STATE OF NEW YORK

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE GOVERNOR

FOR THE

DIVISION OF MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS

FOR THE YEAR 1951

KARL F. HAUSAUER
Major General, N.Y.N.G.
Chief of Staff to the Governor

31 December 1951

Office of the Chief of Staff to the Governor
Division of Military and Naval Affairs
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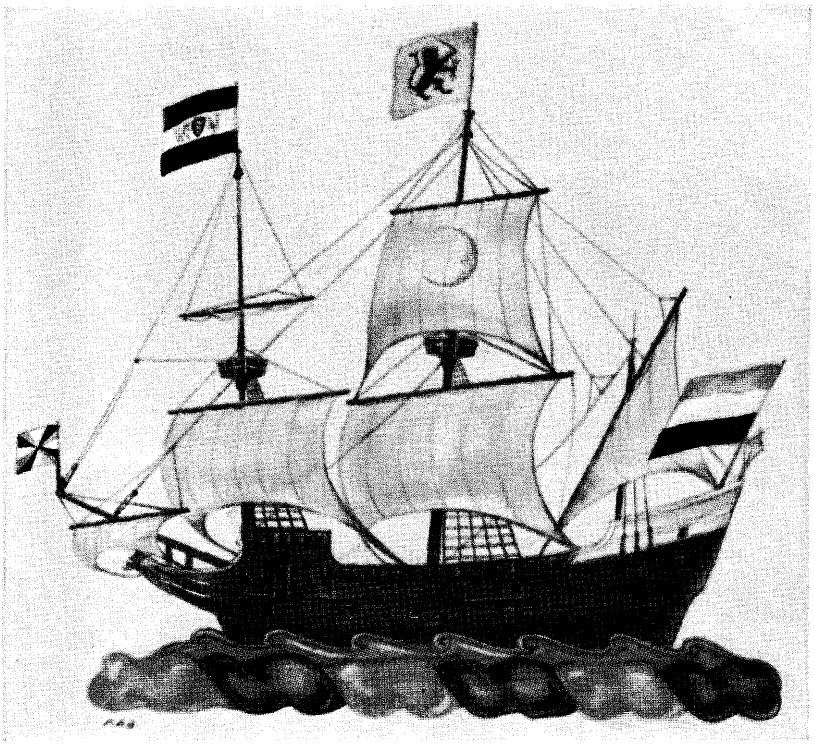

Crest for National Guard Regiments for

THE STATE OF NEW YORK

GOVERNOR THOMAS E. DEWEY
Commander-in-Chief, Armed Forces of the State of New York

MAJ. GEN. KARL F. HAUSAUER
Chief of Staff to the Governor

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM M. HAMILTON
Commanding, 102d AAA Brigade

BRIG. GEN. ALFRED H. DOUD
Commanding, 105th AAA Brigade

31 *December* 1951

THE HONORABLE THOMAS E. DEWEY
Governor of the State of New York
Executive Chamber
Albany, New York

DEAR GOVERNOR DEWEY:

Under authority of Chapter 498 of the Laws of 1949, approved 11 April 1949, and your Executive Order dated 4 May 1949, I was appointed Chief of Staff to the Governor and the head of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs.

Pursuant to Section 15 of the Executive Law, as amended, and the Military Law of the State of New York, I have the pleasure of submitting the Report for the Division of Military and Naval Affairs of the Executive Department for the year 1951.

The contents consist of reports on the activities of the following components of the Division:

Office of the Chief of Staff to the Governor
Office of The Adjutant General
The New York State Arsenal
The New York National Guard (Army & Air)
The New York Naval Militia
The New York Guard

For convenience of reference, the Report is presented in Sections as indicated in the Table of Contents.

Respectfully yours,

KARL F. HAUSAUER,
Major General, NYNG
Chief of Staff to the Governor

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OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE GOVERNOR

REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE GOVERNOR

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE GOVERNOR FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1951

To: *His Excellency, The Governor of the State of New York:*

I have the honor to submit to you herewith the Annual Report of the Chief of Staff to the Governor for the Division of Military and Naval Affairs for the calendar year 1951.

The component parts of this Report will present in detail the activities and accomplishments of the several agencies of the Division during the past year, including the Office of the Chief of Staff, the Office of The Adjutant General, New York State Arsenal, the New York National Guard (Army), New York Air National Guard, New York Naval Militia and the New York Guard.

This introductory portion of the Report, therefore, is intended to review and summarize the plans and policies which have governed the major activities of the Division during the past year.

I. INTERNAL SECURITY

In view of the existing national emergency, which during the past year has required the induction of some 20% of the units of our Army National Guard, about 80% of the units of the Air National Guard, together with a substantial number of the individual Specialists of the Naval Militia in their Naval Reserve status, the question of the internal security of the State during this emergency period has become a matter of paramount importance.

Ever since our forces moved into Korea we have anticipated the induction of one of our Infantry Divisions into Federal service, and since both our Divisions are rated in the highest bracket, it seemed reasonable to assume that New York would be called. I have no way of knowing what formula is used in the selection of divisions for Federal service, but I can assure you very definitely that it does not depend solely upon rated efficiency. Undoubtedly internal security, the preservation of law and order and the protection of life and property in New York is a deciding factor—and rightly so—for should disaster strike the Metropolitan Area of New York City, our full authorized National Guard strength, plus all the assistance that First Army might offer, would barely meet the needs of the situation.

In addition, we are confronted with the fact that the National Guard units are already committed in large part to assigned Federal missions for the protection of certain vital areas and installations throughout the State which are considered essential to the National war effort, thus leaving a comparatively limited number of National Guard units available for primarily State Internal Security missions.

It is reasonable to assume that one of our Infantry Divisions will be ordered into active Federal service early next year and,

of course, there remains always the possibility that a worsening of the international situation, with subsequent total mobilization, would entirely denude the State of any formed forces for its internal security and protection.

To meet this situation there was issued in December 1950, a General Order by the Governor directing the activation of the New York Guard, and the machinery was put into motion promptly to set up Tables of Organization and Equipment for this force with a projected ultimate strength of some 22,000 to be located with suitable units in each of the armories throughout the State.

The primary difficulty in the organization of this force concerned, of course, the matter of equipment which, under regulations existing at that time, could not be furnished by the Federal Government and hence would have to be provided by the State. Long and strenuous representations were made in Washington at the highest levels in this matter, working together with other States which were confronted with a similar problem.

Early this year the Congress passed an "enabling act" authorizing the organization of State Guards and permitting the Department of Defense to issue to these State forces such equipment, including weapons, as might be available for the purpose. Our policy has been that until the critical question of equipment and weapons had been resolved, it would be undesirable, if not impossible, to organize and enlist any actual units of the State Guard. The decision, therefore, was to form only the necessary cadre or skeleton organization down to and including the Company level, in accordance with the proposed Tables of Organization and location of units.

As of this date, no positive action has been taken by the Department of Defense to implement the Congressional bill and our latest information is that the Federal Government will issue equipment only to those States where 40% or 50% of the National Guard has been inducted into the active Federal service. The danger of this rigid policy on the part of the Department of Defense is obvious —when one considers that no two States are alike insofar as internal security is concerned—and that many individual States contain most of the critical target areas in the country.

In fact, in the case of New York, in the event of an atomic attack, it would require many times more than our full National Guard strength to handle the conditions which can readily be pictured. We are, therefore, proceeding to purchase from State funds a substantial amount of individual clothing and equipment for the State Guard, and negotiations are now under way for the purchase of a like number of individual riot duty weapons, in view of the restricting policy of the Federal Government with respect to the issue of clothing, weapons and equipment. A large part of the individual clothing is already on hand and in storage, including new, neat type combat boots and a specially-designed, good-looking combat uniform of herringbone twill.

Now that the equipment is in hand, the extent to which we shall organize the State Guard units is under present study.

II. CIVIL DEFENSE

One of the missions of the State Military Forces, consisting of the New York National Guard (Army), the New York Naval Militia, the New York Air National Guard and the New York Guard, is to act in aid of civil authorities in meeting such emergencies as may arise within the State, including cooperation in full with Civil Defense forces and supporting them when ordered by the Governor to supply military aid to them.

The organization and planning required for the accomplishment of this mission in cooperation with the State Civil Defense authorities has been continuous during the past year and includes effective liaison with all State, City, County or local Directors of Civil Defense, both by National Guard and State Guard commanders concerned.

The legal procedure for the use of State Military Forces, when requested by civil authority in any State emergency, has been perfected and is made part of the Standing Operating Procedures of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs.

Current plans for this close cooperation in support of Civil Defense activities include use of armories in the State, provided such use does not interfere with the primary mission of the State Military Forces. Further, individual members of the State Military Forces have been encouraged to assist local Civil Defense Directors in every way not incompatible with their own duties as members thereof.

At the request of the New York State Civil Defense Commission, the Division of Miltary and Naval Affairs prepared special plans, to be implemented in the event of a hostile attack on the City of New York or its environs, whereby the State Military Forces, in conjunction with the various police agencies, would control the traffic on certain exterior roads in Westchester and Nassau Counties. Without such control, there would undoubtedly be confusion and traffic congestion of such proportions as to make ingress to, or egress from, the City almost impossible, thereby impeding Civil Defense Activities. This plan has been given the code name "Operation STANDFAST." Similarly, at the request of the Commanding General, Eastern Air Defense Force, Stewart Air Force Base, Newburgh, New York, the New York Air National Guard provided tactical and training aircraft in the conduct of Ground Observation Corps exercises that were held throughout the year in conjunction with the Civil Defense in the State.

The cordial official relations and close cooperation which existed among the Office of the Chief of Staff to the Governor, General Lucius D. Clay and Colonel Lawrence Wilkinson, the Commission's first Director, continue to exist between the Chief of Staff and the present Director of the New York State Civil Defense Commission, Lieutenant General C. R. Huebner.

III. OFFICER CANDIDATE SCHOOLS

I should like to refer briefly to the problem of procurement of junior officers for the Army National Guard. This problem is equally important for the Air National Guard and for the Naval Militia, although their solutions differ entirely from the Army. After two years of futile effort to bring about a realistic approach to this problem with the authority and support of the National Guard Bureau a system of Officer Candidate Schools, to be conducted on week-ends on a pay status in certain selected locations, was instituted. Upon graduation from the course, these students will be qualified for commission as 2nd Lieutenants—Branch immaterial—and thereafter it is contemplated that they will attend the service schools of the respective arm or service to which they are assigned. This school system will eliminate the present cumbersome procedure of completing the 10-series for qualification for commission and it is believed that not only will it fill up the existing vacancies for Lieutenants but will also create a large reservoir of qualified junior officers available for appointment in the event of a total mobilization.

Concurrently with the operation of this Officers Candidate School, there has been organized, in cooperation with the State Department of Education and the United States Military Academy authorieties, the first school of its kind, outside of the Regular Service, for New York National Guard candidates for appointment to the United States Military Academy. It is believed that this school fills a real need for those young men in the National Guard who aspire to enter West Point but who lack the means and the opportunity to prepare themselves adequately for the entrance examinations. It is important that our enlisted personnel be fully appraised of the steps that have been taken to afford them these advantages.

IV. PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAM

As Chairman and member of the Committee on Public Relations of the National Guard Association of the United States, I should mention this program, especially in its relation to recruiting. The Federal funds allotted to the National Guard Bureau for the purpose of public information and recruiting are, of course, small in comparison with the appropriations given to the Army and Air Force. Despite the most serious recruiting situation in its history, and the fact that it must rely solely on enlistments without the support of Selective Service to fill its ranks, and with the additional heavy losses to the Regular Service, the National Guard has received for recruiting purposes for advertising and publicity, less than 10% of the total sum appropriated to the Regular Services—Army and Air—for the same purpose.

This has required a very careful estimate of the situation on the part of both the National Guard Bureau and the Committee on Public Relations and the National Guard Association. Before any planning was initiated, we secured certain facts and information

by means of a questionnaire addressed by the Bureau to all Adjutants General and Commanding Generals. Although the response to the questionnaire was not 100%—in fact we received replies from one-third of those concerned—nevertheless the information obtained has given us some basis for intelligent planning. It is of interest to note that the printed pamphlets for use by organization commanders for recruiting were given to them in the list of promotional aids, followed by publicity material that could be used on the local level.

In any recruiting effort, however, literature alone will not procure results. Coupled with such literature should be a constant flow of news stories and feature material for use by local editors throughout the United States, as well as localized radio spot announcements. The present campaign will include both of these methods.

A concentrated effort is also being made to induce business and industry to support the National Guard recruiting effort through house organs and local publicity displays. Pertinent speeches, etc., have been prepared for PIOs and for unit commanders' use in recruiting drives along these lines.

During the early part of the year, the broad activities of public relations and publicity for the New York National Guard were conducted by the State Public Information Office operating on a decentralized system in the handling of such matters as recruiting, radio material and photo and press releases. Local commanders and unit Public Information Officers acted individually except in instances where the material effected State policy or State-wide dissemination.

Under this system where trained Public Information Personnel were available in units, various elements of the New York National Guard received exceptionally fine coverage in the press and on radio and television. However, in those units where Public Information Personnel were not available, little or no coverage was gained.

Outstanding in coverage for National Guard during this past year was the press, radio and television coverage gained by the 42d Infantry Division in their pre-camp and camp tours programs and that of the 27th Infantry Division and the 107th Fighter Wing Air New York National Guard in their camp tours and by the 165th Infantry Regiment in the celebration of their centennial in New York City.

Local participation by units in community efforts was strongly advocated and outstanding was Metropolitan New York National Guard participation in the Armed Forces Day parade in which they represented the largest military element in the entire parade.

Senior commanders and staffs of the New York National Guard also maintained active contact with civilian, business and industrial associations aimed at the better employee-employer relations and to obtain military leaves for National Guardsmen.

Under the new operation of the Public Information Office as a separate Bureau, a Public Relations program has been developed which is designed to bring about a more complete understanding by the general public of the purposes and functions of the National

Guard and its place in the security of the Nation and which is also designed to bring about more coordinated publicity effort on the part of the entire New York National Guard.

This program establishes a standard operating procedure for the handling of public information, for the training of Public Information personnel for all local levels, for the betterment of the community relations of the local National Guard units and for a more coordinated and planned effort to aid in local recruiting programs.

The Public Information Office of the Office of the Chief of Staff has also assumed the editing of a four-page insert for New York Guardsmen to be published in the National Guardsmen magazine. This insert was started in the May, 1951 issue of the Guardsman and serves as an internal organ for the New York National Guard.

During the course of the year, National Guard units throughout the State received over 2,100 columns of newspaper space and over 1,300 columns of photo space in daily and weekly newspapers of the State. Cooperation between the Public Information Office and the New York State Department of Commerce's Radio Bureau resulted in weekly spot announcements being sent to 135 radio stations in New York State each week and an average of over 60 used on local stations each week.

Outstanding Public Relations efforts were the contributions of many Guardsmen to the Armed Forces Blood Donor Campaign and the transportation of over 50 tons of clothing for the American Clothing for Korea Committee from Buffalo to New York City under extremely adverse weather conditions.

Under the new operation of the Public Information Office continual liaison is maintained between the PIO and the Staff Members of Headquarters New York National Guard.

V. COOPERATION WITH ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS

During the field training periods at Pine Camp, our relations with the 98th and 77th Divisions of the Organized Reserve Corps, which, with the National Guard, comprise the bulk of the civilian components of the Armed Forces, have been very intimate and both components benefited greatly from these close training associations.

We are now developing plans for extended use of our armories by the Organized Reserve Corps units for their home-station training, where such facilities are not available to them and where such use will not interfere with the primary requirements of the National Guard units stationed in such armories. The plan provides that a reasonable sum will be paid by these Organized Reserve Units from Federal funds for the use of our armory facilities to cover the minimum cost of operation and maintenance, such as light, heat, janitorial services, etc.

We believe this joint use of armories by these other civilian components is entirely sound and beneficial to both parties, and will not interfere with any of our recruiting or officer procurement programs. In fact, it has helped in many cases. Furthermore,

in view of the present national emergency, we feel that this is a proper and logical contribution which the State can make to the over-all problem of national defense.

VI. PROPERTY RESPONSIBILITY

Early this year we placed in effect a new system of property responsibility and accountability with the primary purpose of assisting the unit property officers in their difficult job of correcting and preventing the continuous loss of property, with the consequent charges which, in the majority of cases, must be borne either by the State, the unit, or the individual.

This system, which is based upon a form of liability bond, is fully explained in the Office of the Chief of Staff Circular issued on this subject. There remains, however, a large backlog of surveys which accumulated between the time when the National Guard was reorganized in 1946, following the disbandment of the State Guard, and February of this year when the new system went into effort.

In view of the magnitude of many of these surveys, the character of the property involved, and the circumstances as to security measures, as well as the unavoidable mingling of Federal property issued to the State Guard with that issued to the National Guard, it has been decided to withhold immediate action on these backlog surveys until the matter has been further investigated and discussed with Federal authorities. Whether or not some relief can be secured in this matter, we cannot say, but believe that all efforts will be made to protect the responsible or accountable officers concerned in these transactions and to see that all of the circumstances have been fully explored before any decision as to individual responsibility is made.

VII. ARMORY EMPLOYEES

Recently, in cooperation with the Office of the Division of the Budget of the State and the Department of Public Works, we have completed a survey of all National Guard and Naval Militia armories throughout the State. This survey has followed the legislation passed by the last session of the State Legislature revising those sections of the Military Law concerning armory employees, which represents one of the outstanding accomplishments of the Committee on Revision of the Military Law which is headed by Assemblyman Frank J. Becker.

This revision places armory employees on an individual salary basis instead of a per diem wage and establishes new categories of job positions and titles.

