



STATE OF COLORADO,  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,  
Denver, Colorado,

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November 30, 1934.

Subject: Biennial Report of The Adjutant General.

To: Honorable Ed C. Johnson,  
Governor of Colorado,  
State Capitol,  
Denver, Colorado.

1. In accordance with the requirements of Section 42, Act of the General Assembly of the State of Colorado, Approved April 7, 1921, there is submitted herewith the Report of The Adjutant General of Colorado for the biennial period ending November 30, 1934.



NEIL W. KIMBALL,  
The Adjutant General.

1 Inc.

IN MEMORIUM.

During the biennium, three officers were called to the Great Beyond;

Lt. Col. Joseph W. LeFever, 168th F.A.  
Capt. Edward J. Irving, 45th Tank Co.  
2nd Lt. George Nicoll, Jr., 168th F.A.

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Capt. Edward F. Hart, F.A., U.S.A.,  
Instructor.



BIENNIAL REPORT  
of the  
ADJUTANT GENERAL, STATE OF COLORADO,

November 30, 1934.

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In compliance with Executive Order from the Governor's Office, dated March 1, 1934, I assumed the duties of The Adjutant General of Colorado, publishing notice of same in General Orders No. 4, this office, same date.

I found that my predecessor, Brigadier General William C. Danks, had, during his thirty months of service as Adjutant General of the State of Colorado, placed in effect new policies based on those of the administration. These policies, in a general way, were aimed at (1st) placing the State Military Department on a sound financial basis, and (2nd) spending the funds raised by the mill levy in a manner calculated to best advance the interests of the National Guard as a whole.

General Danks, working in close harmony with Captain R. C. Royall, U. S. Property and Disbursing Officer, had laid the foundation of a sound financial policy, and it has been my effort to carry this policy to its fruition.

I found the National Guard in an excellent condition with the morale of the officers and men at a high level, and I am happy to report that this condition continues.

Particular attention should be called to the efficiency of the office force of the Military Department, because of the critical financial condition of the State each member of this force has suffered not only salary decreases but has been forced to take care of much additional work due to necessary reduction in the clerical force. The administrative staff of the Military Department, without a single exception, has rendered loyal and faithful service to the State and the National Guard.

PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENTS IN MILITARY PROPERTY.

Due to the improved financial condition of the State Military Department and the labor made available through the State Relief Committee, a number of much needed improvements have been made during the past two years.

At Camp George West all buildings have been repaired and renovated; both the water system and sewage disposal systems have been rebuilt, fences have been rebuilt and a pedestrian underpass (on Highway 40) has been reconstructed and a modern laundry installed. Improvement work at the camp will go forward during the coming year, using labor from the Transient division of the State Relief organization, which has maintained a unit for homeless men (varying in numbers from 250 to 500) at the camp site since August, 1934.

At Lowry Field buildings have been repaired and repainted and the landing field improved by grading.

Complete renovation of State-owned armories has been completed at Brighton, Brush, Craig, Fruita, Ft. Collins, Ft. Morgan, Greeley, Lamar, Montrose, Monte Vista and Pueblo. In most cases, labor for the armory projects has been supplied by local relief committees who have cooperated wholeheartedly with the Military Department in securing good jobs at a minimum of expense. During 1935 it is expected that the following State-owned armories will be renovated and redecorated: Burlington, Boulder, Canon City, Loveland and Delta.

PROJECTS FOR COMING BIENNIAL PERIOD.

The following building program should be undertaken during 1935-36 if the National Guard is to be kept at high efficiency, the funds for which must come from legislative appropriation:

	<u>Approximate cost.</u>
Denver Armory	\$225,000.00
Improvements for the 120th Observation Squadron,	110,000.00

Each year the rating which would otherwise be given the Colorado National Guard by Regular Army Inspectors is marred by the fact that inadequate protection for Federal property is provided by the State in Denver and that training facilities for both ground troops and air troops is below standards demanded by the War Department.

