UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Area (continental U.S.) 7,839,383 sq. km.
Population (continental U.S., VI. 1935) 127,521,000
Density per sq. km. 16.3
Population (U.S., continental and overseas, 1930) 137,008,435
Length of land frontiers (continental and overseas) 12,980 km.
Length of sea frontiers (continental and overseas) 26,880 km.
Length of railway system (1931) 415,992 km.

MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

The armed forces of the United States of America comprise the army and the navy, the former under the War Department and the latter under the Navy Department.

The United States has no air force as a separate department, but the air components maintained are integral parts of the army and the navy.

I. Army.

GENERAL ORGANISATION.

The organised peace establishment of the army consists of the regular army, the national guard while in the service of the United States and the organised reserve. These forces comprise the military organisations necessary for mobilisation for the national defence.

The Regular Army (Permanent Force).

The missions of the regular army are: (1) to provide personnel for the development and training of the national guard and the organised reserve; (2) to provide personnel for the overhead of the army of the United States; (3) to provide a force for emergencies within continental
United States or elsewhere; (4) to provide peace garrisons for the coast defence in continental United States; and (5) to provide garrisons in peace and war for overseas possessions.

The National Guard (Non-permanent Force).

The national guard constitutes an organised force, available for employment by the United States when called or ordered into the service of the United States under the provisions of existing law. The Federal Government may not make use of the national guard without certain measures of mobilisation. The national guard consists of an active national guard organised into units as prescribed for the regular army, and an inactive national guard consisting of those members who are transferred thereto from the active list for the remaining period of their current commissions or enlistment, or commissioned or enlisted in the inactive national guard.

The Organised Reserves.

The mission of the organised reserves in time of peace is to provide partially organised and partially trained units which may be readily expanded to war-strength in time of emergency. The peace-time composition of the organised reserves consists of officer personnel and enlisted specialists, forming a skeleton upon which to build and train the man-power called to duty by the operation of selective service laws in the event of war. In time of war, the organised reserves constitute the second echelon of the force to be mobilised and is the last line of organised national defence.

ORGANS OF MILITARY COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

1. President.

The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and the National Guard of the several States when called into the federal service. The Congress has power to provide for the common defence, to declare war, to raise and support armies (but no appropriation of money to that use may be for a longer term than two years), to provide and maintain a navy, to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces, to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions, to provide for organising, arming, and disciplining the
militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States.

The power of the President as Commander-in-Chief of the Army to appoint officers is subject to the consent of the Senate.

The power of the President as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy and the authority of Congress to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces are distinct, and the President cannot by military orders evade the legislative regulations, and Congress, by rules and regulations, cannot impair the authority of the President as Commander-in-Chief.

2. Secretary of War.

There is an Executive Department known as the Department of War with a Secretary of War as the head thereof.

As representative of the President, the Secretary of War exercises control of the army and is responsible for the proper administration of the military establishment.

Rules and orders promulgated by the Secretary of War as the representative of the President must be regarded as the acts of the Executive.

3. Assistant Secretaries of War.

There are two Assistant Secretaries of War provided for under the law.

One Assistant Secretary, under the direction of the Secretary of War, is charged with the supervision of the procurement of all military supplies and other business of the War Department pertaining thereto and the assurance of adequate provision for the mobilisation of material and industrial organisations essential to war-time needs.

For purposes of current procurement and for planning for industrial participation in a war effort, the United States is divided into procurement districts. Army officers in each such district supervise local current procurement and perfect plans for local industrial co-operation in time of war. Such industrial planning is directed by the Assistant Secretary of War, in conformity with an Industrial Mobilisation Plan of national import.

The other Assistant Secretary of War is charged with assisting the Secretary of War in fostering military aeronautics and with performing such other functions as may be specifically assigned to him.

There has been no appropriation for the compensation of this Assistant Secretary since the War Department Appropriation Act of March 23rd, 1928, and the office has not been filled in recent years.
4. General Staff.

General Provision and Duties.

The General Staff Corps consists of the Chief of Staff, the War Department General Staff and the General Staff with troops. The duties of the War Department General Staff are to prepare plans for national defence and the use of the military forces for that purpose, both separately and in conjunction with the naval forces, and for the mobilisation of the manhood of the nation and its material resources in an emergency; to investigate and report upon all questions affecting the efficiency of the army of the United States, and its state of preparation for military operations; and to render professional aid and assistance to the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff.

Chief of Staff and Deputy Chief of Staff.

The Chief of Staff is the immediate adviser of the Secretary of War on all matters relating directly to the military establishment and is charged by the Secretary of War with the planning, development, and execution of the army programme. He is the agent of and issues orders in the name of the Secretary of War.

The Deputy-Chief of Staff assists the Chief of Staff and acts for him in his absence. One of his most important duties is the supervision of the activities of the divisions of the War Department General Staff.

General Staff Divisions.

The War Department General Staff is organised into five divisions.

G-1, Personnel; G-2, Military Intelligence; G-3, Operations and Training; G-4, Supply; and War Plans Division. (The War Plans Division is the nucleus of the war-time General Headquarters Staff.)

5. War Council.

The Secretary of War, the Assistant Secretary of War, the General of the armies, and the Chief of Staff constitute the War Council of the War Department, which Council meets from time to time and considers policies affecting both the military and munitions problems of the War Department.

6. Chiefs of Arms and Services.

The Arms and Services of the army are:

Infantry (arm);
Cavalry (arm);
Field artillery (arm);
Coast artillery corps (arm);
Air corps (arm);
Corps of engineers (arm);
Signal corps (arm);
Adjutant-General’s Department (service);
Inspector-General’s Department (service);
Judge-Advocate-General’s Department (service);
Quartermaster corps (service);
Finance Department (service);
Medical Department (service);
Ordnance Department (service);
Chemical Warfare Service (service);
Chaplains (service).

Subject to the general plans and policies of the Secretary of War, the chiefs of arms and services are responsible for the administration of policies for and preparation of the war plans concerning their respective arms or services.

A chief of an arm or service is an adviser to the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff. The duties of a chief of an arm include furnishing the Chief of Staff with information and advice on all questions affecting his particular arm; direct supervision and control of the service schools and special boards of his arm; formulation and development of the tactical doctrine in accordance with War Department policies; preparation of manuals, training literature, and memoranda relating to the employment, instruction and training of his arm and to the care and use of material and equipment; co-operation with the chiefs of the services in developing the armament and equipment of his arm.

7. Command.

Next to the President, in line of command, but subject to the orders of the Secretary of War as the representative of the President, and to the supervision of the Chief of Staff, are corps area and department commanders, commanders of various independent activities, such as the general and special service schools, and, in time of war, the Commander-in-Chief at general headquarters, who report directly to the War Department and issue orders in their own names. Chiefs of branches and bureaux of the War Department are not in line of command, except as to their own office forces, unless otherwise provided.

TERRITORIAL ORGANISATION.

1. TERRITORIAL ORGANISATION.

The continental area of the United States, including the Territory of Alaska and the island of Puerto Rico, is divided on a basis of military
population into nine corps areas. Each of the foreign possessions—
namely, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippine Islands, and the Panama
Canal Zone—constitutes a separate Department.

Each corps area contains the nuclei of Regular Army, National
Guard and of such corps, army and G.H.Q. troops as the President
has directed.

(a) Corps Areas.

The following corps areas are established for purposes of administration,
training, and tactical control:

(1) First Corps Area, to embrace the States of Maine, New Hamp-
shire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. 
(Headquarters at Boston, Mass.)

(2) Second Corps Area, to embrace the States of New York, New
Jersey and Delaware. The island of Puerto Rico is attached to this
corps area. (Headquarters at Governor's Island, New York.)

(3) Third Corps Area, to embrace the States of Pennsylvania, 
Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia. (Headquarters at
Baltimore, Md.).