The primary purpose of this survey was to determine the workload in each armory and to recommend such changes in numbers of employees and hours of work as may be considered necessary and justifiable. Each armory in this respect is an individual problem in itself because they all differ in size, in construction and in the degree of use, as well as in the condition of their facili-

ties. The report of this survey is now under study and it is expected that any necessary changes, where recommended, will be announced in the near future.

VIII. LONG-RANGE ARMORY CONSTRUCTION

In connection with this survey of the State armories, a committee has also been preparing a long-range plan both for the construction of new armories and for the expansion of existing armories to meet not only our present requirements but also the expected inflow of trainees which may result from the adoption of the proposed system of Universal Military Training and Service. This study is based upon the very definite probability that a large amount of Federal funds will be appropriated in the near future for a nation-wide armory construction program, including remodeling of existing armories, of which New York will receive a substantial share. Many factors, of course, have entered into this study, including our present and future troop basis as to type and strength of units, population shifts throughout the State, sources of recruits and naturally, the obsolete and inadequate conditions of many of our present armories. Before this study is completed, it is planned that all of the senior commanders will be fully consulted and their opinions and recommendations secured before final action is taken in this important matter.

IX. NAVAL MILITIA

Like the Army and Air, a very large number of Naval Militiamen have been inducted into active Federal service during the past year as individuals and as specialists and are now serving at sea and on shore, both here and overseas.

This is a contribution which our Naval Militia has made to the Regular Navy, of which we are all proud. It is expected that many of these Naval Militia units which have been almost entirely depleted in strength by reason of these inductions will shortly be replaced, and already one such Marine Corps unit has been reactivated in Rochester.

While the primary mission of the Naval Militia is to be able to expand rapidly and to pass without delay where required into the Regular Navy Establishment in an emergency, they are also considered as part of our own State Force for State Internal Security missions, in conjunction with the Army and Air National Guard. This matter is now under study so that we can establish a firm basis as to the employment of available Naval Militia units on State missions without detriment to their primary service responsibilities as part of the U. S. Naval Reserve.

In common with many armories of the National Guard, there are several of the Naval Militia Armories—particularly in the Metropolitan area, which require considerable rehabilitation in order to make them adequate for the Naval Militia units training therein. Many of these plans require major changes for proper fire protection and fire prevention. In addition, the lighting and heating

systems in these older armories require overhaul, if not complete renewal. Likewise, in many Naval Militia armories, there is insufficient locker space for the storage and proper security of equipment and clothing issued.

X. AIR NATIONAL GUARD

It has been a source of gratification that the New York Air National Guard, so recently established in the face of almost insuperable difficulties in the matter of air bases and facilities, overcame these obstacles and has already furnished to the Air Force such an outstanding representation of air units and personnel for active Federal service.

I was present at the induction of many of the Air units both at Floyd Bennett Field and the Westchester County Airport, and I cannot overstate my impression of the high quality of officer and enlisted personnel which I saw on these occasions. I am sufficiently well acquainted with the personnel and state of readiness of our remaining Combat Wing to know that the caliber of men and their ability to do the job when called upon is superior.

Construction projects are now under way or have been approved for additional air facilities at Niagara Falls, Schenectady, White Plains and Syracuse, which, when completed, should give to the New York Air National Guard, complete and permanent installation and facilities necessary for their full operations. The facilities at Westchester County Airport in this respect are outstanding and it is expected that the construction at other airports will eventually be equal in character.

Although no final decision in the matter has been made, it is confidently expected that in the near future the Air Section of the State Hq and Hq Detachment will be reorganized whereby a Headquarters of the New York Air National Guard will be established which will give to the Air components equal parity with the Army National Guard. This is the proposal which was made and anticipated in the Annual Report of the Office of the Chief of Staff for last year, but until now it could not be accomplished by reason of certain Federal administrative and legal obstacles which have been overcome. A final decision in this matter will be made after the forthcoming National Conference.

XI. UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AND RESERVE COMPONENTS LEGISLATION

In a later portion of this report, there is discussed in detail the current legislation in Congress affecting the National Guard, particularly the so-called UMT&S Bill which is in the form of an amendment to the present Selective Service Act and the Bill relating to the Reserve Components, the purpose of which is to set up a badly-needed and long-awaited firm program for the future development of the National Guard and the Organized Reserve Corps, as well as the Reserve Components of the Navy

and Marine Corps. Our primary concern with the UMT&S legislation is to insure that any such UMT system adopted will not weaken the National Guard but will definitely and specifically strengthen it. In brief, we believe that the present voluntary provisions of this UMT&S legislation will certainly weaken the National Guard and probably destroy it eventually if it is enacted. Our opinion is that only by some form of compulsory subsequent service in the National Guard by UMT trainees can be National Guard perform its assigned mission in the Ready Reserve in a national emergency as fully-organized combat units. This is, in fact, the whole mission and purpose of the National Guard system as such.

To correct this defect in the legislation, we have proposed, through the National Guard Association of the United States, that a procedure be adopted whereby UMT trainees, upon completion of their period of active Federal service, will be involuntarily inducted into or transferred to the National Guard to serve therein for the required balance of their total service, based upon a personnel requisition from the Governor of the State concerned to the Selective Service authorities, in order to fill the State's National Guard allotment to its required strength. It is believed that only by such compulsory procedure can the National Guard continue to survive and secure its proper share of trainees released from UMT after their minimum period of service. Should Universal Military Training not be enacted into law, we shall press for the same objectives concerning the future military service obligations, either in the National Guard or the Organized Reserve Corps, of individuals inducted under the Selective Service Act after the completion of their term of active service.

As to the Reserve Components Bill, while its purposes are generally sound, we believe that it requires considerable further study, especially for the purpose of coordinating its provisions with those of the amended Selective Service Act relating to Universal Military Training and Service. This is one of the matters which has a high priority on the agenda in the forthcoming National Conference.

XII. LEGISLATION AFFECTING STATE MILITARY LAW

As a result of its work during 1950 discussed in my last Annual Report, the Joint Legislative Committee to Study the Military Law made recommendations to the Legislature for complete revision of Articles VIII, IX and XIII of the Military Law and for amendment of Sections 1, 2, 6, 6a, 7, 12, 22, 22a, 23, 90 and 246 of the Military Law.

Article VIII, M. L.—The legislation for the revision of Article VIII having to do with the New York Guard was enacted by the passage of Chapter 20 of the Laws of 1951 effective 17 February 1951.

The new Article VIII accomplishes the following:

1. Removes the limitation in the former law whereby the New York Guard could be organized only when the National Guard is drafted or called into the service of the United States to the extent of not less than 75% of its personnel.

2. Permits the Governor to disband the New York Guard in his discretion, instead of when the National Guard is returned from active Federal Service to its former status.

3. Permits the Governor to create and organize new units of the New York Guard whenever in his judgment the effectiveness of the New York Guard will be thereby increased. The old law limited the Governor's power to create new units to the period "during the existing state of war" which was the state of war between the United States and Germany and Japan.

4. Authorizes the Governor to order persons on the State Reserve List and on the State Retired List to duty with the New York Guard, notwithstanding any other provisions of the Military Law, whenever the Governor upon the recommendation of the Chief of Staff determines that such persons shall serve on active duty with the New York Guard.

5. Permits the transfer or detail to duty with the New York Guard of enlisted persons of the New York National Guard and New York Naval Militia.

Article IX, M. L.—The legislation for the revision of Article IX having to do with armories and armory employees was accomplished by the passage of Chapters 714 and 838 of the Laws of 1951 effective 11 April 1951 and 1 July 1951.

These laws accomplish the following:

A. With respect to armories:

1. Eliminates the division of authority heretofore existing over the control of armories between the Adjutant General and the Commanding General of the National Guard and the Commanding General of the Naval Militia. Henceforth, all armories are under the general charge and control of the Chief of Staff (New Section 182, M. L.)

2. Vests authority in the Chief of Staff to decide what shall constitute an armory and eliminates the former mandatory provision for the establishment of separate armories for certain units and headquarters even though they are stationed in the same building.

3. Eliminates obsolete nomenclature in designating the various units, brigade districts, commands and commanders.

B. With respect to army employees:

1. Places all armory employees on an annual rather than a pier diem basis.

2. Eliminates the categories of "laborer" and provides the following categories of armory employees:

a. Superintendent
b. Armorer grade one
c. Armorer grade two
d. Armorer grade three
e. Armorer grade four
f. Armorer grade five

3. Specifies a schedule of minimum and maximum annual compensation for each category of armory employees and provides for stated annual increments.

4. Eliminates an outmoded method of determining the required number of armory employees in each armory (at the present time the number of employees is determined on the basis of the square footage of floor space in each armory) and vests in the Chief of Staff the power to determine the requisite number of employees for each armory.

5. Vests in the Chief of Staff the power to hire and fire armory employees upon the recommendation of the officer in charge and control of the armory.

6. Requires the Chief of Staff to promulgate rules and regulations pertaining to work schedules, duties, annual and sick leaves, leaves of absence, holidays, employment, promotion, demotion, assignment, transfer, discipline and discharge of armory employees, and all other matters pertaining to armory employees.

Article XIII, M. L.—Article XIII, the New York State Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act was enacted by Chapter 728 of the Laws of 1951 effective 11 April 1951.

1. This chapter put back into the law the provisions of the New York State Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act which had expired by its terms on April 1, 1948. It extended the benefits of the act to persons on active duty in the military service of the State pursuant to the orders of the Governor. This was done by extending the definition of "military service" to include active duty in the active military service of the State pursuant to the orders of the Governor.

2. The Act extends the benefits of Section 317 ML with respect to reemployment in private industry to members of the organized militia who are required to participate in assemblies or annual training pursuant to Section 46 of the Military Law and to those who attend service schools conducted by the Armed Forces of the United States. The rights granted do not extend to those whose attendance at any service school exceeds a period of three months during any four year period.

a. Under the new section if a National Guardsman is discharged from a permanent job for going to camp, he may bring a proceeding in the Supreme Court of the State to compel his employer to give him his job back and as an incident thereto compensate him for any loss of wages or benefits suffered by reason of the employer's unlawful action.

b. Any person claiming to be entitled to the benefits of Section 317 may request the Attorney General to appear and act in his behalf.

3. Section 318 states that it is the policy of the State that citizens and residents of the State shall not be discriminated against because they are subject to military service and

that persons doing business in the State shall not refuse to employ such persons because they are so subject to military service.

All of the above new provisions regarding State Military Service and members of the organized militia were included in the new Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act on my recommendation. The original draft of the provisions of the proposed sections in this regard were prepared and submitted to the Legislative Committee by the State Judge Advocate.

Sections 1, 2, 6, 6*a*, 7, 12, 22, 22*a and* 23 *M. L.*—The amendment of Sections 1, 2, 6, 6a, 7, 12, 22, 22a and 23 of Article I was covered by Chapter 16 of the Laws of 1951 effective 16 February 1951.

The important changes accomplished by this chapter were as follows:

A. *With respect to Article I:*

1. Amends Section 2, M. L. so as to provide that the organized militia shall be composed not only of the New York National Guard, the Naval Militia and the New York Guard but also of "such additional forces as may be created by the Governor."
2. Puts back into Article I as Section 6a, the substance of former Section 5a of the Military Law.
3. Makes certain that the Governor has power to direct the members of the unorganized militia to be drafted into the active service of the State as well as into the organized militia or any force thereof.
4. Amends Section 22, M. L. so as to empower the Governor to order the organized militia to serve outside the borders of the State in order to perform military duty of every description.
5. Adds Section 22a to the Military Law so as to empower the Governor to enter into interstate compacts for mutual military aid in an emergency.

B. *With respect to the Interstate Compact for Mutual Aid in an Emergency, originally entered into between New York and New Jersey—*

Chapter 16 also provided for the approval of the Interstate Compact for Mutual Military Aid in an Emergency entered into on 12 December 1950 between the Governors of New York and New Jersey. A brief history of the drafting of this Compact and a statement of the reasons why it is necessary was included in my last annual report.

By Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania No. 330 approved 24 August 1951, the Governor of that State was authorized to join in the compact. An agreement to that effect between the Governors of Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey has been drafted. The State Judge Advocate submitted copies of it to the proper authorities in New Jersey

and Pennsylvania who have approved it. The agreement will be executed shortly by the Governors of the three States.

In August 1951 the State Judge Advocate prepared letters which I sent to the Adjutants General of Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont requesting them to take up with their respective Governors the matter of joining in the compact. Replies have been received indicating that the Governors of those States have signified their willingness to join in the compact as soon as the approval of their Legislature is granted.

Bills to grant Congressional consent to the compact were submitted to the Congress of the United States (S. 968; H. R. 3210). The Senate bill passed the Senate on 19 October 1951 and will be considered by the House of Representatives in the second session of the 82nd Congress beginning in January 1952.

Section 90 *M. L.*—The amendment of Section 90 of the Military Law having to do with the extension of enlistments was covered by Chapter 115 of the Laws of 1951 effective 19 March 1951. The amendment gave the Governor power to extend enlistments in the Organized Militia for a period not to exceed six months after the termination of an emergency declared by him, the Legislature or Congress.

It also authorized the Governor to extend the period of enlistment of members of the organized militia to conform with any such extensions made by the Federal authorities, of the enlistments of personnel of the reserve components of the Armed Forces of the United States.

Chapter 115 also approved and confirmed the action taken by the Governor by regulations promulgated in Circular No. 25 OCS, dated 18 September 1950, in extending enlistments in the New York National Guard and New York Air National Guard pursuant to Public Law 624, 81st Congress and Executive Order of the President No. 10145, dated 27 July 1950.

Section 246 *M. L.*—The amendment of Section 246 was accomplished by Chapter 14 of the Laws of 1951 effective 15 February 1951. It amends paragraph (b) of subdivision 1 of Section 246 so as to permit public employees to volunteer for active Federal duty in one form or another after June 25, 1950, the date when the Korean aggression commenced, without loss of any of their job rights under Section 246. Prior to the enactment of this amendment only those public employees who were inducted *involuntarily* into Federal service after June 25, 1950 were entitled to the protection of Section 246. The new provision was made retroactive to June 25, 1950.

The State Judge Advocate worked in close association with the Joint Legislative Committee and its Counsel and with the Counsel to the Governor in preparing all of the above revisions and amendments accomplished on the recommendations of the joint Legislative Committee.

The State Judge Advocate also prepared and submitted for approval to the Counsel to the Governor and to the Legislature, bills to amend the following sections of the Military Law which were enacted into law at the 1951 session of the Legislature:

Section 25, *M. L.*—By Chapter 181 effective 28 March 1951, Section 25 entitled "When the Articles of War or similar laws of the United States shall be in force" was amended to make sure that the new Uniform Code of Military Justice enacted by Congress and approved on May 5, 1950 would apply to the military forces of the State insofar as consistent with the provisions of the Military Law and State Military Regulations.

Sections 137, 138 *and* 141, *M. L.*—By Chapter 448 effective 2 April 1951, Sections 137, 138 and 141 having to do with execution of process and mandates of military courts, were amended to make it possible for any peace officer, particularly policemen of the City of New York to execute the process and mandates of our State Military courts. Under the law as it stood, city police officers were not considered to have authority to execute such process and mandates.

Section 169, *M. L.*—By Chapter 223 effective 24 March 1951, Section 169, ("Resumption of Membership in the Organized Militia by National Guardsmen on return from active Federal Service") was amended to include a provision with respect to the resumption of their state status by commissioned officers and warrant officers in the New York National Guard, to the effect that they shall resume their prior grade or any higher grade attained by them while in Federal service provided that such grades are available under the tables of organization prescribed by Federal authorities and if no vacancies are available under such tables, they shall be transferred to the inactive National Guard or to the State Reserve List in the grade which they may have held or attained in the active military service of the United States.

Section 248, *M. L.*—By Chapter 465 effective 2 April 1951, Section 248 entitled "Oaths" was amended to conform the New York Law regarding the administration of oaths in the organized militia to the Federal laws on this subject applicable to the Armed Forces of the United States.

Under the former Section 248, only officers of or above the grade of Captain in the National Guard and officers of or above the grade of Lieutenant in the Naval Militia were authorized to administer oaths. In the federal forces, any officer is qualified to administer an oath of enlistment or an oath of appointment. Subdivision 1 of the new Section 248 makes a similar provision applicable to the forces of the Organized Militia. With respect to other oaths, the Federal forces are governed by the provisions of Article 136 of the new Uniform Code of Military Justice. Subdivision 2 of the new Section 248 follows Article 136 of the Federal Code in naming the officers of the organized militia who are qualified to administer oaths other than oaths of enlistments or appointment.

Chapter 99, *Laws of* 1951—This Act repealed Chapter 580 of the Laws of 1945 which provided for a service emblem for World War II veterans. No money had been appropriated for this purpose since the passage of the law in 1945. In view of the Korean War and the great number of World War II veterans who would be entitled to the award, a large appropriation would be necessary to provide these emblems. This was believed to be unjustified at this time. The 1945 law was therefore repealed.

Sections 46 *and* 210, *M. L.*—The State Judge Advocate prepared and submitted amendments to Sections 46 and 210 of the Military Law regarding the training and pay of the militia which passed the Legislature. However, they were vetoed by the Governor.

Program of Joint Legislative Committee After Adjournment of Legislature

After the adjournment of the 1951 Legislature, the Joint Legislative Committee resumed its detailed study of the Military Law. On 4 May 1951, I wrote to Honorable Frank J. Becker, Chairman of the Committee, thanking him in behalf of the military forces of the State and the Division of Military and Naval affairs, particularly in the enactment of badly needed legislation. In my letter, I outlined some of the matters which still need attention, particularly the revision of Article VII having to do with military courts to bring it into line with the new Federal Uniform Code of Military Justice and the revision of the provisions of Article XII of the State Constitution entitled "Military". My letter was presented to the Committee at its meeting held on 11 May 1951 in New York City.

