Federal service were also discharged from State service and the entire transit of papers was between the units in service and State authorities without individual notification to us.

It is however possible to state that, under the War Department policy under the Service Extension Act of 1941 of releasing men over 28 and men with dependents to the States, we have definite figures. On December 31, 1941, the States reported to us that there had been released to State control, subject to recall, 159 officers, and 19,544 enlisted men. A very high proportion of these already have been recalled to Federal service.

The number released for dependency — 19,544 enlisted men out of 279,358 — is small. There is a reason for that. As I pointed out in my report last year, the War Department in 1940 invited National Guardsmen with dependents to take discharges and to avoid being inducted. There was no provision for family allowances after induction. Selective Service men were not being accepted with dependents. It was desired to have all Federal personnel on equal terms. So the various States, between the date of those instructions on July 23, 1940, and the dates of induction, discharged a total of 51,216 enlisted men for dependency. We made up the loss by recruiting. But you can see that it left us with relatively few men to be lost later on account of dependency.

## DISCUSSION REGARDING PHYSICAL FITNESS

It is notorious that many remarks have been made concerning the question of physical fitness of National Guard officers for active field service. In defense of the general reputation of the National Guard, I find it necessary to remark upon the results of a comparison of figures bearing upon this point. As has been indicated above the National Guard contributed to the armed forces in Federal service a total of 20,455 commissioned officers. Before these men entered the service they were subjected to a physical examination much stricter than the average annual examination. This was called the "preliminary type" physical examination and was supplemented by a second "final type" examination on the date of individual induction. As a result of this examination there were during the induction period only 233 officers relieved because they were not considered fit for unlimited field combat duty. This total of 233 it will be noted comprises only  $1\frac{1}{8}\%$  of the total number of officers inducted, or approximately one out of every hundred. I submit that this is a very small proportion to have been found physically unfit on a test of this sort given to men whose usual civilian occupations are not such as to be conducive to the rugged physical condition which is attained by Regular troops steadily in service.

Examination of the figures included in the Secretary of War's Annual Report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, indicates that during that period there were 74 Regular Army officers retired from service as compared to a total of 14,740 remaining in service at the end of the period. This figures approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1 percent or only slightly less than half of the percentage similarly calculated for National Guard officers. These Regular Army Officers had for years been subjected to strict annual physical examinations by professional military medical men, far stricter in fact than could be expected of the examinations annually given to National Guard officers in spite of every effort on the part of this Bureau to keep the standards high. These Regular officers had been furnished gratuitous medical advice regarding corrective measures and had been constantly checked on the corrective measures indicated. If they developed defects requiring surgical operations, those operations were performed at Gov-



ernment expense on Government time and without loss of pay for absence from duty. Under such circumstances I submit that the average physical fitness of Regular Army officers should have been much more than two or three times as high as that of National Guard officers, even in the lower brackets where percentages are calculated in fractions of percent. Life insurance actuaries have long been aware of the fact that constantly recurring strict physical examinations and the outdoor lives which they almost constantly lead make Regular Army officers on the average far more fit than the average civilian and makes them better insurance risks at least up to the age of 55, excepting of course during periods of actual hostilities. It should further be noted that the figure for physical disability on which the Regular Army percentage was calculated is based upon retirement for serious disqualifying physical disability, and it is well known that the Regular Army has so many types of positions in the broad overhead which it maintains for the Army of the United States where field fitness is not necessary that many Regular officers have been retained on an active status and not retired who had minor physical defects which would have prevented their passing such examinations as were given the National Guard upon induction. The National Guard had no such positions and could naturally have been expected when reporting for field service to have had heavier losses than the Regular Army.

It is only just to say that the losses which were suffered were not proportionately great.

A National Guard officer in time of peace, although a prospective combat field officer, is selected and maintains his position on account of certain qualities of leadership peculiar to the National Guard. He is often appointed and retained for his ability to maintain community interest in his unit and to make many necessary adjustments to keep his unit efficient and to arouse enthusiasm among citizen soldiers for work which is after all to them only an avocation and not a vocation. Such a man may not be in superlative physical condition but he may at the same time be outstandingly the best man in the community to carry on his peculiar type of work. Therefore it may reasonably be considered necessary in some cases to utilize the best military-civilian leadership of such an individual in spite of minor physical defects with full knowledge that he may not be at some future time capable of

performing the hard duties of field service. Many men of this type have been primarily responsible for the growth and maintenance of the National Guard since 1920. It should not be held against them that they have certain physical defects. They should rather be congratulated and thanked for the excellent work they have done. It is indeed quite surprising that the percentage found physically deficient was actually so small.

It is not inappropriate to call attention to the fact that a somewhat similar variation occurred early in the last war. As the Chief of the Bureau pointed out in his Annual Report for 1918, some newspapers and a few high officials in public life were inclined to criticize the War Department for discharging so many National Guard officers and were wont to call attention to the fact that the proportion of officers discharged from the National Guard was much greater than that discharged from the Regular Army, National Army, and Reserve Corps. He said that although the fact was undisputed it could be satisfactorily explained and he emphasized, as I have here, the careful selection and rigid physical examinations regularly given to Regular Army officers and their constant weeding out. He also pointed out that Reserve officers had been commissioned only after three months of intensive practical field training and severe tests as to professional and physical qualifications and thought that it was only natural that there should have been a much larger proportionate number of officers from the other sources. National Guard officers he emphasized had their three months active field work only after entering the Federal service. They were thus eliminated during their Federal service rather than prior to it and their number he said would naturally be large.

For comparative purposes I am showing below a copy of the table which the Chief of this Bureau included in his report for 1918 in which he showed the total number of officers of the National Guard who were discharged or resigned and were otherwise separated from the Federal service between the date of draft August 5, 1917, and May 10, 1918.



## SEPARATIONS 1917-18

	Physical:	Resigna-	Action of:	Unclas-	TOTAL
	disa-	tion	effi-	sified	
	bility:		ciency		
			boards		
Major General	1				1
Brigadier General	10	3	3		16
Colonel	18	9	15		42
Lieutenant Colonel	17	5	11		33
Major	57	33	30		120
Captain	148	175	88		406
First Lieutenant	171	246	108	2	527
Second Lieutenant	89	177	102		368
	511	648	352	2	1,513

Although the present period of time is longer, it will be noted that the number of 1,330 separations since induction during this emergency is less than the 1,513 separations during the 9 month's period covered by the above World War figures. This comparison indicates positively in one important particular what I elsewhere in this report state in a general way, that is, that the National Guard upon induction in 1940-41 was a far, far better force than it was in 1917.

### AN INDUCTION KNOT

As was indicated in the Annual Report of this Bureau for 1941, there were very considerable reorganizations effected in many National Guard units just prior to induction. In July 1940, instructions were issued for reorganization of units to conform to Regular Army rather than to National Guard tables

of organization. These meant the absorption into an active commissioned status of many enlisted men as lieutenants in the National Guard of the United States, and also the promotion by the States of many of their officers to a grade next above that which they held. Other promotions were made to fill vacancies due to failures to pass physical examinations.

Promotion of a National Guard officer by law entails a definite process of appointment by a State, examination by a board of officers, and "recognition" by the National Guard Bureau. Thereafter the Adjutant General of the Army has been issuing a commission in the National Guard of the United States. This administrative process consumes time. Because it was foreseen that many promotions would have to be made on the very eve of induction of units, the Joint Resolution (Public No. 98) approved August 27, 1940, authorized that induction take place "in such manner" as the President might "deem necessary," and the Presidential Executive orders prescribing the inductions provided that officers of the National Guard already "recognized or examined and found qualified for Federal recognition" were by each order "tendered appointments in the National Guard of the United States."

In accordance with this situation many officers of the National Guard went through the induction process as officers of the National Guard of the United States in the same grades as they held in the National Guard, although they had not yet received their commissions in the National Guard of the United States. This action appeared reasonable in view of the fact that they had already taken the "dual" oath for service in their new grades in both the National Guard and in the National Guard of the United States in accordance with provisions of Section 73 of the National Defense Act. Its reasonableness seemed also to be reinforced by the fact that Section 38 of the National Defense Act provides that officers of the National Guard of the United States shall be appointed "for the period during which they are Federally recognized" in the National Guard. Recognition when granted is made retroactive to the date of qualification.

The War Department however has been requiring, after recognition, a separate tender of appointment and an oath identical with the previous one, before it will issue a commission in the National Guard of the United States. In very many



instances these tenders, these oaths, and these commissions were dated subsequent to dates of induction. The result was that these very many officers, apparently inducted under the Presidential order in higher grades, found that they were not accepted as officers of the National Guard of the United States in these higher grades until the new oath had been taken. Pay given them for their new grades was stopped, even though they had been *de facto* serving in and performing the duties of these grades.

To relieve these innocent officers of their personal predicaments and to save them from making pay refunds, special legislation was enacted and approved by the President on February 6, 1941 (WD Bull. 7, 1942), so as to entitle them to the pay and allowances of the grade and rank in which inducted "notwithstanding an administrative determination to the contrary."

It is my opinion that this confusion and the difficulties and embarrassments heaped upon these officers might have been avoided by a clearer consideration of the relation between the National Guard and the National Guard of the United States. The one is the Federal shadow of the other, since the enactment of the amendments of 1933. Prior to that time Federal commissions were in the Officers' Reserve Corps without that identity of unit and assignment which exists as between the National Guard and the National Guard of the United States. Under the amended version of Section 38 of the National Defense Act, the appointments should be for the same period in each — including the beginning as well as the ending of the period. Under the amended version of Section 72 of the same Act, one oath only is required, and one only need be taken, as the Chief of this Bureau as far back as 1924 pointed out when he protested against the repetition of an oath which is binding for Federal Service, he said:

"When an officer is commissioned in the National Guard, he takes what is known as the 'dual oath,' prescribed in section 72 of the National Defense Act. No good reason can be advanced why this oath should not suffice for both National Guard and Federal service. The intent of the law, as clearly indicated by the wording, can leave no doubt that the oath is binding for Federal service. It should answer for the appointment

in the Officers' Reserve Corps and the commission in the Army of the United States. It is recommended that no duplication be required."

Substituting "National Guard of the United States" for "Officers' Reserve Corps," we find the situation the same and the recommendation still valid. In fact, since the amendments of 1933 made the National Guard of the United States, as a reserve component, such a much more exact shadow of the National Guard than the Officers' Reserve Corps had ever been, the force of such a recommendation is greater than before.

The National Guard of the United States is not a mere collection of individuals like the great pool of the Officers' Reserve Corps. It is an organization of units. Its officers hold posts in a continuing organization and continuing units. When an officer is appointed by his State to one of these posts, he fills the vacancy and performs the duty of one of these posts. The situation is exactly analogous to that in which a Regular Army officer is promoted and his rank and pay date back to the date of the vacancy since when he has been performing the duties of his post. He is therefore recognized by the National Guard Bureau as holding such a post in the Federally recognized National Guard of his State as of the effective date of his appointment to a vacancy. His commission in the National Guard of the United States should be for the same period as his recognized National Guard commission.

It will be possible to remedy this defect of interpretation and to obviate a repetition of the disabilities in this regard that had to be palliated by special "cure all" legislation, if this Bureau can be charged with issuing the commissions in the National Guard of the United States upon recognition and with rank from the effective date of recognition.

#### REVISION OF INDUCTION REGULATIONS

In the concluding remarks of my Annual Report last year, I mentioned that certain National Guard regulations were being studied for revision in the light of recent experience as a result of the maneuvers of 1939 and 1940 and the induction period. It was inevitable that the induction process should put to very severe tests our regulations concerning the recog-



dition of commissioned officers and these have now been revised to raise standards, to make provision for service in grade, for age in grade, and to employ to the fullest the experience and skill acquired by National Guard officers in Federal service and have been submitted for approval. Regulations pertaining to induction have been carefully scrutinized while the events of the induction process have been still fresh in the minds of key participants. Specific requests have been made upon such participants and their comments and suggestions have been collected. Army Regulations 130-10 having to do with the induction of the National Guard in Federal service which were tested during the early maneuver period and revised in accordance with those tests before being used in 1940 have been the subject of recommendations by this Bureau for certain minor changes. Army Regulations 130-15 having to do with the National Guard of the United States have likewise been the subject of suggestions for slight alterations. It is to be noted however that there is a gap between these two Army regulations. Army Regulations 130-15 has to do with the status of individual members of the National Guard of the United States in its role as a reserve component in time of peace, a dual status superimposed upon the role of those individual as members of the National Guard of their respective States. Army Regulations 130-10 consists principally of detailed directions for compliance with Presidential Executive Orders upon order or call of the National Guard into the service of the United States. During the current fiscal year there have been many instances in which action taken regarding individual National Guardsmen in Federal service was not clearly understood in its relationship to the status of those individuals as members of the National Guard and as members of the National Guard of the United States. These questions related to release from Federal service, to temporary promotion while in Federal service, to the temporary officer status of National Guard enlisted men, and to many other details.

It is true that a few paragraphs at the end of Army Regulations 130-10 contain instructions, which principally consisted in re-statements of basic law, on the subject. The large number of decisions requested from the Judge Advocate General of the Army both by this Bureau and by the General Staff, the several directives which had to be issued by the Secretary of War, and the many explanatory letters which had to be written

to the States, all on this subject, indicated very plainly that those closing paragraphs of Army Regulations 130-10 are insufficient. This Bureau is therefore preparing a new Army regulation to contain explicit statements and rules on questions of these types which will be submitted for publication in the 130-series. It is believed that this regulation will be of great value during the extended war period now ahead of us, that it will save a great deal of correspondence on these intricate matters of interpretation and status during that period, and that it will advise all concerned — whether State officials or military administrative officers — what has been already determined. After the war is won, it might be that this regulation will cease to have current value and may need to be rescinded, unless it may then be thought that it may remain in effect as a compilation of precedents for future emergencies which will save the necessity of deciding all these details over again.

#### EXTENSION OF SERVICE

The discussion as to whether there should be an extension of the "12 consecutive months" of service provided by the Act of August 27, 1940, mentioned in my last report as still continuing at the conclusion of the fiscal year 1941, was brought to a close by the enactment of the Joint Resolution (Public No. 213 — 77th Congress) approved August 18, 1941. This legislation, known as the "Service Extension Act of 1941" authorized the President to extend an additional 18 months the Federal service of inducted members of the National Guard, and also extended the appointments and enlistments of all such personnel. It removed many administrative difficulties regarding the expiration of limited term appointments of officers of the National Guard of the United States and the expiration of enlistments in the Army of the United States. After the Declaration of War, Congress extended all enlistments not for any definite period but for the duration of the war plus six months and completely removed any possibility of misunderstanding or complicated administrative procedure in this regard. The National Guard had become, and would for the duration of the emergency remain, what Congress declared it should be: "An integral part of the first line defenses of this Nation."



The first action taken in connection with the Act approved August 18, 1941, extending periods of service at first glance might have appeared incongruous. The Presidential Executive Order No. 8862, dated August 21, 1941, which extended the periods of service and enlistment for 18 months did so with a qualification. It stated: "After completion in each case of 12 months of active military service by such persons and units, and as the interests of national defense permit, the Secretary of War shall provide for the release of such persons or units from active military service under such regulations as he shall from time to time prescribe." As a result of the widely separated initial dates of induction of National Guard organizations and individuals there were in August 1941 many units which had not yet completed the 12 months of service prescribed under the reserve Act of 1940. Indeed as has already been indicated in this report, there were a few units not inducted. At that period the Army of the United States was still in a training period. Important field maneuvers were scheduled for September and for the remaining months of 1941 which would serve as a final stage in the training of individuals and units. The War Department, therefore, planned to hold individuals and units in service, practically until the end of the prospective maneuvers in order to secure the full value of their training for themselves and for the Nation. Plans were on foot for a further expansion of the military forces during the year 1942, and these units and a large number of these individuals would be needed to assist in this expansion and the further training which would follow the expansion. The War Department, therefore, did not propose to release from service any National Guard field units but to maintain them in Federal service to take advantage of their unit morale and seasoned leadership. The Department decided to make the release selective and to release from service individuals whose personal family or business circumstances might qualify them as "hardship cases." Later provisions were also made for the release well in advance of the additional 18 months of all married enlisted men and of men over 28 years of age. As a result the general effect, excepting in the case of the units earliest inducted, was to shorten rather than to lengthen the training period.

A question had arisen which the release from service solved indirectly. When units were being inducted into Federal ser-

vice, instructions were issued that men with only short periods to serve on their enlistment should be reenlisted in the National Guard and the National Guard of the United States prior to their induction. This was done. There were however many who had several months to serve, whom it was not considered necessary to discharge and reenlist. As the months passed some of these came to the ends of their terms and they did not want to go home, as they might have, and leave the comrades of their own National Guard units still in the field. Pride would forbid. Consequently they were reenlisted by their units while in Federal service. Under the provisions of the amendment of May 14, 1940, all such enlistments were "in the Army of the United States without specification of any component thereof." Similarly there were many enlistments made by National Guard units under regulations which directed recruiting to peace time strength prior to departure for training centers; these were also by law likewise "in the Army of the United States," although they were local and performed by local units to utilize patriotic local personnel who wished to serve with their friends and fellow townsmen. But these, like the others, were not legally National Guardsmen. After the current fiscal year opened, there was a prospect of their National Guard units being released from service as such and of the individuals of both of these classes being retained in Federal service as individuals under their enlistments "in the Army of the United States." Instructions for the release of enlisted men issued on August 22, 1941, were amended on August 28, 1941, so as to group with National Guard enlisted men those who were officially only enlisted members of the Army of the United States but who had been inducted with the National Guard. This was an acknowledgment by administrative determination that these men should be considered National Guardsmen rather than mere orphans not belonging to any component.

In general, the result of the act of August 18, 1941, was that National Guard units as units were retained in the Federal military service and individuals only had been released prior to the outbreak of war.