(4) Fourth Corps Area, to embrace the States of North Carolina, 
South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi and 
Louisiana. (Headquarters at Fort McPherson, Georgia.)

(5) Fifth Corps Area, to embrace the States of Ohio, West Virginia, 
Indiana and Kentucky. (Headquarters at Fort Hayes, Columbus, 
Ohio.)

(6) Sixth Corps Area, to embrace the States of Illinois, Michigan and 
Wisconsin. (Headquarters at Chicago, Illinois.)

(7) Seventh Corps Area, to embrace the States of Missouri, Kansas, 
Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota and 
Arkansas. (Headquarters at Omaha, Nebraska.)

(8) Eight Corps Area, to embrace the States of Texas, Oklahoma, 
Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. (Headquarters at Fort Sam Hous-
ton, San Antonio, Texas.)

(9) Ninth Corps Area, to embrace the States of Washington, Oregon, 
Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada and California. The terri-
tory of Alaska is attached to this corps area. (Headquarters at Presidio 
of San Francisco, California.)

(b) Departments.

The following departments are established for the purposes of administra-
tion, training and tactical control:

(1) The Panama Canal Department, to embrace the Canal Zone. 
(Headquarters at Quarry Heights, C.Z.)
(2) The Hawaiian Department, to embrace all the islands belonging to the United States within the area between 150° West longitude and 160° East longitude and between 15° South latitude and 30° North latitude. (Headquarters at Ft. Shafter, T.H.)

(3) The Philippine Department, to embrace all the islands of the Philippine Archipelago and the U.S.A. troops in China. (Headquarters at Manila, P.I.)

2. MAJOR TACTICAL ORGANISATIONS.

The Act of Congress, approved June 4th, 1920, prescribes that the army shall at all times be organised, as far as practicable, into brigades, divisions and army corps, and, whenever the President may deem it expedient, into armies. The prescribed war organisation of units higher than the division consists of a general headquarters, armies and corps. Active organisations higher than the division do not exist in time of peace. The present peace-time divisional strength is as follows:

Regular Army: Three active infantry divisions and one active cavalry division. None of these divisions has all of its component units fully organised.

National Guard: Eighteen active infantry divisions and four active cavalry divisions. None of these divisions has a full quota of active component organisations.

Organised Reserves: No active divisions. Organised reserve divisions consist merely of a quota of reserve officers and a small number of enlisted reserve specialists who form cadres for some of the component organisations.

In addition to the above divisions, there are two active divisions in the foreign possessions—namely, the Hawaiian Division and the Philippine Division. Neither of these divisions is entirely complete in all its component organisations. There is, in addition, the Panama Canal Garrison.

The prescribed war organisation of the infantry division includes two infantry brigades of two regiments each; one field artillery brigade having two 75-mm. gun regiments and one 155-mm. howitzer regiment, an engineer regiment, a medical regiment, a quarter-master regiment, and special troops which include a headquarters, headquarters company, a light tank company, a military police company, an ordnance company and a signal company. Its strength is 993 officers and 21,047 enlisted men.

The prescribed war organisation of the cavalry division includes two cavalry brigades of two regiments each; one field artillery regiment of 75-mm. guns; one armoured-car squadron; one engineer squadron; one medical squadron; one Q.M. squadron, and
special troops which include a headquarters, headquarters troop, an ordnance company, a light tank company and a signal troop. Its strength is 558 officers and 9,762 enlisted men.

The peace organisations of infantry and cavalry divisions conform in general to the prescribed war organisations. Because of the restrictions imposed by limited peace-time personnel, divisions are maintained at a much smaller peace strength than that prescribed for the war organisation. This reduction is accomplished by making some units inactive and by reducing the strength of others.

ARMS AND SERVICES.

I. ARMS.

(a) Infantry.

The war organisation of the infantry brigade includes a headquarters and headquarters company and two regiments.

The infantry regiment consists of a headquarters and headquarters company, howitzer and service companies, medical detachment and three battalions, each with one headquarters unit, three rifle and one machine-gun companies. The howitzer company is armed with 37-mm. guns and 3-inch trench mortars.

The infantry of the Regular Army includes the following active units:

15 brigade headquarters and headquarters companies;
38 regiments (12 of these regiments have an inactive battalion each);
1 regiment (light tanks);
8 separate companies (light tanks);
1 regiment (medium tanks) (this regiment consists of one active company only);
5 headquarters special troops;
5 headquarters and military police companies.

(b) Cavalry.

The war organisation of the cavalry brigade includes a brigade headquarters and headquarters troop and two regiments.

The cavalry regiment consists of headquarters and headquarters troop, machine-gun troop, medical detachment and three squadrons of two troops each.

The cavalry of the Regular Army includes the following active units:

3 brigade headquarters and headquarters troops;
15 active regiments. (One squadron in each regiment is inactive.)
(c) **Field Artillery.**

The war organisation of the field artillery brigade of infantry divisions includes a brigade headquarters and headquarters battery, two regiments of 75-mm. guns, one regiment of 155-mm. howitzers and an ammunition train. The 75-mm. regiment consists of a headquarters unit and two battalions of three gun-batteries each. The 155-mm. howitzer regiment differs from the above organisation in that it is composed of three battalions of two batteries each.

The field artillery of the Regular Army includes the following active units:

- 7 brigade headquarters and headquarters batteries;
- 6 regiments, 155-mm. howitzer (one regiment has two battalions inactive, three regiments have one battalion inactive, and two regiments consist of one battalion only);
- 20 regiments, 75-mm. gun (eight battalions of these regiments are inactive);
- 2 regiments, 75-mm. howitzer (pack) (these regiments consist of one battalion only);
- 1 regiment, 155-mm. gun and 240-mm. howitzer (this regiment consists of one battalion only);
- 1 ammunition train;
- 1 observation battalion (only one battery of this battalion is active).

(d) **Coast Artillery Corps.**

The coast artillery is charged with the service of the fixed and movable elements of the land and coast fortifications, including railroad, anti-aircraft and tractor-drawn artillery, and submarine harbour mines.

Coast artillery regiments have one or more battalions, consisting of one or more batteries, depending on the type of equipment.

The coast artillery of the Regular Army includes the following active units:

- 1 brigade headquarters and headquarters battery;
- 15 regiments (harbour defence);
- 8 regiments (anti-aircraft);
- 2 regiments (railway);
- 3 regiments (tractor);
- 8 mine-planters and cable ships.

There are 105 active batteries included in the above organisations.

(e) **Air Corps.**

The final report of the War Department Special Committee on Army Air Corps, July 18th, 1934, approved by the Secretary of War, is the current basis for the development of the Air Corps.
The authorised strength of the Air Corps of the Regular Army as on July 1st, 1935, was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Strength</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>1,388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enlisted men (including flying cadets)</td>
<td>16,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total number of aeroplanes authorised, including all tactical, utility, and training aeroplanes, and those issued to the National Guard or used by the Organised Reserves, is 1,800.

The primary functions of the Air Corps are: (a) combat, to be carried out by tactical units, and (b) development, procurement, and supply of equipment and trained personnel. The combat units within the continental United States, except corps and army observation units, are organised into a G.H.Q. Air Force. Corps and army observation units in the United States and all Air Corps units in overseas possessions are under the command of corps area or department commanders.

The Chief of the Air Corps is responsible for the development, procurement, and supply of equipment and trained personnel for the Air Corps.

1. Tactical Units (Regular Army).

The G.H.Q. Air Force is commanded by a Major-General reporting directly to the Chief of Staff in peace and to the Commanding General of the Field Forces in war.