The State Judge Advocate also submitted to this meeting, a memorandum showing the need for revision of Article VII on Military Courts because of the Federal legislation enacted in 1950 authorizing a new Uniform Code of Military Justice applicable to all members of the active military forces of the United States. During May and June, the State Judge Advocate conferred on several occasions with the Assistant Counsel to the Committee regarding the revision of Article VII.

During the months of June and July, the State Judge Advocate and the Counsel to the Legislative Committee prepared a revision of Article XII of the State Constitution and a memorandum explaining the changes proposed to be made in that Article of the Constitution. These were presented to the meeting of the Committee held at the Thousand Islands, New York on 5–8 July 1951.

At this meeting, the Counsel to the Committee was directed to prepare a memorandum with regard to the need for revision of Article VII on Military Courts. During the months from September to November, the State Judge Advocate worked with the Counsel to the Committee on the preparation of this memorandum. They made a complete analysis of the new Federal Code of Military Justice to determine which articles in whole or in part should be written into our State law.

On 28–29 September 1951, a meeting of the Committee was held at the Hempstead armory which was attended by members of the units of the 165th Infantry stationed in that armory. With the assistance of these officers and men and the Assistant State Judge Advocate, the State Judge Advocate conducted a forum on the provisions of the State Military Law and the Uniform Code of Military Justice applicable to the military forces of the State. Several persons appeared before the Committee and gave their views on the subject. At this meeting the State Judge Advocate urged the need for a State Code of Military Justice written into the law of our State, rather than depend on the incorporation by reference into State law of the Federal Uniform Code of Military Justice.

The memorandum prepared by the Counsel to the Committee with the assistance of the State Judge Advocate proving the need for a State Code was approved by the Committee at its meeting held at 270 Broadway, New York City, on 14–15 December 1951.

The Committee directed its Counsel to proceed with the drafting of the Code to introduce in the 1952 session of the Legislature.

Another matter taken up by the Committee at this meeting was the revision of Subdivision 3–5 inclusive, of Section 170; Section 245 and Section 246 of the Military Law having to do with the rights of public employees ordered or inducted into active military service. This matter had been discussed last year when the State Judge Advocate submitted to the Committee a draft of a new Section consolidating subdivisions 3–5 of Section 170 and Section 245 into one Section. He also submitted recommendations for clarifying amendments of Section 246. Last year, the Committee deferred action on these matters. During 1951, Counsel and Assistant Counsel to the Committee and the State Judge Advocate worked on a redraft of these sections. At its December meeting, the committee voted to approve the redraft with some changes and instructed its Counsel to prepare bills accordingly for submission to the 1952 Legislature.

The Committee also decided to recommend repeal of Article V of the Military Law which authorizes payments of not more than $250.00 to sick and disabled veterans and establishes a bureau in the Adjutant General's office to handle these cases. The Committee decided that veterans could get and had been getting all necessary relief under Title III, entitled "Veterans Assistance", of the Social Welfare Law. The Committee therefore decided that the relief granted under Article V, M. L. was no longer necessary.

The Committee decided to repeal Article VI of the Military Law which provides an annuity to blind veterans and their widows and to re-enact it as a part of the Executive Law, transferring the function to the Division of Veterans Affairs.

Another decision taken by the Committee at its December meeting was to repeal Section 256-b of the Military Law which requires the Adjutant General to maintain a record of the burial place of all veterans. The Committee decided to recommend legislation directing undertakers to make a record in their burial reports of

the place of burial of veterans and that this information be kept in the office of the Registrar of Vital Statistics in each county rather than in the Adjutant General's office.

None or the three above enumerated functions were proper functions of the Adjutant General and I had recommended to the Committee last year that the relief of sick and disabled veterans and the handling of annuities for blind veterans should be transferred out of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs.

At the conclusion of the December meeting of the Committee the State Judge Advocate presented to the Committee a letter from the Vice Chief of Staff to the Governor in my behalf, calling the attention of the Committee to two vital problems affecting the military forces of the State which still require legislation, in addition to the revision of Articles X, XI and XII of the Military Law which the Committee has not yet covered.

These two additional problems are (1) The need for legislation to make it possible for citizens to sue the State in the Court of Claims for damages arising out of an accident in which the State's military personnel are involved. The only way a citizen may sue the State in such a case at present is by getting an enabling act through the Legislature and signed by the Governor authorizing the bringing of the suit in the Court of Claims. This is a long drawn out procedure, especially in a case involving less than $1,000.00 damages.

A National Guardsman or Naval Militiaman has no protection even if free of any negligence in case he is sued individually. Section 26 of the Military Law only authorizes a member of the military forces sued as an individual to ask the Court to compel the plaintiff to put up a bond for triple costs and pay the same if the plaintiff loses the case.

This is hardly protection to compare with that authorized for New York City policemen, for example, who are defended by the Corporation Counsel and whose judgments, if obtained against them, in actions of this kind are assumed by the city. Similar protection is granted to teachers by the State Education Law and this is true of most classes of public employees.

Because of the large number of military vehicles in the hands of our units today, much more so than prior to World War II, there is more likelihood of accidents than when Section 26 M. L. was originally enacted, despite the safe driving campaigns conducted and vigilance exercised by the State's military forces against accidents. State legislation is needed along the lines of Federal Legislation to accomplish the following:

1. Permit Citizens to sue the State in the Court of Claims for Torts alleged to have been committed by its military personnel.
2. Permit the Adjutant General of the State to settle small claims up to $1,000.00.
3. Provide for the State to pay judgments awarded against its military personnel caused by such military personnel while engaged in line of duty.

4. Authorize the Attorney General to defend military personnel in any action described in 3 above.

The way the law is today members of the State's Military forces risk their own personal assets every time they drive a Goverment vehicle on official duty. Commanding officers would be justified under these conditions, in not asking their men to drive Government vehicles in State service. It is obvious that the State's military forces cannot function under modern conditions without frequent use of motor vehicles.

(2) The other pressing problem is the need for legislation which will enable our so-called "Federal" caretakers, air technicians, administrative assistants and other State employees paid from Federal funds, of whom there are over 1,000, either to

(a) Join the State Retirement System or
(b) Be brought under the Federal Social Security system.

At present, these employees are neither "fish nor fowl" with respect to retirement benefits. The Comptroller General of the United States has ruled that they are State employees, not Federal employees, since the State authorities hire and fire them. The State Attorney General on the other hand, has ruled that they are Federal employees at least insofar as joining the State retirement system is concerned.

It is fair and equitable and necessary to the proper morale of the military establishment of the State that these employees be given this one measure of security. They have no other tenure of office. Without it, our best employees in this category will inevitably be attracted to jobs in civil life with retirement benefits.

In view of the size of the legislative program of the Committee for the 1952 session of the Legislature, the Committee would not commit itself to taking action on these two matters until after the close of the session but it is hoped that the necessary study and draft of legislation on these subjects will be completed before the end of 1952.

XIII. FEDERAL LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL GUARD

During 1951, many bills affecting the military forces of the State were considered by Congress. The most important of these were the Universal Military Training and Service Act approved 19 June 1951 and the Armed Forces Reserve Bill (H.R. 5426). The State Judge Advocate studied and analyzed these bills and the Reports of the Congressional Committees thereon, as well as the Report of the National Security Training Commission containing a proposed National Security Training Corps (U. M. T.) bill.

Under my direction and in support of a proposal urged by me for the past two years, the State Judge Advocate prepared a "Brief on the Future of the National Guard" giving the Constitutional and legal authorities for amendment of the National Defense Act, the UMT&S and the pending Armed Forces Reserve

bill so as to authorize the induction into the National Guard and Air National Guard of the several States of the number of persons necessary to keep them at authorized strengths. The Brief proposed that these men be selected from among those who have completed their active Federal training or service under the UMT&S Act, such selection to be made through the Selective Service System acting upon the personnel requisitions of the several Governors.

The State Judge Advocate prepared a Resolution and an address urging the enactment of Congressional legislation to carry out the points urged in the Brief. The resolution was presented to and was adopted by the Annual Conference of the Army and Air National Guard and Naval Militia Association of the State of New York held in Buffalo on 6 October 1951. It was then presented to the 73rd General Conference of the National Guard Association of the United States held in Washington on 22–24 October.

The State Judge Advocate delivered the address to the General Conference in Washington on 22 October and copies of the Brief were distributed to representatives of all the States present at the conference. The Resolution was unanimously adopted on 24 October.

Thereafter, copies of the Resolution and Brief were submitted to the Department of the Army and the Department of Defense. The Army General Staff was directed to study the Brief and report as to whether the Department of the Army should sponsor the recommended legislation.

After the Conference in Washington, the President of the National Guard Association of the United States appointed the State Judge Advocate as Legal Adviser to the Association's Committee on Policy. Pursuant to the President's request and under my direction, the State Judge Advocate prepared drafts of detailed amendments to the National Security Training Corps bill, the Universal Military Training and Service Act, the National Defense Act and the Armed Forces Reserve bill to carry out the proposals set forth in the Brief. The State Judge advocate has been asked to testify with the President of the National Guard Association when he appears before the Armed Services Committees in behalf of the proposals in the second session of the 82nd Congress beginning in January 1952.

XIV. WEST POINT SESQUICENTENNIAL

The Director of the Commission to celebrate in 1952 the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point requested the aid of the New York National Guard in obtaining the participation of the several States and Territories in the ceremonies, particularly in obtaining gifts of the flag of his State from each Governor. The Chief of Staff, New York National Guard and the State Judge Advocate visited West Point on 8 May 1951 and discussed the matter with the Director of the Sesquicentennial, the President of the Association of Graduates of the U. S. Military Academy and the Commandant of Cadets.

On 16 June, the State Judge Advocate attended a meeting of the Executive Council of the National Guard Association of the United States in Washington and asked for the cooperation of the State Adjutants General in obtaining from each Governor, the flag of his State to be hung in the Mess Hall and to be dedicated at the opening ceremony of the Sesquicentennial celebration on 5 January 1952.

At this meeting, the officers of the National Guard Association immediately voted to present a complete set of the flags of the States, Territories and the District of Columbia to the Military Academy as a gift from the National Guard Association in honor of the Sesquicentennial.

Thereafter, the State Judge Advocate acted as the liaison officer between the West Point authorities and the National Guard Association in making arrangements for the presentation ceremonies on 5 January. This entailed several personal conferences and much correspondence and considerable time spent on arranging details, such as the inscription on the plaque, helping to arrange for the trip of the Governor to the ceremony on 5 January where he will speak in behalf of all the States, and preparing the Resolutions adopted by the National Guard Association congratulating the Academy and authorizing the purchase of the flags and a memorial plaque.

A delegation from the New York National Guard of at least twelve officers will accompany the Governor and myself to the ceremony on 5 January 1952.

XV. USE OF AIR NATIONAL GUARD IN CASE OF SUDDEN INVASION

In May 1951, an operations plan was consummated by the Eastern Air Defense Force, in conjunction with my staff, for the immediate induction into Federal service of the Air National Guard in case of a sudden enemy attack. This brought to final culmination a plan which had originally been urged by me in 1949, as a result of conferences I had in November and December of that year with Major General Robert M. Webster, then Commanding General, Eastern Air Defense Force.

General Webster had asked that the State take the responsibility for ordering its Air National Guard units into active State service in case of enemy attack. I wrote General Webster at length on 9 January 1950 pointing out that it was primarily a Federal mission and that the Federal authorities could and should establish a standard operating procedure for inducting our air units into Federal service in case of sudden attack. In my letter drafted by the State Judge Advocate, I described at length the various steps that should be taken under the Act of Congress of January 21, 1903, whereby the Air National Guard could be "called" into active Federal service by the President in case of invasion. My letter was acknowledged but no action was taken until after the Korean war commenced. In addition to my talks and correspondence with General Webster, I conferred on the matter in Wash-

ington with Assistant Secretary of the Air Force Harold Stuart, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau and the officers of the National Guard Association of the United States.

On 28 July 1950 after the attack in Korea, I again wrote to the Commanding General, Eastern Air Defense Force calling attention to the lack of a standard operating procedure in this vital matter and pointing out that with the passage of Public Law 599, 81st Congress approved 30 June 1950, the President had authority to "order" the Air National Guard into active Federal service which would simplify considerably the procedure of bringing our air units into action under Federal law. In my letter of 28 July, I detailed the changes which should be made in the procedure suggested in my letter of 9 January 1950 and again urged immediate action.

The Commanding General, 52nd Fighter Wing, New York Air National Guard and the State Judge Advocate conferred with the Commanding General, Eastern Air Defense Force at Mitchel Air Force Base, New York and outlined the proposed procedure under Public Law 599.

Nothing further having been heard on the matter by 13 December 1950, the State Judge Advocate drafted a letter which I sent to the Governor outlining what had been done so far and suggesting that the Governor personally write to the Secretary of the Air Force urging action. The Governor did this on 15 December 1950.

On 23 January 1951, the Secretary of the Air Force advised the Governor that the President and the Secretary of Defense had approved a procedure along the lines desired, and that authority had been delegated to the Commanding General of the Air Defense Command, U. S. Air Force to order the units of the Air National Guard into active Federal service in case of sudden emergency. This authority in turn was re-delegated to the Commanding General, Eastern Air Defense Force. The latter prepared an Operations Plan to carry out his responsibility. The plan was submitted to my staff for comment. My staff recommended certain changes and I returned the final draft to the Commanding General, Eastern Air Defense Force on 15 May 1951. The plan is now in effect.

Thus, for the first time in our history, we have a plan set up in advance of an enemy attack for instantaneous induction into Federal service, of our Air National Guard units needed to help repel such an attack.

On 5 November 1951, I wrote to the Commanding General First Army urging that a similar standard operating procedure be established with respect to our Army National Guard units, particularly anti-aircraft artillery units. This proposal is now under discussion between my staff and that of the Commanding General, First Army.

XVI. PROCLAMATION RELATIVE TO YOUNG MEN 17 TO 18½ YEARS OF AGE

After study of the provisions of the amendments to the Selective Service act of 1948 accomplished by Public Law 51, 82nd Congress approved June 19, 1951, the State Judge Advocate prepared a new proclamation for the Governor to issue as authorized under the 1948 law. This proclamation was issued on 28 November 1951. It ratified and approved the similar proclamation issued on 1 December 1948. Under it, and the law, the enlistment of persons between 17 and 18½ years of age in the National Guard or Air National Guard entitles them to deferment from induction by Selective Service as long as they perform satisfactory duty in the National Guard or Air National Guard.

XVII. USE OF ARMORIES

During 1951, the State Judge Advocate and Assistant State Judge Advocate made a study of Circular No. 33, Office of the Chief of Staff to the Governor, dated 14 December 1950, in the light of the 1951 amendments to the Military Law regarding the use of armories. A draft of a proposed revised circular was prepared and sent to all parties interested for comment. The Assistant State Judge Advocate compiled these comments, incorporated them into the revised circular and submitted the latter to the Adjutant General for publication. The results of a year's operation under the old circular have been incorporated into the new circular.

In connection with the rental of armories, a new procedure was established for the rental of armories for the use of Organized Reserve and Reserve Officers Training Corps units. The State Judge Advocate prepared the agreement for the first use of an armory for this purpose in order to establish a model for similar cases in the future. Every effort has been made to cooperate with the Organized Reserve Corps and the Reserve Officers Training Corps in the use of our armories where it will not interfere with the use of the armories by our State military forces.

Also in connection with the rental of armories, considerable correspondence was had with the Attorney General and the Counsel to the Governor concerning the use of armories on Sundays for shows and sports other than those specifically authorized in the Penal Law. As a result of a written opinion of the Attorney General given to me in May 1951, and of an oral opinion by the Counsel to the Governor, considerable restrictions on the use of armories on Sundays were imposed. These restrictions will be complied with pending changes in the law in this regard.

A further instance of cooperation with the Federal Government in connection with the use of armory property arose in the case of the armory located at 321 Manor Road, Staten Island, New York. At the request of the Federal Military authorities we negotiated in behalf of the State a permit to the Federal Government for the use for military purposes only of a certain portion of our

armory land at that location. The State Judge Advocate discussed the legal aspects of the matter with representatives of the U. S. District Engineer in New York City and the Adjutant General's Office in Albany took the matter up with the appropriate State authorities including the Budget Director, the State Comptroller and the Attorney General, and monitored the negotiations between the State authorities and the Federal authorities with regard to the actual details of the agreement.

The agreement was dated the 28th day of August 1951. It was approved by the Attorney General on October 16, 1951 and by the State Comptroller on November 19, 1951.

XVIII. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, may I express my gratification at your continued staunch support of the Armed Forces of the State, and of your sympathetic understanding of the problems that confront us. I can assure you that this support on your part is equally appreciated by all ranks.

The remaining New York National Guard units, Army and Air continue their preparations for possible Federal service, as the New York Guard organizes to take their place.

We will continue to integrate our Armed Forces activities with those of the New York State Civil Defense Commission, in order to provide the best internal security measures possible within our State.

I wish also to acknowledge my appreciation of the assistance rendered by the many other State agencies with which we had dealings in the course of the year—the Division of the Budget, the Department of Public Works and the Department of Law; the various other Divisions and Departments the activities of which affect us, and the members of your own personal staff.

Respectfully submitted,

KARL F. HAUSAUER,
Major General
Chief of Staff to the Governor

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

REPORT

OF

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE STATE

STATE OF NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

DIVISION OF MILITARY & NAVAL AFFAIRS

OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

ALBANY

31 *December* 1951

Subject: Annual Report.