## RELEASE TO STATE CONTROL

Certain of our National Guard units formed the largest part of troops scheduled for maneuvers in the Carolinas in November. As soon as the maneuver season was over, "overage" enlisted men were released in large numbers. There were also released a few officers considered "overage in grade" for field service. As a result of this action there "reverted to State control," as section 111 of the National Defense Act provides, 159 officers and 19,544 enlisted men, as is indicated in Table XI which appears in the following section of this report.

This released personnel was required to be accounted for by the States so as to be readily available, either for recall into Federal service in a war emergency or for use in rebuilding National Guard units.

Prior to the Declaration of War a problem arose concerning the administration of these National Guard personnel who had been released from active military service and who had reverted to State control. ~~It~~ was provided in Section 3c of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 that any National Guardsmen who had served for one year in the active military service of the United States during the current emergency and who should complete two years of service in the active National Guard of their States would be credited with complete fulfillment of all demands for training upon the citizens of the country under that Act. Release was by individual and not by unit. If these National Guardsmen released under the Act of August 18, 1941, and the Executive Order of August 21, 1941, should be simply reported to corps area commanders as available for recall or reported to State adjutants general as reverted to their control, there would be no compliance with the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act. As a fact, after October 6, 1941, there would be no National Guard units under State control in which these men could perform their "service". The War Department, therefore, on September 19, 1941, instructed corps area commanders to release to State control all State detachments which had been inducted as such and to release them without personnel, transferring their personnel to other assignments. These paper transactions legally gave the States, State units under their control in

TABLE XI.—NATIONAL GUARD ENLISTED MEN UNDER STATE CONTROL.

STATE	Dec. 31, 1941	March 31, 1942	June 30, 1942
Alabama	429	196	180
Alaska	1	1	1
Arizona	182	76	*
Arkansas	292	118	72
California	1108	1090	1014
Colorado	204	56	46
Connecticut	556	210	177
Delaware	150	*	*
Dist. of Columbia	104	0	0
Florida	315	172	136
Georgia	209	89	89
Hawaii	58	35	35
Idaho	186	156	142
Illinois	1331	262	234
Indiana	336	96	96
Iowa	480	115	*
Kansas	409	162	155
Kentucky	91	*	*
Louisiana	208	69	*
Maine	310	126	118
Maryland	143	2	*
Massachusetts	527	270	255
Michigan	774	419	395
Minnesota	638	330	*
Mississippi	216	106	92
Missouri	456	166	148
Montana	56	56	35
Nebraska	209	54	*
Nevada	20	8	*
New Hampshire	224	78	*
New Jersey	326	70	80
New Mexico	54	0	5
New York	1767	388	400
North Carolina	212	178	178
North Dakota	197	90	75
Ohio	851	190	177
Oklahoma	699	5	702
Oregon	232	201	168
Pennsylvania	354	251	251
Puerto Rico	184	16	*
Rhode Island	181	92	83
South Carolina	131	131	82
South Dakota	248	118	*
Tennessee	189	69	64
Texas	1776	598	397
Utah	180	143	123
Vermont	130	63	61
Virginia	186	*	*
Washington	330	341	288
West Virginia	168	57	55
Wisconsin	912	533	499
Wyoming	127	46	40
TOTAL	12,651	8,098	7,148

\* Figures not yet received.



which released personnel could be enrolled. The National Guard Bureau instructed the States that all personnel released to State control should retain their original State assignments but should be attached to these State detachments and that these State detachments should be maintained merely as administrative personnel accounting agencies without active duty, drill, or administrative function pay. This action was taken "to protect the interests of National Guard personnel by continuing their service under State control in order to permit the records to show the number of years in Federal service and State service necessary to meet the requirements of the Selective Training and Service Act" and "to furnish the States a means of maintaining a trained and classified nucleus from which the National Guard may be rebuilt." Detailed instructions accompanying this directive required that strength reports and rosters of these released personnel should be submitted to corps area commanders and to the National Guard Bureau quarterly commencing December 31.

The officers and men were also made available for use in connection with the State Guards, without prejudice to their recognized National Guard status. Hardly, however, had these men settled in their homes than the Declaration of War on December 8, 1941, changed the situation completely. All plans and projects for utilizing these men in the States were brought to a close. It was obvious that utilization of this manpower would fall to the paramount claim of the Federal Government.

Before the first of these reports was submitted the Nation had declared war and steps had been taken on December 19, 1941 to stop the releases and to recall released officers and enlisted men to active duty.

On March 31, 1942, there were left only 8,098 enlisted men under State control.

#### RECALL TO ACTIVE DUTY

The Declaration of War created new needs for personnel and required that National Guardsmen released to State control and civil occupations be given an opportunity for the actual combat service for which they had been trained.

The first step in this direction was taken when The Adjutant General on December 18, 1941, instructed corps area commanders to accept for service such of the released enlisted

men as desired to volunteer for active duty. His instructions said: "Enlisted men accepted for active duty will be assigned to their former units or installations in grade, if the units or installations are still in the continental United States, or in the same arm or service in grade in which they were serving when last released from active duty." An exception was permitted if a man desired service in another arm or service from that in which he had previously been enrolled and such a man was to be discharged and reenlisted in the Army of the United States.

Before this plan could be put into effect, however, these instructions were rescinded and on December 23, 1941, The Adjutant General ordered these men to be called to active duty by corps area commanders not later than February 1, 1942, "in accordance with shelter availability, reception center capacity, and medical facilities." These instructions included all released members of the National Guard of the United States, excepting those who should be granted deferments for dependency, and key men in industry, and in activities connected with the national health, safety, and interest as defined in Sections 351 and 352, Selective Service Regulations. X

In order to facilitate such a call by corps area commanders, the Secretary of War on December 24, 1941, directed, and the National Guard Bureau on December 27, 1941, sent instructions to State adjutants general, that information concerning released enlisted personnel was to be furnished corps area commanders without delay. State adjutants general had been furnished copies of AGO Form No. 25 (Extract from Service Record) as a basis of their accounting for release of enlisted personnel. They were instructed to send these copies to corps area commanders or if a new Service Record had been opened by the State that should be sent instead of the copy of AGO Form No. 25.

In the original instructions concerning the accounting for released personnel, it had been provided that States should make quarterly report by number and name of the personnel released to them. The first of these reports was to have been submitted as of December 31, 1941. Table XI referred to above shows the number of such personnel carried on State rolls as under State control in accordance with those instructions. Most of the large drop in numbers from the reports of December 31, 1941, and March 31, 1942, was caused by the return of personnel to active service.



The new situation created by the war had two other effects. First, Congressional action on December 13, 1941, extended for the duration of the war and six months thereafter all enlistments in the National Guard of the United States and it therefore became unnecessary for any action to be taken with regard to National Guard enlistments which were scheduled to expire. Secondly, it appeared undesirable to permit citizens to enlist in the National Guard in their States for service under the State when other means and channels were available for securing all needed service to the Nation. Therefore, on December 31, 1941, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau instructed all State adjutants general that effective immediately all enlistments and reenlistments in State detachments or for units of the National Guard in active Federal service would be discontinued.

Action was necessary further in the case of those enlisted members of the National Guard who had held commissions in the National Guard of the United States or in the Army of the United States and had served thereunder. It was decided that since all appointments in the National Guard of the United States had been extended, enlisted men holding commissions therein would be reordered to active duty as commissioned officers in the grade currently held in the National Guard of the United States. It was also decided that those enlisted men whose commissions had been in the Army of the United States and had been terminated upon relief from active duty would not be reordered to duty as enlisted men. The decision was that corps area commanders concerned would report the names of such enlisted men to the War Department with recommendation that they be reappointed as second lieutenants, Army of the United States.

#### INTEGRATION INTO THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

The National Guard is a separate component of the Army of the United States. It has definite powerful traditions and local supports distinct to itself. In ordinary circumstances it is of course desirable that its integrity be strictly maintained in order to take full advantage of these traditions and of this support. Indeed this fact was the underlying reason why the National Guard was re-created in 1920 as a distinct component and not submerged or neglected when the important amendments to the National Defense Act of 1916 were being

drawn in 1920. There are times however when utter segregation may smack more of personal vanity than of general desire to serve. After all the paramount interest of every National Guardsman as of every citizen is the most effective defense possible for the Nation as a whole. Still maintaining their own pride of unit and their own valuable local sentiment, National Guardsmen have consequently in the grave emergency which came upon the country during the current fiscal year been willing to make personal sacrifices to adjust themselves better to the national effort. This same spirit was seen during the last two or three years in their willingness to accept reorganizations and conversions in connection with the modernization of the Army. This willingness has continued.

When it became apparent that the Triangular Division was more effective in field operations than the old Square Division, the National Guard as a whole was willing to undergo changes and shifts in its Divisional organizations so that those large units, most of which inherited glorious battle histories of 1918, were shifted and changed to fit the new pattern. National Guard Divisions were while in Federal service thus triangularized as follows:

26th Division....February 3, 1942 (AG 320.2 (2-2-42) MR-M-C  
27th Division....Data not yet received.  
28th Division....February 7, 1942 (AG 320.2 (2-4-42) MR-M-C  
29th Division....February 28, 1942 (AG 320.2(2-25-42)MR-M-C  
30th Division....February 7, 1942 (AG 320.2 (2-4-42) MR-M-C  
31st Division....February 10, 1942 (AG 320.2 (2-6-42)MR-M-C  
32nd Division....January 16, 1942 (AG 320.2 (1-12-42)MR-M-C  
33rd Division....February 12, 1942 (AG 320.2 (2-6-42)MR-M-C  
34th Division....January 30, 1942 (AG 320.2 (1-29-42)MR-M-C  
35th Division....February 3, 1942 (AG 320.2 (1-31-42)MR-M-C  
36th Division....January 31, 1942 (AG 320.2 (1-30-42)MR-M-C  
37th Division....January 16, 1942 (AG 320.2 (1-12-42)MR-M-C  
38th Division....February 10, 1942 (AG 320.2 (2-8-42)MR-M-C  
40th Division....February 5, 1942 (AG 320.2 (2-4-42) MR-M-C  
41st Division....February 14, 1942 (AG 320.2 (2-10-42)MR-M-C  
43rd Division....February 10, 1942 (AG 320.2 (2-8-42)MR-M-C  
44th Division....February 29, 1942(AG 320.2 (2-17-42)MR-M-C  
45th Division....February 11, 1942 (AG 320.2 (2-8-42)MR-M-C

Section 111 of the National Defense Act requires that upon completion of Federal service, National Guard units revert to State control. It would of course naturally be assumed that they would revert to State control in the same form in which



they left it; but, even though reassignments and conversions were made in Federal service and not while the units were under the control of the States, it appears that the States are generally willing to accept such reassignments and conversions. They would of course not wish to insist upon having outmoded and irregular types of units. Approval of the Governors from the standpoint of the States of what has been done in Federal service has been secured (in many cases conditionally, or with reservations) and it may be expected that the units will revert to State control in the new modernized and effective form. Then, as the National Defense Act says, "The organization of the National Guard, including the composition of all units thereof shall be the same as that which is \* \* \* prescribed for the Regular Army."

In the process of triangularizing these Divisions there naturally were infantry regiments which became surplus thereto. The valuable and important use to which these regiments were put may be illustrated by the fact that the 124th Infantry, upon release from the 31st Division, was given the important assignment as school troops at the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia, to serve as a model for, and to assist in the training of the hosts of infantry enlisted men and officers sent to that school as officer candidates or for higher training. Likewise the 120th Infantry which became "surplus" in the 30th Division was assigned to a Regular Army Division for important war service. Other units were sent to fill responsible posts either in the United States or as in certain conspicuous instances in important task forces overseas across both the Atlantic and the Pacific. At one vital station in a distant theatre of war separate National Guard units thus released by the triangularization of their divisions have been formed into a "task force" which is a new National Guard division in itself although not so called.

Additional reassignments of National Guard units concerned observation squadrons. The state of training of their personnel was such that they were used in very large measure to provide command echelons and integral units in newly created Regular Army observation groups in the Air Support Commands created on September 1, 1941. The new observation groups, created at that time, comprised in some cases 2/3, in some cases 3/4, and in most cases all National Guard observation squadrons. (See Appendix B.)

Further effective distribution of the experience and skill

of National Guard air personnel took place as a result of action of the War Department in July and August of 1941. At that time instructions were issued that pilots were to be transferred from National Guard observation squadrons in order to bolster new Regular Army squadrons with seasoned and responsible personnel, with a proviso that such transfers should not strip from National Guard squadrons so many of their original officers as to leave less than two of their original pilots with them. Information which has been reported up to the present appears on Table XII and indicates to what extent this policy had been carried out by the close of the fiscal year.

In April of this year the War Department directed that all of the National Guard horse mechanized Cavalry regiments excepting two which were in the 56th Cavalry Brigade be converted from horse mechanized units into units completely mechanized. These had only recently been transferred from horse cavalry to horse mechanized as follows:

101st Cavalry.....	New York.....	October 1, 1940
102nd Cavalry.....	New Jersey.....	November 16, 1940
104th Cavalry.....	Pennsylvania....	September 23, 1940
106th Cavalry.....	Illinois.....	September 1, 1940
107th Cavalry.....	Ohio.....	November 1, 1940
113th Cavalry.....	Iowa.....	September 16, 1940
115th Cavalry.....	Wyoming.....	November 1, 1940

On December 1, 1941, the 112th Field Artillery was motorized. The motorization of this artillery regiment marks the close of a process of motorizing artillery of the Army of the United States which was begun in the National Guard by the motorization of the 168th Field Artillery in 1933. In my Annual Report for last year I summarized this process and showed how the National Guard Bureau and the officer who was at that time Chief of this Bureau took the lead in the project of motorization of field artillery. Now that the process is complete, it does not seem inappropriate to give full credit where credit is due. It does not seem out of place here to pay tribute for a large share of the success of this motorization to the Honorable Ross Collins, member of Congress from Mississippi. Constantly harping on the expense and old-fashioned character of the military horse and on the economy and modern applicability of the motor, he bore a good deal of the brunt of the battle for many years and did all in his power, everywhere and at all times, to promote the modernization of the National Guard as well as of the rest of the Army.



TABLE XII.—REASSIGNMENT OF NATIONAL GUARD PILOTS

	: NUMBER	:	NUMBER
	: INDUCTED	:	REASSIGNED
101st Observation Squadron (Mass):	26	:	13
102nd Observation Squadron (N. Y.):	11	:	8
103d Observation Squadron (Penna):	26	:	14
104th Observation Squadron (Md.):	28	:	*
105th Observation Squadron (Tenn):	23	:	20
106th Observation Squadron (Ala.):	23	:	*
107th Observation Squadron (Mich):	30	:	15
108th Observation Squadron (Ill.):	22	:	13
109th Observation Squadron (Minn):	26	:	12
110th Observation Squadron (Mo.):	20	:	9
111th Observation Squadron (Texas):	27	:	*
112th Observation Squadron (Ohio):	18	:	7
113th Observation Squadron (Ind.):	21	:	16
115th Observation Squadron (Calif):	18	:	11
116th Observation Squadron (Wash):	30	:	*
118th Observation Squadron (Conn):	19	:	8
119th Observation Squadron (N. J.):	23	:	16
120th Observation Squadron (Colo):	18	:	9
121st Observation Squadron (D. C.):	19	:	12
122nd Observation Squadron (La.):	23	:	*
123rd Observation Squadron (Ore.):	8	:	1
124th Observation Squadron (Iowa):	28	:	11
125th Observation Squadron (Okla.):	19	:	9
126th Observation Squadron (Wisc):	21	:	11
127th Observation Squadron (Kans):	14	:	3
128th Observation Squadron (Ga.):	17	:	6
152nd Observation Squadron (R. I.):	18	:	11
153d Observation Squadron (Miss):	9	:	7
154th Observation Squadron (Ark.):	28	:	17
	:	:	
	:	:	
TOTALS	: 618	:	259

\*Figures not yet received.

Just as units have been to some extent shifted in Federal service there have been shifts in personnel. These shifts were relatively few in number until, in August of 1941, it was established that the period of training would be extended to 30 months instead of 12 months. They were made on very much the same principle as that under which War Department General Order 73, on August 7, 1918, eliminated distinctions between the Regular, National Guard, Reserve, and National Army officers and personnel during the World War. They were made specifically under authority conferred by an amendment to the National Defense Act, approved May 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 213), which reads: "All persons enlisted at any time in the Army of the United States or any component thereof, as long as they continue in the military service, shall, in time of war or other emergency declared by Congress, be available for assignment to duty with any unit of the Army of the United States and may be freely transferred from one unit to another, regardless of the component status of the units involved." The new policy was announced by the War Department on September 18, 1941, and promptly put into effect.

During the month of August 1941 to fit the combat forces for strenuous field conditions, the War Department announced the establishment of age-in-grade requirements for service with troop units and provided that over age officers should be transferred to administrative or staff duty away from troop units and replaced by younger officers when they had passed the ages in grade indicated in the table below:

Major Generals (division commanders).....	62
Brigadier Generals.....	60
Colonels.....	55
Lieutenant Colonels.....	52
Majors.....	47
Captains.....	42
1st Lieutenants.....	35
2nd Lieutenants.....	30

So long as it appeared that National Guard units would be kept in Federal service for only one year, the age in grade policy was not applied to the National Guard and assignments of National Guard officers were restricted almost entirely to the National Guard unit with which they would be expected to serve after the Guard returned to State service. The Extension of Service Act, postponing practically indefinitely the return to State control, made it desirable that the very important age



in grade policy be generally applied even at the expense of considerably greater intermingling of officers of the Regular Army, the Officer's Reserve Corps, and the National Guard than had existed before. Application of this principle was delayed as a result of the plan for releasing officers to State control and for maintaining effective leadership for the forthcoming field maneuvers by men well acquainted with those units.