(a) The composition of the G.H.Q. Air Force is as follows (October 20th, 1935):

- G.H.Q. Air Force Headquarters and Headquarters squadron;
- 1 airship group: 2 airship squadrons;
- 3 wings, as follows:

1st Wing:
- 2 bombardment groups: 5 bombardment squadrons;
- 1 attack group: 3 attack squadrons;
- 1 observation squadron.

2nd Wing:
- 2 bombardment groups: 8 bombardment squadrons;
- 2 pursuit groups: 6 pursuit squadrons, 1 attack squadron;
- 2 observation squadrons.

3rd Wing:
- 1 attack group: 4 attack squadrons;
- 1 pursuit group: 4 pursuit squadrons;
- 1 bombardment squadron;
- 1 attack squadron;
- 2 pursuit squadrons.
(b) Corps and army observation units in the continental United States consist of the following units:

1 observation group: 2 observation squadrons;
6 observation squadrons (including 1 squadron divided into 5 independent flights);
1 balloon squadron.

(c) Tactical units in overseas possessions:

5 observation squadrons;
7 pursuit squadrons;
4 bombardment squadrons;
1 attack squadron.

(d) Active tactical squadrons (Regular Army):

2 airship squadrons;
1 balloon squadron;
16 observation squadrons;
18 bombardment squadrons;
10 attack squadrons;
19 pursuit squadrons.

Number of aircraft in Regular Army tactical squadrons, authorised 8–18
Average number of aircraft per Regular Army squadron (as on December 31st, 1935) 10.5

2. Non-tactical Units (Regular Army).

Active non-tactical squadrons (Regular Army).

4 school squadrons;
4 transport squadrons;
1 balloon squadron;
22 service squadrons.

3. Miscellaneous Units (Regular Army).

Active miscellaneous units:

14 photographic sections;
5 Air Corps school detachments;
9 corps area detachments;
4 special purpose detachments.
4. Tactical Aircraft (Serviceable).

Tactical aircraft on hand, December 31st, 1935.

Heavier-than-air craft ........................................ 892

Lighter-than-air craft:
  Airships ......................................................... 6
  Balloons, spherical ........................................... 13
  Balloons, observation ......................................... 3

5. Aircraft Production.

Number of aeroplanes delivered, fiscal year 1935.

Regular Army .................................................. 41
National Guard ................................................. None


(Regular Army.)

(a) Total officers .............................................. 1,424
(b) Number of (a) above rated as pilots H/A or L/A ........................................ 1,267
(c) Number of (a) above, non-pilots, but rated as observers ......................................... 4
(d) Student officers not rated ................................... 76
(e) Total enlisted men in Air Corps, exclusive of flying cadets ................................... 15,111
(f) Pilots among (e) above ....................................... 88
(g) Flying cadets .................................................. 312

7. National Guard (June 30th, 1935).

19 observation squadrons.

Number of tactical aircraft per unit:

  Authorised ..................................................... 8
  Actual .......................................................... 6

---

1 Includes aircraft issued to the National Guard. Does not include experimental, service test and training aircraft.
Personnel.

Total officer personnel ........................................... 426
Total number of commissioned pilots ................................ 315
Total number of commissioned observers ................................ 90
Total number of enlisted men .......................................... 1,800


(Eligible December 31st, 1935.)

(a) Rated pilots—H/A .............................................. 1,577
(b) Rated pilots—H/A, also rated observers
   (included in (a) above) .................................. 246
(c) Junior aeroplane pilots ................................... 229
(d) Airship pilots .............................................. 16
(e) Airship observers ........................................... 58
(f) Balloon observers ........................................... 15
(g) Non-fliers ..................................................... 388
(h) Specialists rated as pilots (not included in
    (a) above) .................................................. 16
(i) Specialists, non-fliers (not included in (g)
    above) .................................................... 161

(f) Engineer Corps.

The higher tactical unit of engineer corps is the regiment, which is
composed of a headquarters and a headquarters and service company,
medical detachment and two battalions, each of which has a head-
quarters and three companies.

One combatant engineer regiment is a component of each infantry
division. Each cavalry division includes one combatant engineer
squadron.

Other type engineer troops are assigned to corps and armies.
These types include general service regiments, water, camouflage,
and heavy pontoon battalions, and dump truck, shop, railway, depot,
and light pontoon companies.

The primary function of the engineer corps is to increase by
engineering works the combatant capacity of the other arms. Under
emergency conditions, combat engineer troops act as infantry or
cavalry, and are trained accordingly. Outside the theatre of opera-
tions, the corps is charged, in general, with surveys made for military
purposes, supply of engineer materials and equipment, construction,
and modification of sea-coast fortifications.
The Engineer Corps of the Regular Army includes the following active units:

8 regiments, combat. (One regiment consists of one company only. Two regiments have one inactive battalion each.)
1 battalion, topographic. (This battalion has one inactive company.)
2 squadrons, combat. (The headquarters and three troops of each of these two squadrons are inactive.)

(g) Signal Corps.

The signal corps is charged with the installation, maintenance and operation of all military communication systems and equipment, and meteorological apparatus; the procuring, storage and issue of the above and of photographic supplies.

The highest unit in the signal corps is the battalion, which is organised for duty with corps and higher headquarters. One signal company or one signal troop is a component of the special troops of each infantry and cavalry division.

Other type Signal Corps units are photographic, radio, pigeon, and meteorological companies.

The Signal Corps of the Regular Army includes the following active units:

1 signal battalion;
6 signal companies;
14 signal service companies.

Summary Table of Active Regular Army Units.
(Exclusive of Air Corps Units.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Brigades</th>
<th>Regiments</th>
<th>Battalions</th>
<th>Companies</th>
<th>Squadrons</th>
<th>Batteries</th>
<th>Troops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>40^1</td>
<td>104^2</td>
<td>420^3*</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>78*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>45^4</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>100*</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>105*</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13^6</td>
<td>35^6*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signal Corps</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Including 2 tank regiments.
2 Including 3 tank battalions.
3 Including 18 tank companies.
4 Including 1 observation battalion.
5 Including 1 topographic battalion.
6 Including 2 topographic companies.
* Command and service units not included.
2. Services.

(a) Quartermaster Corps.

The quartermaster corps feeds, clothes, houses and transports the soldier and furnishes motor, rail and water transportation.

It furnishes all public animals employed in the service of the army, the forage consumed by them, wagons and all articles necessary for their use. It furnishes camp and garrison equipage, barracks, storehouses and other buildings; constructs and repairs roads, some railways, certain permanent bridges; builds and charters ships, boats, docks and wharves needed for military purposes; supplies subsistence for enlisted men and others entitled thereto; supplies articles for authorised sales and issues; furnishes lists of articles authorised to be kept for sale; gives instructions for procuring, distributing, issuing, selling and accounting for all quartermaster and subsistence supplies, and attends to other matters connected with military operations which are not expressly assigned to some other agency of the War Department.

The quartermaster corps elements of the infantry division are organised into a quartermaster regiment consisting of a headquarters, service company, two truck battalions, one maintenance battalion and attached medical personnel. The truck battalion consists of a headquarters and two truck companies. The maintenance battalion consists of a headquarters, a light maintenance company, and a car company.

The quartermaster corps unit of the cavalry division is organised into a squadron consisting of a headquarters and headquarters troops, four truck troops, one light maintenance troop, one pack troop and attached medical personnel.

Miscellaneous companies are organised to carry out other responsibilities of the quartermaster corps.

The quartermaster corps of the Regular Army includes the following active units:

- 7 bakery companies; 2 division quartermaster train headquarters;
- 1 motorcycle company; 3 motor repair battalions; 24 motor repair sections; 26 motor transport companies; 11 pack trains.

(b) Medical Department.

Charged with the health of the army, the Medical Department in time of peace engages in research work as well as purely military activities.

This department includes medical, dental and veterinary services. Detachments of the services are attached to each self-contained unit of the army. In addition, the war organisation of each division of
infantry includes a medical regiment and each cavalry division a medical squadron.