To: *Chief of Staff to the Governor,* Division of Military and Naval Affairs of the Executive Department, 270 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

Report for the year ending 31 December 1951 is submitted herewith.

INDUCTION OF NATIONAL GUARD UNITS

Since report of 31 December 1950, the following New York National Guard organizations were "ordered" into active military service of the United States effective the dates shown opposite their respective designations, to serve therein for a period of twenty-one (21) consecutive months or such other period as may be authorized by law unless sooner relieved:

Organizations	Stations	Dates Entered United States Service
259th AAA Gun Battalion	New York City	23 January 1951
106th Bombardment Wing	White Plains	1 March 1951
552d USAF Band	White Plains	1 March 1951
106th Medical Group	White Plains	1 March 1951
106th Bombardment Group (L)	Brooklyn	1 March 1951
106th Maintenance and Supply Group	Brooklyn	1 March 1951
106th Maintenance Squadron	Brooklyn	1 March 1951
106th Supply Squadron	Brooklyn	1 March 1951
106th Motor Vehicle Squadron	Brooklyn	1 March 1951
106th Air Base Group	Brooklyn	1 March 1951
106th Communication Squadron	Brooklyn	1 March 1951
106th Air Police Squadron	Brooklyn	1 March 1951
106th Food Service Squadron	Brooklyn	1 March 1951
106th Installation Squadron	Brooklyn	1 March 1951
102d Bombardment Squadron (L)	Brooklyn	1 March 1951
102d Weather Station	Brooklyn	1 March 1951
114th Bombardment Squadron	Brooklyn	1 March 1951
114th Weather Station	Brooklyn	1 March 1951
136th Fighter Squadron (SE)	Niagara Falls	1 March 1951
136th Weather Station	Niagara Falls	1 March 1951
773d AAA Gun Battalion	New York City	1 May 1951
336th AAA Gun Battalion	Utica and Rochester	15 May 1951
633d AAA Gun Battalion	New York City	15 May 1951
208th Tow Target Flight	Brooklyn	1 July 1951
152d Aircraft Control and Warning Group	White Plains	1 August 1951
102d Radar Calibration Detachment	White Plains	1 August 1951
106th Aircraft Control Squadron	White Plains	1 August 1951
107th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron	White Plains	1 August 1951
108th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron	Syracuse	1 August 1951

ORGANIZATION OF HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK AIR NATIONAL GUARD

On 1 November 1951, pursuant to authority contained in Section III, Table of Distribution, ANG 1-100, dated 1 September 1951, the Headquarters, New York National Guard, was organized with station at State Armory, White Plains, New York, and personnel assigned to Air Section, State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, New York National Guard were reassigned to Headquarters, New York Air National Guard, and the Air Section, was inactivated 31 October 1951. Colonel Robert J. Kirsch, 107th Fighter Wing, NYANG, was, in addition to his other duties, appointed Acting Commanding Officer, Headquarters, New York Air National Guard, effctive 1 November 1951.

REDESIGNATION OF HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD

In order that the organization of the Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment, New York National Guard might be more consistently designated the New York City Detachment, heretofore designated Separate Detachment, Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment, NYNG, and to which is assigned the Chief of Staff to the Governor, it was redesignated Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment, New York National Guard (less Separate Detachment) and the Albany Detachment, heretofore given that designation was redesignated Separate Detachment, Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment, New York National Guard. The change was effective 1 February 1951 and was announced in General Orders number 8, Office of the Chief of Staff, dated 31 January 1951. For purposes of administration, the Selective Service Section, heretofore a part of Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment, NYNG (less Separate Detachment) was automatically made a part of Separate Detachment, Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment, NYNG without changes of station.

DELAY INVESTIGATING BOARDS

On 22 November 1950, the Department of the Army, which hertofore had handled all applications for deferment of personnel of the New York National Guard, announced that hereafter all requests for deferment from induction into United States service from the National Guard would be referred to Delay Induction Boards to be organized by the States of personnel of the National Guard. Consequently two Delay Investigating Boards were organized pursuant to General Orders Number 9, Office of the Chief of Staff, dated 31 January 1951, one to take care of applications from personnel of organization in the southern area of the State to include Westchester County and the other to take care of the rest of the State. Full particulars concerning the functions of these Boards are contained in General Orders No. 9, Office of the Chief of Staff, dated 31 January 1951 and General Orders

No. 14, same office, dated 1 March 1951 which was superseded by General Orders No. 47, same office, dated 20 December 1951. During the year, the two Boards receivd and disposed of applications for delay from members of alerted organizations of the New York National Guard (including Air) as follows:

	Received	Approved	Disapproved
Northern Area Board —			
From Army personnel	None	None	None
From Air personnel	24	None	24

	Received	Approved	Disapproved
Southern Area Board —			
From Army personnel	36	32	4
From Air personnel	33	27	6
Totals	93	59	34

Of the twenty-four disapprovals in the Northern area three applicants made appeals to The Adjutant General of the State but none were approved.

NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES

The policy of encouraging every officer and warrant officer of the New York National Guard (including Air) to affiliate with the National Guard Association of the United States has continued and on this date 2,536 have enrolled as members to include the period ending 30 June 1952. This total membership includes many officers and warrant officers of the New York Guard and of the Reserve and Retired Lists as well as National Guard, an inclusion made possible through an amendment to association by-laws adopted at the last General Confernce of the Association held at Washington, D. C., 22–24 October 1951, in the interest of maintaining an adequate membership in the face of losses caused through induction of many National Guard officers into active United States service. New York State has lost 714 officers and warrant officers by induction into United States service up to the time and while several efforts have been made to encourage their continued membership in the National Guard Association of the United States, not all have reenrolled. Since the enrolled strength of the New York National Guard for the year ending 31 December 1950 was 2,924, and the potential was reduced by the 714 inducted officers and warrant officers during the past year, New York State would appear to be holding its own in contributing to the support of the membership of the association despite handicaps beyond our control.

The standing committee on Legislation of the National Guard Association of the United States received from the various States approximately twenty (20) resolutions adopted by the Conference. The resolutions call for action by the National Guard Association to present new laws to Congress and to press for the improve-

ment of old laws. The coming session of Congress will be requested to consider and legislate on the following items:

1. Establishment of a system of Military Training and service.
2. Amendments to the Selective Service Act.
3. Common Federal Appointments, Commissions and Enlistments.
4. Organization of the National Guard Bureau.
5. Active Duty Status for USP&DOs.
6. Interstate Agreements and Pacts.
7. Settlement of Personal Injury Claims.
8. Old Age Benefits and Retirement.
9. Uniform Clothing Allowance for Officers.

The accomplishment of such a far reaching program during one session of Congress would normally be impossible, but, to a surprising degree, most of these measures are well on the way to success.

The Legislation Committee has been active to the following subjects: a. Amendment of the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946, to grant National Guard personnel the same leave credits as Regular Army and Officers Reserve Corps. This was accomplished in House of Representatives Bill 5426. The Senate is expected to act favorably on this Bill in the second session of the 82d Congress in 1952.

b. Special efforts are being made to obtain franking privileges for National Guard unit commanders. House of Representatives Bill 2588 has already been introduced to accomplish this needed legislation. Uniform Clothing Allowance Bill—HR 2800 and HR 2992, have been introduced but Mr. Brooks, Chairman of the House Armed Forces Committee has written into HR 5426 a most liberal clothing allowance of $200.00 for National Guard Officers plus a maintenance allowance of $50.00.

NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD CASUALTIES IN KOREA

Request was made last July to the Department of the Army for the information and every effort is being made to keep a record at this office of the New York National Guard casualties in Korea where the 955th Field Artillery Battalion and the 101st Signal Battalion are known to be stationed. To date no satisfactory arrangements have been established with that agency to insure delivery of official information except what this office is able to extract from mimeographed circulars of the Office of Public Information, Department of Defense received from time to time. Through this medium information has been received of the death (killed in action) on 9 September 1951 of Corporal Charles S. Carothers, Jr., who was inducted into United States service on 19 August 1950 with Battery B, 955th Field Artillery Battalion. Other personnel of the 955th Field Artillery Battalion reported on are Captain James F. Bertie, wounded in action, 2d Lieutenant

William W. Winter, missing in action and Warrant Officer Junior Grade Lewis C. Perry, died of a heart attack. Dates in the three preceding cases are not given.

CHANGES IN THE ADJUTANT GENERAL AND HIS ASSISTANTS

On 1 January 1951, pursuant to General Orders No. 1, Office of the Chief of Staff dated 1 January 1951, Brigadier General William H. Kelly, AGC, NYNG, Vice Chief of Staff to the Governor, was appointed The Adutant General of the State of New York in addition to his other duties, thereby relieving Colonel C. Pemberton Lenart, AGC, NYNG, who had been Acting The Adjutant General during the interim period.

On 25 May 1951 announcement was made of the appointments of the following officers of the New York National Guard as Assistant The Adjutants General of the State of New York:

Colonel C. Pemberton Lenart, AGC, NYNG, Director of Personnel Bureau, AGO.

Colonel Albert J. Weber, AGC, NYNG, in addition to his duties as Adjutant General, Headquarters, New York National Guard.

Colonel James J. Cooke, AGC, NYNG, Executive Officer, AGO.

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS SECTION

This section maintains, under existing Army and State regulations and the Army Dewey Decimal system of filing, the main correspondence files of The Adjutant General's Office. Acts as the message center for the receipt and distribution of all incoming and out-going and inter-office correspondence, closely cooperating with all other out of city office divisions on all staff level matters. Correspondence of a confidential classified nature is personally processed by this section.

During 1951, 84,196 pieces of mail of all classes was received, an average of 276 per day. 105,341 were mailed out, averaging 404 per day at a cost of $4,794 for the year. A daily cost of $15.30 for this year.

Additional duties assigned to this section during the past year are:

a. Establishment on 22 May 1951 of a Record Library which contains a copy of each Federal regulation, field and training manual or directive, with changes thereto, issued to the State for the National Guard by the Department of the Army and Air through the National Guard Bureau. Copies of State issued publications and orders are also on file in this library.

b. Establishment of a file of New York State Maps for use with Civilian Defense and Security Plans for emergency purposes.

c. Distribution of State and Federal publications of interest to the Military Committee members of The New York State legislature was commenced on 20 September 1951.

d. Daily checking and reporting on the status of all State Legislative bills for the Division of Military and Naval Affairs, which are acted upon by the State Legislative at the time of their meeting in general session each year.

CAPITOL FLAG ROOM IMPROVEMENTS OVERDUE

In Flag Room in the State Capitol, situated as it is in the hall space presently assigned, is unsatisfactory and not in keeping with the dignity which the display, safe-keeping and preservation of these military trophies, flags, and mementos deserve. Criticism has been directed to this condition and it is believed some of it is justified. However, because of lack of suitable space, due to over-crowded conditions, it has been impossible to overcome these deficiencies. Indications are that with relief of housing conditions expected within the next year, we shall be able to acquire suitable space.

A complete study of this situation has been made with members of other State departments who are qualified in proper museum administration, covering such points as required space, suitable qualified employees and proper equipment.

From the results of this study, request for funds are included in the 1952–1953 budget and additional space has also been requested to correct the present condition. Our efforts will continue to the end that these historic and treasured military objects will be presented in the manner deserved and desired.

Approximately 35,874 persons visited the Flag Room during the past year.

WAR RECORDS BUREAU MERGED WITH PERSONNEL BUREAU

Effective 1 October 1951, the War Records Bureau, Adjutant General's Office, was merged with the Personnel Bureau of The Adjutant General's Office as a logical measure of economy. The records maintained by these two Bureaus are analogous except that the War Records Bureau's records are restricted to those of personnel of the State who participated in the various wars and campaigns of the United States. Colonel C. Pemberton Lenart, Assistant The Adjutant General, Director of Personnel Bureau was, in addition to his other duties, appointed acting Chief, Bureau of War Records, pursuant to Section 24, Military Law, effective 1 October 1951, upon the retirement, at his own request, of Colonel William J. Mangine.

For convenience of reference, the remainder of my report is presented in sections dealing with the activities of the several bureaus of this Division, as follows:

PERSONNEL BUREAU

Appointments and Separations of Officers.—During the year 1951 military commissions and separations were effected as follows:

APPOINTMENTS AND SEPARATIONS OF OFFICERS DURING THE YEAR 1951

	New York Guard	New York Nat'l Guard	Naval Militia	Reserve List	Retired List	Inactive Nat'l Guard	Totals
Officers promoted	15	411	3	.....	.....	.....	429
Officers appointed from the ranks	10	353	.....	.....	.....	.....	363
Officers appointed from other sources	531	205	230	.....	.....	.....	966
Officers appointed on Reserve List	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Officers transferred to Reserve List	17	54	3	.....	.....	5	79
Officers placed on Retired List	.....	2	1	45	.....	.....	48
Officers transferred from the Active to Inactive National Guard	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Officers transferred from the Inactive to Active National Guard	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8
Officers who resigned and were honorably discharged	18	315	5	8	.....	9	355
Officers dropped under Section 78, M. L.	.....	8	7	.....	.....	.....	15
Officers who died	2	1	.....	3	7	.....	13
Officers honorably discharged on Surgeon's Certificate of Disability	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	35

The above table indicated that one thousand seven hundred and sixty-one (1,761) military commissions were issued during the year. Four hundred and eighteen (418) officers were separated from service.

MONTHLY GAINS AND LOSSES IN THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD (ARMY AND AIR) DURING THE YEAR 1951

MONTH	GAINS						LOSSES							
							Through Induction				Through Other Causes			
	Commissioned		Reenlistments		New Enlistments		Army		Air		Army		Air	
	Army	Air	Army	Air	Army	Air	Off.	EM	Off.	AMN	Off.	EM	Off.	AMN
January	41	9	125	16	299	109	27	210	.....	.....	18	462	7	176
February	55	20	79	16	340	217	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	434	12	169
March	22	24	109	38	622	290	.....	.....	169	929	18	414	8	17
April	43	10	92	7	731	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	430	6	52
May	41	7	51	10	410	90	58	611	.....	.....	27	428	8	27
June	47	5	96	25	323	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	445	3	42
July	22	7	365	5	207	36	.....	.....	9	46	18	513	5	55
August	24	10	348	12	207	61	.....	.....	95	211	24	303	7	31
September	20	2	315	17	219	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	309	.....	8
October	13	3	408	5	370	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	514	3	12
November	40	6	368	2	205	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	350	1	17
December	30	6	286	13	183	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	242	.....	17
Totals	398	109	2,642	166	4,116	1,030	85	821	273	1,186	297	4,844	60	623

CAUSES OF SEPARATION OF ENLISTED MEN FROM THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD (INCLUDING AIR) DURING THE YEAR 1951

(Other than by organizational induction into U. S. Service)

Reason for Separation	Number
1. To enlist in the Armed Forces of the U. S.	1,734
2. Expiration of enlistment (not reenlisted)	621
3. Convenience of Government	643
4. Certificate of Disability	472
5. Change of Residence	460
6. Hardship	335
7. Minority	315
8. Discharged, not honorably, inaptness or continued absence	284
9. Honorably discharged, inaptness or continued absence	212
10. Rejected by National Guard Bureau (Physical)	147
11. Died	10
12. To accept appointment—	
United States Military Academy	3
United States Coast Guard Academy	1
In the New York National Guard (incl. Air)	230
Total	5,467

STATE DECORATIONS AWARDED DURING THE YEAR 1951

Medal for Valor.—None were awarded during the year 1951.

Decorations for Long and Faithful Service.—During 1951 one hundred and seventy one (171) Decorations for Long and Faithful Service were awarded in the various classes, as follows:

Special Class (35 years service)	3
First Class (25 years service)	29
Second Class (20 years service)	34
Third Class (15 years service)	35
Fourth Class (10 years service)	70

Conspicuous Service Cross.—One thousand and eight (1,008) awards of the Conspicuous Service Cross were made during the year 1951.

STRENGTH OF THE ORGANIZED MILITIA OF NEW YORK AT MIDNIGHT, 31 DECEMBER 1951

Components	Officers	Warrant Officers	Enlisted Men	Totals
New York National Guard —				
Army: Active and assigned	1,566	336	17,277	19,179
Air : Active and assigned	198	3	1,674	1,875
Inactive National Guard	123	8	955	1,086
Naval Militia	365	.....	7,161	7,526
New York Guard	597	89	499	1,185
Reserve List —				
Army and Air	3,608	14	.....	3,622
Naval and Marine Corps	90	.....	.....	90
Retired List —				
Army and Air	420	.....	.....	420
Naval and Marine Corps	37	.....	.....	37
Totals	7,004	450	27,566	35,020

Detailed strength reports follow.