It should be pointed out that Denver, which contributes approximately 30% of the total strength of the National Guard of Colorado, has the poorest storage and training facilities in the State. Other



Colorado communities which support National Guard organizations have, with one exception, armories which have been erected at State expense.

It is also a fact that the present flying field (Lowry Field) of the 120th Observation Squadron is owned by private interests and that the Military Department has no assurance of continuous occupancy.

In addition to the two projects - Denver Armory and improvements for the 120th Observation Squadron - the Military Department expects to undertake the following projects, for which no legislative appropriation will be required. It is hoped that a continuance of strict economy will enable these projects to be undertaken through savings from the mill levy:

	<u>Approximate cost.</u>
Camp George West:	
Outdoor swimming pool,	\$1,000.00
Outdoor theatre,	500.00
Tennis courts and other recreational facilities,	300.00
Tree planting and landscaping,	800.00
State-owned Armories:	
Renovation and redecorating at -	
Boulder,	\$ 225.00
Burlington,	100.00
Canon City,	200.00
Delta,	225.00
Loveland,	100.00
Reroofing at Canon City,	320.00
New Heating equipment at -	
Ft. Collins,	550.00
Greeley,	550.00
Lamar,	1,000.00
Loveland,	550.00
Truck Garage at Monte Vista,	950.00
Total,	<u>\$7,370.00</u>

NOTE: This is for material, only, and it is expected that labor will be furnished by the F. S. A. as was the case during the past year.

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#### PERMANENT MANEUVER GROUND.

Each year it becomes increasingly evident that a large tract of ground should be obtained for field maneuvers and for both rifle, artillery and aerial gunnery and bombing practice. The present rifle range at Camp George West has been condemned as dangerous when the new M1 (high velocity) rifle ammunition is used.

Efforts are being made to have the Federal Government acquire such a tract of land without cost to the State.

#### ANNUAL ENCAMPMENTS.

As the years come and go, it is very noticeable that the interest in the Annual Encampment grows. The men are enthusiastic in arranging for attendance and feel that **they** are losing much valuable training when conditions are such that they cannot go. While two weeks is a short time, and passes all too quickly, the combined training with all units of the Colorado National Guard lends inducement to officers and men alike to be present and make the most of an opportunity afforded but once in the year. Since the conversion of our horse-drawn artillery to truck-drawn, and the change of the cavalry to truck-drawn artillery, the question of cross-country transportation has been greatly simplified, and it is much easier for troops from distant stations to get to the Encampment by truck than by the old method of rail transportation. The Federal Government has taken this question into consideration and is issuing more and more trucks to the National Guard, thus making not only a great savings for itself but for the State as well.

#### CARETAKER PAY RESTORED.

On September 1, 1934, caretaker pay for National Guard armories was restored on a modest basis. A fund for continuation of pay for armory caretakers has been set up in the budget for the forthcoming biennial period.



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### THE GENERAL TURNOVER OF PERSONNEL.

The industrial conditions which have existed in Colorado and throughout the country during the past two years have made it very difficult for either the officer or enlisted personnel of organizations to remain at all times near their respective units. All laxity in the matter of leaves of absence and furloughs possible has been extended, but the turnover has been far too great for the general good of the Guard. In 1933 there were approximately one half the number of officer separations from the service as in 1934, and it is believed the same ration holds for enlisted men.

### CONVERSION OF CAVALRY TO FIELD ARTILLERY.

Under authority of the War Department, office of the Chief, National Guard Bureau, orders were issued from this office on August 1, 1933, for the conversion of the then 168th Field Artillery (Horse), to the First Battalion, 168th Field Artillery (Truck-drawn), and the conversion of the then 117th Separate Squadron Cavalry to the Second Battalion, 168th Field Artillery (Truck-drawn). Later adjustments of lettered units were made and certain changes in the personnel which have resulted in a well ordered and efficient regiment of Field Artillery, equipped with all necessary impedimenta, and the State of Colorado is justly proud of its new motorized regiment. On January 1, 1934, authority was granted for the conversion and redesignation of the Headquarters Battery and Combat Train, 1st Battalion, to Headquarters Battery, 168th Field Artillery. Also, on April 16, 1934, pursuant to authority received from the War Department, the Medical Department Detachment, 2nd Battalion, stationed at Denver, was disbanded and the Medical Department Detachment (less Medical Department Detachment, 2nd Battalion), stationed at Fort Collins, was redesignated Medical Department Detachment, 168th Field Artillery, with station remaining at Fort Collins, Colorado.