The medical regiment with the infantry division consists of a headquarters, one service company, one veterinary company, one collecting battalion (3 companies), one ambulance battalion (3 companies), and one hospital battalion (3 companies).

The medical squadron with the cavalry division consists of a headquarters, one collecting troop, one ambulance troop, one hospital troop, and one veterinary troop.

The medical department of the Regular Army includes the following active units:

5 headquarters medical regiments; 1 ambulance troop; 1 veterinary troop; 1 headquarters medical squadron; 5 ambulance companies; 3 collecting companies; 5 hospital companies; 3 service companies; 3 veterinary companies.

(c) Chaplains.

The corps of chaplains perform duties appropriate to their calling.

(d) Ordnance Department.

This department has charge of the procuring of munitions and supervises the manufacture of offensive and defensive arms and equipment. It manufactures, stores and issues military materials.

One ordnance maintenance company is a component of the special troops of each infantry and cavalry division. Other companies of various types are assigned to corps, armies, proving grounds, arsenals, and forts.

The ordnance department of the Regular Army includes the following active units:

14 maintenance companies; 3 heavy maintenance companies; 5 ammunition companies; 7 depot companies; 3 miscellaneous companies.

(e) Chemical Warfare Service.

This service has charge of the research into and the development, manufacture or procuring of chemical material and equipment. It is a service of storage and issues and supervises the training in defence against chemical warfare.

The Chemical Warfare Service of the Regular Army includes: 1 chemical regiment (this regiment consists of one company only), 2 chemical battalions (these battalions have only one company each), 2 chemical companies and 1 depot company.
(f) Adjutant-General's Department.

This department is the office of administration and record of the army. Through it, all orders, regulations, instructions and communications are issued to troops and individuals in the military service.

(g) Finance Department.

The Finance Department is charged with the disbursement of and accounting for all funds of the War Department, and with the audit of property accounts, and of world-war contracts.

The Chief of Finance, as budget officer for the War Department, revises and submits to the bureau of the budget all estimates for funds required by the War Department.

(h) Inspector-General's Department.

The Inspector-General's Department is charged with the inspection of activities under the War Department, its chief function being to keep the higher commanders constantly informed as to the state of discipline, instruction, supply, morale, money accounts, and of matters affecting the efficiency of the army.

It investigates acts, incidents, transactions and complaints involving the personnel of the army, reports the facts concerning same and makes recommendations for appropriate adjustments, corrections and disciplinary action.

(i) Judge-Advocate-General's Department.

The Judge-Advocate-General's Department, in addition to its specific statutory duties in connection with the administration of military justice, is called upon to give legal advice concerning the correctness of military administration, matters affecting the rights and mutual relationship of the personnel of the army, and the financial, contractual and other business affairs of the War Department and the army.

3. The National Guard.

The organisation of the National Guard conforms to that of the Regular Army. Like the Regular Army, it has many inactive and reduced-strength units.

4. The Organised Reserves.

The organisation of this component of the defence forces is similar to that of the Regular Army. Organised Reserve units consist merely of a quota of reserve officers and a small cadre of enlisted reserves.
RECRUITING.

I. REGULAR ARMY.

(a) Recruiting for the regular army is administered by the Adjutant-General of the Army and is carried on by the recruiting service, which is decentralised to the corps area commanders.

The recruiting service is composed of officers and men detached from troops and assigned to recruiting duty.

Two overseas recruit depots are maintained, one at New York and one at San Francisco, to which recruit replacements for overseas garrisons are sent for shipment overseas.

(b) Enlistment is on a purely voluntary basis and the recruit is allowed, within his own corps area, a choice of arm or service and station in which he desires to serve, provided a vacancy exists. In addition, in the first, second, third and ninth corps areas, he may elect overseas service, provided a vacancy exists.

Age-limits for original enlistments are between eighteen and thirty-five years, inclusive.

Original enlistments are for periods of either one or three years, at the option of the soldier, while re-enlistments are for a period of three years.

Recruits must be able-bodied citizens or persons who have made legal declaration to become citizens of the United States, provided such declaration will not expire during period of contemplated enlistment.

All applicants between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one years must have the written consent of their parents or guardians, if any, before enlisting.

2. NATIONAL GUARD.

(a) Recruiting for the national guard is conducted within each State by the local authorities and is restricted to enlistment for the type of troops organised therein.

No recruiting service is organised for this purpose, except that all commissioned officers are empowered to administer the oath of enlistment.

Officers, judicial and executive, of the Federal Government and the several States, Custom-house clerks and persons employed in the transmission of the mails may not be enlisted in this force without specific consent of the Governor of the State.
(b) Enlistment in the national guard is entirely voluntary, the recruit having the privilege of selecting the unit in which he desires to serve.

The age-limits and physical requirements for enlistment are the same as for the regular army, and only those recruits who are or have declared their intention to become citizens may be enlisted.

The original enlistment period is three years, with subsequent periods of one year each.

(c) When Congress shall have declared a national emergency and shall have authorised the use of armed land forces of the United States for any purpose requiring the use of troops in excess of those of the regular army, the President may, under such regulations, including such physical examination as he may prescribe, order into the active military service of the United States, to serve therein for the period of the war or emergency, unless sooner relieved, any or all units and the members thereof of the national guard of the United States.

3. Enlisted Reserve Corps.

(a) The enlisted reserve corps consists of persons who have been voluntarily enlisted therein and is limited, under the age and physical restrictions imposed upon recruits for the regular army, to those having such military or technical training as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

(b) The enlistment period is three years, except in cases of persons who served in the army, navy or marine corps between April 6th, 1917, and November 11th, 1918, who may enlist for one year and shall be entitled to discharge within ninety days if they make application therefor.

(c) Any or all members of the enlisted reserve corps may be formed into tactical organisations, composed, as far as practicable, of men residing in the same locality.

Members of the enlisted reserve corps may be placed on active duty, as individuals or organisations, in the discretion of the President, but, except in time of national emergency expressly declared by Congress, no reservist shall be ordered to active duty in excess of the number permissible under appropriations made for this specific purpose, or for a longer period than fifteen days in any one calendar year, without his own consent.

Appointment Requirements.

I. Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers.

(a) Warrant officers are appointed from eligible non-commissioned officers, and other qualified personnel. Warrant officers rank above non-commissioned officers and below commissioned personnel.
(b) Non-commissioned officers are appointed from eligible enlisted men within the limits of the tables of organisation.

2. Officers.

Appointments are made in the grade of second lieutenant:

(a) For the regular army from:

(1) Graduates of the United States Military Academy and the Air Corps Advanced Flying-School;
(2) Warrant officers and enlisted men of the regular army, between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years, who have had at least two years’ service;
(3) Qualified citizens.

(b) For the national guard from:

(1) Warrant officers and enlisted men of the national guard;
(2) Graduates of the United States Military and Naval Academies and the Air Corps Advanced Flying-School, who have resigned from the regular army;
(3) Other qualified citizens;
(4) Graduates of the reserve officers’ training corps.

(c) For the Officers’ Reserve Corps from:

(1) Former emergency officers, and former warrant officers and enlisted men, who served during the world war;
(2) Former officers of the regular army, national guard and officers’ reserve corps;
(3) Warrant officers and enlisted men of the regular army, national guard and enlisted reserve corps;
(4) Graduates of the reserve officers’ training corps and of the blue course of the citizens’ military training camps, and graduate flying cadets;
(5) For certain sections, selected civilians who qualify for the lowest grade of the section.

3. Cadets.

Cadets are appointed to:

(a) The United States Military Academy by the President, Vice-President, senators and representatives from those applicants who
are physically and mentally qualified between the ages of seventeen and twenty-two years. In addition to these, there are annually appointed, after competitive examination, applicants from the enlisted ranks of the regular army and the national guard, and from among the honour graduates of educational institutions designated as "honour military schools".