STRENGTH OF THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD
31 DECEMBER 1951

Units	Officers	Warrant Officers	Enlisted Men	Aggregate
Army Force				
Hq and Hq Det, NYNG (less Det)	31	1	49	81
Hq and Hq Det, NYNG (Sep Det)	27	5	9	41
Hq, 27th Inf Div	45	9	75	129
Hq Co, 27th Inf Div	8	2	72	82
Med Det, 27th Inf Div	1	0	12	13
27th MP Co	6	0	119	125
727th Ord Maint Co	8	5	93	106
27th QM Co	8	1	83	92
27th Sig Co	5	2	101	108
105th Inf	102	16	1,170	1,288
108th Inf	88	22	1,362	1,472
174th Inf	98	15	1,244	1,357
27th Div Arty	21	1	100	122
156th FA Bn	28	5	367	400
170th FA Bn	25	5	315	345
249th FA Bn	36	4	308	348
106th FA Bn	23	6	346	375
127th AAA AW Bn	29	6	415	450
27th Rcn Co	5	1	77	83
127th Tk Bn	21	5	271	297
152d Engr (c) Bn	27	7	329	363
134th Med Bn	23	0	183	206
27th Inf Div Band	0	1	54	55
Hq, 42d Inf Div	34	7	91	132
Hq Co, 42d Inf Div	8	2	70	80
Med Det, 42d Inf Div	0	0	8	8
42d MP Co	7	0	136	143
742d Ord Maint Co	6	7	86	99
42d QM Co	9	1	94	104
42d Sig Co	9	3	152	164
71st Inf	95	19	917	1,031
106th Inf	99	18	1,120	1,237
165th Inf	84	23	1,102	1,209
Hq Btry, 42d Div Arty	14	2	77	93
Med Det, 42d Div Arty	3	0	14	17
104th FA Bn	30	7	399	436
105th FA Bn	27	7	366	400
226th FA Bn	26	6	326	358
258th FA Bn	26	5	369	400
142d AAA AW Bn	21	4	247	272
42d Rcn Co	6	1	108	115
142d Tk Bn	19	6	334	359
102d Engr (C) Bn	24	9	323	356
102d Med Bn	18	2	124	144
42d Inf Div Band (less Det)	0	1	27	28
Sep Det 42d Inf Div	0	1	26	27
107th Inf	88	13	965	1,066
991st FA Bn	29	6	335	370
187th Engr (C) Co	3	0	65	68
199th Army Band	In Federal Service since 15 October 1950			
102d AAA Brig	In Federal Service since 14 August 1950			
102d AAA OPns Det	In Federal Service since 14 August 1950			
212th AAA Gp	7	5	52	64
715th AAA Gun Bn	In Federal Service since 14 August 1950			

STRENGTH OF THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD
31 DECEMBER 1951—continued

Units	Officers	Warrant Officers	Enlisted Men	Aggregate
Air Force — (*Continued*)				
771st AAA Gun Bn	16	6	345	367
773d AAA Gun Bn	In Federal Service since 1 May 1951			
368th Sig Radar Maint Unit	In Federal Service since 14 August 1950			
369th AAA Gp	7	4	41	52
369th AAA Gun Bn	In Federal Service since 11 September 1950			
870th AAA Gun Bn	20	7	325	352
369th Sig Radar Maint Unit	In Federal Service since 14 August 1950			
244th AAA Gp	11	5	50	66
245th AAA Gun Bn	In Federal Service since 14 August 1950			
259th AAA Gun Bn	In Federal Service since 23 January 1951			
633d AAA Gun Bn	In Federal Service since 15 May 1951			
206th Radio Cont AT Det	Disbanded 1 November 1951			
105th AAA Brig	13	5	55	73
105th AAA Opns Det	In Federal Service since 4 September 1950			
207th AAA Gp	9	5	61	75
106th AAA AW Bn	24	6	276	306
336th AAA Gun Bn	In Federal Service since 15 May 1951			
205th Radio Cont AT Det	1	0	8	9
367th Sig Radar Maint Unit	In Federal Service since 14 August 1950			
209th AAA Gp	In Federal Service since 14 August 1950			
102d AAA Gun Bn	In Federal Service since 14 August 1950			
421st Sig Radar Maint Unit	In Federal Service since 14 August 1950			
89th Army Band	In Federal Service since 15 October 1950			
II Corps Ary	20	3	89	112
187th FA Gp	In Federal Service since 11 September 1950			
187th FA Obsn Bn	In Federal Service since 3 September 1950			
955th FA Bn	In Federal Service since 19 August 1950			
102d QM Gp	In Federal Service since 11 September 1950			
148th Trans Trk Bn	In Federal Service since 3 September 1950			
148th Trans Trk Co	In Federal Service since 19 August 1950			
289th QM Petrl Sup Co	In Federal Service since 19 August 1950			
701st QM Subs Sup Co	In Federal Service since 19 August 1950			
101st Armd Cav	82	17	753	852
101st Sig Bn Corps	In Federal Service since 19 August 1950			
29th Ord Bn	In Federal Service since 19 August 1950			
102d Ord M Maint Co	3	3	96	102
132d Ord M Auto Maint Co	In Federal Service since 11 September 1950			
133d Ord M Auto Maint Co	In Federal Service since 11 September 1950			
134th Ord M Auto Maint Co	In Federal Service since 11 September 1950			
127th Ord Hv Maint Co	3	1	91	95
Actual Strength	1,566	336	17,277	19,179

STRENGTH OF THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD
31 DECEMBER 1951—continued

Units	Officers	Warrant Officers	Enlisted Men	Aggregate
Air Force				
Hq, NYANG	5	1	1	7
Air Section, Hq and Hq Det	Inactivated 31 October 1951			
552d USAF Band	In Federal Service since 1 March 1951			
102d Comm Sq	3	0	74	77
602d Sig L C Co Avn	6	0	90	96
1901st Engr Avn Bn	In Federal Service since 1 October 1950			
1802d Engr Avn Co	In Federal Service since 1 October 1950			
208th Tow Tgt Flt	In Federal Service since 1 July 1951			
106th Bomb Wg	In Federal Service since 1 March 1951			
106th Bomb Gp	In Federal Service since 1 March 1951			
102d LB Sq	In Federal Service since 1 March 1951			
102d Wea Sta	In Federal Service since 1 March 1951			
114th LB Sq	In Federal Service since 1 March 1951			
114th Wea Sta	In Federal Service since 1 March 1951			
106th M and S Gp	In Federal Service since 1 March 1951			
106th Motor Vehicle Sq	In Federal Service since 1 March 1951			
106th Maint Sq	In Federal Service since 1 March 1951			
106th Sup Sq	In Federal Service since 1 March 1951			
106th Air Base Gp	In Federal Service since 1 March 1951			
106th Comm Sq	In Federal Service since 1 March 1951			
106th Air Police Sq	In Federal Service since 1 March 1951			
106th Food Service Sq	In Federal Service since 1 March 1951			
106th Installation Sq	In Federal Service since 1 March 1951			
106th Med Gp	In Federal Service since 1 March 1951			
107th Ftr Wg	26	0	65	91
107th Ftr Gp	9	0	15	24
136th Ftr Sq	In Federal Service since 1 March 1951			
136th Wea Sta	In Federal Service since 1 March 1951			
137th Ftr Sq	38	0	414	452
137th Wea Sta	1	0	5	6
138th Ftr Sq	37	1	408	446
138th Wea Sta	1	0	5	6
139th Ftr Sq	37	1	374	412
139th Wea Sta	1	0	5	6
107th M and S Gp	4	0	11	15
107th Motor Vehicle Sq	3	0	24	27
107th Maint Sq	3	0	22	25
107th Sup Sq	2	0	15	17
107th Air Base Gp	7	0	53	60
107th Comm Sq	1	0	6	7
107th Air Police Sq	3	0	10	13
107th Installation Sq	1	0	12	13
107th Food Service Sq	3	0	8	11
107th Med Gp	7	0	57	64
152d Acft Cont and Wng Gp	In Federal Service since 1 August 1951			
106th Acft Cont Sq	In Federal Service since 1 August 1951			
107th Acft Cont and Wng Sq	In Federal Service since 1 August 1951			
108th Acft Cont and Wng Sq	In Federal Service since 1 August 1951			
102d Radar Cal Det	In Federal Service since 1 August 1951			
Actual Strength	198	3	1,674	1,875
Total Actual Strength	1,764	339	18,951	21,054

STRENGTH, NEW YORK NAVAL MILITIA, 31 DECEMBER 1951

Unit	Location	Officers	Enlisted Men	Total
Headquarters	New York	10	.....	10
Division 3–66	Dunkirk	4	101	105
Division 3–69	New Rochelle	8	189	197
Division 3–86	Oswego	9	162	171
Division 3–102	Watertown	5	93	98
Brigade 3–2	Brooklyn	6	0	6
Batt. 3–14 Hqrs	Brooklyn	2	5	7
Division 3–48	Brooklyn	6	191	197
Division 3–49	Brooklyn	6	207	213
Division 3–50	Brooklyn	5	172	177
Batt. 3–15 Hqrs	Brooklyn	2	3	5
Division 3–51	Brooklyn	5	192	197
Division 3–52	Brooklyn	7	141	148
Division 3–53	Brooklyn	8	133	141
Batt. 3–9 Hqrs	Rochester	3	0	3
Division 3–88	Rochester	7	154	161
Division 3–89	Rochester	7	123	130
Division 3–90	Rochester	5	112	117
Division 3–92	Rochester	7	123	130
Batt. 3–17 Hqrs	Buffalo	7	3	10
Division 3–57	Buffalo	5	142	147
Division 3–58	Buffalo	7	124	131
Division 3–59	Buffalo	5	122	127
Division 3–60	Buffalo	7	177	184
Batt. 3–20 Hqrs	New York	4	0	4
Division 3–70	New York	0	0	0
Division 3–72	New York	6	124	130
Division 3–73	New York	9	167	176
Division 3–79	New York	4	103	107
Division 3–81	New York	9	159	168
Batt. 3–22 Hqrs	Whitestone	4	3	7
Division 3–75	Whitestone	2	173	175
Division 3–76	Whitestone	8	187	195
Division 3–77	Whitestone	6	163	169
Batt. 3–29 Hqrs	Tomp'sville	4	2	6
Division 3–97	Tomp'sville	8	95	103
Division 3–98	Tomp'sville	6	105	111
Batt. 3–30 Hqrs	Yonkers	1	2	3
Division 3–105	Yonkers	6	127	133
Division 3–106	Yonkers	13	123	136
19th Mar. Batt.				
Hq and Hqrs Co	Brooklyn	0	0	0
Company "A"	New York	0	0	0
Company "B"	Rochester	0	0	0
Company "C"	New Rochelle	0	0	0
Company "D"	Brooklyn	0	0	0
"Federal Duty Personnel Pool"	New York	132	2,959	3,091
Total Strength This Report	.....	365	7,161	7,526

COMMISSIONED STRENGTH, RESERVE LIST, 31 DECEMBER 1951

	General	Lieutenant General	Major Generals	Brigadier Generals	Colonels	Lieutenant Colonels	Majors	Captains	First Lieutenants	Second Lieutenants	Warrant Officers (JG)	Warrant Officers (BL)	Flight Officers	Totals
Line	.....	.....	4	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	4	.....	51
Adjutant General's Corps	.....	.....	.....	1	2	5	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Air Force	.....	.....	.....	1	2	9	9	22	52	24	.....	.....	20	139
Armor	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	7	34	19	25	.....	.....	.....	89
Artillery	.....	.....	.....	1	12	32	34	135	151	147	.....	.....	.....	512
Chaplains	.....	.....	.....	2	1	11	6	8	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
Chemical Corps	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Corps of Engineers	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7	35	74	60	14	.....	.....	.....	193
Corps of Military Police	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Finance Corps	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	69	196	629	636	648	.....	.....	.....	2,200
Judge Advocate General's Corps	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Medical Service Corps	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	10	12	23	.....	.....	.....	48
Medical Corps	.....	.....	.....	1	5	11	44	65	22	3	.....	.....	.....	151
Dental Corps	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	13	11	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
Veterinary Corps	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Ordnance Corps	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Quartermaster Corps	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	7	32	24	22	.....	.....	.....	90
Signal Corps	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	3	3	8	5	.....	.....	.....	24
Transportation Corps	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Totals	.....	.....	4	38	59	163	368	1,040	1,003	912	11	4	20	3,622
Marine Corps Branch	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2

COMMISSIONED STRENGTH—RESERVE LIST—31 DECEMBER 1951

	Captains	Commanders	Lieutenant Commanders	Lieutenants	Lieutenants Junior Grade	Ensigns	Totals
Aviation Branch	x	x	1	x	2	1	4
Dental Corps	x	x	x	1	x	x	1
Deck, Line (or) Engineer	9	3	11	18	14	19	74
Medical Corps	1	1	2	x	1	x	5
Chaplains	x	x	x	x	1	x	1
Supply Corps	x	x	1	1	1	x	3
Marine Corps Branch (see Commissioned Strength, Reserve List)	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
Totals (Naval Reserve List)	10	4	15	20	19	20	88

COMMISSIONED STRENGTH, RETIRED LIST 31 DECEMBER 1951

Military	
Lieutenant General	1
Major Generals	12
Brigadier Generals	41
Colonels	56
Lieutenant Colonels	38
Majors	92
Captains	117
First Lieutenants	43
Second Lieutenants	20
Total	420
Naval	
Rear Admirals	3
Commodores	1
Captains	2
Commanders	5
Lieutenant Commanders	8
Lieutenants	11
Lieutenants, Junior Grade	6
Ensigns	0
Major, MCB	1
Total	37

WAR RECORDS BUREAU

Approximately eight hundred letters were received during the past year from persons, both in and out of the State and Country, requesting statements-of-service of military or naval service covering either their own service or that of others during one or more of the following wars and/or expeditions: War of 1812; Civil War; Spanish-American War; Mexican Border Expedition; World War I and World War II.

Requests for statements-of-service as referred to above are usually made in order to obtain official information which more often than not, prove indispensable when used for the following purposes: (1) making pension claims, (2) applying for retirements Federal, State or Local, (3) establishing eligibility for veterans' preference in Federal, State and local civil service examinations, (4) obtaining membership in various veterans' organizations, including auxiliary veterans and patriotic organizations and/or societies, (6) establishing documentary proof necessary in making claim for payment of burial expenses, including flags for funeral purposes, headstones, and for other like purposes for which certified information of this kind may be required.

The bureau has placed on file, about 30,000 of the approximately 1,800,000 statement-of-service cards of men and women who entered the armed services from this State during World War II. These cards were furnished by the Selective Service System in this State and future accumulations will be placed on file as they are received. The furnishing of these cards has been temporarily suspended by the Selective Service System, due to the increased military activity at the present time.

The bureau has on file, compilations of New York State World War II casualties of Army, Navy and Marine Corps Personnel between the periods: Army, from 27 May 1941 to 31 January 1946; Navy and Marine Corps, 7 December 1941 through 31 December 1946. These compilations were furnished by the Department of the Army and by the Navy Department.

During the past year, an estimated 35,874 persons, including 6,400 student groups from grammar and high schools, boy-scout and boy-club groups, and also including persons from other countries, visited the Flag Room, State Capitol, wherein is housed a collection of military objects which include Federal, State and organizational flags, trophies, relics and documents which are in the custody of The Adjutant General of New York State.

BUREAU OF VETERANS' AND SOLDIERS' AFFAIRS

PENSIONS AND CLAIMS

The increased activity throughout the entire office during the last two (2) years has made it necessary to employ additional personnel, which created an overcrowded condition in the Bureaus of Personnel and Finance.

In order to relieve this condition it was necessary to move the Bureau of Veterans and Soldiers Affairs to new quarters at 100 State Street, Albany, New York, on 6 August 1951.

This move provided room for expansion of the overcrowded bureaus, and improved working conditions for better efficiency.

Blind Veterans' Fund

There are on this date, a total of five hundred and ninety-one (591) veterans of all wars and forty-seven (47) widows of veterans who receive five hundred and 00/000 ($500.00) dollars, per annum, under the provisions of Article VI of the Military Law. One hundred forty-eight (148) new applications were filed since the last report; seventy (70) were approved and certified to the Comptroller; thirty-seven (37) were disallowed and forty-one (41) are pending investigation. Sixteen (16) recipients of this annuity died during the past year. Widows of nine (9) of these made application and their requests were approved.

Pensions

Forty-five (45) persons are at present receiving pensions under the provisions of Section 220, Military Law, which provides compensation for permanent disability incurred in line of duty in the New York National Guard, New York Guard, or Naval Militia under lawful orders. Since the last report two (2) pensions were increased—one (1) new application approved.

Claims

During 1951, three hundred fifty-three (353) claims for hospitalization and medical care on account of disability under Public Law 108—80th Congress and Section 223 of the Military Law were submitted. Two hundred sixty-six (266) of these claims were approved; thirty-one (31) disapproved; fifty-six (56) are still pending.

In addition to the above, one hundred forty-nine (149) claims were received from corporations, firms and private individuals for damage to personal property by National Guard motor vehicles, planes, et cetera. Of this number, twenty-three (23) were claims against the State, eleven (11) were against the Federal Government and one hundred fifteen (115) are held pending further action.

Retirements

During the past year, six (6) armory employees' applications for Retirement at half pay under Section 28, Military Law, were approved. There are sixty-eight (68) persons receiving retirement pay under the provisions of this law. Five (5) retire employees died during the calendar year 1951.

Under Section 219-A, Military Law, there are nineteen (19) retired officers of the New York National Guard, and one (1) officer

of the New York Naval Militia, former employees of this Division receiving compensation under the provisions of this Section of the law. During the year four (4) officers were added to the list and three (3) died.

BUREAU OF WORLD WAR RECORDS

This bureau maintains World War I bonus records which are very active and referred to quite frequently. Considerable data is furnished to governmental, veterans, civic, and other agencies for various reasons.

During 1951, one thousand four hundred sixty-four (1,464) inquiries concerning World War I bonus and eight hundred ten (810) inquiries relative to World War II bonus were received and information furnished. In addition, two thousand and three hundred forty-two (2,342) requests were furnished the organizations listed above for use in preparing claims for compensation, civil service examinations, retirements, promotions, tax exemptions and other purposes.

BUREAU FOR THE RELIEF OF SICK AND DISABLED NEW YORK VETERANS

The Bureau is represented by a resident relief commissioner in each assembly district throughout the State. The commissioner receives applications, investigates applicants to determine eligibility for relief, prepares all papers, renders the periodical reports and returns, makes the relief payments, upon approval of this office, and discharges the multiplicity of duties pertinent to his position.