On October 16, 1941, the War Department announced that National Guard officers over age in grade who were due to be relieved from duty with combat troops would not be released entirely and sent home but that they might be continued in service by being transferred to the Army Air Forces for ground duties which training and experience qualify them to perform. In detail these would be given administrative duties, supply duties, and similar functions, and also such service as provost marshals, drill masters, transport officers, adjutants, mess and club officers, morale and public relations officers. Such transfers have been estimated to affect as many as 2,000 National Guard officers, and of course freed from ground assignments many officer-pilots and made them available for flight duties in the expanding Air Force where their skill and experience was needed. In December the policy was put almost completely into effect and the National Guard units lost many of their officers of long service with them.

On June 17, 1941, the War Department insured that transfers would be easier to make and more general not only by delegating authority for such transfers not only to various high commanders but by authorizing them to delegate the transfer authority to their subordinates in turn. At the end of the calendar year, 1941, a new general promotion policy was adopted for the Army of the United States as a whole. Prior to the issuance of Circular No. 1, War Department, January 1, 1942, temporary promotions in the Regular Army had been by seniority irrespective of assignments and many National Guard officers of long service had been estopped from promotion on account of requirements concerning position vacancies. That circular placed both components on the same ground and provided that all promotions thereafter should be by demonstrated merit and in order to fill definite vacancies. For some months the War Department retained the power to fill 40% of the vacancies occurring in the Army but in June this percentage division was eliminated and all troops were placed upon the same basis.

Since the Declaration of War, the War Department has been organizing during the current fiscal year, a series of military police battalions, to be available as Federal forces for domestic emergency use. Seasoned soldiers, "older officers and men of appropriate rank, experience and prudent judgment" were needed for these units. This project coincided with other action which affected National Guard units. The current accent on youth for field forces tended to eliminate many veteran National Guardsmen from their old units. These men thus became available for this highly important home service. The result has been that a substantial proportion of the personnel assigned to the more than 50 military police battalions recently organized under the direction of the Provost Marshal General will be found to have been drawn from National Guard sources. These are dependable men who from previous State duty in civil disturbances have accumulated experience and developed judgment which should be of great value in the type of domestic emergency which the new military police battalions were formed to handle. Willing to serve their country, yet found by age or physical handicap unsuited for the high tempo of modern combat, they still are able to be of service even though separated from their own traditional units.

In reporting the Military Appropriations Bill for the fiscal year 1943, the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, made the following remarks:

"The National Guard and the Officers' Reserve Corps are practically out of the picture for the duration. For the former, the bill carries \$99,900, and for the latter, \$100, which will be augmented by a nominal amount of unused current-year funds.

"The proven worth of these two adjuncts of the military arm in this crisis abundantly justifies the support they have been accorded heretofore. Without their officer personnel, we would have been in a sorry plight, and that extends to their officer personnel who were approaching the age ceiling when called, because they were largely responsible for the training and readiness of their juniors. The committee hopes and expects that the War Department will find places on the active list for such officers whose limitations, physical or otherwise, unfit them for vigorous duty or duty of a character they are untrained or unsuited to perform. There are many such officers, veterans of World War I, who have, at



great personal sacrifice, continued on with their organizations, and are competent and able to render special service. The country owes these men much."

In spite of the fact that some of its distinctiveness had been lost and in spite of the loss of many of its veteran personnel, the National Guard as a whole had by the end of the fiscal year become pretty thoroughly integrated into and taken its place in the broader Army of the United States. Most conspicuous of all the service rendered by National Guard units during this year of transition was that rendered in the Philippine Islands by the 192nd and 194th Tank Battalions and by the 200th Coast Artillery (AA). The tank battalions had been created on September 1, 1940, by collecting and redesignating the 34th Tank Company as Company A, 35th Tank Company as Company B, and the 40th Tank Company as Company C of the 194th Tank Battalion; and by similar action redesignating the 32nd Tank Company as Company A, 33rd Tank Company as Company B, 37th Tank Company as Company C, and the 38th Tank Company as Company D of the 192nd Tank Battalion.

The Chief of Staff of the Army has personally gone on record as praising the conspicuous bravery and skill with which these units conducted themselves throughout the Philippine campaign and has informed the Chief Executives of the States from which they came how highly he regards the inspiring example of these citizen soldiers. These two battalions were moved to the Philippine Islands in September 1941 and served with distinction in meeting Japanese invasions and covering the withdrawal to Bataan. The 200th Coast Artillery also was sent to the Philippines and earned the distinction of being the first National Guard unit cited by the War Department for its exceptional service in action. The achievement of this regiment is all the more remarkable in that less than a year previous it had been converted from the 111th Cavalry. Its personnel had within a remarkably short time learned new tasks and serving in unfamiliar tropical terrain speedily adapted themselves to new conditions and proved themselves capable of standing beside the best of modern soldiers anywhere in the World and achieving distinction in that position. We note with pride that the flag of the United States first raised by American combat units on the soil of Australia, forming the first increment of the forces for the reconquest of the Far East from that base, was raised by a National Guard field

artillery regiment from South Dakota on January 16, 1942. By now other National Guard units are overseas; indeed National Guard units today comprise the bulk of our task forces upholding the interests of the United States in distant lands. The sun does not set upon the National Guardsmen.

#### ANALYSIS OF A FUTURE SITUATION

I cannot, however, leave the subject of the integration of the National Guard into the rest of the Army thus unfinished. My position forbids. As Chief of the National Guard Bureau, it is my duty to make constant studies of events which may affect the future of the National Guard. The position which I hold was provided by the National Defense Act for this very purpose.

However much it may be necessary and indeed pleasing to see a general contribution of the National Guard to the war effort, it is also necessary to guard against future difficulties which may result therefrom. In studying this question I cannot fail to refer to a similar situation which happened during the World War. One of the virtues of historical records is that reference to them may permit us to avoid the mistakes of the past, not only the mistakes of the past but even disagreements and difficulties which may arise from similar events. As is well known, the National Guard of 1917 was almost completely distributed into many strange and new units during that war. General Pershing said they were "a very great asset" and had "shown themselves in battle to be worthy of our best efforts." And yet, after the victory and the Armistice of 1918, National Guard units were discharged wholesale and the States were left without any National Guard at all. When the Baker-March bill to reorganize the military system was presented to Congress in 1919 (S. 2715; H.R. 8287), it contained no reference to the National Guard and aroused a suspicion that it was the intention of the War Department to abandon the National Guard altogether as an element in the National military organization. The movement in those days in military circles was to attempt to create a universal compulsory service Army. Proposals were made, a commentator said, which in fact contemplated wiping out the National Guard as it had hitherto existed. It is true that the National Guard units were to be used as a nucleus for this National citizen Army, but they would be filled and kept filled by men doing their



compulsory service. The traditional National Guard, coordinated from the top and supported by local interest from the bottom, would practically cease to be the continuing local citizen force it had been. There was a very general feeling that the administration was hostile to the continuation of any National Guard at all. In fact General Pershing actually said to a Committee of the Senate: "The National Guard never received the wholehearted support of the Regular Army during the World War. There was always more or less prejudice against them and many of our Regular officers failed to perform their full duty as competent instructors and often criticized where they should have instructed. The National Guard people resented this and very properly so."

The officer who was at that time Chief of the Militia Bureau was a Regular Army officer who even used the words "pernicious meddling" regarding action aimed to preserve the Guard. It was felt that the War Department through him and the Regular officers under him had been administering the National Guard without a real understanding of conditions and indeed in many cases with an unfriendly attitude toward the Guard. When a bill was presented in Congress, at the request of the National Guard Association, which it is true was in some respects too extreme, the Regular officer who was Chief of the Bureau opposed that bill and the interests of the National Guard. When Congressman Kahn presented a compromise bill he said: "It was never intended by Congress when it passed the National Defense Act that any power should be lodged in the War Department which would enable it practically to destroy the National Guard at one blow, but the War Department has assumed that power and by its arbitrary discharge from every obligation of State and National service of every unit of the National Guard which went into the Army during the War, it has all but destroyed the National Guard. \* \* \* \* One of the most essential things this bill provides is to start right in at the top. It has been found that with an officer of the Regular Army at the head of the Militia Bureau instead of the Bureau being allowed to be free to exercise what is thought best for the National Guard, the Bureau has been dominated by the purpose of the General Staff to destroy the Guard, and it has worked at cross purposes all these years. We propose to correct that evil by putting a National Guard officer at the head of the Militia Bureau."

It is of course well known but it is worth recalling here that the National Defense Act which came in 1920 and 1933 out of these arguments made two important provisions:

- (1) It constituted the National Guard Bureau so that it should have not only in its Chief but also in some of its personnel National Guard representation to administer the affairs of the Guard with sympathy and to protect the Guard from being in the future completely broken up, and also provided that the National Guard should have Committee representation on the General Staff
- (2) It provided that, when the National Guard should again be drafted in Federal service, its units should be relieved and not discharged from State duty and that after the emergency they should not be discharged but should revert to their previous State status.

These brief references will indicate that it is clearly my duty to call attention to dangers ahead. They also indicate that care must be taken to prevent the annihilation of the National Guard as such, if it is attempted even in the face of the law as it stands, and to insure that its units and its personnel are properly handled so that in the predictable disturbed times which will almost inevitably follow the conclusion of the War, the States will have turned back to them actual units as the law prescribes. This result cannot be obtained by an indiscriminate handling of National Guard units, nor by neglect or subordination of the function of this Bureau as an agency of the War Department specially fitted to understand National Guard conditions in the Army at large as well as in the home states.

In order to insure proper representation of National Guard interests on the General Staff of the Army as well as in the National Guard Bureau, it is provided in Section 5 of the National Defense Act, as amended on June 15, 1933, that officers of the National Guard of the United States be part of the members of Committees which consider policies and regulations which affect the National Guard or the National Guard of the United States. Since the enactment of that amendment there



have been such Committees. On May 2, 1942, two Committees considering these matters were "suspended for the duration of the war" by order of the Secretary of War presumably acting under delegated authority from the President under the War Powers Act.

Another administrative action, referred to elsewhere in this report, had a deleterious tendency in this direction which relegated this Bureau to such a minor position in the War Department that, instead of being an important agency reporting directly to the Chief of Staff and the Secretary of War, it appeared on an organization chart of the War Department only in the form of a footnote which showed it to be a subordinate element of the office of The Adjutant General of the Army. This administrative error was the cause of immediate protest on the part of wise men in the National Guard and in Congress who insisted that correction should be made. The vigor of that protest, which was plainly set forth in the hearings before Congress, should be noted in order that we may avoid in the future such a repetition of the criticism and of the bitterness which attended the legislative discussions preceding the enactment of the legislation in 1920. The personnel of the National Guard are volunteers and their enthusiastic volunteer spirit is seriously threatened by every action which appears hostile to them as a group wherever that action may be taken. They represent and have represented for more than 20 years a powerful civilian influence for building up our national military defenses. They have given the lie to the prediction made by the New York Times that "little of value is to be expected of voluntary military training."

#### FINAL COMMENTS ON THE INDUCTION

It will be noticed that my report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, did not confine itself to that period but pointed out that the induction into Federal service during the winter of 1940-41 was a landmark in the entire history of the National Guard of the United States and marked the culmination of 20 years of effort under the amended National Defense Act. Shortly after that Act was passed, General John McA. Palmer pointed out in a document which was later published as a War Department circular that the disintegration of the great Civil War Army of the United States ought not to be per-

mitted to occur again and said that a proper application of that act would provide a reservoir for the World War experience of our citizens and insure passing it on and training future citizens for like national defenses. To a great extent his desires have been carried out. When the order came to enter Federal service in 1940-1941, there was no such general disruption, division, and mingling of National Guard units as occurred in 1917. Over the 20-year period, even during those economy years when appropriations would not support a Regular Army of the size provided for in that Act, the National Guard grew in strength, perfected its organizations, and continued its training. For the first time in our history an emergency found us with a large formed Army in which the National Guard was rated as belonging in the front line of the Initial Protective Force and had 18 combat Divisions and additional units of coast artillery, regiments of cavalry, regiments of infantry, regiments of field artillery, and harbor defense units. The Chief of Staff pointed out in a press conference that it was not thinned and diluted with green officers and men to anywhere near the degree the Regular Army had been. It had patriotic citizen leadership even though some of its officers might have been found better suited for home town leadership than for hard field work. Its weekly armory drills and its annual 15 days of field training could not make its members into hardened soldiers and it should not have been expected that they would. There has been much in the present expansion of the United States military forces that has been far from perfect as the successive reports of Senator Truman's committee indicate. It is true that there have been defects in the National Guard and among its personnel just as there have been defects in the Regular Army. It is true that there have been critical remarks made in high places and in low concerning National Guard units, officers, and enlisted men for parts of their performances during the "12 consecutive months of training" -- and not much dissimilar from those criticisms of 1918 which General Pershing deplored -- but it is likewise true that these have never pretended to be and no one should expect to consider them to be, professional soldiers. For many years and many months they have devoted their spare time to bettering themselves for the call which would come with an emergency. These men deserve gratitude rather than unappreciative or ignorant criticism. They were ordered into service a year before war was declared because it



was known that they would need field training. It was not expected that they would be perfect in all respects. If they had been considered perfect, it would not have been necessary to have called them out for that year of training.

The National Guard has now been taken into a larger force to serve with and as a part of the Army of the United States. It had been padded with volunteers, flooded with drafted increments, and supplemented with officer replacements. It took over the task of training selectees for whom reception centers and replacement centers were not ready. It stood up excellently during its training as many observers at the maneuvers in Louisiana, Tennessee, Washington, California and the Carolinas have testified. It has shown itself to be a better force than the National Guard was early in 1917 and to a large degree a better force because when its personnel were inducted they were already better trained and better organized and better led than the National Guard was when it was mobilized for the Mexican Border in 1916. This betterment is the fruit of 20 years of loyalty, enthusiasm, ability, and sacrifices upon the part of National Guardsmen.

Now with the changes taking place in its personnel, it might be possible to say that the National Guard of the United States no longer exists as a separate human force except in the paper files of its personnel and its units. Age-in-grade requirements, however necessary on the score of field efficiency, have separated from their units many men and many officers who made those units effective, created unit pride, and stirred individual loyalties. But the Guard character and the Guard backbone should be preserved, and not shattered as they were in 1918 and 1919. When the conflict is over those units will sprout again in the home counties just as they sprouted after the confusions of the Civil War, the transformations of the Spanish War, and the distortions of the World War. Now, and also after the victory has been won, there should be a clear appreciation of the value of this force and the contribution which the States and the State National Guardsmen have made to the defense of this Nation, a contribution that conforms completely to the historic American traditions and policy of citizen participation in military defense.

Certain of the older officers and enlisted men who have

already been released to State control are joining their efforts with others in their home communities to strengthen and improve the State Guard units which are taking over local defense problems at the home stations left vacant when the units moved out. These will keep the flame of service alive which the National Guard itself kindled and maintained for many years.

## STATE GUARDS

### CHANGES IN BASIC LAW

When the fiscal year opened the State Guards were functioning under the amendment to section 61 of the National Defense Act, approved October 21, 1940, which was quoted in full in my last Annual Report. It will be noted that this legislation permitted the formation of State Guards in the States and Territories. As time went on, it became apparent that it might be desirable to organize State Guards in geographical areas which did not come within the legal definition of a State or a Territory. Consequently, the basic law was amended by an Act approved August 18, 1941, so as to extend the authority for the organization of State Guards to Puerto Rico and the Canal Zone.

It is considered that still further amendments may be desirable. The law under which the State Guards are operating provides that the Secretary of War may prescribe "discipline in training." It makes no provision for those inspections of Federal property in the hands of the States which are everywhere acknowledged to be essential to maintain proper standards of safekeeping and care of such weapons as may be issued. The same law authorizes the Secretary of War to provide the States for the use of military units raised thereunder "such arms and equipment as may be in possession of and can be spared by the War Department." In order to facilitate and standardize training, it was considered desirable to furnish certain printed training manuals but the furnishing of these was found to be severely restricted when an agency of the War Department declared that the basic law would permit their issue only in limited amounts from what might be considered surplus material capable of being spared. Of course, with the Army undergoing a tremendous expansion, there were great



demands upon the War Department for training literature of all sorts and it would be very difficult to make an absolute and honest determination of the fact that any particular number of any particular item could be spared in view of current or prospective situations. Furthermore, another difficulty arose when estimates were submitted for the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Bill for 1942. The Bureau of the Budget eliminated from the War Department's estimate the sum of \$1,999,134.00, which had been asked for the purchase of equipment for State Guards, stating as a reason therefore that such an expenditure was "not authorized by law." As long as the State Guards were equipped with surplus items or items either obsolete or obsolescent, their needs might be met by the War Department without conflicting with legal authority. However, the State Guards grew in strength and the demand for weapons by them and by other agencies inside and outside of the country became so great that it was obvious that they would have to be equipped, if equipped at all, from materials specially purchased and secured for their use. It is consequently considered desirable that legislation be secured to permit the issuing of equipment within the discretion of the Secretary of War and without a restriction as to whether or not it can be spared, and so as to insert therein some such phrase as appears in Annual Appropriations Acts authorizing the Secretary of War "to procure by purchase or manufacture and issue" such military arms and equipment "as are necessary" to carry out the purposes of the Act.

#### PROSPECTIVE LEGISLATION

Two different types of legislation are in prospect which may have some effect upon the State Guard.