(b) The Air Corps Primary Flying-Schools from among those applicants from the enlisted personnel of the regular army and national guard and from among those civilian applicants who are physically and mentally qualified and citizens of the United States.

MILITARY EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

I. United States Military Academy.

(a) This institution was established by the Government for the practical and theoretical training of young men for the military service.

Its cadets are given a comprehensive and general education of collegiate grade and a sufficient basic military training to enable them to enter upon the duties of second lieutenant in any branch of the army to which they may be individually assigned.

(b) Candidates for cadetships, after being appointed to an existing or prospective vacancy, must demonstrate they possess certain standard physical and educational qualifications. Upon acceptance, the candidate is required to take the oath of allegiance and subscribe to an engagement to serve the United States for a period of eight years.

(c) The course of study covers a period of four years divided annually into the academic year (September 1st to June 4th), and the remainder of the year devoted to practical instruction in military subjects.

(d) Upon graduation, a cadet may be appointed a second lieutenant in any arm or service of the army in which there is a vacancy and the duties of which he may have been adjudged competent to perform.

277 cadets graduated during the 1934-35 school year.
2. Service Schools.

(a) Following are the designations and locations of the general and special service schools:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Army War College,</td>
<td>Washington, D.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Command and General Staff School,</td>
<td>Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Army Industrial College,</td>
<td>Washington, D.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Infantry School,</td>
<td>Fort Benning, Georgia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Tank School,</td>
<td>Fort Benning, Georgia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Field-Artillery School,</td>
<td>Fort Sill, Oklahoma.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Coast-Artillery School,</td>
<td>Fort Monroe, Virginia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Cavalry School,</td>
<td>Fort Riley, Kansas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Air Corps Primary Flying-School,</td>
<td>Randolph Field, San Antonio, Texas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Air Corps Advanced Flying School,</td>
<td>Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Air Corps Balloon and Airship School,</td>
<td>Scott Field, Belleville, Illinois.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Air Corps Tactical School,</td>
<td>Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Alabama.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Air Corps Technical School,</td>
<td>Chanute Field, Rantoul, Illinois.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Air Corps Engineering School,</td>
<td>Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The School of Aviation Medicine,</td>
<td>Randolph Field, San Antonio, Texas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Engineer School,</td>
<td>Fort Belvoir, Virginia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Signal School,</td>
<td>Fort Monmouth, New Jersey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Quartermaster Corps School,</td>
<td>Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Quartermaster Corps Subsistence School,</td>
<td>Chicago, Illinois.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Quartermaster Corps Motor Transport,</td>
<td>Holabird Q.M. Depot, Baltimore, Md.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Finance School,</td>
<td>Washington, D.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Army Medical School,</td>
<td>Army Medical Centre, Washington, D.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Army Dental School,</td>
<td>Army Medical Centre, Washington, D.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Army Veterinary School,</td>
<td>Army Medical Centre, Washington, D.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Medical Field Service School,</td>
<td>Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Ordnance School,</td>
<td>Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Ordnance Specialist School,</td>
<td>Raritan Arsenal, New Jersey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Chemical Warfare School,</td>
<td>Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Chaplains' School,</td>
<td>Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Upon being commissioned and assigned to troops, the officer is required to attend a troop school for a basic course in his arm, in addition to the performance of his normal duty. Subsequently, each officer is required to attend the special service school of his arm while in the grade of lieutenant or captain. These schools deal with the company, troop, battery, battalion, squadron and regiment.

After additional service with troops, the officer is detailed as a student in advanced courses in special service schools which pertain
to the tactics and technique of elements as large as brigades. No further compulsory school attendance for all officers is required. Officers may be detailed, by selection, to special service schools for refresher courses or for tactical or technical instruction in arms or services or to the Command and General Staff School, and subsequently to the War College. The number of these students is limited by the appropriations.

Special courses are conducted, at all except the troop schools, for national guard and reserve officers.

Officers of the several components may enrol in extension courses which cover subjects as elementary as the administration of the company or as advanced as the command and logistics of an army.

3. Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

Military instruction under Government supervision is organised in many universities, colleges and schools throughout the country. In the majority of these institutions, this instruction is compulsory for a portion of the course. This applies particularly to those institutions receiving aid from the Federal Government.

Depending upon the character of the institution and its academic rating, it is classified either as a senior or a junior unit of the reserve officers' training corps. In general, the senior division is made up of those institutions of learning having a military department, granting degrees, and which graduate students at an average age of not less than twenty-one years. The junior division, in general, comprises those institutions having a military department, but which do not confer degrees and where the average age of the student on graduation is less than twenty-one years. The senior division consists of units of the several arms and services. The junior division consists of units of the infantry.

The senior division is divided into the basic and advanced courses. In general, the basic course comprises the first two years of the academic course and is compulsory for all able-bodied male students in most institutions. Three hours per week are devoted to military instruction. The advanced course comprises the last two years of the academic course and is elective, if the student meets certain eligibility conditions, in most institutions. Five hours per week during the last two academic years and attendance at a reserve officers' training corps camp for a period of practical instruction no longer than six weeks is required in the advanced course. The basic course does not carry with it any obligation for the student to render further military service to the Federal Government. However, upon graduation from the advanced course, the student becomes eligible for a commission in the organised reserve, but the acceptance of such commission is optional.
4. PREPARATORY MILITARY TRAINING.

(a) Reserve Officers’ Training Corps.

Eligibility to membership in the reserve officers’ training corps is limited to students who are citizens of the United States, who are not less than fourteen years of age, and whose bodily condition indicates that they are physically fit to perform military duty, or will be so upon arrival at military age.

Since the date of its reorganisation under the provisions of the National Defence Act, as revised in 1920, the reserve officers’ training corps has produced approximately 80,330 graduates.

During the school-year 1934-35, there were 6,390 graduates of the reserve officers’ training corps. The total enrolment in the reserve officers’ training corps for the school-year 1934-35 was 112,434; the enrolment in the senior units being 71,955 and, in junior units, 40,479. Altogether, 313 units were in operation at 228 educational institutions at the close of the school-year 1934-35.

(b) Citizens’ Military Training Camps.

The National Defence Act authorised the establishment of schools or camps for the military instruction and training of such warrant officers, enlisted men, and civilians as may be selected upon their own application. The training is progressive through four annual camps, and a graduate of the complete course becomes eligible for a commission in the Officers’ Reserve Corps. However, attendance at these camps carries with it no obligation for further military service after the close of the current camp.

The attendance at close of camps in 1935 was 30,084.

EFFECTIVES.

I. AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF EFFECTIVES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1935.

Table I.—Land Armed Forces.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Total effectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12,930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>138,853</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The air component of the land forces is an integral part of the United States Army and is included in this table.

During the fiscal year 1935, 17,347 reserve officers were ordered to active duty and trained for an average of 18.8 days per officer. This training amounts to 893 average daily effectives and is included in the above table.

The legal strength of the United States Army, as authorised by the National Defence Act of June 3rd, 1916, as amended, is: 17,728 officers, 640 warrant officers, and 280,000 enlisted men. The National Defence Act originally authorised 1,120 warrant officers. Amendments to the Act reduced the authorised number of warrant officers to 640, but permitted the excess number of warrant officers to remain in the grade until legally separated from the army.

Table I does not include the national guard of the States and territories of the United States, as none were called up or drafted into the Federal service during the periods in question. During the period ending June 30th, 1935, members of the national guard were given training in armories, which, when computed on the basis of the draft Convention, approximated 3,052 average daily effectives. During the year ending December 31st, 1935, members of the national guard were given training in camps which, when computed on the basis of the draft Convention, approximated 7,268 average-daily effectives.
Table II.—Air Armed Forces.