### VETERANS OF THE WORLD WAR.

But for the lack of funds, the State Military Department would have, prior to this date, published in book form the names of officers, enlisted men and nurses who served in the World War from Colorado, some 45,000 in number. The work of compilation by counties has been completed and whenever funds are available the book will be printed.



MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDALS.

Since the issuance of the last Biennial Report, occasion has presented itself wherein the State has awarded a Meritorious Service Medal to Mr. Hugh W. Purcell, formerly Captain, Quartermaster Corps, Colorado National Guard, for his compilation and presentation to the War Department of a claim for reimbursement for State property taken into Federal service during the World War in an amount of \$119,000.00 which sum was later placed to the credit of the State. (See G.O. No. 2, A.G.O., Colorado, dated January 10, 1933).

A Meritorious Service Medal was also awarded, by command of the Governor, to Major John H. Nankivell, Infantry, U.S.A., Senior Instructor, Colorado National Guard, relieved from duty by War Department orders, dated July 21, 1934, on account of change of station, for his work, in addition to his other duties, in gathering from the archives of the State Military Department and other sources data from which he compiled a History of the Colorado National Guard. This history will, no doubt, be of great value not only to the Federal Government but to the Military Department, the State Historical Society and individuals interested in the Colorado National Guard. (See G.O. No. 14, A.G.O., Colorado, dated June 15, 1934).

THREE-YEAR ENLISTMENTS.

On September 8, 1933, the following General Order was promulgated to the Colorado National Guard, and, from results noted since, it is believed to have been the means of a great saving of time and expense to the State:

STATE OF COLORADO,  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,  
Denver, Colorado,

GENERAL ORDERS)  
No. 19. )

September 8, 1933.

1. While under the provisions of Paragraph 17, National Guard Regulations No. 25, a person who has served one previous enlistment in the National Guard, either complete or incomplete, from which he has received an honorable discharge, may be reenlisted for a period of one or three years, provided he is fully qualified for enlistment, the additional work and expense entailed in all offices from that of the organization up to the National Guard Bureau it is almost imperative that in future all enlistments be made for a period of three years. Organization commanders are, therefore, directed to make no more enlistments for a one-year period without special authority from these headquarters.

By Command of the Governor:

OFFICIAL:

NEIL W. KIBBALL,  
The Adjutant General.

NEIL W. KIBBALL,  
The Adjutant General.

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STRENGTH OF THE NATIONAL GUARD IN COLORADO.

A high state of efficiency and an excellent morale continues to be maintained in the National Guard.

The authorized strength of the troops allotted to the State in Colorado is 165 officers, 1 warrant officer, and 1717 enlisted men, making a total of 1883.

The actual strength on November 30, 1934, is 141 officers, 1 warrant officer, and 1674 enlisted men, a total of 1816.

These consist of the 157th Infantry, and the 168th Field Artillery (Truck-drawn) regiments, the 45th Division Aviation, and the 45th Tank Company.

There are, at this time allocated to the State the following named units the organization of which cannot be completed until authorization and funds from the War Department are forthcoming:

Corps Troops.

106th Signal Battalion.  
137th Medical Regiment.

Twenty-fourth Cavalry Division Troops.

168th Field Artillery, three units to complete  
the regiment.  
Hdqs. Battery and Combat Train, 1st Battalion.  
Hdqs. Battery and Combat Train, 2nd Battalion.  
Service Battery.  
128th Engineer Squadron.  
124th Medical Squadron.

