REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR 1918

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UNITED STATES ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

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FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1918

REPORT OF

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TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR

1918

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REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
September 30, 1918.

SIR: This report relates to the organization and operations of the Army, as shown by the records of The Adjutant General's Office, and to the business of that office as a bureau of the War Department. Including the appendix, to be compiled at a later date, the report covers the entire fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, and in the discussion of certain subjects is carried beyond that date in order to make it complete with respect to those subjects. For comparative purposes the general style and arrangement of previous reports has been followed as far as possible, but owing to the tremendous growth in the strength of the Army and the mobilization of American troops in Europe it is found to be impracticable to incorporate in the present report several of the statistical tables included in previous ones. Certain of those tables will be compiled later, however, and will be submitted in the form of an appendix, the lack of complete and detailed data preventing their inclusion in the present report.

STRENGTH OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

Accurate figures on the strength of the Regular Army on June 30, 1918, can not be furnished at this time, complete returns from all organizations not having as yet been received in this office.

INCREASE IN STRENGTH OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

Between June 30, 1917, and the close of the fiscal year 1918 the strength of the military forces of the United States increased approximately as shown in the following table:

Component.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
Regular Army:			
June 30, 1917	5,169	238,455	244,624
June 30, 1918	10,236	709,251	719,487
Philippine Scouts:			
June 30, 1917	163	5,570	5,733
June 30, 1918	156	6,172	6,328
National Guard:			
June 30, 1917	[1] 3,803	[1] 107,320	[1] 111,123
June 30, 1918	16,978	417,431	434,409
Reserve Corps:			
June 30, 1917	21,543	35,000	56,543
June 30, 1918	80,282	[2] 80,000	[2] 166,282
National Army:			
June 30, 1917	.....	.....	.....
June 30, 1918	49,118	923,961	973,079
Aggregate:			
June 30, 1917	31,678	386,345	418,023
June 30, 1918	162,870	[4] 2,056,815	[5] 2,219,685

[1] In Federal service.
[2] As practically all members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps had, on June 30, 1918, been assigned to duty with Regular Army, National Army, and National Guard organizations, and have been included (in the above table) in the June 30, 1918, strength of those components, this figure has not been added in computing the aggregate enlisted strength of the entire Army on the date mentioned.
[3] The 80,000 members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps, included in this figure have not been added in computing the aggregate strength of the entire Army on June 30, 1918. See note 2.
[4] See note 2.
[5] See note 3.

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Under the act of Congress approved February 2, 1901, the President authorized (memorandum of the Chief of Staff, Apr. 2, 1918) an increase of 4 battalions, without bands, and 18 separate companies of Philippine Scouts, and the reorganization of the other units into provisional organizations as follows: Four regiments Infantry, 1 regiment Mountain Artillery, 1 Field Signal battalion, and 1 battalion Engineers.

Under these instructions, as published in General Orders, No. 21, Headquarters Philippine Department, Manila, P. I., dated April 5, 1918, 4 new battalions, without bands, to be referred to as the Fourteenth to Seventeenth Battalions (Fifty-third to Sixty-eighth Companies) and 18 separate companies, to be referred to as the Sixty-ninth to Eighty-sixth Companies, were authorized; and the other units were organized into provisional organizations as follows:

The First Philippine Infantry (Provisional), to be organized at Fort William McKinley, P. I., by the First, Sixth, and Fourteenth (without band) Battalions, and the Sixty-ninth, Seventieth, and Seventy-first Companies.

The Second Philippine Infantry (Provisional), to be organized at Fort William McKinley, P. I., by the Fourth, Tenth (less Thirty-seventh Company) and Fifteenth (without band) Battalions, and the Seventy-second, Seventy-third, Seventy-fourth, and Seventy-fifth Companies.

The Third Philippine Infantry (Provisional), to be organized at Camp McGrath, P. I., by the Third, Seventh, and Sixteenth (without band) Battalions, and the Seventy-sixth, Seventy-seventh, and Seventy-eighth Companies.

The Fourth Philippine Infantry (Provisional), to be organized at Fort Mills, P. I., by the Eighth, Ninth, and Seventeenth (without band) Battalions, and the Seventy-ninth, Eightieth, and Eighty-first Companies.

The First Philippine Field Artillery (Provisional, Mountain), to be organized at Camp Stotsenberg, P. I., by the Eleventh and Twelfth Battalions and the Eighty-second Company.

The First Philippine Field Signal Battalion (Provisional), to be organized at Fort William McKinley, P. I., by the Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth Companies.

The First Philippine Engineers (Provisional), to be organized at Camp Nichols, P. I., by the Thirty-seventh, Eighty-fifth, and Eighty-sixth Companies.

The Second, Fifth, and Thirteenth Battalions to remain as at present organized.

Authority was also given to use 12 separate companies as the headquarters, supply, and machine gun companies of the Infantry regiments; 1 as headquarters and supply company of the Artillery regiment, 2 for the Field Signal battalion, and 3 for the Engineer battalion.

The provisional organizations will conform to the minimum strength, Tables of Organization of May 3, 1917, so far as available personnel permits; the reorganization and increase thus authorized making the authorized strength of the Philippine Scouts 314 officers and 8,129 enlisted natives of the Philippine Islands. The strength heretofore authorized was 182 officers and 5,733 enlisted men.

NATIONAL GUARD IN FEDERAL SERVICE.

As stated in the last annual report of The Adjutant General of the Army, that portion of the National Guard of the several States and the District of Columbia which was not already in Federal service was called by the President into the service of the United States in his proclamation dated July 3, 1917, in three parts as of and from the dates July 15, July 25, and August 5, 1917, respectively, the date last named being set as that on which were to be drafted into the military service of the United States, under the authority contained in section 1 of the selective-service law, approved May 18, 1917, all members of the National Guard and all enlisted members of the National Guard Reserve of the several States and the District of Columbia, except members of staff corps and departments not included in the personnel of tactical organizations, and except such other officers of the National Guard as had been or might be specially notified by authority of the President that they would not be drafted. The resulting total strength of the National Guard in Federal service on August 5, 1917, was 12,100 officers and 367,223 enlisted men.

OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, no appointments in the line sections of the Officers' Reserve Corps were made except in the cases of graduates of the officers' training camps and schools referred to in another paragraph of this report. Schools have also been established by several of the staff corps and departments, and the great majority of appointments made in those sections of the Officers' Reserve Corps were in the cases of men who had completed successfully the course of training prescribed for students attending those schools.

The strength of the Officers' Reserve Corps on June 30, 1918, was approximately 86,262. About 37,500 of the officers included in this figure were serving in line sections of the Army.

ENLISTED RESERVE CORPS.

As set forth in the preceding annual report of this office, the Enlisted Reserve Corps is organized in accordance with the provisions of section 55 of the national defense act approved June 3, 1916. That act provides that the corps shall be composed of five sections—Engineer Corps, Signal Corps, Quartermaster Corps, Ordnance Department, and Medical Department—and authorizes the President to prescribe the numbers and grades in each section. Under normal conditions the term of enlistment in this corps is four years, but during the present emergency enlistments were authorized with a provision that discharges would be granted at the termination of the existing emergency, in order to conform to the enlistment period provided for the Regular Army during the emergency.

The purpose of the legislation was to establish a reserve of specially qualified men for service in the five branches before named, and in time of peace the men were to undergo a short period of military training each year without seriously interfering with their civilian pursuits. While the contemplated special training was precluded by