The personnel of the army and the navy air components constitute the total of the air armed forces.

Total Air Armed Forces.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Army</th>
<th>Navy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16,847</td>
<td>13,574</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. STRENGTH OF COMPONENT PARTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>June 30th</th>
<th>Regular Army</th>
<th>National Guard</th>
<th>Reserve forces</th>
<th>Grand total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Officers $^2$</td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Officers $^3$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>13,105</td>
<td>119,928</td>
<td>133,033</td>
<td>11,435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>13,175</td>
<td>119,904</td>
<td>133,079</td>
<td>12,192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>13,174</td>
<td>121,157</td>
<td>134,331</td>
<td>12,428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>13,168</td>
<td>124,192</td>
<td>137,360</td>
<td>12,535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>13,195</td>
<td>124,277</td>
<td>137,472</td>
<td>12,930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>13,205</td>
<td>125,443</td>
<td>138,648</td>
<td>13,249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>13,153</td>
<td>119,889</td>
<td>133,042</td>
<td>13,549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>13,223</td>
<td>121,788</td>
<td>135,011</td>
<td>13,364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>12,278</td>
<td>126,169</td>
<td>138,447</td>
<td>13,309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>14,375</td>
<td>125,098</td>
<td>139,473</td>
<td>13,571</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$^1$ Includes Philippine Scouts.
$^2$ Includes warrant officers, cadets, U.S.M.A., and members of the Army Nurse Corps.
$^3$ Includes warrant officers.
$^4$ Officers' Reserve Corps.
$^5$ Enlisted Reserve Corps.

1 (a) This item is included in the totals shown in Table I pertaining to the strength of the army, of which the air component is an integral part.
(b) Includes 1,424 officers and 15,111 enlisted men and 312 flying cadets.
2 (a) The naval air component is an integral part of the navy.
(b) Includes marine corps employed in aviation.
## II. Navy.

### LIST OF UNITS.

(May 15th, 1936.)

15 capital ships (battleships) (first line):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of the ships</th>
<th>Date (r) of launching (2) of entry into service</th>
<th>Standard displacement (tons)</th>
<th>Dimensions (feet)</th>
<th>H.P.</th>
<th>Speed (kts.)</th>
<th>Armament 1 (number and calibre in inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Colorado</td>
<td>1921-23</td>
<td>32,500</td>
<td>624</td>
<td></td>
<td>27,300</td>
<td>VIII 16, XII 5, VIII 5 (A.A.), II tubes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Maryland</td>
<td>1920-21</td>
<td>31,500</td>
<td>97 1/4</td>
<td>26,800</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>XII 14, XII 5, VIII 5 (A.A.), II tubes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. West Virginia</td>
<td>1921-23</td>
<td>31,800</td>
<td>624</td>
<td></td>
<td>26,800</td>
<td>XII 14, XII 5, VIII 5 (A.A.), II tubes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. California</td>
<td>1919-21</td>
<td>32,600</td>
<td>624</td>
<td></td>
<td>26,800</td>
<td>XII 14, XII 5, VIII 5 (A.A.), II tubes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Tennessee</td>
<td>1919-20</td>
<td>32,300</td>
<td>35 1/4</td>
<td>25,800</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>XII 14, XII 5, VIII 5 (A.A.), II tubes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. New Mexico</td>
<td>1917-18</td>
<td>33,400</td>
<td>624</td>
<td></td>
<td>26,800</td>
<td>XII 14, XII 5, VIII 5 (A.A.), II tubes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Idaho</td>
<td>1917-19</td>
<td>33,100</td>
<td>106.3</td>
<td>32,200</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>XII 14, XII 5, VIII 5 (A.A.), II tubes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Mississippi</td>
<td>1917-17</td>
<td>33,000</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>29,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>XII 14, XII 5, VIII 5 (A.A.), II tubes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Pennsylvania</td>
<td>1915-16</td>
<td>33,100</td>
<td>106.3</td>
<td>32,000</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>XII 14, XII 5, VIII 5 (A.A.), II tubes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Arizona</td>
<td>1915-16</td>
<td>32,600</td>
<td>33 1/4</td>
<td>34,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>XII 14, XII 5, VIII 5 (A.A.), II tubes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Oklahoma</td>
<td>1914-16</td>
<td>29,000</td>
<td>583</td>
<td>24,800</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>X 14, XII 5, VIII 5 (A.A.), II tubes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Nevada</td>
<td>1914-16</td>
<td>1071/12</td>
<td>32 1/4</td>
<td>20,500</td>
<td></td>
<td>X 14, XII 5, VIII 5 (A.A.), II tubes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. New York</td>
<td>1912-14</td>
<td>27,000</td>
<td>573</td>
<td>28,100</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>X 14, XVI 5, VIII 3 (A.A.), II tubes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Texas</td>
<td>1912-14</td>
<td>27,000</td>
<td>106.1</td>
<td>31 1/4</td>
<td>28,100</td>
<td>X 14, XVI 5, VIII 3 (A.A.), II tubes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Arkansas</td>
<td>1911-12</td>
<td>26,100</td>
<td>562</td>
<td>28,000</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>X 14, XVI 5, VIII 3 (A.A.), II tubes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 (+ 3 building) aircraft-carriers (first line):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wasp</th>
<th>(building)</th>
<th>14,700*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yorktown</td>
<td>(building)</td>
<td>19,900*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enterprise</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 1. Ranger    | 1933-34 | 14,500 | 769 | 53,500 | 29.5 | VIII 5. |
| 2. Lexington | 1925-27 | 33,000 | 105 1/4 | 180,000 | 33.9 | VIII 8, XII 5 (A.A.). |