If at some future date, these organizations can be completed, the State Guard will have some 90 or more additional officers and better than 2,000 more enlisted men.

Under amendments to the National Defense Acts and regulations promulgated by the War Department, the National Guard of the various states have become the National Guard of the United States. Virtually all officers of the Colorado National Guard have been commissioned in the National Guard of the United States and a large number of qualified enlisted men have been commissioned as Inactive officers of the National Guard of the United States.

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It is the intention to commission qualified enlisted men in an inactive status until the war strength vacancies allocated to Colorado have been filled. By so doing, the Colorado troops, if called into Federal service, will have a complete complement of officers.

Under the new regulations, National Guardsmen are immediately available in the event of a national emergency, through a "call" by the President, without the necessity of a "draft" under the selective service law. It also insures that all units of the National Guard entering the federal service in the future will retain their State identity and their own officers and at the conclusion of such service will be returned to their State status as units.

These changes place much greater responsibility on the National Guard, which, for the first time has become an integral part of the scheme of national defense. Officers of the National Guard must, in the future, be better trained and more closely selected than in the past. A pool of qualified material for active commissions exists in the inactive officer list and never again should it be necessary to go outside the National Guard for qualified officers.



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## TYPHOID INOCULATIONS.

In addition to their being vaccinated against smallpox, Army Regulations require that officers and enlisted men of the National Guard shall be immunized against typhoid fever by the administration of anti-typhoid inoculations.

In past years, the efficiency rating of units of the Colorado National Guard has suffered severely at the hands of Regular Army officers detailed to make the Annual Inspections of the various organizations over the State because of the lack of inoculation.

The expense incident to having officers and enlisted men given these inoculations by the State has been almost prohibitive, but, during the summer of 1934, steps were taken to secure the assistance of the Federal Government in furnishing the required serum while the State looked after its administration. I am glad to report that this was successfully arranged for and most of the units over the State have been given this inoculation. Others will have been completed early in 1935.

Orders have been issued that henceforth no officer or enlisted man will be taken into the Colorado National Guard without first having been inoculated against typhoid fever.

Many physicians and surgeons not members of the National Guard have cooperated in the interests of the improvement of the physical condition of the Guard personnel by administering this serum free of charge, and, to them the thanks and appreciation of the State of Colorado are hereby publicly expressed.

SERVICE SCHOOLS.

In 1933, Master Sergeant Leslie M. Greene, Hdqrs. Battery and Combat Train, 168th Field Artillery, was sent to the Field Artillery School, Ft. Sill, Oklahoma, and Captain Harold H. Richardson, 157th Infantry, to the Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga.

In 1934, Captain Ronald H. Peters, 168th Field Artillery, attended the Field Artillery School, Ft. Sill, Oklahoma, and 1st Lt. George J. Williams, 157th Infantry, the Chemical Warfare School, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

APPOINTMENT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL.

On February 15, 1934, Lt. Col. William E. Guthner, 157th Infantry, was promoted to the grade of Brigadier General of the Line and assigned to command of the 89th Infantry Brigade per Par. 1, Special Orders No. 12, this office. The 89th Brigade is composed of the 157th Infantry, assigned to Colorado, and the 158th Infantry, assigned to Arizona. This is the first time in the history of the Colorado National Guard that one of its officers has attained the rank of Brigadier General and been Federally recognized as such. This recognition of General Guthner is particularly gratifying to all Colorado military men.

NATIONAL GUARD CAMP RENAMED.

The Colorado National Guard Camp, long known as "Rifle Range", was, on May 1, 1934, designated as Camp George West, honoring a former Adjutant General who first recommended the site to the State authorities.

STATE OF COLORADO,  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,  
Denver, Colorado,

May 1, 1934.

GENERAL ORDERS, )  
No. 10. )

1. In order to perpetuate the name of an officer who served faithfully and gallantly in the Civil War, commanding an organization of Colorado men, and who played an important part in the upbuilding in the heart of the Rocky Mountains the Great State of Colorado, and who served as The Adjutant General of the State from 1887 to 1889, the State Rifle Range, near Golden, Colorado, is, effective as of this date, renamed and redesignated CAMP GEORGE WEST and will henceforth be so referred to in all communications and orders of whatsoever nature pertaining to this range.