Case papers submitted by relief commissioners were checked and processed by the Bureau including vouchers for payment of relief awards, commissioners' necessary traveling expenses and expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties, such as stenographic and medical services. Book accounts of all monies appropriated for administration and veterans' relief were maintained by the Bureau. In addition, information pertaining to the proper administration of the law was furnished to individuals, including commissioners and various organizations.

For the year 1951, one hundred seven (107) requests for relief were received. Of these, fifty-four (54) were from World War I veterans and the balance—fifty-three (53) were from World War II veterans. These requests were forwarded to the relief commissioners concerned and sixteen (16) of this number qualified for payment—the balance for various reasons, were rejected as not qualified under the law.

During the year, three (3) veterans who had received various sums of money in previous years were paid amounts which brought the total each received to two hundred fifty dollars ($250.00) which is the maximum relief payment any one person may receive under the law.

BUREAU OF PUBLICATIONS

This Bureau shipped 25,697 packages by percel post and express to the units of the New York National Guard (Air and Army) and Naval Militia during the calendar year 1951.

Approximately one million, eight hundred and thirty thousand (1,830,000) Federal and six hundred and thirty one thousand (631,000) State forms were furnished to units on requisitions and administrative distribution.

One million, two hundred and twenty thousand, seven hundred (1,220,700) Federal publications, such as circulars, bulletins, manuals, et cetera, and eighty thousand (80,000) State publications were shipped in accordance with standard and special distributions of the Department of the Army and the Division of Military and Naval Affairs.

Basic requirements of unit libraries have been practically fulfilled and special unit requirements (Type B lists) are now in process of distribution.

A library has been established in accordance with Army requirements for consultation by military personnel and the general public.

Procurement and distribution of printing and office supplies has been handled by this Bureau.

FINANCE BUREAU

This Bureau is responsible for the administration of all matters of State finance pertaining to this Division.

During the fiscal year 1950–1951, 7,362 purchase orders were processed and 14,271 departmental purchase vouchers were processed. Also, semi-monthly, monthly, and quarterly payrolls were processed for both active and retired employees. These payrolls involved a total of in excess of 1,100 individuals. In addition, approximately 638 veterans receiving a blind annuity from the State were paid monthly. Further, approximately 200 special duty payrolls for officers and enlisted men were processed during the year. Also, this Bureau is responsible for the maintenance of the accounts of 90 Headquarters Allowances and 165 organization Military Funds. This involved the processing and approval of approximately 900 Boards of Audit applicable to these Military Fund accounts. Further, this Bureau is responsible for obtaining reimbursement from the Federal Government for 75% of the expenditures incurred by the several additional airfield, depot, and armory facilities throughout the State. This reimbursement involves approximately $286,000. Also this Bureau is maintaining the escrow accounts of 25 Headquarters Allowance funds in escrow with the State Treasury for the units inducted into Federal service in order that these funds will be available upon the return of the units from active duty.

Another activity of the Finance Bureau which was recently added was the bonding of unit commanders for property responsibility. At the present time, there are 326 unit commanders bonded. Also,

the Finance Bureau processes approved reports of survey for collection in coordination with the Office of the Chief of Staff, Chief of Services and Supply, and New York State Arsenal, Chief of Survey Branch.

Appended herewith are financial statements for the various special accounts maintained by the Finance Bureau, appropriations for the fiscal year 1951–1952 and a statement for the period 1 April 1950 to 31 March 1951.

Following is a financial statement for the fiscal year ending 31 March 1951 of funds appropriated under Chapters 90 and 286, Laws of 1950 for the Division of Military and Naval Affairs:

AVIATION ACCOUNT—NAVAL MILITIA

April 1, 1950—March 31, 1951

State Bank of Albany, Albany, New York

This fund originated, as bequest to the New York Naval Militia to be used only in the interest of aviation.

Balance, April 1, 1950	$2,310 44
Receipts, April 1, 1950—March 31, 1951, Interest	23 19
	$2,333 63
Expenditures, April 1, 1950—March 31, 1951	none
Balance, March 31, 1951	$2,333 63

POST HOSPITAL ACCOUNT—CAMP SMITH

April 1, 1950—March 31, 1951

First Trust Company, Albany, New York

This fund represents moneys originally received from the War Department, National Guard Bureau, for the care of sick members of the New York National Guard during Field Training period.

Balance, April 1, 1950	$2,539 45
Receipts, April 1, 1950—March 31, 1951	none
	$2,539 45
Expenditures, April 1, 1950—March 31, 1951	none
Balance, March 31, 1951	$2,539 45

QUARTERMASTER ACCOUNT

April 1, 1950—March 31, 1951

State Bank of Albany, Albany, New York

This fund originated by an assessment of 1% of cost of rations issued to organizations of the New York National Guard during Field Training period to cover expenses of issue of supplies for which funds were not provided by the Federal Government.

Balance, April 1, 1950	$370 44
Receipts, April 1950—March 31, 1951	none
Expenditures, April 1, 1950—March 31, 1951	none
Balance, March 31, 1951	$370 44

SPANISH WAR REFUND ACCOUNT

April 1, 1950—March 31, 1951

Authorized by Section 1, Chapter 41, Laws of 1909 and amended by Chapter 555, Laws of 1942

First Trust Company, Albany, New York

This fund is for the purpose of paying claims to certain enlisted men of the New York National Guard who volunteered for service in the Spanish American War.

The amount due is sum deducted by the State on payroll of organization for period between enrollment and muster, and equals United States pay of grade in which soldier was mustered into the United States service for number of days served.

In accordance with provisions of Chapter 555, Laws of 1942, which amended Section 1, Chapter 41, Laws of 1909 transfer of funds (less $250) was made from the Adjutant General of the State Comptroller, July 1, 1942.

Balance, April 1, 1950	$206 49
Expenditures, April 1, 1950—March 31, 1951	none
Balance, March 31, 1951	$206 49

ARMORY RENTAL ACCOUNT

April 1, 1950—March 31, 1951

Authorized by Military Law, Section 192-h

State Bank of Albany, Albany, New York

This fund is distributed annually. Each organization of the New York National Guard entitled to a Military Fund under the provisions of Section 216 of Military Law receives a proportionate share.

Balance, April 1, 1950	$74,388 45
Receipts, April 1, 1950—March 31, 1951	125,182 75
	199,571 20
Distribution, Fiscal Year April 1, 1950—March 31, 1951	$132,149 41
Balance, March 31, 1951	$67,421 79

APPROPRIATIONS AND REAPPROPRIATIONS

Equipment Additional and Equipment Replacement

Capital Construction Fund				
Chapter 92 Section 3 Laws of 1950				
Re-appropriated by Capital Construction Fund				
Chapter 44 Section 7 Laws of 1951				
Additional	$3,731 64			
Replacement	$9 50			$3,741 14
National Guard Headquarters				
Additional		$3,011 86		
The Adjutant General's Office				
Replacement			$9 50	
National Guard Armories				
Additional		$719 78		
Total		$3,731 64	$9 50	

APPROPRIATIONS AND REAPPROPRIATIONS—continued

Equipment Additional and Equipment Replacement—continued

Capital Construction Fund			
Chapter Construction Fund			
Chapter 44 Section 3 Laws of 1951 and			
Chapter 210 Section 10 Laws of 1951			
Additional	$26,973 78		
Replacement	39,061 00		
Unallocated	1,406 00		
			$67,440 78
National Guard Headquarters			
Additional	$3,218 50		
The Adjutant General's Office			
Additional	$1,169 50		
Replacement		$4,086 00	
State Arsenal			
Replacement		$2,700 00	
Camp of Instruction, Peekskill			
Additional	$1,996 00		
Replacement		$3,300 00	
National Guard Armories			
Additional	$18,589 78		
Replacement		$26,420 00	
Naval Militia Armories			
Additional	$2,000 00		
Replacement		$2,555 00	
Total	$26,973 78	$39,061 00	

Pursuant to the State Finance Law, the apportioned funds as indicated above, have been approved by the Division of the Budget, sufficient to accomplish the acquisition by purchase, exchange or otherwise of equipment—additional or equipment—replacement, including such services and expenses and any costs or charges that may be incurred relating thereto.

In support of the apportioned amounts allocated by the various funds listed above and also representing the expenditures indicated under the segregations set forth in the following, itemized listings of the equipment items have been prepared and filed with the Division of the Budget for approval, indicating the requirements for all military installations.

EXPENDITURES

Capital Construction Fund	
Chapter 92 Section 3 Laws of 1950	
Re: Chapter 44 Section 7 Laws of 1951	
National Guard Headquarters	
Furniture and Furnishings	
Additional	$259 83
Office Fxtures & Furnishings	
Additional	$1,352 12
Total	$1,611 95
National Guard Armories	
Furniture & Furnishings	
Additional	$377 20
Office Fixtures & Furnishings	
Additional	$168 94
Total	$546 14

EXPENDITURES—continued

Capital Construction Fund		
Chapter 44 Section 3 Laws of 1951		
and Chapter 210 Section 10 Laws of 1951		
National Guard Headquarters		
Furniture and Furnishings		
Additional	$2,542 24	
Office Fixtures & Furnishings		
Additional	$99 00	
Total	$2,641 24	
The Adjutant General's Office		
Office Fixtures & Furnishings		
Additional	$1,144 00	
Office Fxtures & Furnishings		
Replacement		$3,962 87
Total	$1,144 00	$3,962 87
State Arsenal		
Automotive		
Replacement		$1,300 00
Office Furniture & Furnishings		
Replacement		$1,303 45
Total		$2,603 45
Camp of Instruction Peekskill		
Agricultural		
Additional	$1,618 75	
Other not classified above		
Additional	$305 00	
Automotive		
Replacement		$2,911 95
Total	$1,923 75	$2,911 95
National Guard Armories		
Agricultural		
Additional	$952 75	
Replacement		$322 00
Educational		
Additional	$1,134 70	
Replacement		$948 80
Fire Protection		
Additional	$617 03	
Replacement		$1,627 45
Furniture and Furnishings		
Additional	$4,473 38	
Replacement		$8,617 04
Kitchen & Dining Room		
Additional	$152 32	
Office Fxtures & Furnishings		
Additional	$1,466 80	
Replacement		$4,370 30
Refrigerating		
Additional	$214 86	
Replacement		$136 77
Shop		
Additional	$716 35	
Other not classified above		
Additional	$1,845 28	
Replacement		$2,017 82
Total	$11,573 47	$18,040 18

EXPENDITURES—concluded

Naval Militia Armories		
Agricultural		
Additional	$355 30	
Replacement		$273 90
Fire Protection		
Replacement		$1,817 63
Office Fixtures & Furnishings		
Additional	$249 80	
Replacement		$61 00
Power and Heating Plant		
Additional	$700 00	
Replacement		$267 00
Other not classified above		
Additional	$661 09	
Total	$1,966 19	$2,419 53

FISCAL YEAR 1951—1952 APPROPRIATIONS

Printing and Advertising	
American Legion, Department of New York—printing departmental report	$2,000 00
Veterans of Foreign Wars—printing departmental report	2,000 00
Jewish War Veterans—printing departmental report	1,000 00
Catholic War Veterans—printing departmental report	1,000 00
Disabled American Veterans—printing departmental report	1,500 00
Special departmental charges	
For the payment of approved applications for the New York State soldier's bonus—World War I	400 00
Relief of blind war veterans	290,000 00
For services and expenses for relief of sick and disabled veterans	12,000 00
Maintenance undistributed	
For services and expenses of the Adjutant General's office, including travel outside the State	383,600 00
For services and expenses of the National Guard, including travel outside the State	621,600 00
For services and expenses of the National Guard armories	2,970,000 00
For State share of services and expenses for additional armory, depot and airfield facilities as required	95,600 00
For services and expenses of the State Arsenal, including travel outside the State	175,000 00
For services and expenses of the Camp of Instruction, Peekskill	8,000 00
For services and expenses of the Guilderland Rifle Range	1,000 00
For services and expenses of the Naval Militia Headquarters, including travel outside the State	98,000 00
For services and expenses of the Naval Militia armories	403,400 00
For services and expenses of the New York Guard, including travel outside the State and the acquisition by purchase, exchange or otherwise of equipment, including trucks and passenger cars	3,350,000 00
General State charges	
Pensions—payments to persons eligible under provisions of the Military Law	204,300 00
Total of schedule	$8,620,400 00

BUREAU OF PLANTS AND STRUCTURES

CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM, CAPITAL PROJECTS AND REHABILITATION AND IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

The Capital and Rehabilitation projects submitted for approval to the Division of the Budget for the fiscal year 1952–1953 follow:

National Guard Armories

1 Capital Cutlay Project Representing State's share (25%) of New Armory Construction Program for new buildings and additions to existing structures. Federal Government's share 75%.		$1,500,000 00

National Guard Armories

1 Capital Outlay Project Acquisition of Property		1,500 00

State Capitol, Albany, New York

1 Capital Outlay Project Installation of New Flag Cases and Appurtenant Work		60,000 00

National Guard Armories (Upstate)

253 Rehabilitation Projects	$2,300,450 00	

National Guard Armories (New York City)

95 Rehibilitation Projects	$1,223,200 00	
Total National Guard Armories		$3,523,650 00

Camp of Instruction, Peekskill

6 Rehabilitation Projects		54,000 00

Naval Militia Armories

24 Rehabilitation Projects		$403,600 00
Total Construction Request		$5,542,750 00

APPROPRIATIONS

The request for 1951 construction funds including Capital and Rehabilitation items as outlined in the 1950 Annual Report amounted to $4,340,030. This total represented in great part projects submitted in previous budget requests and deferred due to lack of appropriated funds.

Since only $250,000 was made available under 1951 appropriation by Chapter 44, Section 2 and Chapter 210, Section 9, Laws of 1951 for rehabilitation projects by the Division of the Budget, compared with a total request of $4,340,030, only the most urgent of these projects were set up for processing as follows:

Albany—Washington Avenue—Rehabilitation of Drill Hall Roof, etc. (Under Contract)	$5,600 00
Albany—Washington Avenue—Rehabilitation of Domestic Hot Water System (Under Contract)	2,500 00
Kingston—New Upward Operating Door to Drill Hall	4,500 00

APPROPRIATIONS—concluded

Hempstead—Exterior Waterproofing, etc. (Under Contract)	7,000 00
Newburgh—Rehabilitation of Roof over Drill Hall Garage (Under Contract)	7,000 00
Peekskill—Roofing Rehabilitation, etc.	9,000 00
Saranac Lake—New Electric Work and Fixtures	7,200 00
Saratoga Springs—New Heating Boilers, etc. (Under Contract)	9,000 00
Troy—Rehabilitation of Heating System	15,000 00
Utica—Steuben Park—Roofing Rehabilitation, etc.	9,000 00
Watertown N.M.—Sacketts Harbor—Rehabilitation of Window Frames, Trim and Sash, Buildings A and B	2,000 00
Yonkers N.M.—Alexander Street—Rehabilitation of Heating Plant, etc	2,000 00
New Rochelle N.M.—Exterior Painting Including Painting of Fence (Under Contract)	2,000 00
New Rochelle N.M.—Rehabilitation of Retaining Walls and other Masonry (Under Contract)	3,500 00
Rochester—Culver Road—Rehabilitation of Drainage System	4,000 00
Rochester—Culver Road—Rehabilitation of Electric Wiring and Fixtures	8,000 00
Tonawanda—Rehabilitation of Heating System	7,500 00
Geneva—New Boiler and Rehabilitation of Radiation in Drill Hall	12,000 00
Hornell—New Electric Work and Fixtures	6,000 00
Oswego N.M.—Rehabilitation of Main Entrance Steps, etc. (Under Contract)	1,500 00
NYC—1339 Madison Avenue—Rehabilitation of Exterior Windows and East Monitor Windows, etc.	15,000 00
NYC—Park Avenue and 34th Street—Rehabilitation of Sidewalk Gratings	3,000 00
NYC—643 Park Avenue—New Hot and Cold Water Piping	5,000 00
NYC—125 West 14th Street—Fireproof Enclosure Around Gasoline Pump (Under Contract)	4,000 00
NYC—56 West 66th Street—New Ash Hoist, etc.	5,000 00
NYC—120 West 62nd Street—Rehabilitation of Exterior Masonry Work	10,000 00
NYC—2366 Fifth Avenue—Rehabilitation of Exterior Masonry Work (Under Contract)	20,000 00
Staten Island—321 Manor Road—New Windows, etc.	3,000 00
Brooklyn—171 Clermont Avenue—New Sidewalks (Under Contract)	3,000 00
Brooklyn—357 Sumner Avenue—Rebricking Three Boilers, etc.	7,000 00
Brooklyn—357 Sumner Avenue—Rehabilitation of Roofing and Leaders, etc.	5,000 00
Brooklyn—357 Sumner Avenue—Remove Windows in Rear Wall of Drill Shed, etc. (Under Contract)	4,000 00
Brooklyn—1579 Bedford Avenue—Extension of Heating System	20,000 00
Brooklyn—1579 Bedford Avenue—Rehabilitation of Electric Work (Under Contract)	4,000 00
Brooklyn—1579 Bedford Avenue—Rehabilitation of Roofing, etc. (Under Contract)	10,000 00
Brooklyn—N.M.—Foot of 52nd Street—Rehabilitation and Glazing Monitor Windows	2,500 00

During the fiscal year 1950–51 there remained in effect the balance of rehabilitation appropriations made in 1946, 1947, 1948 and 1949 as well as the 1950 appropriation.

Due to conditions in the construction industry and material shortages, processing of the 1946–47–48–49 appropriations totaling $2,806,024 was delayed considerably. The majority of these projects were processed in the 1950–51 fiscal year.