---

1 All H.P. is for main engines. All H.P. is shaft horse-power.
2 Guns and torpedo-tubes.
3 Tennessee: 35.
4 Estimated.
5 Standard displacement. Does not include weight allowance under Chapter II, part 3, Section I, Article (d), of Washington Treaty for providing means against air and submarine attack.
25 (+ 12 building) first-line cruisers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of the ships</th>
<th>Date (1) of launching (2) of entry into service</th>
<th>Standard displacement (tons)</th>
<th>Dimensions (feet)</th>
<th>H.P.¹</th>
<th>Speed (kts.)</th>
<th>Armament ² (number and calibre in inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wichita</td>
<td>(building)</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoenix</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boise</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quincy ⁵</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vincennes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savannah</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nashville</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helena</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Minneapolis</td>
<td>1933-34</td>
<td>9,950</td>
<td>588</td>
<td>107,000</td>
<td>32.7</td>
<td>IX 8, VIII 5 (A.A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Astoria</td>
<td></td>
<td>9,950</td>
<td>61½</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. New Orleans</td>
<td>1933-34</td>
<td>9,950</td>
<td>23½</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. San Francisco</td>
<td></td>
<td>9,950</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Tuscaloosa</td>
<td></td>
<td>9,975</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Portland</td>
<td>1932-33</td>
<td>9,800</td>
<td>610⁵</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Indianapolis</td>
<td>1931-32</td>
<td>9,950</td>
<td>600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IX 8, IV 5 (A.A.) (Indianapolis and Portland, VIII 5 (A.A.))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Louisville</td>
<td>1930-31</td>
<td>9,050</td>
<td>66.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Chicago</td>
<td>1930-31</td>
<td>9,300</td>
<td>24⁵</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Augusta</td>
<td>1930-31</td>
<td>9,050</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Chester</td>
<td>1929-30</td>
<td>9,200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Houston</td>
<td>1929-30</td>
<td>9,050</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Northampton</td>
<td>1930-30</td>
<td>9,050</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Pensacola</td>
<td>1929-30</td>
<td>9,100</td>
<td>58½</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Salt Lake City</td>
<td>1929-29</td>
<td>9,100</td>
<td>65½</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Memphis</td>
<td>1924-25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Marblehead</td>
<td>1923-24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Trenton</td>
<td>1923-24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Raleigh</td>
<td>1922-24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Concord</td>
<td>1921-23</td>
<td>7,050</td>
<td>55½</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Richmond</td>
<td>1921-23</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Detroit</td>
<td>1922-23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Cincinnati</td>
<td>1921-23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Milwaukee</td>
<td>1921-23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Omaha</td>
<td>1920-23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Second-line Cruisers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of the ships</th>
<th>Date ¹</th>
<th>Standard displacement (tons)</th>
<th>Dimensions (feet)</th>
<th>H.P. ¹</th>
<th>Speed (kts.)</th>
<th>Armament ² (number and calibre in inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Seattle ⁶</td>
<td>1905-06</td>
<td>13,700</td>
<td>504.5</td>
<td>17,250</td>
<td>22.27</td>
<td>IV 10, IV 6, X 3, II 3 (A.A.), IV tubes (21).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Rochester</td>
<td>1891-93</td>
<td>7,350</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>IV 8, VIII 5, II 3 (A.A.).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ All H.P. is for main engines. All H.P. is shaft horse-power.
² Guns and torpedo-tubes.
³ Launched in 1935.
⁴ Estimated.
⁵ Indianapolis and Portland.
⁶ To be converted to hulk.
⁷ To be made a naval relic.
### 199 (+ 52 building) destroyers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Date of entry into service</th>
<th>Standard displacement (tons)</th>
<th>Draught (feet)</th>
<th>H.P.</th>
<th>Speed (kts.)</th>
<th>Armament (number, and calibre in inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sampson</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,850</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Somers</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Porter</td>
<td>building</td>
<td>1,780</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Benham</td>
<td>building</td>
<td>1,450</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Gridley</td>
<td>building</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Mahan</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V 5 (A.A.), VIII tubes (21).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Phelps</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>1,805</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>64.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Monaghan</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,275</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Aywine</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>1,375</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Worden</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,410</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dewey</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,345</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Farragut</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>1,365</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>Clemson</td>
<td>1919-22</td>
<td>1,190</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Little</td>
<td>1915-20</td>
<td>1,060</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Wickes</td>
<td>1918-21</td>
<td>1,090</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Caldwell</td>
<td>1917-20</td>
<td>1,020</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Allen</td>
<td>1917</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>DD57 (ex Tucker)</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>910</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 88 (+ 12 building) submarines (first line):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Date of entry into service</th>
<th>Standard displacement (tons)</th>
<th>Draught (feet)</th>
<th>H.P.</th>
<th>Speed (kts.)</th>
<th>Armament (number, and calibre in inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Salmon</td>
<td>building</td>
<td>1,450</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>3,100</td>
<td></td>
<td>I 3 (A.A.), VI tubes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Perch</td>
<td>building</td>
<td>1,330</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>3,100</td>
<td></td>
<td>I 3 (A.A.), VI tubes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Porpoise</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,310</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>I 3(A.A.),VI tubes (21).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Shark</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,315</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>I 3(A.A.),VI tubes (21).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cuttlefish</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>1,120</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>3,100</td>
<td></td>
<td>I 3(A.A.),VI tubes (21).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cachalot</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>1,650</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>3,100</td>
<td></td>
<td>I 3(A.A.),VI tubes (21).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dolphin</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>1,540</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>4,200</td>
<td></td>
<td>I 4, VI tubes (21).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Narwhal</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>2,730</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>5,450</td>
<td></td>
<td>II 6, VI tubes (21).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Argonaut</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>2,710</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>5,450</td>
<td></td>
<td>II 6, VI tubes (21).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Barracuda</td>
<td>1924-26</td>
<td>4,080</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>6,700</td>
<td></td>
<td>I 5 (A.A.) 8, VI tubes (21).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>S. 48</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>2,506</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td></td>
<td>I 4, V tubes (21).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>S. 42-S. 47</td>
<td>1924-25</td>
<td>1,458</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>I 4, V tubes (21).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>S. 10-S. 13</td>
<td>1922-23</td>
<td>790</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td></td>
<td>I 4, V tubes (21).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>S. 3, S. 4, S.6- S. 9</td>
<td>1919-21</td>
<td>1,092</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td></td>
<td>I 4, IV tubes (21).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Including 10 light minelayers (11,600 tons) of the destroyer type.
2 Guns and torpedo-tubes.
3 Estimated.
4 Two units have VIII 4, one unit has IV 5 (A.A.), three units IV 5.
5 One unit has II 3 (A.A.).
6 For two units, the third unit has I 3-inch (A.A.).

---

88 (+12 building) submarines (first line):

6 Salmon building 1,450
6 Perch building 1,330
2 Porpoise 1936 1,310
2 Shark 1936 1,315
1 Cuttlefish 1934 1,120 12.5 3,100
1 Cachalot 1934 1,650 12.5 3,100
1 Dolphin 1932 1,540 13.1 4,200
2 Narwhal 1930 2,730 15.5 5,450
1 Argonaut 1928 2,710 15.5 3,175
3 Barracuda 1924-26 4,080 14.7 6,700
1 S. 48 1922 2,506 10.4 2,000
6 S. 42-S. 47 1924-25 1,458 10.4 2,000
4 S. 10-S. 13 1922-23 790 12.5 1,200
6 S. 3, S. 4, S.6- S. 9 1919-21 1,092 12.5 1,400

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Date of entry into service</th>
<th>Standard displacement (tons)</th>
<th>Draught (feet)</th>
<th>H.P.</th>
<th>Speed (kts)</th>
<th>Armament (number, and calibre in inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>S. 14-S. 17</td>
<td>1920-21</td>
<td>790</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>I 4, IV tubes (21).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>S. 1, S. 18-S. 41</td>
<td>1920-24</td>
<td>1,092</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>12.25</td>
<td>I 4, IV tubes (21).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>R. 1-R. 20</td>
<td>1918-19</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>15 1/2</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>880</td>
<td>I 3, IV tubes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Guns and torpedo-tubes. |

### SUMMARY TABLE OF NAVAL UNITS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Vessels</th>
<th>Tonnage</th>
<th>Artillery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In</td>
<td>In</td>
<td>Guns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>service</td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital ships (battleships)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>464,300</td>
<td>464,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aircraft-carriers</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>92,000</td>
<td>54,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cruisers</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5212,925</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destroyers</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>227,880</td>
<td>82,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submarines</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>75,270</td>
<td>16,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>1,072,375</td>
<td>273,380</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Not including guns under 3-inch. 
2 Including 96 anti-aircraft guns. 
3 Anti-aircraft guns. 
4 Including 24 anti-aircraft guns. 
5 Not including the 3 second-line cruisers. 
6 Including 10 light minelayers (11,000 tons). 
7 Including 44 anti-aircraft guns. 
8 Including 7 anti-aircraft guns.

The United States navy includes (1935), moreover, 214 miscellaneous units (minesweepers, patrol boats, submarine chasers, gunboats, minelayers, etc.).
NAVAL AVIATION.
(January 1st, 1936.)

A. MATERIAL.¹

I. Heavier-than-air craft.

Unit of organisation .......... The squadron
Total number of units ........ 46
Number of aircraft in unit ... 6, 12 or 18
Number of units at home ...... 44
Number of units abroad ...... 2
Number of aircraft actually in commission exclusive of school and training in service ... 584

2. Lighter-than-air craft (built).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Capacity Cub. ft.</th>
<th>Length Feet</th>
<th>Diameter Feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rigid</td>
<td>Macon</td>
<td>6,500,000</td>
<td>785</td>
<td>132.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rigid</td>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
<td>2,400,000</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-rigid</td>
<td>J-4</td>
<td>205,000</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>44.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-rigid</td>
<td>K-1</td>
<td>320,000</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal-clad</td>
<td>ZMC-2</td>
<td>202,000</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Including Marine Corps.
COAST GUARD.