Mr. Martin J. Kennedy of New York (H.R. 6316, January 7, 1942), Mr. Jerry Voorhis of California (H.R. 6525, February 3, 1942), Mr. Emanuel Celler of New York (H.R. 7042, May 5, 1942), and Senator Pepper of Florida (S. 2412, March 26, 1942) have introduced bills to provide for the reimbursement of civilians for injuries suffered in connection with raids or bombings by enemy attack. In some of these the phrasing has been very broad, almost broad enough to include stubbing your toe while going to a meeting. In others it is ~~is-limited~~ limited to actual damage

from enemy attack. It appears perfectly proper to reimburse volunteer workers for injuries suffered during actual air raids or other enemy action and it is likely that some such legislation will be enacted.

Most of this suggested legislation, however, is aimed particularly to provide reimbursement for persons enrolled in connection with the activities of the Office of Civilian Defense. It is noted that parallel legislation in Great Britain provides for similar benefits for civilians, for volunteer war workers, and for members of the British Home Guard. The only one of the bills mentioned above which has emerged from Committee is that introduced by Senator Pepper. It provides for benefits for civilians and for persons enrolled in the United States Citizens Defense Corps. I am inclined to doubt if members of State Guard units or State Guard reserves would come within the classification of "Civilians" and become eligible for the benefits of the proposed legislation. Even if members of such State forces are not from a Federal standpoint considered soldiers, they would be considered soldiers from a practical and military standpoint and from the standpoint of international law. It would be desirable that legislative action taken in this matter should be extended or supplemented so as to provide financial relief for members of State Guard units wounded or injured on active duty being performed for the benefit of the Federal Government. Injuries incurred on duty performed for the benefit of the State are the concern of the State, but the Federal Government should certainly assume as much as for civilians the obligation of providing benefits for State Guardsmen employed in the Federal interest.

Legislation has also been proposed to provide for the creation of a Federal military defense corps or Home Guard unit, of Nation-wide scope, in the form of bills introduced by Mr. Charles Kramer of California (H.R. 6348, January 9, 1942), Mr. John M. Costello of California (H.R. 6668, February 25, 1942), and by Mr. John Z. Anderson of California (H. R. 6688, February 27, 1942). These proposals are repetitious of similar proposals made a year ago which have so far come to nothing. It is very doubtful if the Federal Government desires to create an additional force to do the work proposed for these new suggested organizations. Indeed the Secretary



of War has definitely advised the Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives that the proposal in the Costello bill is "not in accord with established policy for home defense." This subject will be returned to in later portions of this report.

It would appear that the whole broad question of underlying legislation on which the State Guard rests could appropriately be given thorough study. During World War I the Home Guard, which corresponds to our State Guard today, was organized by the States as a matter of course without such legislation, upon the call and draft of the National Guard into the Federal service. On October 13, 1917, the Judge Advocate General declared in an approved opinion that "in time of war a State has a constitutional right to maintain troops." All that was needed in the way of legislation was the provision of an Act approved June 14, 1917 (40 Stat.181) authorizing the Secretary of War to issue arms and equipment to these new units.

In the present situation we have had different circumstances and consequently different legislation. It was a time of peace when the National Guard was inducted into the Federal service. The National Defense Act forbade States to maintain troops in time of peace other than the National Guard, provided for in that Act, and so it was considered necessary for Congress to pass the legislation approved October 21, 1940, authorizing the formation of the State Guards at that time. Then in December 1941, we declared war. This being "time of war," the necessity of legislation authorizing the States to maintain troops no longer exists. Although it might be necessary to have legislation to enable them to be armed or equipped by the Federal Government, the only law on the books which permitted this was one concerned with troops raised by States in time of peace. It would therefore seem to be desirable from the legal standpoint as well as the practical standpoint, considered above, to secure the legislation already discussed.

There is another main difference between the current situation and that of 1917-1918. On March 27, 1918, the Chief of this Bureau notified the various State adjutants general:

"The several States are authorized under existing law

to organize National Guard units to take the place of those drafted in Federal service \* \* \* . Such National Guard troops will be maintained for domestic duty only and will not be called or drafted into Federal service during the period of present emergency for service beyond the seas."

The concluding phrase "for service beyond the seas" is a very significant qualification. The Act approved on October 21, 1940, pledged that the State Guards raised thereunder would not be called, ordered, or drafted, as such, into the military service of the United States and did not qualify this pledge with any such phrase as "for service beyond the seas." It practically established a rule that they would not be used as Federal troops anywhere. It is questionable if this rule is valid even when established by an Act of Congress. Under the Constitution and the Acts of 1903 and 1908, the President is empowered to call forth the militia in the event of invasion, threatened invasion, or insurrection. In spite of the prohibitions in the Act of October 21, 1940, it is likely that the State Guard units would be so called whenever and wherever an immediate emergency might arise. It might be necessary to make the call upon members of the State Guard in their role as individual members of the militia of the United States in order to evade the restrictions of the Act of 1940. This would be subterfuge. In order to insure proper use of these forces in such an emergency and in order to assure the corps area and military area commanders responsible for local defense that their plans for such defense are properly drawn, it would seem desirable to secure legislation to remedy the present anomalous situation. This legislation would consist merely of inserting in the present Act, or in any Act which supersedes it, a qualifying provision so that the pledge should be not to call State Guards or order State Guards into Federal service, "except in case of actual invasion or insurrection."

#### PROGRESS OF THE STATE GUARDS

From the beginning of the fiscal year until the Declaration of War, the State Guards grew steadily as the following Table XIII of data on hand in this Bureau at the end of each quarter will indicate:



TABLE XIII

## STRENGTH OF STATE GUARDS

		June 30:	Sept. 30:	Dec. 31:	March 31:	June 30:
		1941	1941	1941	1942	1942
<b>FIRST CORPS AREA</b>						
Connecticut						
State Guard	:	2,959	2,954	2,954	2,877	2,985
Maine State Guard	:	271	967	1,291	1,323	906
Massachusetts						
State Guard	:	5,998	6,886	7,679	8,269	9,817
New Hampshire						
State Guard	:		427	668	684	424
Rhode Island						
State Guard	:	1,025	1,061	1,041	972	975
Vermont						
State Guard	:	618	1,142	1,253	1,466	624
<b>SECOND CORPS AREA</b>						
Delaware						
State Guard	:		371	371	406	390
New Jersey						
State Guard	:	847	1,578	1,691	2,059	2,655
New York Guard	:	12,275	12,047	13,180	16,642	16,884
<b>THIRD CORPS AREA</b>						
Maryland						
State Guard	:		1,400	2,943	2,943	3,173
Pennsylvania Reserve						
Defense Corps	:	1,072	1,693	1,946	2,949	3,406
Virginia						
Protective Force	:	3,113	2,925	2,830	3,154	3,180
<b>FOURTH CORPS AREA</b>						
Alabama						
State Guard	:	1,154	1,123	1,105	1,383	1,380
Florida						
Defense Force	:	1,365	2,189	2,240	2,233	2,315
Georgia						
State Guard	:	5,868	5,629	5,530	6,742	10,081
Mississippi						
State Guard	:	300	380	509	811	818
North Carolina						
State Guard	:	1,800	2,000	1,985	1,973	1,982
South Carolina						
Defense Force	:	6,000	5,336	5,336	5,809	5,783
Tennessee						
State Guard	:	910	2,200	2,248	2,990	6,685
<b>FIFTH CORPS AREA</b>						
Indiana						
State Guard	:	1,554	1,848	1,960	2,316	2,212
Kentucky Active						
Militia	:	1,787	1,841	2,000	1,876	1,860

	June 30 : 1941	Sept. 30 : 1941	Dec. 31 : 1941	March 31 : 1942	June 30 : 1942
Ohio State Guard	: 1,947	: 1,964	: 1,995	: 2,109	: 2,136
West Virginia State Guard	:	:	:	:	: 1,125
SIXTH CORPS AREA					
Illinois Reserve Militia	: 5,065	: 5,129	: 5,164	: 6,525	: 6,630
Michigan State Troops	: 2,100	: 2,470	: 3,073	: 4,508	: 4,744
Wisconsin State Guard	: 1,337	: 1,963	: 2,157	: 2,329	: 2,236
SEVENTH CORPS AREA					
Colorado Defense Force	: 233	: 143	: 180	: 611	: 415
Iowa State Guard	:	:	: 500	: 2,129	: 2,131
Kansas State Guard	: 950	: 1,356	: 1,440	: 1,357	: 1,532
Minnesota State Guard	: 3,910	: 3,857	: 3,761	: 5,698	: 6,301
Missouri State Guard	: 2,686	: 2,995	: 2,929	: 3,896	: 4,786
Nebraska State Guard	:	:	: 325	: 314	: 393
North Dakota State Guard	:	:	:	: 641	: 633
South Dakota State Guard	:	:	: 350	: 350	: 216
Wyoming State Guard	:	: 200	: 462	: 462	: 435
EIGHTH CORPS AREA					
Arkansas State Guard	:	:	: 500	: 502	: 525
Louisiana State Guard	:	:	:	: 254	: 254
New Mexico State Guard	: 590	: 782	: 913	: 914	: 863
Texas Defense Guard	: 14,400	: 14,403	: 14,262	: 17,393	: 17,377
NINTH CORPS AREA					
California State Guard	: 3,460	: 3,000	: 15,299	: 19,299	: 11,548
Idaho State Guard	:	:	: 800	: 1,246	: 1,246
Oregon State Guard	:	:	: 1,000	: 1,046	: 4,171
Utah State Guard	:	:	: 450	: 665	: 647
Washington State Guard	:	: 122	: 998	: 3,179	: 3,353



	: June 30:	Sept 30:	Dec. 31:	March 31:	June 30
	: 1941 :	1941 :	1941 :	1942 :	1942

TERRITORY OF ALASKA:	:	:	:	:	
*Alaska Territorial Home Guard :	:	:	:	:	
HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT:	:	:	:	:	
Hawaii Territorial Guard:	:	:	:	1,281 :	690
PUERTO RICAN DEPARTMENT :	:	:	:	:	
Puerto Rico State Guard :	:	:	:	1,316 :	3,800
	:	:	:	:	
TOTAL	: 85,587	: 99,830	: 117,313	: 147,906	: 157,032

\* In process of organization.

Details as to its equipment at the end of its first year in operation will be found in Appendix C, "Summary of State Guard Personnel, Transportation, and Equipment." Something of the character of the organization and the support rendered by the several States is given in Table XIV which follows. It is regretted that war conditions and the necessity for secrecy do not permit carrying all of these tables and figures up to the last day of the fiscal year. From the table above it is plain that the States are giving very substantial financial aid to the project and especially that a very high percent of their personnel, both officers and enlisted men, are persons of previous military service.

Up to the Declaration of War quite a number of State Guard units had been utilized by the States for the benefit of the State. Occasions on which they have been on active duty in connection with civil disturbances and catastrophes during the fiscal year have included: protection of property at the scene of a fire in a large manufacturing plant, traffic and guard duty at a disastrous fire in a huge cotton mill, guard duty and first aid following explosions in two separate times and places, guard and patrol and police duty during several civil disturbances, duty protecting property following a severe cyclonic storm, and extended service in connection with several serious river floods and a catastrophic Gulf Coast storm.

In order to utilize their experience and their more modern knowledge of military methods, officers and enlisted men of the National Guard who were released from the active military service of the United States were authorized to be used by the States as members of the State Guard, although of course without prejudice to their paramount status as reservists liable to recall into service. Similarly the Adjutant General of the Army issued instructions that members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps not in active Federal service might be authorized to enroll in State Guard units just as reserve officers had been similarly authorized a year previously, both with the saving proviso that enlistment in the State Guard would not interfere with their being called into active service, if needed.



TABLE XIV STATE SUPPORT, AGE, AND PREVIOUS  
EXPERIENCE OF STATE GUARDS

	APPROPRIATIONS	AVERAGE AGE	PERCENT WITH PREVIOUS MILITARY EXPERIENCE			
			OFF.	E. M.	OFF.	E. M.
FIRST CORPS AREA:						
Connecticut						
Maine	\$ 51,800.00 To June 30, 1942.	50	37	100%	50%	
Massachusetts	258,116.00	46	37	82	47	
New Hampshire	50,000.00	45	34	100	30	
	20,000.00 Annual					
Rhode Island	110,500.00	42	33	100	30	
Vermont	50,000.00 Yearly-General	43	33	45	45	
	35,000.00 Special, 1941					
SECOND CORPS AREA:						
Delaware	50,000.00	40	33	100	37	
New Jersey	112,646.54 1941-42	43	41	95	32	
New York	518,900.00	44	29	70	15	
THIRD CORPS AREA:						
Maryland	100,000.00	45	50	45	50	
Pennsylvania	175,000.00 One Yr.	42	33	98	41	
Virginia	121,890.00 Annual N. G.	41	29	100	20	
FOURTH CORPS AREA:						
Alabama	30,000.00	44	28	100	60	
	40,000.00 Per An. (Budget Est)					
Florida	100,000.00	45	40	80	50	
Georgia	25,000.00	42.1	35.9	91	67	
Mississippi	12,000.00 Available:	41	31	96	30	
North Carolina	54,000.00	40	29	96	36	
South Carolina	65,000.00 1941-42	40 1/2	34 1/3	77.15	45	
Tennessee	500,000.00 Per An.	44	32	95	46	
FIFTH CORPS AREA:						
Indiana	50,000.00 2 Yrs.	40	29 1/2	80	26	
Kentucky	1,000.00	35	32	50	50	
Ohio	447,400.00 For 1941	39	21	95	60	
SIXTH CORPS AREA:						
Illinois	185,800.00	41.46	30.32	(a)	(a)	
Michigan	150,000.00	30	28	85	25	
Wisconsin	175,000.00	41	33	100	50	
SEVENTH CORPS AREA:						
Kansas	63,437.72 FY 1941	40	33 1/6	100	43.5	
	218,454.42 FY 1942					
Minnesota	276,380.00	42	34	100	60	
Missouri	181,266.52	45	30	75	5	
*Nebraska	4,000.00 Earmarked					
Wyoming	50,000.00	41.2	32.6	37	37	
EIGHTH CORPS AREA:						
Colorado	Regular National Guard	41 1/2	38	71 1/2	71 1/2	
New Mexico	750,000.00 Laws 1941	43.6	33.2	94.4	94.4	
Texas	65,000.00	41 1/2	34	80	25.28	

	APPROPRIATIONS	AVERAGE AGE		PERCENT WITH PREVIOUS MILITARY EXPERIENCE	
		OFF.:	E. M.	OFF.:	E. M.
NINTH CORPS AREA:					
California	\$ 250,000.00	42	34.7	50.2	50.2
* Utah					
Washington	482,300.00	42	34 1/12	90	16
	Part of				
TERRITORY OF ALASKA:					
* Alaska	No appropriations	10/31/41			
HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT:					
* Hawaii	Awaiting legislation and funds				
PUERTO RICAN DEPARTMENT					
* Puerto Rico					
TOTAL	\$5,819,391.20				

(a) Officers: World War, 56.35%; Spanish War, 13.33%;  
National Guard, 57.45%

Enl. Man: World War, 10.78%; National Guard 16.39%

\* In process of organizing.



## THE OUTBREAK OF WAR

Upon the outbreak of war, under instructions from another agency of the War Department, corps area commanders were asked to request the Governors to place their State Guard units on duty guarding installations vital to the war effort, particularly utilities, communications, and transportation installations. This call was very generally heeded particularly on the Pacific Coast. In some States there was difficulty in securing authority for the expenditure of State funds to pay for the active duty service, the Federal Government not being authorized to obligate money for this purpose; in others the State assumed the burden, in some cases paying considerably more than the average Army pay for enlisted men.

In Maryland the entire State Guard was called out. In North Carolina and Virginia every important highway bridge across the rivers had its quota of home guardsmen on duty. Immediately after Pearl Harbor large numbers of the Vermont State Guard were called for 24-hour duty, equipment and quarters were furnished, but the men had to find their own meals and were paid by the State \$18.20 per week.

### DIFFICULTIES WITH EXTENDED ACTIVE DUTY

In order to understand certain difficulties which arose in connection with the active duty of the State Guards that was initiated upon the Declaration of War, it is necessary to understand something of the attitude with which State personnel enrolled therein. Almost from the initial settlement of this country there have been within the geographical confines of the various States certain volunteer militia units which we have come to call National Guard. These have been State units raised for State purposes. They were depended upon to keep the peace, to render aid in cases of disaster, and to insure Governmental control in cases of domestic disturbances. In the course of years these units, now called the National Guard, have been gradually assimilated with the Federal force so that they had a dual role, one duty of local protection and one for national defense. When the National Guard was inducted into Federal service, States were stripped of the military power on which they depended for State purposes. To fill the gap, most of the States raised the State Guard units. These units, it was imagined, would be used only as National Guard units had been used by the States, locally and temporarily. They

might expect to be called out for reasonably short periods of time and then to be ordered home when the disturbance or disaster which occasioned the call was past. Men of family, active business men, daily workers, and others gainfully occupied, indeed also many importantly occupied in war industries, joined these units.

It can readily be seen that, when these men were called to active duty in December as a war measure in the interest and at the suggestion of the Federal Government, they found themselves in a situation which they had not fully foreseen. There was a prospect that they might remain on guard duty as long as the war might last. This they could not afford to do. The States could not afford to pay them on duty indefinitely. Nor could either the normal business or the war effort of the Government continue at full tilt with large numbers of our citizen workers away from their tasks and benches and lathes walking up and down doing guard duty with rifles on their shoulders.

Federal departments found themselves handicapped by the absence on State Guard duty of many of their valuable employees. Federal laws which protected such employees when called out on normal peace time National Guard duty or when drafted under Selective Service did not apply. The State Guard was a new organization, not named in the various clauses of legislation dealing with military leave and absence on military duty. A bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Davis of Pennsylvania (S.2164) to provide for "adjusting" the pay of officers and employees of the United States Government for time spent absent from their work while on duty as members of the State Guard.