Below are listed by appropriation the 143 contracts aggregating $1,636,169.42 processed and awarded against the 1946–47–48–49 funds in the fiscal year 1950–51. Of these, 25 contracts totaling $84,552.64 were completed prior to 1 April 1951. On 31 March 1951 funds appropriated prior to 1950 lapsed; the unpaid obligations on 118 contracts charged to these funds amounted to $1,392,-793.54 at that time. On 1 April 1951 funds in this amount were made available to cover these unpaid obligations by Chapter 210, Section 9, Laws of 1951.

CONTRACTS AWARDED IN FISCAL YEAR

1 APRIL 1950—31 MARCH 1951

1946 *Appropriation*	
*Amsterdam—General Repairs	$5,360 00
Buffalo—Connecticut Street—New Electric Service	13,975 00
Buffalo—Masten Avenue—Surface Treatment of Macadam Flooring	2,781 90
Newburgh—Roofing Rehabilitation, etc. (Completed)	5,942 00
Rochester—Summerville—Reconstruction Foundation, Floors and Structural Elements	74,100 00
Saratoga Springs—Roofing Renewals and Repairs (Completed)	8,701 76
*Syracuse—W. Jefferson Street—Roofing Repairs	4,769 00
Tonawanda—Renewal of Steam and Hot Water Lines	11,443 00
*Troy—Emergency Repairs to Roof	4,625 81
NYC—125 West 14th Street—Unit Heaters in Drill Hall	9,200 00
NYC—120 West 62nd Street—Rehabilitation of Retaining Wall and Fence (Completed)	3,975 00
*NYC—643 Park Avenue—Interior Painting	1,650 00
Bronx—29 West Kingsbridge Road—Rehabilitation of West Gable End of Drill Hall, etc.	51,985 00
Bronx—1122 Franklin Avenue—New Unit Heaters in Drill Hall	13,941 00
1947 *Appropriation*	
Albany—Washington Avenue—Alterations for Locker Room with Mezzanine Floor	18,444 00
*Albany—Washington Avenue—Emergency Repairs to Roof	4,376 73
Albany—New Scotland Avenue—Electric Wiring and Fixtures	28,143 00
Amsterdam—Rewiring, Including Drill Hall Fixtures (Completed)	7,480 00
*Auburn—Rehabilitation of Interior and Exterior Masonry	11,610 00
Binghamton—Exterior Rehabilitation (Completed)	5,600 00
*Medina—Masonry Repairs	3,292 00
Rochester—East Main Street—Wire Fences (Completed)	3,144 50
Rochester—East Main Street—Renewal Steam and Hot Water Lines	6,500 00
Rochester—East Main Street—Electric Renewals	41,566 00
Schenectady—Restoration of Cast Stone	21,897 00
Ticonderoga—Reconstruction Curbs, Driveways, etc.	7,975 00
NYC—68 Lexington Avenue—Changing AC Wiring to DC	8,645 00
NYC—1339 Madison Avenue—Alterations & Renewals to Heating System	29,431 00
Staten Island—321 Manor Road—Electric Work (Completed)	4,400 00
1948 *Appropriation*	
Albany—Washington Avenue—New West Side Exit from Drill Hall (Completed)	10,878 00
*Auburn—Rehabilitation of Floors and Millwork	960 00

* Indicates contract completed in fiscal year.

CONTRACTS AWARDED IN FISCAL YEAR—continued

1 APRIL 1950—31 MARCH 1951—continued

Batavia—Improvements to Motor Vehicle Storage Building for Armory Purposes	44,651 00
Buffalo—Delevan Avenue—Surface Treatment Drill Hall Floor (Completed)	751 40
Catskill—Exits from Drill Hall	7,695 00
*Geneseo—New Exit from Drill Hall	1,751 00
Hoosick Falls—Exits from Drill Hall (Completed)	6,955 50
Malone—New Storeroom (Completed)	4,020 00
Medina—New Exits from Drill Hall	14,066 21
Medina—Heating Work, New Boilers and Rehabilitation of Heating System (Completed)	15,988 00
Mt. Vernon—Heating Work (Completed)	1,300 00
Mohawk—Exits from Drill Hall (Completed)	7,695 00
Oneonta—Alteration and Renewal of Heating System	7,800 00
Oneonta—Alteration and Renewal of Electrical System	6,690 00
Peekskill—New Upward Operating Steel Door	2,450 00
Rochester—Culver Road—Modification of Stable Area to Provide Storage Facilities	15,300 00
Saratoga Springs—New Heating System (Completed)	32,863 36
*Saratoga Springs—New Basement Supply Room	3,290 00
Syracuse—West Jefferson Street—Locker Room, Storerooms, Offices and Appurtenant Work	29,630 00
*Utica—Parkway East—Rehabilitation Shower Room	998 00
*Utica—Parkway East—Rehabilitation of Gable End of Drill Hall	2,433 00
*Walton—Exits from Drill Hall	2,995 00
Watertown—Roofing Rehabilitation	8,878 00
Watertown—New Main Entrance Door	4,180 00
Whitehall—Exists from Drill Hall	9,950 00
Yonkers—Locker Rooms, School Rooms and Shower Bath Rooms (Completed)	21,375 00
NYC—643 Park Avenue—Relocation and Modernization of Basement Showers	6,550 00
NYC—Park Avenue and 34th Street—Locker Rooms and Storerooms—71st Inf.	39,453 00
NYC—Park Avenue and 34th Street—Locker Rooms, Storerooms, Class Rooms and Toilet Facilities for Hq. 42nd Division	69,914 37
NYC—56 West 66th Street—Renovation of Toilet Rooms	18,518 00
NYC—68 Lexington Avenue—Officers' Locket Room and Toilet Facilities	13,407 93
NYC—68 Lexington Avenue—New Storerooms Under North Balcony in Drill Hall	23,928 00
NYC—1339 Madison Avenue—Electric Work	7,970 00
NYC—1339 Madison Avenue—New Storerooms (Completed)	8,777 00
NYC—1339 Madison Avenue—Fireproof Doors	3,600 00
NYC—1339 Madison Avenue—Enlarging Maintenance Shop	7,667 00
NYC—1339 Madison Avenue—Rehabilitation Hq. and Hq. Det. Quarters (Completed)	3,820 00
NYC—1339 Madison Avenue—Exhaust System	6,315 00
Brooklyn—1322 Bedford Avenue—Roofing Renewals and Replacements (Completed)	35,300 00
Brooklyn—1322 Bedford Avenue—Storerooms and Maintenance Shop	23,151 00
Brooklyn—1402 Eighth Avenue—Roofing Renewals and Replacements	9,999 00
Brooklyn—171 Clermont Avenue—Masonry Rehabilitation	3,740 00
*Bronx—29 West Kingsbridge Road—Concrete Slab at West End of Building, etc.	8,900 00

* Indicates contract completed in fiscal year.

CONTRACTS AWARDED IN FISCAL YEAR—continued

1 APRIL 1950—31 MARCH 1951—continued

Bronx—1122 Franklin Avenue—New Domestic Hot Water Oil Burning Boiler, etc.	4,950 00
Freeport—Improvements to Motor Vehicle Storage Building for Armory Purposes	25,602 00
Patchogue—Improvements to Motor Vehicle Storage Building for Armory Purposes	23,599 00
Whitestone—Replacement of Ceiling over Rifle Range	6,685 00
Whitestone—Roofing and Incidental Work Over Drill Hall	6,000 00
1949 *Appropriation*	
Albany—Washington Avenue—Paint Metal Work of Roof (Completed)	2,798 00
Albany—Washington Avenue—Rewiring Administration Building	21,235 00
*Albany—New Scotland Avenue—Roofing Rehabilitation	7,300 00
*Auburn—Locker Rooms	3,773 00
*Auburn—Exterior Painting	1,784 65
Buffalo—Connecticut Street—Rehabilitation of Roofs (Completed)	13,000 00
Buffalo—Masten Avenue—Locker Room, Hq. Office	6,109 00
Catskill—Rehabilitate Heating System	31,227 00
*Cohoes—New Storeroom	1,489 00
Dunkirk—Improvement to Motor Vehicle Storage Building for Armory Purposes	40,944 00
*Elmira—Locker Room	3,773 00
Geneseo—Renewals of Riding Hall Roof	4,600 00
Geneva—New Roof on Flat Deck of Drill Hall (Completed)	3,436 00
Gloversville—Rewiring and Drill Hall Fixtures	6,660 00
Hempstead—New Storerooms (Completed)	2,823 25
Hornell—Locker Rooms (Completed)	2,495 00
Hornell—Renewal of Roofing	9,142 00
Hudson—New Storerooms and Maintenance Shop (Completed)	2,488 88
*Hudson—Sidewalk Renewals	1,698 55
Kingston—Roofing Rehabilitation	15,538 00
Mt. Vernon—Storeroom	1,835 00
Niagara Falls—Locker Room, Company Room, General Storeroom (Completed)	5,300 00
Oneida—Roofing Renewals (Completed)	4,600 00
Poughkeepsie—Balcony Locker Room (Completed)	5,983 41
*Rochester—East Main Street—Renewal of Sidewalk	1,617 90
*Rochester—Culver Road—Masonry Renewals	8,454 00
Rochester—Culver Road—New Hot Water Storage Tank, etc.	1,660 00
Rochester—Culver Road—Roofing Renewals (Completed)	10,657 88
Tonawanda—New Roofing on Administration Building	7,777 00
Tonawanda—Locker Room and Storeroom (Completed)	3,374 00
White Plains—New Storerooms in Basement (Completed)	2,765 00
Yonkers—Roofing Rehabilitation, etc.	15,538 00
NYC—643 Park Avenue—Roofing and Leader Renewals	9,800 00
NYC—643 Park Avenue—Electric Work	27,387 00
NYC—643 Park Avenue—Rehabilitation of Heating Boilers	8,860 00
NYC—643 Park Avenue—Sprinkler System	4,499 00
NYC—643 Park Avenue—New Fire Escapes	31,882 00
NYC—643 Park Avenue—Storerooms in the Drill Hall and Storeroom on 3rd Floor	42,060 67
NYC—125 West 14th Street—Sidewalk Renewals	1,940 75
NYC—125 West 14th Street—Storerooms under Balcony in Drill Hall	8,835 00
NYC—125 West 14th Street—Roofing and Rehabilitation of Monitor Windows	10,310 00

* Indicates contract completed in fiscal year.

CONTRACTS AWARDED IN FISCAL YEAR—continued

1 APRIL 1950—31 MARCH 1951—continued

NYC—120 West 62nd Street—Storerooms and Maintenance Shop	15,230 00
NYC—120 West 62nd Street—Enlarging Entrance (Completed)	9,666 00
NYC—2366 Fifth Avenue—Rehabilitation to Roof of Administration Building (Completed)	7,192 00
NYC—2366 Fifth Avenue—Rehabilitation to Roof of Adminis-	
NYC—1339 Madison Avenue—Roofing Renewals and Rehabilitation	11,439 00
NYC—216 Foot Washington Avenue—Heating Work	3,500 00
NYC—216 Foot Washington Avenue—Enlarging Entrance	13,037 00
Brooklyn—1402 Eighth Avenue—Rehabilitation Brickwork of Boiler (Completed)	5,800 00
Brooklyn—1402 Eighth Avenue—New Storerooms	18,939 00
Brooklyn—1402 Eighth Avenue—Rehabilitation of Leaders (Completed)	4,332 00
Brooklyn—1402 Eighth Avenue—Sidewalk Renewals	14,540 00
Brooklyn—171 Clermont Avenue—Electric Work	2,872 00
*Brooklyn—171 Clermont Avenue—Garage Entrance	3,768 00
*Brooklyn—355 Marcy Avenue—New Panel Board, Feeder and Wiring	1,997 00
Brooklyn—1579 Bedford Avenue—New Reinforced Concrete Floor (Completed)	1,540 00
Brooklyn—357 Sumner Avenue—Enlarging Entrance (Completed)	5,583 00
Brooklyn—801 Dean Street—Enlarging Doors	10,877 00
Bronx—29 West Kingsbridge Road—Renewing Terra Cotta Coping (Completed)	4,195 00
Bronx—29 West Kingsbridge Road—Installation of New Hot Water Storage Tank	8,555 00
Flushing—137–58 Northern Boulevard—Remodeling Tower Rooms for Storerooms, Locker Rooms, Toilet and Shower Rooms	20,592 00
Staten Island—321 Manor Road—Enlarging Entrances, Construction of Company Storerooms, Maintenance Room and General Storerooms	14,999 00
New Rochelle—Drill Hall Roofing Rehabilitation Including Gable Ends	1,843 00
New Rochelle—New Main Entrance Door and Rehabilitation North Drill Hall Doors	2,673 00
Rochester—Summerville—Roof Renewals, etc.	7,930 00
*Whitestone—New Main Entrance Steps	1,785 00

REAPPROPRIATIONS

The 1950 appropriation of the Capital Construction Fund for Rehabilitation projects (Chapter 92, Section 2, Laws of 1950) were reappropriated for the fiscal year 1951–52.

Below are listed those projects currently charged to this fund.

NYC—USS *Prairie State*—Rehabilitation of Pier 73, etc.	69,949 00
Camp of Insruction, Peekskill—Insulating Ceilings—Building 86	3,123 00
Camp of Instruction, Peekskill—Exterior Painting—Building 90 (Not Under Contract)	1,600 00
Bronx—29 West Kingsbridge Road—Rehabilitation of Gable End of Drill Hall, etc.	7,595 00
NYC—68 Lexington Avenue—Interior Rehabilitation of Plaster Work, Flooring and Painting	16,838 00

* Indicates contract completed in fiscal year.

The unallocated balance of $1,450 for Acquisition of Property was reappropriated for the fiscal year 1951–52.

WAR EMERGENCY LEASE FUND

For restoration of damage to buildings, equipment and grounds incurred by occupancy of the Federal Government under lease agreements. Funds derived from settlement of claims with the Federal Government and made available under the War Emergency Lease Fund.

Apportionment No. 61—Special Repairs State Naval Militia Armory Tompkinsville, Staten Island..	$8,314 00
Unencumbered Balance as of 15 December 1951.....	2,154 42
Apportionment No. 62—Special Repairs State Naval Militia Armory, 52nd Street and First Avenue, Brooklyn	$175,588 57
Unencumbered Balance as of 15 December 1951.....	63,418 14
*Apportionment No. 71—Special Repairs State Naval Militia Armory, U. S. S. *Prairie State*.....	$29,536 00
Unencumbered Balance as of 15 December 1951.....	11,413 35

* Funds made available by Division of the Budget—Claim currently being negotiated.

Apportionment No. 75—Special Repairs State Arsenal, 201—64th Street, Brooklyn.....	$34,488 95
Unencumbered Balance as of 15 December 1951.....	13,469 49

SPECIAL ORDER CONTRACTS

The Bureau prepared drawings, specifications, obtained bids, and prepared contracts for 120 special orders (short form contracts) involving expenditures over $300 but not exceeding $1,000 in each case for minor repairs to buildings. These special orders, processed and issued in the fiscal year beginning 1 April 1950 and ending 31 March 1951, totaled $75,275.

GENERAL—CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

No State funds were made available this year for major capital or new construction projects and the same has been true since 1940 when the sum of $275,000 was appropriated for the construction of a new armory for Field Artillery units at Syracuse.

Because of the limited funds allocated for rehabilitation and improvements to armories, particularly in these last two years when only $100,000 and $250,000 were made available against budget requests of $1,773,925 and $2,790,030 respectively, none but the most urgent of the many necessary rehabilitation projects could be processed. As a result, the number of urgent projects continues to increase in the one hundred armories throughout the State. These buildings have an average age of 40 years and at that age, structures require an ever increasing amount of rehabilitation to remain in a safe, sanitary and servicable condition.

Unless there is a substantial increase in allocated funds for rehabilitation and improvements, for continuing the work of restoration of masonry, replacement of roofing, heating, sanitary and electric systems and for reconstruction of floor systems, the armories may, in many cases, become unusable and dangerous for occupancy due to deterioration of the structures.

NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD

FEDERAL CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

Drawings and specifications were prepared during the year by the Bureau for 18 Security Room projects to be processed with Federal funds when made available in the following armories:

Catskill
Corning
Geneva
Hoosick Falls
Ogdensburg
Olean
Oneida
Oneonta
Poughkeepsie (2)
Rochester, Culver Road
Rochester, Main Street
Saranac Lake
Troy
Utica, Parkway East
Ossining
Utica, Steuben Park
Mohawk

MILITARY STRUCTURES

Military structures in the State with date of erection and floor space, exclusive of structures at Camps and Rifle Ranges, are as follows:

ARMORIES

Location	Date of Erection	Floor Space (Sq. Ft.)
New York National Guard Armories:		
Albany — New Scotland Avenue	1914	60,146
Albany — 195 Washington Avenue	1891	121,100
Amsterdam — Florida Avenue	1895	28,397
Auburn — 97 State Street	1873	28,932
*Batavia — State Street	1949	10,950
Bay Shore — Bay Shore High School (Leased Quarters) Owner, Free School Dist. No. 1, Town of Islip	....	8,267
*Bay Shore — Reddington Street and Brentwood Road (Storage only, pending conversion into armory)	1951	10,950
Binghamton — 85 West End Avenue	1932	63,021
Buffalo — 184 Connecticut Street	1900	261,986
29 Masten Avenue	1933	255,300
1015 West Delavan Avenue	1915	69,500
Catskill — 78 Water Street	1889	20,104
Cohoes — Main and Hart Streets	1893	23,680
Corning — North Pine Street	1935	20,127
*Dunkirk — Main and Newton Streets	1949	10,950
Elmira — 307 East Church Street	1892	42,756
*Freeport — 49 Babylon Turnpike	1949	10,950
Geneseo — 34 Avon Road	1929	39,892
Geneva — 300 Main Street	1892	30,962
Glens Falls — 85 Warren Street	1895	26,058
Gloversville — 87 Washington Street	1894	26,058
Hempstead — 216 Washington Street	1929	31,843
Hoosick Falls — Church and Elm Streets	1889	25,000
Hornell — 100 Seneca Street	1896	31,700

* Motor Vehicle Storage Buildings now used as armories.