By Command of the Governor:

OFFICIAL:

NEIL W. KIMBALL,  
The Adjutant General.

NEIL W. KIMBALL,  
The Adjutant General.



RANK OF BRIGADIER GENERAL ACCORDED THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

With due appreciation of the importance of the office and the amount of work devolving upon the Adjutant General of Colorado, as compared with states of like or similar military strength, the Legislature, by Act approved by the Governor on May 4, 1933, accorded to the Adjutant General of this State the rank of Brigadier General.

In order to keep abreast with other states by selecting Honorary Aides-de-Camp, the following Special Order was issued under date of March 17, 1934:

STATE OF COLORADO,  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,  
Denver, Colorado,

March 17, 1934.

SPECIAL ORDERS,)  
No. 20. )

Extract.

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6. To reestablish in Colorado the ancient and honorable custom of maintaining an Honorary Military Staff to the Governor of a Commonwealth, the following honorary appointments in the grade of Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, on the Staff of His Excellency, Governor Ed C. Johnson, are hereby made and announced, same to become effective as of this date and continue only during the term of office of Governor Johnson, unless notification to the contrary shall be published:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address.</u>
Colonel Simon E. Berg,	New York City
Colonel Renah F. Cavalier,	Washington, D.C.
Colonel George Sanford Holmes,	Washington, D.C.
Colonel William Lyons,	Washington, D.C.
Colonel Charles L. Parsons,	Denver, Colo.
Colonel Paul P. Prosser,	Denver, Colo.
Colonel Russell R. Randall,	Denver, Colo.
Colonel Jacob L. Wolf,	Denver, Colo.
Colonel D. Z. Phillips,	Pueblo, Colo.

By Command of the Governor:

NEIL W. KIRBALL,

The Adjutant General.

OFFICIAL:

NEIL W. KIRBALL,

The Adjutant General.



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REGULAR ARMY INSTRUCTORS AND SERGEANT-INSTRUCTORS.

The following is a list of Regular Army Instructors and Sergeant-Instructors on duty with the Colorado National Guard at this time:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Branch.</u>	<u>Station.</u>
Lt. Col. Ray C. Hill,	Infantry,	Denver.
Captain Sydney C. Ferguson,	Infantry,	Denver.
Captain Norman D. Brophy,	Air Corps,	Denver.
M. Sgt. Thomas M. F. Hamilton,	Infantry, D.E.M.L.	Denver.
Tech Sgt. Morris Lachman,	Infantry, D.E.M.L.	Denver.
Sgt. John P. Cunningham,	Field Artillery,	
	D.E.M.L.	Denver.
Sgt. Joseph E. Warrick,	Air Corps, D.E.M.L.	Denver.

The Secretary of War details these officers and enlisted men for the normal tour of duty of four years.

The principal duty of the Instructors is to aid in theoretical and practical instruction and training of the organizations to which they are assigned.

The Sergeant-Instructors are expected to impart to the organizations to which assigned all possible theoretical and practical instruction along lines laid down by the Instructors.

Instructors and Sergeant-Instructors are paid by the Federal Government and not by the State.

They will not accompany troops ordered out by the Governor on account of internal disturbances.

They are not concerned in the selection of officer personnel of the Guard, except to give them instructions along sound military lines when appointed and federally recognized.

TROOPS AND THEIR STATIONS.