As a result of this difficulty requests were directed on January 6, 1942, to the various Governors asking that they excuse or discharge Federal employees. The States generally complied with this request and directed company commanders to discharge Federal employees enrolled in their units. Senator Davis withdrew his bill. It will be noted however that the problem was such a knotty one that it actually was not solved except by circumstance. As the immediate need for State Guardsmen on guard duty appeared to decline, the problem diminished in importance. The War Department stated in February that it would not object to the retention of its civilian personnel in State Guards "so long as their service therein



will not materially interfere with their duties" but was unable to make any authoritative announcement concerning employees of other Federal departments. Later the War Department declared that it would administratively permit the absence of State Guardsmen from their work as civilian employees, although again the War Department was unable to speak for other Federal departments.

This situation was very disruptive of many State Guard units. It was estimated in the State of Maryland, where many residents were employed by the Federal Government in the nearby District of Columbia, that the 9th Battalion of the Maryland State Guard in Prince George County lost 160 men out of 300, and 9 of its officers out of 24, and that the 7th Battalion in Montgomery County lost 75 men out of 180 and 6 of its officers out of 11.

There is a further extension of this legal difficulty which deserves attention. Just as existing Federal laws referred to above extended no protections to employees who might be members of a State Guard, so State laws frequently extend no protection on matters within State jurisdiction, and for the same reason — simply because in many jurisdictions the State Guard is a new name, if not actually a new organization. This newness raises the need of new legislation or new interpretations and applications of old, in the States as well as in the Federal sphere.

There are laws in many of the States which protect individual rights of citizens against civil action while they are in military service and against either civil or criminal action for acts performed under orders in their military capacity. The question has arisen as to how far such laws might be extended to the protection of members of the State Guard. Since the State Guard is an official and fully authorized State military organization, these protections would seem to extend to members of the State Guard while they are actually on active service, the same as they did to members of the National Guard of a State while on active service under State orders. These protections have been made plain in the State of Michigan by a recent memorandum from the Adjutant General's Office of that State quoting provisions of State laws protecting Michigan citizens against civil action

while they are in the service and for 30 days after the termination of service and also protecting them in their rights to reemployment which might be challenged because of membership in the State military organization or because of absence on military duty in such an organization.

This memorandum categorically stated that Michigan State troops (State Guard) when on actual State duty are protected by these laws, and arrangements have been made by the State Bar Association in Michigan for attorneys in the different cities to cooperate with State Guard commanding officers in handling these matters.

It does not appear that the difficulties of this situation have been fully or completely resolved. It is apparent that Regular troops should not be used for this type of guard duty. As has been well said, field soldiers fresh from maneuvers, well trained, rot when so employed and almost certainly will need to be trained over again for field operations. The entire problem as to whether such guard duty should be done by field forces, by Federal military police battalions, by plant protective forces, by State Guards, or by local police needs thorough investigation and determination. This determination should include not only the definition of the separate functions of these forces but also a decision as to what classes of installations should be protected by the several types of forces and at whose expense. I shall return to this subject in later paragraphs of this report.

#### VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS

This Nation is rich in patriotic citizens who wish to offer their services so far as they can spare them for the protection of the Nation and of important points, places, and properties of value from either a strategic or tactical standpoint to the war effort of the Nation. The American Legion on the Pacific Coast had prior to Pearl Harbor organized numerous guard and patrol groups whose membership has been reported to have reached 12,000 in Washington, 12,000 in Oregon, and 67,000 in California. Within hours after the attack on Pearl Harbor these veterans of our last great war turned out as volunteer guards to cover sub-stations, transmission lines, river crossings, shipyards, aircraft factories, and beaches along the coast.



Alive to the imminence of attacks upon our shores, such as I referred to in last year's Annual Report, other groups of citizens assembled and organized local protective units, of such a clearly military character that there was practically no confusion between the air raid functions of the civil defense organizations and the military functions of these organizations. A corps area commander has openly encouraged and asked State authorities to assist in the formation of such civilian defense units "to see that installations critical from the point of national defense are properly protected." The National Rifle Association has urged its members, well trained in marksmanship, to form small groups for local action. Organizations of veterans have clamored for recognition of their newly formed "military" units. In an eastern State, citizens undertook to form a volunteer "horse guard" to scout open areas for enemy parachute troop landings. In a Rocky Mountain State, under the direction of a chief of police, two posts of the American Legion, two posts of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and a veterans association of a World War division organized a group to train themselves and other citizens into "a fast hard hitting group," and took up instruction in law, police procedure, military tactics, civil defense, first aid, ambulance drill, mob and riot control, approach and seizure technique of points in unfriendly hands, and the use of firearms. Citizens of a West Coast city have organized a volunteer "Home Guard" unit which under the leadership of a World War field artillery captain has been undergoing instruction in the use of the rifle, the hand grenade, and cover. They have established a training school on land and in buildings donated for its use and have invited to come from England as director of their school Tom Wintringham, famous British promoter of Home Guard training and tactics. A group of citizens in a New England State, mostly officer veterans of the last war, started to form "a fastmoving unit equipped with modern arms and ready for independent action at a moment's notice" and then discovered that the local State Guard strength was limited and that State law prohibited the "organization of private military forces." Workers in aviation plants sought to organize to protect their plants not only by routine duty against sabotage but also by combat action against actual attack.

The reaction, especially on the coastal areas, had much the same character as that of the British initial Home Guard organization after Dunkirk, although it was not so intensive and all inclusive. In fact responsible authorities have been

somewhat embarrassed by the violence of this patriotic up-  
rising.

It was even necessary to issue by a letter from this Bureau, dated April 13, 1942, a solemn warning to the States that such groups of citizens would have to conform to the rules of international law regarding uniforms, organization, responsibility, and authority, lest they be considered by an enemy as not entitled to the rights of combatants. In some States there was a provision of State law for reserve militia which enabled these groups to be given a legal standing. In one West Coast State the Governor utilized an ancient law which permitted him to call out the entire able-bodied militia in order to assume authority over these units and to give them at least a semblance of legal recognition.

In another Western State a "Volunteer Reserve" is being organized by the State Guard commander, under the State's military law, with units in each county. These reserves will draw their membership from sportsmen's organizations, gun clubs, and veterans' organizations as well as from patriotic citizens at large, will serve without pay or allowances, and will furnish their own arms and ammunition. They are designed particularly for duty in the precinct or county of residence, to repel invasion by parachute troops or ground forces, to prevent sabotage, to act as guards in the event of major emergency or disaster and to direct traffic in the event of evacuation. They are to be uniformed "in order that they may enjoy the immunity extended to lawful belligerents but denied to guerrilla bands found bearing arms." This "volunteer reserve" it should be noted is raised by commission from the Governor, and as a part of the organized militia. The character of this organization indicates how many difficulties and irregularities, if not also illegalities, can be avoided by proper provision; it is a process that might well be imitated elsewhere, where enthusiasms are often leading but to friction. What is needed is not enthusiasm, but service.

That is the danger of this "volunteer" unit. It arouses rivalries and antagonisms, in one instance leading to a jealous argument between a State Guard member and a Home Guard member that ended in homicide. It is based upon patriotism of course; but often it may be based less on a desire to serve than upon a desire for a niche of glory. All too rarely do we find in this country what we find in England — distinguished ex-generals serving as privates or as commissioned officers of



very junior grade, and commercial executives serving as subordinates in service to men who are their own subordinates in business. Yet, there is foundation for such action more solid than merely personal vanity. The impulse to form such local units has a true historic source. It is a continuation today of the old "militia" practice of permitting or even encouraging individuals to form personal units to be "offered" to the State or Nation. The War Department has had no objection to the formation of small local units so long as they are regularly responsible to the proper State authorities and are affiliated with State Guard units and in fact feels in some areas they may be extremely useful.

I am glad to say that this danger is not very widespread. There is ample evidence of a willingness to submerge personalities to the greater benefit of the larger cause. Although there are military units at some colleges which have become intact units of State forces, there are instances of entire college groups joining adjacent State Guard units and submerging their collegiate identity. In some places World War veterans have enrolled so as to comprise high percentages of local units without insisting upon retaining the identity of their veterans' organizations. In one instance an American Legion Post voted to enroll in the State Guard *en masse*, but submerged their Legion identity in that of the new unit of which they formed the nucleus.

If confusions and clashes are to be avoided, such submergence is practically essential. No citizen group can be properly charged with defense responsibilities for which the State is responsible. There can be no such thing as a private Army. All forces must stem from public authority.

#### EQUIPMENT

As was indicated in the Annual Report for last year, it was expected that the State Guard should be restricted to a strength equivalent to only half of what the States had maintained as National Guard prior to the induction of 1940. That was the basis upon which such arms as could be spared were issued to them by the Federal Government. Such arms consisted principally of Enfield rifles and bayonets, although as Appendix D shows, there were a certain number of units other than rifle companies. The proportions thus established were with minor exceptions maintained until after Pearl Harbor.

Within a month after the Declaration of War, the allotments were doubled in response to a general demand and an apparent prospective need and in some cases corps area commanders were authorized to issue weapons on hand as they considered them to be required by the duties being performed and without any numerical limitation on issues at all. It is proper, nevertheless, to state that, when it was found that many State Guard members called to duty in December were doing outdoor duty in sub-zero weather in cotton uniforms or without overcoats, broad authority was granted for the issue from old stocks of overcoats and wool clothing of the army pattern and camp equipment. These issues were made without reimbursement because it was felt they were made in the national interest and for a temporary emergency only. They were to be made from obsolete stocks, from C.C.C. stocks, lease-lend stocks and — if necessary — from Regular Army stocks. To insure proper meeting of local conditions, decisions as to the necessity and amounts of these issues, was left in each case to the discretion and judgment of the corps area commander concerned.

This issue of standard army clothing raised a difficulty with regard to the passage in regulations which required that State Guard uniforms should be readily distinguishable from those of the Federal forces. It was therefore determined that army clothing in the possession of State Guards, including officers' uniforms should be altered by the adoption of distinctively colored shoulder straps, lapels or collars, belts, wide hat bands, cap crown covers, neckties, and brassards. It was also pointed out that uniforms and overcoats bearing the regulation U.S. Army button should be altered by replacing that button with a plain one or one of distinctive State pattern or by covering the metal buttons with appropriate cloth. Exact figures concerning this increase and concerning the number of weapons and items of clothing and equipment issued under this expanded authority should of course not be made public at this time.

On April 2, 1942, when the demands for weapons for use elsewhere had become very great, the War Department announced that all rifles, even those of the improvised Enfield pattern of 1917 which had been furnished to the State Guards, would be withdrawn. The reaction to this announcement was astounding. There was almost universal protest at this disarmament of the State Guard; there was a shock to training and morale; but



there was at the same time an increased surge of interest in the State Guard and in its activities. In one Western State citizens loaned their personally owned shotguns and sporting rifles for the use of State Guardsmen. It became apparent that there was really need for these weapons and the recall was substantially modified. In the face of the apparent need for these weapons elsewhere, it would be very hard to say that they could be "spared" by the War Department as the law had indicated. To replace some of the rifles which had been recalled, the War Department made provision for the furnishing of shotguns and also found that it would be possible to furnish a substantial number of Thompson sub-machine guns which are considered suitable weapons for short range fighting and with which it will be noted many important elements of the British Home Guard are armed.

There is still, nevertheless, heavy dependence upon State funds for much of the armament of various units of the State Guard, as well as for uniforms and equipment.

As the result of suggestions communicated to the State adjutants general from this Bureau on April 23, 1942, this Bureau has been able to be of assistance to State authorities in securing clearances and priority ratings to permit the purchase for State Guard activity of articles and materials necessary for them. It has also been able to arrange for agreements concerning the status of personnel of the State Guard with regard to gasoline and tire rationing in the case of personal automobiles used on State Guard business.

The lid is far from being off. State Guards may very likely have to do without types and quantities of equipment which they may feel they need. Their task is to do their best with the materials available. Their attitude might well be exemplified by the recent, published remarks of the commanding officer of the 4th regiment of the Idaho State Guard when apprized of the current situation:

"I believe the State Guard will be very well satisfied with this arrangement which will provide arms for use against varied types of defense problems with which he may be faced. The Idaho State Guard may not be, in a military sense, fully equipped for field duty. Sufficient equipment is on hand however for temporary active duty, it is believed this will be supplemented by the War Department immediately as needed."

It is all a question of proportionate needs. The field fighting forces come first. The most critical areas must have priority. The State Guard is quite capable of grasping the fact that arms and equipment are not yet unlimited and that it forms only a part of the entire war program.

An inspecting officer who visited a unit in another State, at about the same time, during the spring of this year, said in his official report:

"No arms issued by the Federal Government or the State were in the possession of the company. Enfield rifles with which previously equipped have been recently recalled. Lack of proper armament is a serious deficiency and every effort should be made to remedy this situation. Besides preventing efficient training and competent functioning in case of emergency, this lack of weapons is destructive of high and efficient morale.

"Five sub-machine guns have been provided by local authorities. A number of the men are equipped with privately owned shotguns and sporting rifles. \* \* \* \* The company, at the present time, is not prepared to function. It does, however, have a definite value to the community and to the national war effort and is so manned, organized, and housed that it can, with intensive effort, be developed into an efficient organization.

"The cooperation of the community is satisfactory. The officers and men are zealous and enthusiastic. They are all entitled to credit for their unselfish and patriotic contributions to the national war effort."

This is an instance of some of the worst of current difficulties at the present moment. It is also, however, an excellent example of the attitude and determination, amid discouragements and at personal sacrifice, of many tens of thousands of State Guardsmen throughout the country.

#### TRAINING AND MISSIONS OF THE STATE GUARDS

Before Pearl Harbor, Federal directives concerning the training of State Guards had been very general in character. They had consisted largely in suggesting that training of units should be as infantry or military police units not larger than a battalion and in pointing out certain official army training literature considered suitable. The training was specified in only very general terms and was to be directed



to objectives prescribed by State authorities in preparation for such missions as might be assigned. In general, during the first part of the fiscal year, the training objectives laid down in Army Regulations 850-250, and quoted in last year's report, remained unchanged.

After Pearl Harbor, under the legislative authority of the Secretary of War to prescribe "discipline in training," this Bureau provided suggested training in more detailed programs and inserted in them greater emphasis than before on field combat work of small units and on action against parachute or plane landings. It was suggested that inspectors visiting units should make reports which would indicate the general condition of units rather than merely the use of Federal equipment. It was believed that their reports might be valuable to corps area commanders, and other military authority, in planning protective measures in various localities. So they have seemed to be.

At the end of April there was prepared a new directive covering the mission of State Guard units, drawn up as a result of the reorganization of the War Department and in an attempt to clarify functions of the various headquarters concerned with the administration and the function of State Guards. It has been the point of view of this Bureau that State Guard units are State troops under the control of the States. The law which created them specifically stated that, although their members might individually be called or drafted into Federal service, the units as such could not be so called or drafted. Since that law was passed, however, the Nation had entered a war. Corps area commanders were charged with certain protective functions along the coasts. Defense commands have been created and military areas established with military area commanders exercising certain positive controls over what might be normally considered to be civil activities. There is no doubt that any major emergency which would affect the defense of our frontiers or the orderly progress of our war production would find members of the State Guard everywhere willing to leave desks and benches and lathes in order to form part of a military effort for the defense of the country and the protection of its war time efforts. Indeed in case of actual invasion or insurrection, it is entirely probable that Constitutional authority and Congressional legislation embodied in the Acts of 1903 and 1908 and still on the books

would permit the President to call State Guard units into Federal service in their capacity as militia. In any case, in the event of invasion or threat from organized Fifth Columnists—as distinct from guard duty in the interests of the State—it is expected that the State legislature or the State Executive will offer the State Guard for military purposes to the corps area or other commander charged with regional security. During the middle of the winter when State Guard members were being maintained on active duty on which they had been put at the request or suggestion of Federal military authorities, there were serious questions as to who should be responsible for paying these troops. The same question would of course arise if they were called individually as militia by the President. The entire problem needs further careful study, coordination of many divergent elements and cooperation of many separate authorities.

The new directive on missions, training, and employment of State Guards may be summarized as follows:

"State Guards remain State forces for use within the boundaries of their own states, but their functions have been fitted into a broad pattern for the home defense of the Nation. and corps area commanders are asked to arrange so they may be assigned appropriate emergency missions.

"The mission of State Guards is to provide an adequate, trained force for employment within the boundaries and jurisdiction of their States as directed by the State executive and legislature. The State Guards are expected, under normal circumstances, to be used for the benefit of the State to meet domestic emergencies such as civil disturbances and disasters resulting from war or other cause and to guard and protect vital industries, installations, communications, and facilities when local police and civil guards are deemed inadequate. In addition, the State Guards may be expected to assist Military Police and other units of the Army, to suppress the efforts of enemy agents such as organized fifth column groups and parachute troops, and to cooperate with Federal military authorities in extreme emergencies especially in the evacuation of civilians and in information and observation duty at or near frontiers.

"The War Department, through the National Guard Bureau and corps area commanders, has circulated to the various State Guard authorities suggested training pro-



grams to standardize progressive and balanced training. The War Department emphasizes the fact that it desires every effort made to make the training of State Guards interesting and practical and indicates that proficiency should be developed by the use of realistic methods of training. Instructions on this point are: 'Conditions and situations which might confront the State Guards should be simulated as closely as possible in problems and exercises. Imagination and ingenuity should be used to think up and conduct practical and realistic problems and alerts.'

Reports from the States indicate that many units have already been holding practice alerts and have conducted field exercises to train their personnel in protecting, or in re-seizing vital installations which might be endangered by fifth column groups or parachute troop landings.

It is also to be noted that in a few States, the military authorities have established State training schools for their officers, to standardize qualifications, to insure competent leadership, and to instruct in the new ways of war.

The same directive clearly defined responsibilities and controls anew, for some of the former functioning had become inapplicable since the reorganization of the War Department under the provisions of Circular No. 59, March 2, 1942. It said:

"The War Department has designated the Commanding General, Services of Supply, as the agency charged with the formulation of War Department policies and supervision of planning and coordinating all State Guard activities.

