

WAR DEPARTMENT ¹

OFFICIALS

Secretary of War-----	HENRY L. STIMSON
Assistant Secretary of War-----	ROBERT P. PATTERSON
Administrative Assistant and Chief Clerk-----	JOHN W. MARTYN
Special Consultant to the Secretary of War-----	BENEDICT CROWELL
Special Consultant to the Secretary of War-----	CHARLES I. FRANCIS
Special Assistant to the Secretary of War-----	ARTHUR E. PALMER
Aide to the Secretary of War-----	MAJ. EUGENE A. REGNIER
Clerk to the Secretary-----	JOHN W. SCHOTT
Private Secretary-----	MARTHA E. MCPHERSON
Private Secretary to Assistant Secretary of War-----	LUCILLE MUNDY
Private Secretary to Assistant Secretary of War-----	KATE BUCKINGHAM
Assistant Chief Clerk-----	FRANK M. HOADLEY
Director of Personnel-----	A. HEATH ONTHANK
Chief, Division of Coordination and Record-----	L. FRANK NYE
Chief, Postal Station-----	JAMES G. MCFADDEN
Chief, Division of Printing and Advertising-----	HENRY C. LEHMANN
Chief, Division of Supplies and Accounts-----	FRANK B. BOURN
Chief of Staff-----	GEN. GEORGE C. MARSHALL
Deputy Chief of Staff-----	MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM BRYDEN
Deputy Chief of Staff-----	MAJ. GEN. RICHARD C. MOORE
Acting Deputy Chief of Staff-----	MAJ. GEN. HENRY H. ARNOLD
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1 (Personnel)-----	BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM E. SHEDD, JR.
Acting Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2 (Military Intelligence)-----	BRIG. GEN. SHERMAN MILES
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3 (Operations and Training)-----	BRIG. GEN. FRANK M. ANDREWS
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4 (Supply)-----	BRIG. GEN. EUGENE REYBOLD
Assistant Chief of Staff, W. P. D. (War Plans Division)-----	BRIG. GEN. GEORGE V. STRONG
Secretary of the General Staff-----	LT. COL. ORLANDO WARD
The Adjutant General-----	MAJ. GEN. EMORY S. ADAMS
The Inspector General-----	MAJ. GEN. VIRGIL L. PETERSON
The Judge Advocate General-----	MAJ. GEN. ALLEN W. GULLION
The Quartermaster General-----	MAJ. GEN. EDMUND B. GREGORY
The Surgeon General-----	MAJ. GEN. JAMES CARRE MAGEE
Chief of Finance-----	MAJ. GEN. HOWARD K. LOUGHRY
Chief of Engineers-----	MAJ. GEN. JULIAN L. SCHLEY
Chief of Ordnance-----	MAJ. GEN. CHARLES M. WESSON
Chief Signal Officer-----	MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH O. MAU- BORGNE
Chief of Chemical Warfare Service-----	MAJ. GEN. WALTER C. BAKER
Chief, National Guard Bureau-----	MAJ. GEN. JOHN F. WILLIAMS
Chief of Chaplains-----	COL. WILLIAM R. ARNOLD
Chief of Cavalry-----	MAJ. GEN. JOHN K. HERR
Chief of Field Artillery-----	MAJ. GEN. ROBERT M. DANFORD
Chief of Coast Artillery-----	MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH A. GREEN
Chief of Infantry-----	MAJ. GEN. GEORGE A. LYNCH
Chief of the Air Corps-----	MAJ. GEN. HENRY H. ARNOLD
Acting Commandant, Army War College-----	COL. NED B. REHKOPF
Commandant, Army Industrial College-----	COL. F. H. MILES, JR.
Superintendent, United States Military Academy-----	BRIG. GEN. RICHARD L. EICHEL- BERGER

INFORMATION

Munitions Building, Constitution Avenue and Twentieth Street NW.,
Washington, D. C.

¹ Organization chart on p. 553.