The following Table, as of November 30, 1934, will prove of interest to readers who are not familiar with the location of troops over the State:

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Station</u>	<u>Officers</u>	<u>Enl. Men.</u>	<u>Armory.</u>
<u>157TH INFANTRY</u>				
Regt'l Hdqrs.	Denver,	6	0	Rented
Hdqrs. Co.,	Greeley	2	65	State-owned.
Serv. Co. (less Band)	Denver,	4	35	Rented.
Band Sec. Serv. Co.,	Ft. Collins,	1 (W.O.)	39	State-owned
Howitzer Co.,	Canon City,	2	65	State-owned
Bn. Hdqrs., 1st Bn.,	Lamar,	1	0	State-owned
Hdqrs. Co., 1st Bn.,	Fruita,	2	21	State-owned
Company "A",	Craig,	3	61	State-owned
Company "B",	Denver,	3	61	Rented
Company "C",	Delta,	3	60	State-owned
Company "D",	Montrose,	3	62	State-owned
Bn. Hdqrs., 2nd Bn.,	Brush,	1	0	State-owned
Hdqrs. Co., 2nd Bn.,	Longmont,	2	30	Rented
Company "E",	Lamar,	3	64	State-owned
Company "F",	Boulder,	3	61	State-owned
Company "G", Hdqrs. and 1st Platoon,	Rocky Ford,	2	41	Rented
Company "G", 2nd Platoon,	Manzanola,	1	26	State-owned.
Company "H",	Ft. Collins,	3	63	State-owned.
Bn. Hdqrs., 3rd Bn.,	Rocky Ford,	1	0	Rented
Hdqrs. Co., 3rd Bn.,	Brighton,	2	20	State-owned
Company "I",	Burlington,	3	62	State-owned
Company "J",	Ft. Morgan,	3	62	State-owned
Company "L",	Brush,	3	62	State-owned
Company "M",	Greeley,	3	61	State-owned
Med. Detachment,	Denver,	5	32	Rented
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45th Tank Company,	Denver,	5	61	Rented
45th Div. Staff,	Denver,	4	0	Rented
89th Brigade,	Denver,	4	0	Rented
State Staff,	Denver,	6	20	Rented
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<u>168TH FIELD ARTILLERY</u>				
Regt'l Hdqrs.	Denver,	6	0	Rented
Hdqrs. Battery,	Denver,	2	52	Rented.
Hdqrs. 1st Bn.,	Denver,	4	0	Rented
Battery "A",	Ft. Collins,	4	62	State-owned
Battery "B",	Denver,	4	62	Rented
Battery "C",	Loveland,	3	61	State-owned
Hdqrs. 2nd Bn.,	Monte Vista,	3	0	State-owned
Battery "D",	Monte Vista,	3	62	State-owned
Battery "E",	Denver,	4	62	Rented
Battery "F",	Pueblo,	3	52	State-owned.
Med. Dept. Det.,	Ft. Collins,	4	22	State-owned
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<u>45TH DIVISION AVIATION.</u>				
All units,	Denver,	16	95	Rented.
	(Lowry Field)			



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The following quotation is from the Annual Report of the Chief, National Guard Bureau, Major General, George E. Leach, for the period ending June 30, 1934:

"The National Guard has shown that it is possible to produce on the basis of an evening drill a week and a fortnight's field training, at relatively small cost, a military organization capable of rendering useful service to the States and to the Nation. As a State force the National Guard has come to be recognized as a real asset in time of disaster or public distress; while as the National Guard of the United States, it is capable of serving, with moderate additional training, as a combat force in time of war. The value of the National Guard has come to be so widely appreciated and service in its ranks has become so popular that, were authority and funds granted, its strength, on the same high plane of personnel, could be doubled immediately.

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"National policy required that the number of authorized drills on a pay basis be cut 25 percent. So great was the loyalty of the citizen-soldiers and so genuine their interest in their work that troops donated their time to make possible the normal number of drills. Reductions in pay inflicted hardships in many cases, complicated the work, and increased the hazards of paymasters. In many cases Regular Army Instructors were withdrawn for duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps, or could not be given funds for visits of instruction. Except in the case of correspondence courses, which suffered, the troops carried on their own instruction. The reduction in the ammunition allowance was met by the introduction of the artillery trainer and a wider use of subcaliber weapons and other economical training devices or methods. Changing artillery from horse-drawn to truck-drawn units afforded savings in training time as well as money. The National Guard unexpectedly forced to operate under conditions of uncertainty and to adapt itself quickly to changing conditions, met the test successfully, found in it a wholesome exercise, and proved its intelligence, loyalty, adaptability, and high morale."