"The Chief of the National Guard Bureau is charged with promulgating the necessary orders and instructions and policies received from the Commanding General, Services of Supply. State adjutants general should deal directly through the corps area commanders and the Chief of the National Guard Bureau in matters covered in this directive.

"Corps area commanders under the direction of the Commanding General, Services of Supply, are charged with the responsibility for assisting State authorities in the proper training and development of State Guards toward the end that they may be more efficiently used in the accomplishment of the missions assigned.

"Corps area commanders are designated as the military authority to deal with the State and local civilian authorities in the use and employment of State Guard and local police force. In military areas, this same function will be performed by corps area commanders under the supervisory control of the appropriate Defense Commander, unless otherwise directed."

In some corps areas there is a keen appreciation of the value and utility of the State Guards. In some they are being fitted closely into the protective programs for the neighborhood. Officers of long service in the National Guard have in many cases been placed on the staffs of corps area commanders to be specially charged with civilian contacts and with arrangements concerning the State Guard. In one corps area, the commander is a former National Guard officer and is giving this matter his personal attention. Imitating the British Home Guard procedure, he is utilizing the services of regular troops to establish a "State Guard" school to which State Guard officers of that corps area will come for training of a week's duration in the technique and procedure peculiar to the status and functions of their force. Coordination and cooperation of this sort between active duty and State troops is an excellent thing. The British have been effecting it in week-end schools informally arranged between adjacent troop unit commanders and nearby townsfolk of their Home Guard, as well as in week day more officially sponsored War Office School. In another corps area a similar school is being maintained throughout the summer on grounds of an educational institution where in their one week's courses both State Guard and Army personnel learn combat tactics.

Since the State Guard is fully under State and not under Federal control such cooperation between Federal and State authorities is absolutely essential to its progress and efficiency.

I quote from the Annual Report of the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, 1913:

"Local or State pride is a large factor in securing efficiency, and I am the last man to attempt an onslaught on it; but beyond this there is a national vista, and this is too frequently lost sight of. The fate of the State is irrevocably wrapped up in that of the Nation. Federal appropriations for the support of the



Organized Militia are not made for State purposes, but are made for national purposes—to so create, foster, and develop the Organized Militia that it may truly become a national guard—a properly balanced, properly organized, and properly trained body of citizen soldiery forming an effective adjunct in the defense of the Nation."

If we substitute the words "State Guards" for "Organized Militia" this passage still bears today a great deal of truth in our present situation. It is very difficult to distinguish what training or action is in the Federal interest and what is solely for the benefit of a State. The two so nearly merge that they must be considered together. This fact adds to the difficulty when we realize that the State Guard by law is under State control. Planning, training, and action cannot be coordinated except by superior control. Coordination implies control. For lack of such control and such coordination, we must depend upon cooperation between independent agencies.

Such cooperation as is necessary should be continued and extended. In relation to such a force more can be accomplished by cooperation and arrangement than by command. As has been frequently said, Americans are not a military people. But they are a people willing to combine for a common cause. Those expeditions across the ocean which founded America, those scattered settlements along the Atlantic seaboard, those emigrant trains which opened up the West, indeed even also those corn husking bees and house building bees by which communities got their work done -- all of these are characteristic of the American manner of voluntary association for a temporary common cause. With this tradition and this habit of getting along, we need not worry over separate jurisdictions and authorities when there is a great and important work to be done by all the people which enlists the efforts of all. We can count upon the intelligent American spirit of cooperation. I expect in the future to see further evidences of that spirit.

### THE BROAD PROBLEM OF LOCAL DEFENSE

In my report for last year I pointed out that modern methods of invasion by the new "attack in depth" impose new problems of local security. I said:

"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."

This is a still serious problem and a broad one. Studies have been made by this Bureau of the functions and status of the now broadly known British Home Guard and of the applicability here of certain of the British methods and organization. Studies have also been made of our World War experience on the home front. Although the data surveyed in neither of the studies coincided exactly with our own current condition there are concrete lessons to be drawn from them.

There are of course basic differences between the State Guard and the British Home Guard volunteer organization which we need not go into here, since they do not affect our problem. The principal noteworthy feature of the British Home Guard which might be applicable here is the item of part-time duty. Although that force is formed largely for mobilization and combat against an invader and has part-time training as our State Guard does, it is organized and equipped for part-time duty. Its strength considerably exceeds its armament. In addition to their drills and exercise, its members do actual volunteer watch and guard duty in rotation, for example,



with one day or night on duty in eight or ten. Imitation of this feature here in America might solve some of the difficulties which have confronted us when we kept citizens too long from their normal occupations. It is true that these difficulties have been solved to some extent in some States by the organization of particular units solely from men who are available for continuous duty. But war is a matter of manpower, of productive manpower as much as of battlefield manpower. As our manpower resources are drained in this great struggle, we may find it desirable to imitate this portion of the British scheme of operation. It will enable essential protection to be furnished without keeping men from production. If a man is not working he may well do this duty, but when he and all capable men in the country are working he should not do it at the sacrifice of his essential work but only at leisure times.

Britain is an industrial nation, close to a prospective invader and thick with defensive troops. Regular troops would be needed as a mobile reserve to strike an attacking enemy. They alone could not do all the guard duty; nor indeed in such a nation could all vital points be always guarded. Consequently the British established a central agency, the Vulnerable Points Advisor, to make final determination on strategic, tactical, and economic bases as to what places should be guarded, how much and by whom — whether by convenient regular troops, by special military police battalions, by Home Guardsmen on a part-time basis, or by plant watchmen who are unsuited either for military service or for production. The result was an intelligent spread of available protective manpower and an actual saving of personnel and stoppage of waste in military and industrial manpower. Action of this sort must be accomplished on a broad base, for the importance of a point depends, if a factory, not on its size but upon its uniqueness and its possibility as a bottleneck, if a power plant not upon its capacity but the difficulty of replacing that capacity, if a communications or transportation center not upon its traffic but upon facilities for by-passing it. Irreplaceability is more determining than magnitude.

Our problem is somewhat the same. Even if corps area or military area commanders may be primarily responsible from the standpoint of tactics, higher authority with broader strategic and economic views must determine actual importance. The

question is not as to what are vulnerable points, but as to what are vital points. With this question answered corps area commanders can prepare their defense plans and State Governors assign missions which will be of general and not merely local value.

Study of our experience in the last war reveals a definite process and clear divisions of responsibility. In that war as in this, the earliest action was to place former troops on guard duty. Some regular forces were used, but National Guard units performed a major part of the duty of guarding public utilities and important war plants and there were at one time not less than 100,000 on this duty. On August 5, 1917, the National Guard was drafted into Federal service and soon thereafter was gradually withdrawn and moved to divisional training camps in the South and Southwest. The Federal Government felt that the place for a soldier was in the firing line or preparing for the firing line and, except for authorizing the temporary use in rotation of troops where transportation overseas was delayed by shortage of shipping, insisted that combat troops should not be immured on guard duty. In an opinion of October 13, 1917, the Judge Advocate General declared that, since the Constitutional restriction on the keeping of troops by the States referred to "time of peace" only, a State may "keep troops" of its own in time of war for local service. He also pointed out that the Act of June 14, 1917 (40 Stat. 181) authorized the Secretary of War during the existing emergency to issue from time to time to the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia equipment for "home guards having the character of State police or constabulary \* \* \* and such other home guards as may be organized under the direction of the Governors of the several States \* \* \* or other State troops or militia." He added that "whatever the character of such forces, they are capable of being called into the service of the United States for the usual constitutional purposes."

Accordingly, since troops in a Federal status were withdrawn from guard duty, the States were encouraged to form home guard organizations for local protection. Some did; others did not. There were approximately 79,000 raised in 27 States. The War Department was besieged with requests for Federal protection for all classes of industries of a private, municipal, and State character -- and that was a war in which invasion was more remote than in this. To use Regular or National Guard



troops broadcast for this purpose would be an appreciable drain on the overseas force. A trained soldier should not be called back to do the police duty of protecting property.

On November 20, 1917, the Chief of the Militia Bureau was charged with arranging for guards "for munitions supplies, depots, arsenals, manufacturing establishments," where the safety thereof was "properly chargeable to the Army," and under his direction there was organized what were known as the United States Guards. These were raised under the general authority of an act of May 18, 1917 (40 Stat. 76) which authorized the President "to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States." (G.O. 162, W.D., Dec. 22, 1917). They were to be used for the protection of shipyards, docks, and piers, oil fields, grain elevators, mines, and power plants, but were not designed to take the place of the watchmen of the owners or of the local police administration, but were designed to supplement these agencies at points of especially critical importance. Their membership was drawn in large part from personnel on whom the strain of training was too severe and from men who had failed to pass the physical examination required for service overseas.

We thus had, during that war, for the protection of vital points:

- (1) Temporary use of combat troops.
- (2) United States Guards specially raised.
- (3) State militia or home guard units.
- (4) Plant watchmen.

Broadly, our present situation is a close analogy to that of the World War, although differing in some points and complicated by the new element of our constant proximate peril of actual invasion.

- (1) We have had the temporary use of combat troops for guard duty, pending the building up of large overseas forces.
- (2) We have seen the development of more than fifty Military Police Battalions, organized under the Provost Marshal General.
- (3) We have seen the States organize their State Guard units as they did their home guards in the last war, although in greater numbers and in more States.

(4) The Secretary of War on December 7, 1941, directed that all firms and manufacturing plants that had defense contracts or were working on defense orders at once institute proper measures against sabotage, and the recently issued Circulars No. 2, and No. 17, from Headquarters, Services of Supply, have given considerably detailed instructions regarding civilian plant guards and plant protection.

The parallel issue is not, however, as complete as this simple statement of elements might lead one to believe. The principal differences are worth noting and discussing in some detail. They reach to the heart of current clashes of opinion as to proper precautions for interior security.

It is to be noted that the United States Guards of the other war were given different functions from what the Military Police Battalions have now. Under Militia Bureau control then, these Federal troops were widely dispersed and almost constantly used on continuing guard duties. Under Provost Marshal control now, the present battalions, although organized as the War Department says "to take the place of the United States Guards," they are stationed "in and near vital spots to aid the civilian population and authorities in event of Axis-inspired disturbances, fires, floods, riots, and other emergencies." Although some detachments are on such duties, they are not in general considered available for continuing guard duties as were their predecessors in 1917.

This leaves a gap in the protection to be afforded, a gap which was recognized when the President by Executive Order No. 8972, signed December 12, 1941, authorized and directed the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy "to establish and maintain military guards and patrols \* \* \* to protect from injury or destruction national defense material, national defense premises, and national defense utilities" — as defined in the act of November 30, 1940, and of August 21, 1941. This gap has been recognized by two members of Congress from California, Messrs. Anderson and Costello, who presented identical bills (H.R. 6668 and H.R. 6688) in May, 1942, to provide for the formation of a Federal defense corps. Mr. Anderson said: "The army has had nearly 250,000 combat troops guarding important strategic installations and defense plants in California alone for the past few months and even at that many vital spots have been left unguarded." Mr. Costello declared: "It is the design of these bills to provide every strategic installation in the country — be it factory, power



plant, waterworks, bridge, or power line — with adequate 24-hour protection \* \* \* This special protection needed throughout the Nation is a direct result of involvement in war — it is part of the Nation's defense — and so in no way can it be considered a local or State problem. The expense or organization, training, and maintenance should be borne directly by the Federal Government."

The War Department opposed these bills, holding that the already "considerable number of military police units" will be increased as the further need for them arises. "The functions proposed," Mr. Stimson said, "are presently assigned to State military forces and to military police units." The Department also feels that, in addition to the combat units already assigned defense commanders for this use, "there will be at all times during the war hundreds of thousands of Federal troops undergoing organization and training readily available for duty in the defense commands should the necessity therefore arise."

Next, in regard to a second difference between the 1918 situation and this, it is to be noted that the greater possibility of invasion of local areas, even by token raids, has caused the State Guard to tend to have more of a combat character than that of the Home Guard of the last war. By enlisting "reserves" as well as regular units and members, the States are making their forces much more numerous than they were in the last war. A State official said: "We hope to enlist every man in Idaho not already in the armed forces. It is our belief that if invasion should occur every man in the State would rise to arms to throw out the enemy. If he is a member of the volunteer reserves, properly identified with an arm band and distinguishing clothing, he will be accorded the rights of a belligerent under international law. Otherwise a civilian who takes up arms can be shot as a spy or as a sniper."

This tendency to make combat troops rather than mere guard troops out of the State organizations is not the rule. In very many places and units, the old tradition of a mere "civil disturbance" force continues to exist. It is only in certain localities, as on the exposed West Coast, and as in Massachusetts which is influenced by reports of a special observers' mission to London, that there is marked influence of the combat character of the British Home Guard.

This tendency of course interests the National Guard Bureau very much. It has a value in that it provides more, keener stimuli and more variety in training than the dull prospect of mere guard duty. It will undoubtedly have tangible values in stopping enemy attacks or throttling parachute landings on our home soil. The feature of the British Home Guard which we should like to see imitated in the United States is the practice of part time guard duty in rotation which will give constant precautionary rather than merely remedial protection, will most economically utilize our manpower, and will insure a broader spread of a sense of participation in the war effort of the nation as a whole. Increased enrollments and the creation of "reserve" forces behind the State Guards will make this possible. Shortage of weapons in the face of mounting enrollments may indeed make it necessary. If the State Guards can develop their activities in this direction, they will more fully fulfill their proper function.

The National Guard Bureau feels that to imitate the British practice in this particular would be far more useful than the imitation of certain other extreme British practices which have been noticed. I refer particularly to the great emphasis placed on guerrilla methods of fighting in some quarters, imitated from the British and adopted from certain British specialists in guerrilla warfare. A certain amount of this training is very useful, will be useful in action, and is presently useful to create interest in training. But in at least one case it has been adopted so whole-heartedly as to appear to exclude all other missions and training from a particular local State Guard picture. Under the imminent threat of large scale invasion, the British may properly accentuate this item. We should not. Our most serious danger, at such a distance from actual battlefields, is constant protection against subversive or enemy elements, well organized here before the war, and now in too large a degree lost amid our general population. Constant 24-hour and widespread localized protection against the efforts of people of this character is the principal current worry of corps area commanders in critical neighborhoods. The more the State Guard can serve, even if on a part time and volunteer basis, to furnish such protective duty to those responsible commanders, the more it will assure them of being able to fulfill their serious responsibilities.

The Commanding General of the Ninth Corps Area was recently quoted as saying:



"The importance of properly organized and efficient State Guard organizations cannot be over-emphasized. By the performance of all duties incident to home and interior defense these organizations free specially-trained combat troops for service in a theatre of operations. With the knowledge, therefore, that civil defense organizations are adequately prepared to meet any local emergency, the military high command can give precedence to plans for carrying the war to the enemy. Thus do local defense forces make possible the assumption of the all-out military offensive, so essential to our ultimate duty."

It will be noted that he had a clear conception of the role of State Guard organizations as devoted to "home and interior defense." This is the view of the War Department. As the financial burden of supporting the State Guard from time to time has seemed particularly onerous to a few of the States, and there has been a fear that Federal demands for State Guard employment might damage the fiscal structure of a State, there have been occasional demands for the federalization of the State Guard.

Until 1903, State militia were purely State troops. By the successive acts of 1903, 1916, 1920, and 1933, they became the National Guard and then the National Guard of the United States. Thus by stages they became Federal in legal status and, since the inductions of last year, they have been Federal in fact. Many states foresaw such a contingency and had already enacted laws which provided for the creation of substitute forces. Others did it when their National Guard left them for Federal service.

The War Department is opposed to the federalization of the State Guards for the reason that to do so would disturb the normal balance between the responsibilities of the Federal Government on the one hand and of the States on the other. State Guards were authorized for use during the absence of the National Guard in Federal service, in order that the several States would have a force available to execute their constitutional police power. If, in turn, the State Guards were federalized, it would be necessary either for the Federal Government to assume the duties and responsibilities now incumbent upon State Governments, or for the several States to form still another State Guard.

The War Department takes the view that the constitutional rights of the States should not be usurped by the Federal Government, and that State Governments should not be encouraged to shirk their responsibilities by making provision for the Federal Government to assume their duties. It is desired that the States be allowed to keep their State Guards, as now authorized, in order that they may assume their full responsibilities.

As I said in my report of last year:

"Such continuing localized functions, although perhaps new in kind, are not new in basic principle. 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.'"

It is not only as an aid to the police power or as a force for use in domestic emergencies that we should look upon this State Guard. It would be gratuitous to say that the British Home Guard organizations are trained for combat or that others of them are used to supplement coastal and antiaircraft defenses. When the pressure for manpower in this war gets great, we must arrange to make use of every local source of material for local purposes to help in coastal protection and to take over many of the duties of antiaircraft protection. It is quite possible for antiaircraft unit cadres each to consist only of few key personnel like men at the director and gun pointers to be reinforced in hours of attack by local citizens enrolled for this purpose who can furnish the additional manpower needed for actual heavy operation. This was a part of the scheme for using British Legion members who were factory workers devised by the Honorable Hore-Belisha when he was Secretary of State for War, and it is the underlying principle of what were called "Beaverbrook Battalions" formed from aircraft factory workers. We do not however need to go to England for a presentation of this policy. It was suggested in the report of our own Secretary of War for 1902 that the number of artillerymen for which Congress was asked to provide in the Act of February 2, 1901, was intentionally made small in



view of the manifest practicability of supplementing it by a well trained militia force, available in case of threatened attack. He said, "Manning the coast fortifications is constitutional militia work, for it is always to repel invasion. It can be undertaken by citizens living in the neighborhood of the fortifications with less disturbance and sacrifice than any other military duty because it does not take them far away from their homes and their business. \* \* \*

"Another very important function to be performed by the militia is the service rendered by infantry in the defense of our coast fortifications against attack in reverse by land. It is a subject which ought to receive early and earnest attention on the part of the Federal Government. It is of great importance that an adequate force should be ready to perform that service, should be ready to take their place without confusion, and that there should be a perfect understanding as to where the force is to come from, where they are to be posted and of how they are to be supplied and maintained.