Office of the Administrative Assistant: Telephone, REpublic 6700, Branch 1000

Public Relations Branch: Telephone, REpublic 6700, Branches 1425, 1438, 1682

Office of The Adjutant General, Information Section: Telephone, REpublic 6700,
Branch 2043

THE PANAMA CANAL¹

Officers on the Isthmus:

Governor of The Panama Canal.....	BRIG. GEN. GLEN E. EDGERTON, U. S. ARMY
Engineer of Maintenance.....	COL. RAYMOND A. WHEELER, U. S. ARMY

Officers in Washington:

Chief of Office and General Purchasing Officer.....	B. F. BURDICK
Assistant to the Chief of Office.....	F. B. HEIMER
Assistant Comptroller and Legal Adviser....	(VACANCY)
Chief Clerk, Purchasing Department.....	E. D. ANDERSON

INFORMATION

Third floor, 1435 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
Telephone, NATIONAL 4294, Branch 1362

ARLINGTON MEMORIAL AMPHITHEATER COMMISSION

INFORMATION

Room 2114, Munitions Building, Constitution Avenue and Twentieth Street NW.,
Washington, D. C.

Telephone, REpublic 6700, Branch 1781

Creation and Authority.—The Department of War, usually designated as the War Department, was created by an act of Congress approved August 7, 1789 (1 Stat. 49), succeeding a similar department which was established prior to the adoption of the Constitution. It was the second executive department to be provided by the statutes of the First Congress under the Constitution. Subsequent acts and Executive orders have greatly altered the scope and functions of the Department since its inception, as it originally encompassed many activities later delegated to the Navy and Interior Departments.

Purpose.—The War Department is charged with the responsibility of organizing, training, and maintaining the Army and certain non-military activities at all times in accordance with conditions defined by Congress. The Army of the United States consists of the Regular Army, the National Guard of the United States, the National Guard while in the service of the United States, the Officers' Reserve Corps, the Organized Reserves, and the Enlisted Reserve Corps. These components constitute, in time of peace, a framework on which a great national force of well-trained and properly equipped men can be quickly built.

¹ By Executive Order No. 8232, dated September 5, 1939, the administration of The Panama Canal, headed by Brig. Gen. Glen E. Edgerton, has been placed for a temporary period under the direction of the Military Commander of The Panama Canal Department.

The War Department is charged with the responsibility of organizing, training, and maintaining the Army. In providing for the national defense, the Army must maintain an adequate, organized, balanced, and effective mobile force to be ready and available for emergencies within the continental limits of the United States, or elsewhere. In addition, the Department is charged with control of a number of nonmilitary functions, such as river and harbor development, river flood control, approval of bridge and pier plans, and maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal.

Organization.—The Secretary of War is head of the Department and performs such duties as are required of him by law or may be enjoined upon him by the President. He is specifically charged with the supervision of all estimates of appropriations for the expenses of the Department, including the Military Establishment; of all purchases of Army supplies; of all expenditures for the support, transportation, and maintenance of the Army; and of such expenditures of a civil nature as may be placed by Congress under his direction.

The Secretary is responsible for the proper execution of the provisions of the National Defense Act of 1920, for the protection of sea-coast harbors and cities, for the development of improved weapons and matériel, for proper instruction of all military personnel, and for the discipline and morale of the Military Establishment. He directs the activities of the Corps of Engineers in the improvement of waterways, and is charged with the formation and execution of plans for flood control, power and irrigation development, and the survey and charting of the Great Lakes.

The Secretary is also responsible for surveys of international boundary waters, the interoceanic survey, and the construction of national monuments and memorials. He is charged with the establishment of harbor lines, approval of plans for the construction of bridges, issue of permits for wharves, piers, and other works upon navigable waters, and with certain investigations in cooperation with the Federal Power Commission. He is responsible for the defense, maintenance, care, and operation of the Panama Canal. He is president of the National Forest Reservation Commission.

The maintenance and conduct of the United States Military Academy at West Point is supervised by the Secretary, and he is responsible for all matters relating to leases, revocation of leases, and all other privileges upon land under the control of the War Department.

The Secretary of War is aided in the performance of the Department functions by the Assistant Secretary of War, the Administrative Assistant and Chief Clerk, and numerous other assistants and division chiefs.

The Assistant Secretary of War supervises the procurement of all military supplies and other business of the Department pertaining thereto and the assurance of adequate provision for the mobilization of matériel and industrial organizations essential to wartime needs. He also supervises and acts upon matters pertaining to the purchase, lease, and sale of real estate; the sale of surplus supplies, equipment, plants, land, or other facilities; claims by or against the Department; clemency cases in mitigation or remission of sentences by courts martial; matters relating to national cemeteries; activities

relating to the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice and Civilian Marksmanship; permits for construction of bridges and laying of submarine cables; and the use of patent rights by the War Department.