Respectfully submitted,



NEIL W. KIMBALL,  
The Adjutant General.



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TOTAL RECEIPTS OF FEDERAL MONIES, FOR THE  
 COLORADO NATIONAL GUARD, YEARS OF 1933 AND 1934. The FOLLOWING  
 ARE THE ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.

	<u>1933</u>	<u>1934</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Veterinary Service	\$ 36.00		\$ 36.00
Caretaker's Pay-rolls	16501.40	8938.56	25439.96
Hospitalization	293.32	595.82	889.14
Repairs to Mess Halls	180.00		180.00
Pay of U.S. P. & D.O.	1020.00	1140.00	2160.00
Rental of Target Ranges,	210.00	10.00	220.00
Repairs to Target Ranges,	90.00		90.00
Repairs to & Cleaning of Uniforms,	957.50	993.00	1950.50
Repairs to Original Equipment,	869.25	662.00	1531.25
Gasoline & Oil for Airplanes,	406.00	4546.00	4952.00
Interstate Transportation,	240.00		240.00
Maintenance M.V. Vehicles,	374.00	204.01	578.01
Repairs to Air Corps Equipment,	1200.00	1200.00	2400.00
Annual Encampment Pay-rolls,	45500.00	47400.00	92900.00
Annual Encampment Supplies,	22000.00	22000.00	44000.00
Drill Pay, Colorado Nat'l Guard	89261.00	96878.41	186139.41
Drill Pay, 120th Sqdn. A.C.,	10589.22	10589.22	21178.44
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TOTAL,	\$189727.69	\$195157.02	\$384884.71

CASH RECEIPTS WERE RECEIVED AND DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:-

	<u>1933</u>	<u>1934.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Camp Exchange, Refund	\$ 64.78		\$ 64.78
Freight, Refund,	.89		.89
Insurance, Refund,	66.82	29.40	96.22
Lease on Lots, 19th & Pearl, Denver,	40.00	40.00	80.00
Lease on Lots at Manzanola, Colo.,	150.00	75.00	225.00
Pasture Rental, Rifle Range,	13.48	10.00	23.48
Refund on Gasoline Tax,	172.15	410.60	582.75
Refund on Personal Telephone Calls,	7.25	5.00	12.23
Refund, Invoice Discount,	1.68	13.37	15.05
Revolving Fund, Returned to State Treasurer,	36.19		36.19
Sales of Land at Boulder, Colo.,		100.00	100.00
Sale of Gasoline, Relief, Golden, Colo.,	24.56		24.56
Sale of Junk,	35.00		35.00
Wages and Labor,	209.00	763.12	972.12
Total,	<u>\$821.60</u>	<u>\$1446.49</u>	<u>\$2268.29</u>

MILITARY DEPARTMENT --- STATE OF COLORADO.  
CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENT  
1933 and 1934.

Receipts and Disbursements --

During the biennial period of 1933-1934, the total disbursements of the Military Department aggregated \$161,258.41 (1933 - \$82,148.78 and 1934 - \$79,109.63), all of which was paid from the State Military Fund, there being no special appropriations or apportionments available during that period.

The total receipts during the same period were \$170,203.73, which was received as follows:

	1933.	1934.	Total.
Cash on hand at beginning of period,	\$2,864.44	\$4,946.13	\$7,810.57
Mill Levy on State Taxes,	83,064.02	77,060.85	160,124.87
Miscl. Cash Receipts,	821.80	1,446.49	2,268.29
	<u>\$86,750.26</u>	<u>\$83,453.47</u>	<u>\$170,203.75</u>

Disbursements were made from the State Military Fund as follows:

Outstanding vouchers,	3,219.29		3,219.29
Administration Salaries and Wages,	32,036.20	30,720.72	62,756.92
Wages and Day Labor,	12,426.50	2,423.13	14,849.63
Active Duty Pay,	189.25	----	189.25
Janitor Service,	360.00	540.00	900.00
Retirement Fund Deductions,	186.54	191.40	377.94
Automobile Expense,	838.12	941.77	1,779.89
Transportation Expenses,	1,202.96	1,381.32	2,584.28
Gasoline and Oils, Rifle Range,	2,838.20	3,203.85*	6,042.05
Inspection and Investigation,	103.90	----	103.90
Armory-Maintenance,	1,089.59	----	1,089.59
Armory-General Repairs,	1,534.33	6,542.87-x	8,077.20
Lowry Field, Maintenance and Repairs,	663.62	1,421.00	2,084.62
Freight and Express,	91.70	82.65	174.35
Insurance,	1,801.26	2,012.86	3,814.12
Lights, Heat and Power-- Water,	10,429.91	4,693.02	15,122.93
Fuel for Heating of Armories,	----	6,601.35	6,601.35
Material and Supplies for Armories,	1,060.88	----	1,060.88
Printing and Office Supplies,	1,377.56	1,396.39	2,773.95
Postage,	225.00	172.78	397.78
Rents of Armories and Garages,	5,195.00	6,255.00@	11,450.00
Telephone and Telegraph,	1,071.17	1,025.41	2,096.58
Subsistence and Mess,	296.34	1,301.63	1,597.97
Medical Expenses, (Examinations),	993.48	1,199.56	2,196.04
Merit Medals,	305.00	----	305.00
Veterinary Services and Supplies,	89.50	----	89.50
Janitor Supplies and Miscl.,	674.39	1,089.00	1,763.39
Encampment Expenses,	83.27	-----	83.27
Stock Show Entry Fees,	229.80	----	229.80
Dry Cleaning and Repairs,	632.87	1,320.28	1,953.15
Purchase of Car for Military Dept.,	214.25	500.10	714.35
Damage Claim (1927) paid,	185.00	----	185.00
Revolving Cash Fund,	500.00	100.00	600.00

\* Increase due to using trucks for the hauling of rock and gravel for repairs.

x Increase due to General repairs and decorating of State Armories.

@ Increase due to having to rent garages for gun trucks of the 168th F.A., CNG.



Caretakers Salaries,	----	150.00	150.00
Federal Inspection Expenses,	----	127.23	127.23
Yearly Rental of Lowry Field,	----	2,000.00	2,000.00
Bills Feeding Unemployment, (1932),	----	474.78	474.78
Janitor Supplies, (old account, 1932),	----	1,241.53	1,241.53
		<u>\$2,148.78</u>	<u>\$79,109.63</u>
			<u>\$161,258.41</u>

At the close of business, November 30th, 1934, a Cash Balance remained to the Credit of the Military Department, of \$ 3,177.53, deposited with Treasurer of the State of Colorado, and \$100.00 is deposited as a Quarter-master Revolving Fund, and held as cash.

On January 30th, 1933, Bills were outstanding for payment as follows:

Bills set upon books for payment,	\$14,083.09
Rents of Armories Accrued,	1,200.00
Day Labor unpaid,	1,406.00
Misc. Salaries,	120.00

The following amount were bills that had been certified to as correct, but had never been posted to the books for payment.

6,118.02
<u>6,118.02</u>

Total Out standing Indebtedness,  
Cash on hand for the payment of these bills,

2,417.50
<u>2,417.50</u>

\$20,509.61, which has been

taken care of out of the regular Mill Levy.

Bills outstanding, November 30, 1934,.....	\$3,795.93
Cash to our credit with Treasurer of the State of Colo.,	6,177.53

Denver, Colorado,  
December 1, 1934.

I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the foregoing is a correct statement of the transactions of the Finance Department, Military Department of the State of Colorado, for the biennial period of 1933-1934, as shown by the books and records of that Department.

*R. C. RYALL*  
R. C. RYALL,

Captain, State Quartermaster.