"The National Guard contains two widely different elements. One is composed of men who wish to perform their duty to the State and as members of the militia, but do not wish, or do not feel at liberty, to leave their families or their business interests and become soldiers for all purposes, liable to be sent away for distant military operations. The other element wish to go wherever there is adventure and a chance to fight. The amount of strictly local military work of highest importance to be done in case of war is so great that the whole National Guard force, of the seacoast States at all events, can be made just as useful as if it all became volunteers for all purposes. In order to accomplish this, however, there should be a careful pre-arrangement as to the distribution of duties."

Of course today the "National Guard" as we know it is in Federal service. It would appear, however, that these remarks made 40 years ago, if we change only the words "National Guard" to "State Guard", would be perfectly applicable to our present situation. Whatever their legal status, whether you call them "Organized Militia" as was done in 1903, or "National Guard" forming part of the Initial Protective Force of the Nation as was done in the decade prior to the outbreak of the present war, or "State Guard" as we call our citizens in arms at home,

our citizen-soldiers are eager and able to meet any invasion of the defenses of this Nation. As the Secretary of War recently said, in time of crisis the average American reaches for a rifle instead of for a bottle of soothing syrup. Those in positions of responsibility have an important task to see that these men are properly armed and trained for the crisis ahead. That arming and training this Bureau accomplished over a period of twenty years for those who joined the Federal forces during the induction process and now are integrated into the Army of the United States. Their records we shall preserve and their achievements we shall note. That arming and training this Bureau is now administering for those citizens left at home who still are loyal and self-sacrificing and give their service in the new forces under the new name of State Guards. It is a grave responsibility which should be borne with intelligence and understanding. For the man who performs the actual service, everything that is possible should be done that can make that service successful. These men are living up to a long and honorable American tradition.

JOHN F. WILLIAMS,  
*Major General,*  
*Chief, National Guard Bureau.*



**APPENDIX A (Part 1)**  
Statement of amounts expended and obligated under National Guard Bureau appropriations, F. Y. 1942.

STATES CORPS AREAS AND BUREAUS	Project No. 2 Caretakers, Accounting Employees and Clerical Assistance	Project No. 3 Field Training	Project No. 5 Construction Exclusively National Guard Camps	Project No. 7 Maintenance and Repair Work at Camps	Project No. 8 Expenses, Se- lected Officers and Enlisted Men, Military Service Schools	Project No. 9 Pay of 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 Repairs	Project No. 15 Alteration Renovation and Repair of Articles of the Uniform	Project No. 16 Maintenance of Organi- zational Equipment	Project No. 17 Gasoline and Oil, Armory Training
FIRST CORPS AREA														
Connecticut	71.85			\$ 1,640.86				\$ 600.00	\$ 425.00		\$ 234.13			
Maine	1,097.50			2,410.00										
Massachusetts								596.87		\$ 6,018.40	4,281.60			
New Hampshire			\$ 9,178.00											
Rhode Island			15,277.00											
Vermont			3,390.00	1,400.00					725.08					
Unapportioned-								1,196.87	1,150.08	6,018.40	4,515.73			
TOTAL	1,169.35		27,645.00	5,450.86										
SECOND CORPS AREA														
Delaware	8.80			8,250.00							1,500.00			
New Jersey	48.90			5,269.80				500.00			1,710.90			
New York	1,500.00		26,219.55	3,707.50					2,990.00		1,400.00			
Unapportioned								500.00	2,990.00		4,610.80			
TOTAL	1,556.90		26,219.55	17,227.10										
THIRD CORPS AREA														
District of Columbia	3,057.47	\$ 185.56	4,432.05	1,400.00	\$ 3,289.96				300.00			\$ 100.00	\$ 10.30	
Maryland			35,180.83	3,250.00					328.00					
Pennsylvania		4.85	6,840.45						750.00		150.00			
Virginia	12.60													
Unapportioned								1,396.00			150.00	100.00	10.30	
TOTAL	3,070.07	170.21	46,453.43	4,650.00	3,289.96									
FOURTH CORPS AREA														
Alabama			40,038.35						350.04	3,000.00				
Florida		2.89							125.00					\$ 965.56
Georgia	4,178.34		71,102.64		790.43									
Mississippi	45.70		3,397.00						746.00					
North Carolina									150.00					
South Carolina			4,032.00						441.96					
Tennessee	21.25		56,077.59											965.56
Unapportioned								1,813.00	3,000.00					
TOTAL	4,245.29	2.89	174,837.55		790.43									
FIFTH CORPS AREA														
Indiana	87.10								600.00					
Kentucky									530.00					
Ohio	1,300.10		728.92	7,981.91					1,339.92					
West Virginia	36.20		1,118.00	914.72					371.60					
Unapportioned			98.40											
TOTAL	1,425.40		1,945.32	8,896.63					2,641.52					
SIXTH CORPS AREA														
Illinois	144.30	8.00							1,176.96					
Michigan			20,022.75	5,048.78							1,125.00			
Wisconsin	222.10		66,841.00	4,100.00					480.00		1,125.00			
Unapportioned		8.00							1,636.36					
TOTAL	366.40	8.00	66,863.75	9,148.78										
SEVENTH CORPS AREA														
Colorado	30.20		8,811.29	5,228.75		\$ 1,500.00			125.00		1,210.00	6.40		5,805.14
Iowa	7,058.17		2,060.00		215.19									423.20
Kansas	1,596.50								191.00		600.00			
Minnesota	77.30		29,942.82	4,200.00					1,486.02					
Missouri	62.80		93.86	21.00					399.92					
Nebraska	18.25		9,126.00	11,499.16										
North Dakota	270.00		20,562.46	1,602.00										
South Dakota	46.55			1,200.00					1.00					
Wyoming			4,276.00	175.00					200.00		1,610.00	6.40		6,333.34
Unapportioned						1,500.00			2,409.94					
TOTAL	9,159.57		73,672.25	23,926.91	215.19									
EIGHTH CORPS AREA														
Arkansas									314.00					
Louisiana	5,440.33		4,936.50						1.00					
New Mexico		61.11	8,858.16	1,200.00					1,266.00					
Oklahoma	5,189.83		101.07		4,014.03				675.00					
Texas	361.85		157,418.82											5,024.06
Unapportioned			543.11						2,256.00					
TOTAL	10,991.81	61.11	171,918.16	1,200.00	4,014.03									
NINTH CORPS AREA														
Alaska														
Arizona				1,120.00	7,500.00	920.00			2,406.00					
California	361.50		300.00						125.00					
Idaho			1,064.87	3,106.08										697.92
Montana			4,860.00	800.00							200.00	58.79		
Nevada									1,465.00					
Oregon	2,338.49		2,596.20	2,705.56										697.92
Utah			20,000.00	1,400.00					466.00					
Washington			10,542.90	2,518.12							200.00			
Unapportioned					7,500.00	920.00			4,463.00					
TOTAL	2,999.99		39,165.97	11,750.76										
Hawaiian Department				1,400.00										
Hawaii														
Unapportioned														
Adjutant General's Office														
Ordnance Department														
National Guard Bureau							15,847.07							
Corps of Engineers														
Quartermaster Corps														
TOTAL	\$34,074.76	\$242.21	\$850,820.96	\$83,650.84	\$15,789.61	\$2,420.00	\$15,847.07	\$1,096.07	\$20,944.90	\$9,018.40	\$12,411.63	\$156.19	\$10.30	\$13,010.90

NOTE: In addition to the amount shown there was expended out of "Salaries, National Guard Bureau \$163,774.47, making the total amount expended and obligated during the Fiscal Year 1942 \$1,090,875.66.

24-51314ABC

APPENDIX A (Part 2)  
Statement of amounts expended and obligated under National Guard Bureau appropriations, F. Y. 1942.

STATES CORPS AREAS AND BUREAUS	Project No. 16 Office Equipment, Supplies, and Repairs	Project No. 21 Miscellaneous Expenses	Project No. 23 Travel In Connection With Visits of Instruction	Project No. 26 Miscellaneous Travel, Corps Areas and Departments.	Project No. 27 Travel of Officers on Duty in War Department	Project No. 28 Transportation of Federal Property	Project No. 29 Expenses of Sergeant Instructors	Project No. 41 Armory Drill Pay	Project No. 50 Contingent Expenses.	Project No. 51 Articles of the Uniform.	Project No. 52 Quartermaster motor equip- ment, Supplies and Repairs.	Project No. 54 Miscellaneous Quartermaster Equipment Supplies, and Repairs	Project No. 55 Ammunition For the Na- tional Guard	Project No. 59 Air Corps Equipment, Supplies and Repairs.	Project No. 71 Collections	GRAND TOTAL
FIRST CORPS AREA																
Connecticut	-	-	-	\$ 1,189.54	-	\$ 79.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 2,809.27
Maine	-	-	-	437.61	-	81.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,178.50
Massachusetts	\$ 2.40	-	-	81.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,181.55
New Hampshire	-	-	-	100.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,175.43
Rhode Island	-	-	-	36.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,313.04
Vermont	2.16	-	-	73.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,591.19
Unapportioned	-	-	-	2,281.58	-	5.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,286.58
TOTAL	4.56	-	-	4,181.14	-	84.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,815.66
SECOND CORPS AREA																
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,758.60
New Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,528.80
New York	-	-	-	-	-	2.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,819.79
Unapportioned	-	-	-	-	-	2.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,107.19
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
THIRD CORPS AREA																
District of Columbia	2.43	\$ 3.90	-	-	-	84.50	\$ 162.15	\$ 1,655.90	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,801.54	\$ 28.05	18,173.30
Maryland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,730.80
Pennsylvania	-	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,172.60
Virginia	-	.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	923.45
Unapportioned	-	19.35	-	-	-	152.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	171.85
TOTAL	2.43	25.00	-	-	-	152.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,172.13
FOURTH CORPS AREA																
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,386.39
Florida	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127.89
Georgia	1.72	4.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79,530.22
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	211.88	233.40	2,000.37	-	-	-	\$ 1.03	-	-	-	3,432.70
North Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	746.00
South Carolina	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,765.66
Tennessee	-	-	-	582.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,146.83
Unapportioned	-	33.45	-	806.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	234.71
TOTAL	2.72	38.30	-	1,450.00	-	211.88	233.40	2,000.37	-	-	-	1.03	-	-	-	189,432.42
FIFTH CORPS AREA																
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	667.10
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	597.23
Ohio	-	-	-	-	-	67.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,350.88
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,442.52
Unapportioned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96.40
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	67.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,175.10
SIXTH CORPS AREA																
Illinois	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,714.00
Michigan	-	-	-	383.97	-	1.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,097.86
Wisconsin	-	-	-	109.68	-	16.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,857.78
Unapportioned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	493.65	-	17.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101,669.64
SEVENTH CORPS AREA																
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,906.24
Iowa	11.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81.71	-	-	-	-	18,805.67
Kansas	1.32	-	-	100.99	-	425.22	144.40	2,997.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,713.26
Minnesota	3.63	-	-	54.32	-	337.36	248.53	1,866.67	-	-	-	3,191.67	-	-	-	35,391.82
Missouri	15.80	-	-	14.10	-	1.15	-	-	-	2,795.71	-	-	-	-	-	819.23
Nebraska	-	-	-	225.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,646.71
North Dakota	-	-	-	31.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,696.17
South Dakota	5.74	-	-	244.23	-	7.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,285.86
Wyoming	2.70	-	-	31.70	-	1.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,456.37
Unapportioned	-	-	-	-	-	1.55	-	-	-	-	-	2.12	-	-	-	1,871.22
TOTAL	40.50	-	-	945.28	-	752.60	392.93	1,006.00	-	2,795.71	81.71	3,193.79	-	-	-	139,324.60
EIGHTH CORPS AREA																
Arkansas	14.66	-	-	54.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69.42
Louisiana	.61	-	-	16.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,521.61
New Mexico	-	-	-	118.50	-	229.52	-	3,144.84	-	-	66.57	155.00	-	196.35	-	10,239.77
Oklahoma	9.26	-	-	210.60	-	122.63	216.06	2,946.22	-	-	-	1,227.55	-	39.96	-	17,447.27
Texas	4.01	-	-	119.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	156,578.46
Unapportioned	-	-	-	482.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,035.63
TOTAL	29.45	-	-	1,012.00	-	352.15	216.06	6,111.06	-	-	66.57	1,382.55	-	235.31	-	204,662.36
NINTH CORPS AREA																
Alaska	-	-	666.00	66.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,012.65
Arizona	10.05	-	-	-	-	101.17	-	2,717.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,130.05
California	-	-	-	67.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,145.41
Idaho	-	-	-	120.66	-	40.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,456.89
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,660.00
Nevada	-	-	-	109.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121.97
Oregon	-	-	-	305.97	-	38.62	-	1,761.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,100.43
Utah	-	-	-	245.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,645.51
Washington	-	-	-	269.73	-	-	-	16.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,814.05
Unapportioned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	10.05	-	666.00	1,225.25	-	180.37	-	4,507.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,047.06
Hawaiian Department																
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,400.00
Unapportioned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjutant General's Office	150.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150.30
Ordnance Department	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	791.03
National Guard Bureau	-	1,500.00	-	-	-	491.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 300.00	-	-	41,632.21
Corps of Engineers	35.22	-	-	-	\$ 3,100.00	669.59	-	-	\$20,494.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.22
Quartermaster	255.74	-	-	-	-	189.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	445.27
TOTAL	\$ 530.97	\$1,503.90	\$666.00	\$9,834.34	\$ 3,100.00	\$3,163.39	\$1,004.93	\$20,009.34	\$20,494.95	\$2,795.71	\$ 170.28	\$4,577.37	\$300.00	\$4,036.85	\$28.05	\$933,101.19



AS OF NOVEMBER 30, 1941.

NON-DIVISIONAL:											
AIR CORPS											
26th Obsn Gp (101st,	:					:	:				
152nd Obsn Sqs)	:	-	41	20	-	61	:	-	7	242	297
59th Obsn Gp (103rd :	:					:	:				
104th, 126th Obsn :	:	1	49	81	-	81	:	-	4	413	462
Sqs)	:					:	:				
65th Obsn Gp (105th :	:					:	:				
112th, 121st Obsn :	:	1	44	39	-	84	:	-	30	316	396
Sqs)	:					:	:				
66th Obsn Gp (106th :	:					:	:				
118th Obsn Sqs)	:	1	47	40	-	88	:	-	138	251	484
67th Obsn Gp (107th :	:					:	:				
109th, 113th, 153rd :	:	-	52	52	-	104	:	-	7	414	523
Obsn Sqs)	:					:	:				
68th Obsn Gp (122d :	:					:	:				
125th, 127th, 154th :	:	1	73	18	-	92	:	-	3	435	454
Obsn Sq)	:					:	:				
69th Obsn Gp (115th :	:	-	9	20	-	29	:	-	-	120	124
Obsn Sq)	:					:	:				
70th Obsn Gp (116th :	:	-	17	33	-	50	:	-	-	204	223
123d Obsn Sqs)	:					:	:				

UNITS	OFFICERS					WO NG	ENLISTED MEN			
	RA	NG	RES	AUS	TOTAL		RA	NG	SS	TOTAL
71st Obsn Gp (102d, 110th, 128th Obsn Sqs)	1	41	38	-	80	-	8	318	31	357
72nd Obsn Gp (108th, 124th Obsn Sqs)	1	48	20	-	64	-	1	253	17	271
111th Obsn Sq	-	19	13	-	32	-	1	127	13	141
119th Obsn Sq	1	17	17	-	35	-	2	114	14	130
120th Obsn Sq	-	14	17	-	31	-	-	80	41	130
CAVALRY										
56th Brig. Hq & Hq & Wpns. Tr.	1	12	3	-	16	-	-	330	50	239
101st Regt	-	65	4	-	69	1	-	1,005	334	1,339
102nd Regt	-	60	8	-	68	1	1	868	458	1,327
104th Regt	1	70	5	-	76	1	-	849	586	1,435
106th Regt	1	61	8	-	70	1	2	903	326	1,231
107th Regt	-	76	-	-	76	1	-	939	273	1,212
112th Regt	-	58	9	-	67	1	2	707	530	1,539
113th Regt	-	67	2	-	69	1	1	878	703	1,582
115th Regt	1	49	13	-	63	-	3	723	363	1,089
124th Regt	-	44	11	-	55	1	-	745	376	1,121
COAST ARTILLERY										
101st Brig. Hq & Hq Btry	1	9	2	-	12	-	-	70	-	70
102nd Brig. Hq & Hq Btry	-	11	-	-	11	-	-	64	9	73
197th Regt (AA)	-	27	43	-	70	1	2	500	588	1,490
198th Regt (AA)	-	52	26	-	78	1	10	534	1,198	1,742
202nd Regt (AA)	-	68	8	4	80	1	2	940	515	1,457
203rd Regt (AA)	-	59	17	-	76	1	1	1,061	340	1,402
204th Regt (AA)	-	72	8	-	80	1	-	989	545	1,534
205th Regt (AA)	-	65	4	-	69	1	1	843	632	1,476
206th Regt (AA)	-	77	1	-	78	-	2	1,155	383	1,540
207th Regt (AA)	-	82	1	-	83	1	1	1,381	131	1,513
208th Regt (AA)	1	63	10	7	81	1	4	594	323	1,420
209th Regt (AA)	-	77	2	-	79	1	3	1,291	335	1,629
210th Regt (AA)	-	58	30	2	90	1	2	631	364	1,497
211th Regt (AA)	-	43	28	-	71	1	4	910	564	1,474
212th Regt (AA)	1	66	17	-	84	1	2	972	631	1,605
213th Regt (AA)	-	51	21	-	72	1	2	876	561	1,440
214th Regt (AA)	-	61	15	-	76	-	3	1,097	467	1,567
215th Regt (AA)	2	44	2	-	48	-	2	1,133	327	1,522
216th Regt (AA)	-	61	6	2	69	1	3	1,057	364	1,424
217th Regt (AA)	-	55	19	1	75	1	4	1,177	225	1,406
240th Regt (HD) (Type A)	1	64	16	-	81	1	6	583	593	1,182
241st Regt (HD) (Type C)	-	72	16	3	91	-	8	976	757	1,741
242nd Regt (HD) (Type A)	-	55	24	1	80	1	2	498	902	1,402
243rd Regt (HD) (Type A)	-	67	11	2	80	1	5	57	571	1,147
244th Regt (155mm gun TD)	-	50	33	4	87	-	4	719	1,007	1,730
245th Regt (HD) (Type C)	-	52	40	-	92	1	23	800	373	1,706
246th Regt (HD) (Type A)	-	67	17	1	85	1	4	636	1,067	1,697