The Administrative Assistant aids the Secretary in directing the administration of the Department and the Panama Canal. He is chief executive officer of the Department. He has charge of the records and files, and has supervision of the receipt, distribution, and transmission of the official mail and correspondence of the Secretary's office. He acts upon appointments and all changes affecting the status of civilian employees in the Department and its field services, and also has charge of printing and binding and newspaper advertising of the Department; of expenditures from the Department's appropriations for contingent expenses, stationery, and postage; and of allotment of office space assigned for the use of the Department in Washington.

Bureaus, offices, and divisions of the Department are as follows:

War Department General Staff	Office of the Chief of Chaplains
Office of The Adjutant General	Office of the Chief of Cavalry
Office of the Inspector General	Office of the Chief of Coast Artillery
Office of the Judge Advocate General	Office of the Chief of Field Artillery
Office of the Quartermaster General	Office of the Chief of Infantry
Office of the Chief of Finance	Office of the Chief of the Air Corps
Office of the Surgeon General	Office of the Chief Signal Officer
Office of the Chief of Ordnance	Office of the Chief of Engineers
Office of the Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service	National Guard Bureau

ACTIVITIES

WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF

The War Department General Staff, organized under the provisions of the act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 759), as amended, is charged with the preparation of plans and policies for recruiting, mobilizing, organizing, supplying, equipping, and training the Army for use in the national defense, and for demobilization. It investigates and reports on questions affecting the efficiency of all components of the Army of the United States—Regular Army, National Guard, and Organized Reserves—and their state of preparation for military operations. In the formulation of policies and regulations affecting the reserve components of the Army, officers of the National Guard and of the Officers' Reserve Corps who are on active duty with the War Department General Staff participate in the deliberations.

The General Staff is headed by the Chief of Staff, who is the immediate adviser to the Secretary of War on all matters relating to the Military Establishment. He is charged by the Secretary of War with the planning, development, and execution of the Army program. As the agent of, and in the name of, the Secretary of War, he issues such orders as will insure the harmonious execution of the plans of the War Department by all branches and agencies. The Chief of Staff also has the military responsibilities which formerly devolved upon the General in Chief of the Army.

The Deputy Chief of Staff assists the Chief of Staff and acts for him in his absence. He reports directly to the Secretary of War on all

matters not involving the establishment of important policies. He is charged with supervision of the activities of all the divisions of the War Department General Staff.

The War Department General Staff comprises five divisions, each of which is under the immediate control of an Assistant Chief of Staff, as follows:

Personnel Division (G-1).—This Division is charged with those duties which relate to the personnel of the Army as individuals. It is specifically charged with the preparation of plans and policies concerning the procurement, classification, assignment, promotion, transfer, retirement, and discharge, in peace and war, of all personnel of the Army of the United States.

Military Intelligence Division (G-2).—The duties of this Division relate to the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of military information, including activities concerning military topographical surveys and maps, military attachés, military observers and foreign-language students, intelligence personnel of all units, foreign military attachés and missions, codes and ciphers, translations, press relations, and wartime censorship.

Operations and Training Division (G-3).—This Division is charged with those duties which relate to the organization, training, and operation of the military forces not expressly assigned to the War Plans Division. Among its specific responsibilities are the preparation of plans and policies concerning organization, including tables of organization for all branches of the Army, educational and vocational training, drill and field service regulations, the special service schools, the Army War College, and the Command and General Staff School.

Supply Division (G-4).—This Division has responsibilities which relate to the supply of the Army and to the preparation of basic supply plans. It is specifically charged with the preparation of plans and policies relating to the distribution, storage, and issue of supplies, transportation by land and water, tables of equipment, hospitalization and evacuation, estimates of funds for military purposes, and the construction, repair, and maintenance of military installations.

War Plans Division (W. P. D.).—The duties of the War Plans Division relate to the formation of plans for the use of military forces in the theater of war, separately or in conjunction with naval forces. Among its specific responsibilities are those relating to the location and armament of coast and land fortifications, peacetime maneuvers and terrain exercises involving large military units, and joint Army and Navy exercises.

The General Staff is concerned entirely with the formulation of plans and policies and serves in an advisory capacity to the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff. The business of actually providing for the needs of the Army is conducted by the noncombat branches, called the Services, which are described below.