I. Establishment.

1. The United States Coast Guard was established by the Act of Congress approved January 28th, 1915, which provides as follows:

   "That there shall be established, in lieu of the existing Revenue Cutter Service and the Life-Saving Service, to be composed of those two existing organisations, with the existing offices and positions and the incumbent officers and men of those two services, the coast guard, which shall constitute a part of the military forces of the United States, and which shall operate under the Treasury Department in time of peace and operate as a part of the navy, subject to the orders of the Secretary of the Navy, in time of war or when the President shall so direct."

2. The Revenue Cutter Service was organised by the Act of Congress approved August 4th, 1790, as a part of the Treasury Department.

II. Duties.

1. The principal duties of the coast guard are the enforcement of the maritime laws of the United States and the saving of life and assistance to vessels in distress.

2. Law enforcement duties, performed for all departments of the Government, include those relating to Customs, movements and anchorage of vessels, immigration, quarantine, neutrality, navigation and other laws governing merchant vessels and motor-boats, safety of life on navigable waters during regattas, oil pollution, sponge fisheries, protection of game and the seal and other fisheries in Alaska, protection of bird reservations established by Executive Order, and the suppression of mutinies.

3. Life-saving and assistance duties include the maintenance of coastal stations and communication lines on the continental coasts of the United States, the conduct of the International Ice Patrol, derelict destruction, winter cruising on the Atlantic coast, the extension of medical aid to fishing vessels, the Bering Sea patrol, and flood relief work. In its humanitarian duties, the coast guard renders aid and assistance to vessels in distress irrespective of nationality and extends its protection, if needed, to all shipping within the scope of its operations.

4. In time of war, the coast guard operates as a part of the navy. A military organisation was adopted at the time the service was established in 1790 (before the establishment of the Navy Department). This organisation has been continued since that date for the purpose of maintaining the general efficiency of the operation of the service in its law enforcement duties in time of peace. The executive action under which the coast guard operates as a part of the navy in time of war is similar in effect to a measure of mobilisation. In this respect, the coast guard is a potential reserve force for the navy. No personnel is normally assigned or equipped as land troops. Vessels are prepared in emergencies to equip landing forces with small-arms and machine-guns; stations are similarly prepared to undertake emergency police duties in a more limited sense, because of the smaller units involved, but in both cases these duties would be incidental to the primary purpose of the service, the enforcement of civil law and the saving of life and property.

III. Organisation.

In the administration of the coast guard, the United States and its coastal waters are divided into nine divisions, which include thirteen districts for the
operation of 277 coast-guard (life-saving) stations and the vessels and shore establishments assigned.

The following training, repair, and supply establishments are maintained:

(1) Coast Guard Academy, New London, Connecticut. Four-year course for cadets (entry by competitive examination). Graduates commissioned as ensigns in the U.S. Coast Guard.

(2) Coast Guard Receiving Unit and the Coast Guard Institute, New London, Connecticut. Training and educational courses for enlisted ratings.

(3) Coast Guard Depot, Curtis Bay, Maryland. Construction of life-boats, etc. Repair of vessels.

(4) Coast Guard Stores, Brooklyn, New York, and San Francisco, California. Supply depots for ships and stations.

IV. Personnel.

The personnel on January 1st, 1936, consisted of 48 commissioned officers, 594 warrant officers, 146 cadets and 8,687 enlisted men. Total: 9,907.

V. Vessels.

The vessels in commission on January 1st, 1936, consisted of the following (exclusive of Kankakee, a stern-wheel river boat, the Pequot, a cable boat; and inclusive of about 202 picket boats under 40 feet in length):

1. Cruising cutters: 36; aggregate standard tonnage: 36,405; maximum individual standard displacement: 2,065 tons; maximum speed: 16.5 knots; maximum battery: two 5-in., plus three smaller guns.

2. Harbour tugs: 52; aggregate standard tonnage: 3,394; maximum individual standard displacement: 496 tons; maximum speed: 13 knots; maximum battery: one 1-pdr. gun (two only).


Total number of vessels, exclusive of river-boat, cable boat and picket-boats: 237; total tonnage: 59,108.

VI. Aviation.

The air stations and aircraft in commission on January 1st, 1936, comprised the following:

1. Air stations: 8; location: Salem, Mass.; Cape May, N.J.; Miami, Fla.; Biloxi, Miss.; St. Petersburg, Fla.; San Antonio, Tex.; San Diego, Cal.; Port Angeles, Wash.

### III. Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

The financial year covers the period from July 1st to June 30th.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>1934-35</th>
<th>1935-36</th>
<th>1936-37</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td>Revised estimates</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War Department (excluding non-military activities):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary expenditure</td>
<td>344.6</td>
<td>298.5</td>
<td>233.9</td>
<td>314.2</td>
<td>319.5</td>
<td>369.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency expenditure</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>35.4</td>
<td>51.7</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>344.6</td>
<td>298.5</td>
<td>269.3</td>
<td>365.9</td>
<td>341.4</td>
<td>374.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy Department:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary expenditure</td>
<td>354.3</td>
<td>343.1</td>
<td>264.3</td>
<td>326.1</td>
<td>427.0</td>
<td>569.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency expenditure</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>112.7</td>
<td>138.3</td>
<td>41.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>354.3</td>
<td>343.1</td>
<td>301.1</td>
<td>438.8</td>
<td>565.3</td>
<td>610.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>698.9</td>
<td>641.6</td>
<td>570.4</td>
<td>804.7</td>
<td>906.7</td>
<td>985.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index numbers of:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale prices (1929/30 = 100)</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>86(^1)</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail prices: Cost of living (1929/30 = 100)</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>85(^1)</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Average, July 1935 to March 1936.

**Notes.**

1. The expenditure on the air service is included in the above table.

2. The above figures do not include the non-military activities of the War Department, comprising certain activities of the signal corps, medical departments, soldiers' homes, corps of engineers, of river and harbour works, Panama Canal, etc. The expenditure for these activities has been as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>1934-35</th>
<th>1935-36</th>
<th>1936-37</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td>Revised estimates</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-military activities (including Panama Canal)</td>
<td>134.3</td>
<td>133.3</td>
<td>91.0</td>
<td>71.1</td>
<td>92.1</td>
<td>146.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency expenditure</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>76.5</td>
<td>148.0</td>
<td>151.1</td>
<td>84.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>134.3</td>
<td>133.3</td>
<td>167.5</td>
<td>219.1</td>
<td>243.2</td>
<td>230.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Pensions. — Expenditure on military pensions, annuities, compensation, houses and hospitals for war veterans and life insurance claims, salaries and expenses of the United States Veterans' Bureau have amounted to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>1934-35</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dollars (ooo,ooo's)</td>
<td>1,060.9</td>
<td>946.6</td>
<td>611.8</td>
<td>602.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above figures do not represent the total expenditure of the United States Veterans' Bureau, but the expenditure for the above purposes as indicated in a special table (discontinued since 1935-36) in the President's Message, which shows expenditure classified by Government functions. The estimated and actual expenditure (general, special, Trust funds and, as from 1933-34, emergency expenditure) of the United States Veterans' Bureau, after deduction of the expenditure of the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund (transferred since 1934-35 to "Civil Service Commission" by Executive Order No. 6670, of April 7th, 1934) and the Canal Zone Retirement Fund, have amounted to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>1934-35</th>
<th>1935-36</th>
<th>1936-37</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Revised estimates</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dollars (ooo,ooo's)</td>
<td>1,050.9</td>
<td>961.6</td>
<td>624.1</td>
<td>684.3</td>
<td>798.9</td>
<td>871.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>