UNITS	OFFICERS					WO	ENLISTED MEN			
	RA	NG	RES	AUS	TOTAL		NG	RA	NG	SS
248th Regt (HD) (Type B)	-	38	19	1	58	1	1	516	529	1,046
249th Regt (HD) (Type B)	-	39	12	9	60	1	3	687	328	1,018
250th Regt (155mm gun TD)	-	44	22	-	66	-	12	616	1,053	1,675
251st Regt (AA)	-	53	3	-	56	1	463	649	206	1,318
252nd Regt (155mm gun TD)	2	57	25	-	85	1	4	628	334	1,166
253rd Regt (155mm gun RD)	-	7	9	2	18	-	-	229	110	339
260th Regt (AA)	-	76	6	-	82	1	4	517	988	1,509
263rd Regt (HD) (Type B)	-	57	2	-	59	1	2	623	114	739
265th Regt (HD) (Type B)	-	50	5	-	55	-	-	535	359	904
269th Regt (AA) (Cld)	-	64	9	-	73	-	3	1,186	454	1,642
101st Bn (AA) (Sep)	-	40	1	-	41	-	-	324	386	716
102nd Bn (AA) (Sep)	-	35	5	2	42	-	-	335	361	696
103rd Bn (AA) (Sep)	-	29	15	2	46	-	-	270	404	674
104th Bn (AA) (Sep)	-	26	-	4	30	-	2	467	190	659
105th Bn (AA) (Sep)	1	27	10	-	38	-	1	322	359	682
106th Bn (AA) (Sep)	-	20	10	-	40	-	1	255	453	709
107th Bn (AA) (Sep)	-	36	9	-	45	-	4	393	311	708
121st Bn (AA) (Sep)	-	31	5	-	36	-	7	299	206	512
122nd Bn (AA) (Sep)	-	21	14	2	37	-	1	263	513	777
123rd Bn (AA) (Sep)	-	13	13	-	26	-	3	392	141	536
261st Bn (Sep) (HD)	-	21	12	2	35	-	3	263	266	522
ENGINEERS										
151st Regt	-	28	7	-	35	1	1	563	364	928
130th Regt	-	10	6	-	16	-	-	186	35	221
FIELD ARTILLERY										
71st Brig. Hq & Hq Btry	1	6	5	-	12	-	1	66	29	87
72nd Brig. Hq & Hq Btry	1	10	-	-	11	-	1	39	33	73
73rd Brig Hq & Hq Btry	2	12	6	-	20	-	-	61	34	95
74th Brig Hq & Hq Btry	1	2	6	-	9	-	-	49	43	92
75th Brig Hq & Hq Btry	2	7	3	-	12	-	3	58	11	72
76th Brig Hq & Hq Btry	1	6	2	-	9	-	7	45	26	78
112th Regt (75mm gun)	-	64	4	-	68	1	1	702	528	1,231
119th Regt (155mm gun)	-	50	15	-	65	1	1	667	495	1,168
123th Regt (75mm gun)	1	61	4	-	66	1	-	929	249	1,178
141st Regt (155mm how)	-	47	31	-	78	1	-	589	715	1,304
142nd Regt (155mm how)	-	61	21	-	82	1	-	838	506	1,344
144th Regt (155mm gun)	-	41	19	-	60	-	-	601	465	1,066
147th Regt (75mm gun)	-	54	8	-	62	-	2	836	278	1,116
162nd Regt (105mm how)	-	18	11	4	33	-	-	269	94	363

UNITS	OFFICERS					WO	ENLISTED MEN			
	RA	NG	RES	AUS	TOTAL		RA	NG	SS	TOTAL
166th Regt (155mm how)	-	56	24	-	80	-	-	795	661	1,456
168th Regt (155mm gun)	1	63	2	-	66	1	-	843	374	1,217
172nd Regt (155mm how)	1	63	11	-	75	1	1	715	615	1,331
177th Regt (155mm how)	-	53	40	-	93	1	2	646	539	1,187
178th Regt (155mm how)	-	55	22	-	77	1	4	859	641	1,504
179th Regt (155mm how)	-	74	5	-	79	1	2	686	642	1,330
181st Regt (155mm how)	-	75	2	-	77	1	1	875	522	1,398
182nd Regt (155mm how)	-	66	28	-	94	1	2	646	539	1,187
183rd Regt (155mm how)	-	67	10	-	77	1	22	712	571	1,305
184th Regt (155mm how)	-	66	4	-	70	1	3	717	372	1,592
186th Regt (155mm how)	1	55	28	-	84	1	1	758	699	1,458
187th Regt (155mm how)	1	66	11	-	78	1	2	813	699	1,514
188th Regt (155mm how)	1	57	19	-	77	1	9	1,007	295	1,311
190th Regt (155mm gun)	-	53	11	-	64	1	1	694	496	1,191
191st Regt (155mm how)	-	57	17	-	74	1	1	760	640	1,401
258th Regt (155mm gun)	-	57	3	-	60	1	-	1,251	326	1,577

#### INFANTRY:

92nd Brig, Hq & Hq Co:	1	5	5	2	13	-	-	36	27	63
153rd Regt	1	77	39	-	117	-	3	1,420	960	2,393
201st Regt	1	75	56	-	132	-	4	997	1,779	2,780
295th Regt	-	69	34	30	133	1	1	1,001	1,467	2,469
296th Regt	-	70	40	20	130	1	4	1,028	1,418	2,450
298th Regt	-	50	10	-	60	-	2	377	479	858
299th Regt	-	54	12	-	66	1	2	752	496	1,250
372nd Regt (Cld)	-	80	21	-	101	1	4	1,358	1,085	2,447
101st Bn, Antitank	-	26	7	-	33	-	-	360	305	665
102nd Bn, Antitank	-	27	3	-	30	-	-	388	238	621
103rd Bn, Antitank	-	31	2	-	33	-	-	244	238	532
104th Bn, Antitank	-	21	8	-	29	-	-	288	355	638
105th Bn, Antitank	-	19	12	-	31	-	2	239	238	479
297th Regt.	1	28	-	-	29	-	-	84	244	328
191st Bn, Tank	-	24	4	-	38	-	-	355	176	531
193rd Bn, Tank	-	25	10	-	35	-	-	302	169	471
194th Bn, Tank	-	5	1	-	6	-	-	94	21	115
101st Bn, MP	-	23	6	-	29	-	5	408	510	918
121st Regt.	-	93	13	-	111	1	12	938	804	1,754

#### MEDICAL:

134th Regt	-	30	41	-	71	-	1	399	437	836
135th Regt	-	38	29	-	67	1	-	366	470	836
151st Bn	-	16	17	-	33	-	-	245	128	373



UNITS	OFFICERS					WO NG	ENLISTED MEN					
	RA	NG	RES	AUS	TOTAL		RA	NG	SS	TOTAL		
SIGNAL:												
101st Bn	:	-	14	14	-	28:	-	:	-	197	152	349
101st Radio Int Co	:	-	8	1	-	4:	-	:	3	62	79	144
102nd Radio Int Co	:	-	8	4	-	7:	-	:	19	61	120	200
MISCELLANEOUS:												
State Det, etc.	:	1	1,018	29	-	1,048:	-	:	-	1,818	-	1,818
TOTAL NON-DIVISIONS	:	40	6,744	1,848	107	8,739:	61	:	959	76,750	58,526	131,285
TOTAL DIVISIONS	:	109	12,798	8,425	13	16,845	136	:	610	136,699	128,728	266,037
TOTAL NATIONAL GUARD	:	149	19,542	5,273	120	25,084:	197	:	1,569	213,449	182,254	397,272

## APPENDIX C

## SUMMARY OF STATE GUARD PERSONNEL, TRANSPORTATION AND EQUIPMENT, OCTOBER 31, 1941.

STATE	Personnel		Transportation						Equipment																Maximum rifles authorized by War Department		
	Authorized Strength	Recruited Strength	Trucks	Station Wagons	Airplanes	Ambulances	Horses, Cavalry	Motorcycles	Sub-machine Guns	Machine Guns	Rifles, Enfield 1917, cal. .30 w/accessories	Pistols, cal. .22	Shot Guns	Gas Grenades	Smoke Grenades	Gas Guns	Pistols & Revolvers	Cartridge, ball, cal. .30	Cartridge, gal- lery, cal. .30	Ammunition, cal. .22	Ammunition, cal. .38	Ammunition, cal. .45	Ammunition, Shot Gun	Shells, Gas Gun		Radios	Masks, Gas
FIRST CORPS AREA																											
Conn. State Guard	4134	2954					27	72			3475																4850
Maine State Guard	1264	1291	7	1					4		1537			150		2	40				7150	15000		110	200		3073
Mass. State Guard	9210	7679	13	1					11		5988	100	250	1330		21	800		50000	100000			20000	292	10	500	11995
N. H. State Guard	2187	590									988		72			23	24				1000	11000					1835
R. I. State Guard	1072	1041						3	14		1000	9	14	251		25	102		2324	12500	75	8897	1000				2591
Vermont State Guard	1618	1253									667						75		6670		10000						1334
SECOND CORPS AREA																											
Delaware State Guard	371	371									320	4		50				4000		7500						100	1459
N. J. State Guard	2110	1657					95				3288	9														100	6572
New York Guard	17114	12759	4					1	14		11522	1	360	388		25	6	102520	101961	8000		9700	17600	246	1	252	23043
THIRD CORPS AREA																											
Maryland State Guard	3920	2943									2000							20000		21000				100		50	3725
Penna. Res. Def. Corps	2149	1946							105	57	8000	65	1203	50		10	458						10500				13233
Va. Protective Force	3077	2830	1						10		2991					3		22910	32080			20000					4581
FOURTH CORPS AREA																											
Alabama State Guard	3047	1105									1749																3497
Florida Def. Force	2430	2834									1800		8	13		8			16170				400	96			3077
Ga. State Def. Corps	6004	5242									4750																4500
Miss. State Guard	1051	450							2		1341		6	6		4		6805						10			2722
N. C. State Guard	2145	1976									2000							20000									4011
S. C. Defense Force	6553	5336									2640					4		16500						36		264	3310
Tenn. State Guard	4000	2248							19		1633		20	196	15	7		11740				18770	2500			100	3265
FIFTH CORPS AREA																											
Indiana State Guard	2517	1952							7		2179	8				71		37243	19940	45200		8000					5442
Kentucky Active Mil.	2500	1744									1582							15820								25	3183
Ohio State Guard	4800	2004									2000																10192
SIXTH CORPS AREA																											
Illinois Res. Militia	5999	5149									5817	130		248				88000	60000	395000		68000				300	11634
Michigan State Troops	3674	3027									2400							9600					850	119			5927
Wisconsin State Guard	2389	2190									2400		142	451	106	6											5262
SEVENTH CORPS AREA																											
Kansas State Guard	1442	1399									1400							14000								150	3619
Minnesota Def. Force	4293	3755	28	2					20		3351					29		3000		450000		6000		500			5321
Missouri State Guard	3324	2834									2630							26300	26300								5260
*Nebraska State Guard	328																										2009
Wyoming State Guard	474	462			9																						822
EIGHTH CORPS AREA																											
Colo. Defense Force	280	168	4								250		5			5		30740					30	68			2227
N. Mex. State Guard	1048	885									908							53481	22033	24421	2386	11424	12662	107	311	320	1148
Texas Defense Guard	16200	14142	63	3	33	5	90	1	39	2	5215	248	363	69		12	358										10429
NINTH CORPS AREA																											
Calif. State Guard	15796	12151									7648							22890									9155
*Utah State Guard	400																										1914
Washington State Guard	2060	998									426																4016
TOTAL	140890	108765	120	16	33	5	212	77	245	59	93901	574	2463	3202	121	255	1863	505549	357978	1063621	20611	187291	55042	1664	322	2411	190413

\* Recruiting; Arms and equipment under procurement.

24-51314A8C



APPENDIX D - STATE GUARD TYPE OF ORGANIZATIONS BY STATES, JULY 1, 1943

APPENDIX D - STATE GUARD TROOPS OF

STATE	State Staff & Det	Brigs.	Regts.	Bns.	Co's (Rifle, Shotgun)	Auth. E.M. Per Co.	Sig. & Comm. Co's.	Service Co's.	Medical Units	Band Units	Q. M. & Supply Co's	Sep. Bns.	Sep. Co's	Cavalry Units	Colored Units	Engineer Co's	Military Police	Motor Trans. Corps	Proc. Co's	Aviation & Gen. Units	Marine, Nautical Units	Women's Job. & Nursing Corps	State Guard Reserve Units	Inact. Units	Misc. Units & Remarks	
1. Alabama	1			9	70	40					1															(3 Areas)
2. Arkansas			1	2	8				2		1 Rgt. 12 Co.										7					
3. Arkansas			12	29	142	182		4	3		1 QM Det			1				1 Mtl.		Avn. 1 Sq. 3 Flts.						(2 Dists)
4. California			1	3	12	80											1 Bn. 6 Cos.									
5. Colorado				9	46	50		9	10	2																
6. Connecticut	1				3	120			1																	
7. Delaware																										
8. Dist. of Columbia				7	35	62	1 Radio Co													1 Sq. 28 ec.				25		
9. Florida				27th Dist	289	53	24		16								2			1			1 Bn.		2 Rect.	
10. Georgia	1			3	10				1														4 Bns.			
11. Hawaii			2	4	22	51		1*																	(1 Div.)	
12. Idaho	1		6	18	72	90		6	18	6					1 Bn* 4 Cos									2 Bns 16 Co		
13. Illinois	1	3							5				3 (col.)					4 Co's 1 Bn.								
14. Indiana	1		5	13	44	45			3																	
15. Indiana	1 (Hq Co)	1	2	6	34	60					1					1 Co*								4		
16. Iowa	1 Regt		1	8	35	40			1																	
17. Kentucky	1		2	6	25	100			1	1	1															
18. Louisiana					4																			14		
19. Maine	1			2	13	50			1	1								1 Mtl.							Chem. Co.	
20. Maryland		1 Hq Co		10	35	70	1		1	4	2		2 (engr)	1	1	6	1	3 M. Sgs.		2 Obs Sq					14 Sp Wps	
21. Massachusetts	1	1 Div. Tr.		9 Regions	147	61			1	18	2nd QM Bn 1 Det, QMC							1 Mtl. Co. 1 Trk. Co.		1 Obs Sq. 3 Flights		1 Bn. No 4 Cos			(5 Areas) 4 MG Cos Aux. Serv.	
22. Michigan	1			14	66	77							1 4 Rifle													
23. Minnesota	1	2	4	12	48	60	1	1 Regt 4 Co	1 Bn. 4 Cos.		5															
24. Mississippi			1		12	60																				
25. Mississippi	1	1	5	16	63	50			4	7	5															
26. Montana																										
27. Nebraska	1		1	2	6	63			1	1													1 Serv 12 MP*		1 MG Act. 1 MG Res. 10 Pistol Co	
28. Nevada																										
29. New Hampshire	1				23				1						2 Sqds. 8 Troops											
30. New Jersey	1			11	33	43	1			1																
31. New Mexico	1		1	4	21	40					1															
32. New Mexico	1	5	22	66	198	61	1	22	22	22																
33. New York	1			2	8	39	50																			
34. North Carolina									1	1																
35. North Dakota			1		12	41			1	1																
36. Ohio	1	1*	3*	9	37	50			3*	3																
37. Oklahoma																										
38. Oklahoma			1	3	12	60			1	1			19	46	8 Troops											
39. Oregon																										
40. Pennsylvania		1		3	9	27	120		3	3																
41. Puerto Rico	1		9	24	81	62			1	1	1															
42. Rhode Island			1	3	12	60	1		1	1	1															
43. South Carolina			4	12	60	92			4*	4																
44. South Dakota			1		4	50																				
45. Tennessee	1	1	5	14	79	119		2*	48 1st Aid Sects	3	5															
46. Texas				50	227	75																				
47. Utah			1	3	12	80																				
48. Vermont	1		1	3	12	50																				
49. Virginia	1			12	46	60	1																			
50. Washington			1	2	6	23	140		2																	
51. West Virginia				2	22				1	1																
52. Wisconsin	1	1	3	8	32	60			3		3															
53. Wyoming																										
TOTALS:		25	19	105	454	2252	2777	31	79	185	53	18	23	62	24 (Trps)	9	9	25	10	18	29 Sqds	15	4 Co's	50	45	2 Rgt. 10 MG & Chem Co 15 Spec Wps Co 10 Pistol 10 Trng. Research

\*Included in total of rifle companies.

REMARKS

/ Military Groups & Areas.