THE SERVICES

Office of The Adjutant General.—This Office is charged with recording, authenticating, and communicating to Army troops and

individuals all orders, instructions, and regulations issued by the Secretary of War through the Chief of Staff, or otherwise. Among the varied responsibilities of this department are supervision of the Army recruiting service, including procurement of candidates for admission to the Citizens' Military Training Camps; the handling of matters pertaining to the education and recreation of the soldier, including the Army motion picture service; publication and distribution of War Department regulations, manuals, registers, directories, and miscellaneous documents. The archives of the Office of The Adjutant General include all military records of the Federal Government from the time of the Revolutionary War.

Office of the Inspector General.—This Office is charged with the inspection of all War Department activities. Its chief function is to keep higher commanders constantly informed as to the state of discipline, instruction, supply, morale, money accounts, and matters affecting the efficiency of the Army. It investigates acts, incidents, transactions, and complaints involving the personnel of the Army; reports the facts; and makes recommendations for appropriate adjustments, corrections, and disciplinary action.

Office of the Judge Advocate General.—In addition to specific statutory duties in connection with the administration of military justice, this department is called upon to give advice concerning the legal corrections of military administration, including disciplinary action, the rights of personnel of the Army, and the legal aspect of financial, contractual, and other business affairs of the War Department.

Office of the Quartermaster General.—This department feeds, clothes, houses, and transports the Army. It is charged with the procurement of all supplies common to two or more branches. Other responsibilities of the department include construction, maintenance, and repair of buildings, utilities, and installations other than fortifications; storage and issue of supplies; operation of utilities; acquisition of real estate; and transportation of the Army by land and water.

Finance Department.—The Office of the Chief of Finance is charged with the disbursement of, and accounting for, all funds of the War Department, and with the examination of Army accounts and the auditing of property accounts. The Chief of Finance is also the Budget Officer for the War Department and is charged, under existing policies, with the preparation of estimates for funds required by the War Department.

Medical Department.—The Surgeon General has administrative control of the Medical Department, which advises on all medical and sanitary affairs of the Army. This department includes the Medical Corps, the Dental Corps, the Veterinary Corps, the Medical Administrative Corps, and the Army Nurse Corps. The Army Medical Museum, the Army Medical Library, and the Army general hospitals are under the direct control of the Surgeon General.

Ordnance Department.—The Office of the Chief of Ordnance is charged with the design, procurement, storage, supply, and maintenance of munitions for the Army, such as ammunition, guns, small

arms, explosives, grenades, bombs, periscopes, railway mounts, tanks, tractors, and special trucks. It prepares the detailed information necessary for the manufacture of offensive and defensive weapons.

Chemical Warfare Service.—This Service is charged with the investigation, development, and manufacture, or procurement and supply, of all smoke and incendiary materials, all toxic gases, and all gas-defense appliances. The Service is charged with research, design, and experimentation connected with chemical warfare and its materials, and it supervises the operation of chemical projectile-filling plants, proving grounds, and the training of the Army in chemical warfare, including the necessary schools of instruction.

The Chaplains.—The Chaplains are charged with general supervision of matters pertaining to the religious and moral welfare of military personnel. The Chief of Chaplains exercises direct supervision over the Chaplains' School, examines the qualifications of candidates for appointment as chaplains, and prepares the training manuals for his branch.

THE COMBAT BRANCHES

Each of the seven combat branches of the Army—also known as the arms—has a chief of branch, with his staff, in the War Department. Several of these branches are charged with responsibilities in addition to those pertaining to combat activities.

Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, and Infantry.—The Chiefs of Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, and Infantry furnish the Chief of Staff with information and advice on questions affecting their particular arms. They exercise direct control over the special service schools and special boards which pertain to their own branches, formulate the tactical doctrines of their arms in accordance with War Department doctrine, and prepare the necessary training literature relating to the employment and instruction of their branches and to the care and use of matériel and equipment. They cooperate with the chiefs of supply services in developing the armament and equipment of their arms; confer with appropriate agencies of the War Department in all matters connected with the organization, training and instruction, equipment and general administration and efficiency of the personnel and organization of their arms; recommend officers of their branches for detail as students at service schools and other educational institutions; and make recommendations for the appointment, assignment, transfer, examination, and retirement of officers and warrant officers.

Air Corps.—The Chief of Air Corps, in addition to those duties which devolve upon the Chiefs of Cavalry, Field Artillery, etc., is charged with responsibility for the procurement and maintenance of aircraft and aircraft equipment and of appliances and facilities necessary for the operation and maintenance of aircraft; with the installation and maintenance of radio and signal systems within Air Corps activities; with the establishment, maintenance, and operation of flying fields, aviation stations, and repair and supply depots; and with the training of officers, flying cadets, and enlisted men of the Air Corps.

Signal Corps.—The Chief Signal Officer supervises the activities of the Signal Corps, which include the development, procurement, storage, and repair of signal communication equipment and supplies; the coordination of the training of personnel assigned to signal duty, and the coordination of radio operations of the Army, including the assignment of call letters, radio frequency, power, type of emission and schedule for Army radio stations. He supervises also photographic work not especially assigned to other branches of the Army.

Corps of Engineers.—The Chief of Engineers, in addition to those duties common to all chiefs of branches, is in peacetime responsible for the reproduction and distribution of military maps, and for the construction and repair of fortifications, including structures for submarine mining systems; for procurement, installation, and maintenance of searchlight and electric power and lighting systems, construction of fire-control structures, and development, procurement, and storage of certain types of military equipment.

The Chief of Engineers, under the direction of the Secretary of War, is also charged with the supervision of all Federal investigations and improvements for navigation, flood control, and power development on rivers and harbors, as directed by Congress. These duties include the execution of works of improvement, examination and surveys, administration of laws for the protection of navigable waters, establishment of harbor lines and anchorage grounds, regulations for the navigation of waterways, approval of plans for bridges and dams, and issuance of permits for dredging, dumping, or other work in navigable waterways. Included also are the investigation and supervision, in cooperation with the Federal Power Commission, of power projects affecting navigable waters; supervision of operations affecting the scenic beauty of Niagara Falls; surveying and charting of the Great Lakes; and maintenance of the water supply of Washington, D. C. Plans for the improvement of river and harbor facilities are investigated by the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, to which the Chief of Engineers refers for consideration and recommendation reports on examinations and surveys provided for by Congress.

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

In addition to the Services and Combat Branches referred to, the War Department's organization includes the National Guard Bureau, established by law in 1908 to facilitate the administration and promote the development of the National Guard while not in the service of the Federal Government. The chief of the Bureau has responsibilities relating to the organization, armament, equipment, discipline, training, and inspection of the National Guard, and the conduct of camps of instruction, field exercises, and maneuvers.

JOINT ARMY-NAVY BOARDS

Four boards have been created by joint agreement of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. By Military Order of the President, effective July 1, 1939, these boards exercise their functions

under the direction and supervision of the President as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States.

The Joint Board.—This Board was organized July 17, 1903, and its functions were later amended by joint agreement dated July 24, 1919. Any matter which, in the estimation of either the War or the Navy Department, seems to call for consideration as to cooperation between the two services may be referred by that Department to the Joint Board. The Board may also originate consideration of subjects which in its judgment are necessary. It confers upon, discusses, and reaches such common conclusions as may be practicable regarding such matters. Proceedings and reports of the Board are confidential. Each Department receives a copy of the record of the Board.

The Aeronautical Board.—This Board was created in 1916, with limited jurisdiction. Its advisory scope has been broadened from time to time, the last such amendatory agreement being dated January 21, 1927. The purpose of the Board is to prevent duplication of effort and to secure a more complete measure of cooperation and coordination in the development and employment of the Army Air Corps and Navy Aviation.

The Joint Economy Board.—The Joint Economy Board was organized September 20, 1933. It investigates and reports to the Joint Board on economies which can be effected without loss of efficiency by the elimination of overlap or the simplification of functioning in those activities of the War and Navy Departments concerned with joint operations of the two services or which have approximately parallel functions.

Joint Army and Navy Munitions Board.—This Board was organized in 1922 for the purpose of harmonizing the plans of the Army and the Navy in the procurement of munitions and supplies for war purposes.

ARMY WAR COLLEGE

The Army War College, located at Fort Humphreys, Washington, D. C., is one of the general service schools of the Army. It is the highest unit in the military educational system and has as its object the training of selected officers for general staff duty and for high command. It also supervises the activities of the Historical Section, formerly a branch of the War Department General Staff.

ARMY INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE

The Army Industrial College is one of the Army's three general service schools and is located in the Munitions Building, Washington, D. C. Operating under the supervision of the Assistant Secretary of War, its mission is the training of officers in the procurement of munitions in the event of war and in the preparation of plans for mobilization of matériel and industrial organizations essential to wartime needs.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

The United States Military Academy is located at West Point, N. Y. The course is of 4 years' duration, during which the cadets receive, beside a general education, theoretical and practical training as junior officers. Cadets who complete the course satisfactorily are graduated with the rank of second lieutenant.

TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS OF THE ARMY

The continental United States is divided into four Army areas which border upon the four strategic frontiers. It is also divided into nine corps areas based on approximately equal populations. These corps areas are included in the four Army areas. The Panama Canal Zone, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippine Islands, and Puerto Rico constitute what are known as the four departments. Command of units within the corps areas and departments is, generally speaking, decentralized to corps area and department commanders, except for certain exempted stations which operate under War Department control.

THE PANAMA CANAL

The Panama Canal was created under authority of the Panama Canal Act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 560, 569). Supervision of the Panama Canal organization is placed by Executive Order No. 1885, dated January 27, 1914, in the Secretary of War.

The Governor of the Panama Canal, under the supervision of the Secretary of War, is charged with the completion, maintenance, and operation of the Panama Canal, and with the administration, sanitation, and government of the Canal Zone.

The Panama Canal maintains departments of operation and maintenance, civil government, sanitation, supply and accounting, all on the Isthmus, with a subordinate office in Washington for handling administration, purchasing, and accounting matters in the United States.

ARLINGTON MEMORIAL AMPHITHEATER COMMISSION

The Arlington Memorial Amphitheater Commission was created by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1921 (41 Stat. 1440).

Through the President of the United States, the Commission reports annually to Congress as to what inscriptions, tablets, busts, or other memorials (if any) shall be erected, and the bodies of what deceased members of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps (if any) shall be entombed during the next ensuing year within the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater in Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia. No such memorial construction or entombment may be made without special authorization by an act of Congress. In making its recommendations to Congress regarding memorials, the Commission is required by law to consult with the Commission of Fine Arts on the artistic aspects of the project under construction.

The act provides that the Commission consist of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, with the former designated as chairman. It also states that the Depot Quartermaster of the Army in Washington shall be its executive and disbursing officer.

ARMY CORPS AREAS

For strategical military purposes the United States is divided into four Army areas, and for military administrative purposes, into nine corps areas.

FIRST ARMY

<p><i>First Corps Area</i> Headquarters at Boston, Mass.</p> <p>Maine New Hampshire Vermont Massachusetts Rhode Island Connecticut</p>	<p><i>Second Corps Area</i> Headquarters at Governors Island, N. Y.</p> <p>New Jersey Delaware New York</p>	<p><i>Third Corps Area</i> Headquarters at Baltimore, Md.</p> <p>Pennsylvania Maryland Virginia District of Columbia</p>
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SECOND ARMY

<p><i>Fifth Corps Area</i> Headquarters at Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio</p> <p>Ohio West Virginia Indiana Kentucky</p>	<p><i>Sixth Corps Area</i> Headquarters at Chicago, Ill.</p> <p>Illinois Michigan Wisconsin</p>
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THIRD ARMY

<p><i>Fourth Corps Area</i> Headquarters at Atlanta, Ga.</p> <p>North Carolina South Carolina Georgia Florida Alabama Tennessee Mississippi Louisiana</p>	<p><i>Eighth Corps Area</i> Headquarters at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex.</p> <p>Texas Oklahoma Colorado New Mexico Arizona (in part)</p>
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FOURTH ARMY

<p><i>Seventh Corps Area</i> Headquarters at Omaha, Nebr.</p> <p>Missouri Kansas Arkansas Iowa Nebraska Minnesota North Dakota South Dakota</p>	<p><i>Ninth Corps Area</i> Headquarters at Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.</p> <p>Washington Oregon Idaho Montana Wyoming Utah Nevada Arizona (in part) California Alaska (attached)</p>
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There are four overseas departments:

Hawaiian Department—Headquarters, Fort Shafter, T. H.

Philippine Department—Headquarters, Manila, P. I.

Panama Canal Department—Headquarters, Quarry Heights, C. Z.

Puerto Rican Department—Headquarters, San Juan, P. R.

Approved.

HENRY L. STIMSON,
Secretary of War.