ARMORIES—continued

Location	Date of Erection	Floor Space (Sq. Ft.)
Hudson — Fifth and State Streets	1898	31,700
Jamestown — Porter and Front Streets	1932	38,494
Lockport — 285 Hawley Street (Leased Quarters) Owner, City of Lockport	....	13,816
Kingston — North Manor Avenue	1932	71,616
Malone — 116 West Main Street	1892	23,000
Medina — Pearl Street and Prospect Avenue	1901	36,451
Middletown — 50 Highland Avenue	1890	28,089
Mohawk — 83 East Main Street	1891	37,579
Mt. Vernon — 144 North Fifth Avenue	1889	17,502
Newburgh — South William Street	1932	75,296
New York City:		
NOTE: NYC armories city owned except where noted.		
Borough of Manhattan:		
643 Park Avenue — Owner, Trustees, 7th Regt Armory	1878	194,676
125 West 14th Street	1886	114,496
120 West 62nd Street	1885	103,835
56 West 66th Street	1901	44,103
2366 Fifth Avenue	1922	266,158
216 Foot Washington Avenue	1911	233,182
68 Lexington Avenue	1906	177,438
Park Avenue and 34th Street	1903	193,535
1339 Madison Avenue	1918	192,955
Borough of Bronx:		
1122 Franklin Avenue	1907	143,356
29 West Kingsbridge Road	1913	458,554
Borough of Brooklyn:		
357 Sumner Avenue	1906	229,021
1402 Eighth Avenue	1893	193,896
1322 Bedford Avenue (State Owned)	1892	195,288
355 Marcy Avenue (State Owned)	1899	164,547
171 Clermont Avenue	1911	75,233
1579 Bedford Avenue	1904	140,597
801 Dean Street	1886	21,695
Borough of Queens:		
9305 168th Street, Jamaica	1936	192,331
137–58 Northern Boulevard, Flushing (State Owned)	1904	35,734
Borough of Richmond:		
321 Manor Road, West New Brighton, S. I.	1922	37,200
Niagara Falls — 901 Main Street	1895	31,195
Ogdensburg — 225 Elizabeth Street	1898	27,000
Olean — 119 Times Square	1919	37,386
Oneida — 217 Cedar Street	1930	22,677
Oneonta — 4 Academy Street	1905	26,058
Ossining — Eastern Avenue (Leased Quarters) Owner, William G. Ranney, Ossining, N. Y.	....	13,000
Oswego — 265 West First Street	1908	39,689
*Patchogue — 100 Barton Avenue	1949	10,950
Peekskill — 855 Washington Street	1932	70,024
Poughkeepsie — 61 Market Street	1891	27,612
Rochester — 900 East Main Street	1905	127,705
145 Culver Road	1918	81,144
Rome — 117 Dominick Street (Leased Quarters) Owner, Lucy A. Rutherford, Rome, New York	....	12,953
Saranac Lake — 109 River Street	1928	8,923
Saratoga Springs — 61 Lake Avenue	1889	29,880

* Motor Vehicle Storage Buildings now used as armories.

ARMORIES—concluded

Location	Date of Erection	Floor Space (Sq. Ft.)
Schenectady — 125 Washington Avenue	1936	76,536
Syracuse — 236 West Jefferson Street	1907	112,987
1055 East Genesee Street	1943	42,407
Ticonderoga — 315 Champlain Avenue	1935	20,148
Tonawanda — 97 Delaware Street	1896	25,696
Troy — 15th Street	1918	88,000
Utica — Steuben Park	1894	33,000
Parkway East	1930	59,793
Walton — 139 Stockton Avenue	1897	28,280
Watertown — 190 Arsenal Street	1879	33,000
Whitehall — Williams and Poultney Streets	1899	41,840
White Plains — Mitchell Place and South Broadway	1910	46,295
Yonkers — 127 North Broadway	1918	38,070
Total	....	6,253,309
New York Naval Militia Armories:		
Buffalo — 184 Connecticut Street (Quartered in NYNG Armory)	....	15,026
Boathouse — Porter Avenue	1930	11,249
Naval Militia — Naval Reserve Training Center, Porter Avenue	1949	24,160
Dunkirk — 329 Central Avenue (Leased Quarters) Owner, Dunkirk Masonic Association	....	15,332
Boathouse — Foot Central Avenue (Leased Quarters) Owner, City of Dunkirk	....	1,824
New Rochelle — 270 Main Street	1932	30,320
Butler Hut Extension	1948	3,735
Oswego — 265 West First Street (Quartered in NYNG Armory)	....	4,365
Boathouse — Foot Lake Street (Portion of Plot Leased) Owner, City of Oswego	....	18,678
Rochester — 900 East Main Street (Quartered in NYNG Armory)	....	10,689
Boathouse — Summerville	1896	18,090
Naval Militia-Naval Reserve Armory — Washington Square (Leased Quarters) Owner, City of Rochester	....	72,617
Marine Barracks — Summerville (Leased Quarters) Owner, City of Rochester	....	4,088
Watertown — 327 Mullin Street	1948	15,180
Yonkers — Alexander Street (Plot Leased) Owner, County of Westchester	1949	15,522
New York City:		
Borough of Manhattan:		
Pier 73, Foot East 25th Street (U. S. S. Prairie State)	....	213,714
Borough of Brooklyn:		
Foot 52nd Street	1903	142,859
Borough of Queens:		
Powell's Cove and Sixth Avenue, Whitestone, Long Island	1923	35,000
Borough of Richmond:		
Murray Hulbert and Hannah Streets, Tompkinsville, Staten Island	1940	36,280
Total	....	688,698

The active military establishment of the State is housed in the 100 buildings indicated above of which 8 are leased. Storage and training facilities are provided at the United States Naval Reservation, Sackets Harbor, for units of the New York Naval Militia at Watertown.

ARSENALS, ETC.

Arsenals, camps and rifle ranges, owned by the State are as follows:

Brooklyn-State Arsenal, 64th Street and Second Avenue; erected in 1925. Floor surface 166,000 square feet.

Peekskill-Camp Smith, Camp of Instruction—for use of units of New York National Guard. Approximate area 1,886 acres. Two hundred and eighty-six targets of all types.

Guilderland Rifle Range—238 acres, twenty-five targets.

RIFLE RANGES

Field Rifle Ranges for the use of troops of the New York National Guard and New York Naval Militia are leased by the Federal Government and State as follows:

Station of Troops	Annual Rental	Location	Number of Targets	Ranges (yds.)
*Amsterdam	$200 00	Town of Mohawk	3	200 to 800
*Auburn	140 00	Town of Throop	3	200 to 600
**Binghamton	200 00	Binghamton	4	200 to 1,000
**Elmira	125 00	Elmira	7	200 to 1,000
*Geneva	300 00	Geneva	3	200 to 800
**Glens Falls	75 00	Glens Falls	4	200 to 1,000
**Hoosick Falls	240 00	Hoosick Falls	4	200 to 1,000
*Mohawk	215 00	Town of Herkimer	3	200 to 1,000
**Malone	200 00	Malone	3	200 to 600
**Medina	150 00	Medina	4	200 to 600
**Olean	250 00	Olean	4	200 to 1,000
**Oneonta	200 00	Oneonta	5	200 to 800
**Oneida	125 00	Oneida	2	200
*Saratoga	175 00	Saratoga	4	200 to 800
**Syracuse	250 00	Town of Manlius	4	200 to 1,000
**Ticonderoga	125 00	Town of Ticonderoga	6	100 and 200
*Walton	85 00	Walton	3	200 to 1,000
**Wethersfield	1,900 00	Town of Wethersfield	50	100 and 200
(Also maneuver area and tank driving course; 375.72 acres)				

* Leased by State.
** Leased by Federal Government.

Total leased rifle ranges 18.

Total floor space of all buildings, exclusive of structures at camps and rifle ranges is 7,108,007 square feet. In addition to their use by the Military establishments of the State, many of the armories have been and are being used by the Armed Forces of the United States, Red Cross, Veterans' Organizations, Civilian Defense Agencies and other organizations.

WILLIAM H. KELLY,
Brigadier General
The Adjutant General

NEW YORK STATE ARSENAL

REPORT

OF THE

COMMANDING OFFICER, NEW YORK STATE ARSENAL

STATE OF NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER, STATE ARSENAL

DIVISION OF MILITARY & NAVAL AFFAIRS

OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT BROOKLYN

31 *December* 1951

To: *Chief of Staff to the Governor:*

Submitted herewith is the report on the activities of the New York State Arsenal for the calendar year 1951.

GENERAL

As indicated in the Annual Report of 1950, reorganization of the internal structure was initiated early this year to permit of a more balanced and efficient operation and to obviate the difficulties noted in the 1950 report.

Two (2) new positions with budget approval were created; Chief, Supply Division, and Chief, Administrative Division. The organization was ther subdivided into five (5) major divisions with distinct functions and responsibilities as noted below. Organization Chart is attached as Appendix "F".

Supply Division: Procurement and control of authorized supplies; maintenance of stocks; storage, cleaning, preservation and issue of supplies and equipment; maintenance of Federal property accountability records and audit of field accounts.

Administrative Division: Maintenance of personnel records; employment and relief of all State and Federally-paid personnel of this office and all Federally-paid personnel in the field; transportation of personnel, supplies equipment and military impedimenta; review and processing reports of survey; building maintenance.

Fiscal Division: Maintenance of all Federal fiscal accounts; audit and processing of commercial accounts, civilian and military payrolls and vouchers.

Maintenance Division: Operation of maintenance shops, service centers and concentration sites; plans and policies concerning maintenance and repair of all Federal property except Air Force items.

Construction Division: Supervisory control over all field construction, maintenance and repair activities for Army and Air National Guard.

As a result of the reorganization, all accounting activities as of this date are current. With approval of the National Guard Bureau and the Army Audit Agency, check lists have been established for all major items and stock record cards now reflect a much truer degree of completeness or incompleteness of all major items on hand in the State. This and other procedures established has considerably

accelerated the return to sound accounting practice and will serve as the basis for the establishment of a mechanical accounting system (IBM) about January 1952. While it is estimated that it will take considerable time to transfer by technical service line items from the manual to the mechanized system, the system should result in expediting field audits, obtaining warehouse, memorandum receipt and total State accountability balances with a minimum of time and a maximum of efficiency. It is anticipated that many byproducts of the system will also reduce time required for preparation of numerous reports required by higher headquarters.

The annual inspection conducted by the Office of the Inspector General, Headquarters, First Army, noted this office as "Satisfactory." The Inspector General had extended "Unsatisfactory" Reports during the two preceding years, 1949 and 1950.

The Regional Office of the Army Audit Agency, which in 1950 declared the accounts of this office as "not in condition for audit", has now declared them auditable and has recently conducted an extensive audit. Preliminary reports indicate the account will be classified as "Satisfactory" with notation of considerable progress made during the year.

All regimental accounts (S-4) not liquidated by units were liquidated by this office by the initiation of reports of survey.

(24) Twenty-four units inducted into Federal Service during the year were inventoried and supply documents prepared transferring all Federal Property from the accounts of the USP&DO.

Detailed reports of the major divisions of this office follow:

SUPPLY DIVISION

At the beginning of the year, there were about 8,300 vouchers of all types on hand awaiting processing in the various sections of the Supply Division. This backlog has been gradually reduced throughout the first half of the year bringing the editing, vouchering and posting activities to a current basis where the recent weekly volume has averaged 567 vouchers per week with a normal carryover of between 1,000 and 1,500 vouchers on hand.

In addition to achieving a current status in receipts and issues, all supplies required for the summer training camps that could be obtained from Army Depots were provided. Concurrently aggressive action was taken to dispose of excess equipment in the hands of troop units as well as warehouse idle stocks with the result that over 680,300 pounds of excess equipment and supplies were shipped out of the State to other USP&DO's and to Army Supply Depots in the first ten (10) months of the year. The excess of shipments over receipts at the Arsenal warehouse during the twelve (12) months ended 31 October amounted to some 911,610 pounds exclusive of the equipment taken by units inducted into Federal Service.

Numerous Standing Operating Procedures that had been in use were revised and new ones adopted and put into effect to simplify and systematize the handling of property and incidental paperwork. Measures were adopted to increase the security of supplies in the

warehouses as well as receipts and issues in transit. An inventory team was organized to inventory on a cycle basis all supplies and equipment on hand in the warehouse. This procedure spreads the inventory workload and attendant paperwork over a twelve (12) month period, eliminates the necessity of shutting down the warehouse and avoids any interruption in receipt and issue of supplies. For similar reasons, the annual inventory of Unit Memorandum Receipt Accounts has been scheduled on a twelve (12) month cycle basis thereby eliminating the congestion of paperwork created by simultaneous inventory of all units.

Quartermaster: During the calendar year ending 31 October, a total of 17,600 vouchers of the types indicated below were processed:

Issue Slips	*5,728
Turn-In Slips	*6,392
Receiving Reports	1,110
Reports of Survey	512
Monthly Abstract of Issue of Gasoline, Oils and Operating Supplies	1,128
Certificates of Droppage	1,493
Statements of Charges	1,960
Army Shipping Documents	297
Federal Depot Requisitions initiated	175

* Includes documentation substantiating 678 organizational transfers of property.

Excess Quartermaster property with a total monetary value of $750,000 was returned to Federal sources.

Field Training estimates were furnished to the National Guard Bureau and Army Camps of Instruction for 285,000 gallons of motor gasoline for use with general purpose vehicles and 68,000 gallons of 80 octane gasoline used by all combat and track-laying vehicles of the New York National Guard. Oils, greases, and matching lubricants were requisitioned and shipped to the various camps of instruction consigned to designated Service Units of the New York National Guard normally charged with the distribution of such supplies.

Close coordination was established with Headquarters, First Army, and the National Guard Bureau for estimating field training subsistence requirements of New York National Guard troops at the various camps of instruction.

Statement of Monetary Credits and Expenditures for Quartermaster Operating Supplies, Fiscal Year 1951, is as follows:

Allotted:	
Stationery	$10,965 00
Other Supplies	25,840 00
Expended:	
Stationery	10,901 28
Other Supplies	24,177 85
Balance (30 June '51)	
Stationery	63 72
Other Supplies	1,662 15

During the year, tremendous activity had been generated by the great number of Turn-In Slips submitted by troop units to dispose of excesses in their possession. During the calendar year, fifty-five (55) shipments from excesses on hand have been shipped to other Actg USP&DO's on shipping instructions furnished by the Chief, National Guard Bureau.

Effective 1 July 1951, 135 credit cards were issued to units which were unable to procure their gasoline requirements from established Gasoline Issue Points. Prior to this date, in excess of 500 credit cards were formerly distributed to all units. With the issuance, by Headquarters, New York National Guard, of a revised method of procuring an accounting for gasoline, greater supply economy, sense of responsibility and accountability have been achieved with a resulting saving for the Federal Government and increased quantities thus made available for training purposes. At the present time, there are in operation, twenty-four (24) gasoline issue points throughout the State.

During the year, a total of 1,439 pairs of Combat Boots, having a further utility exceeding 25% of their contemplated usage, have been shipped to Federal Installations as being not suitable for reissue to Army National Guard personnel. It can be anticipated that in the next calendar year, a greater increased number of boots will be written off from the accounts of this office via such shipments.

With the following few exceptions, all Quartermaster TO&E items authoried, have been received and issued to all units:

Stock Number	Nomenclature	Authorized	On Hand
24-P-41-400	Paulin, canvas, small	619	576
24-T-323-456	Tent, maintenance, shelter w/frame	42	14
54-C-308	Case, field, for typewriter, non-portable, 11″ carriage	336	2

Ordnance: Over 1,150 requisitions were prepared and submitted to Federal Depots representing approximately 77,000 line items. Although more items have been requisitioned this year than in preceding years, the number of requisitions decreased due to a concerted effort to consolidate State requirements. Time loss as a result of such consolidations is negligible, but results in a considerable saving by the depot in processing and shipping.

The following vehicles were transferred with New York National Guard Units inducted into Federal Service:

Truck, 2½ ton, small arms repair	23
Truck, 2½ ton elect repair	1
Truck, 2½ ton machine shop	1
Truck, 2½ ton instrument repair	1
Truck, 2½ ton 6x6 SWB	52
Truck, 2½ ton 6x6 LWB	94
Truck, ¾ ton, amb	1
Truck, ¾ ton	62
Truck, ¼ ton	23
Tractor, HS, 18 ton	33
Tractor, HS, 13 ton	5
Total	296

A total of 54 reports were made to the Chief, National Guard Bureau, through HQ, First Army, last year covering the loss and recovery of weapons and other serially numbered items as indicated below:

Item	Lost or Stolen Amt	NYC	Upstate	At Fld Tng	Re-covered
Rifle, US, cal. .30, M-1	3	0	3	0	1
Carbine, cal. .30, M-1	17	5	6	6	2
Binoculars (all types)	15	7	6	2	6
Watch, wrist, 7 or more jewels	6	3	2	1	.....
Pistol, auto, cal. .45, M1911A1	13	6	4	3	3
Others	2	2	0	0	.....

Listed below are the amounts of ammunition expended this year in field training and weekend firing as compared with 1950:

Nomenclature	Expended 1951	Expended 1950
Cartridge, ball, cal. .22, L. R.	1,193,054	445,644
Cartridge, ball, cal. .30, M1 (carbine)	668,506	356,162
Cartridge, ball, cal. .30 M2 (all types)	830,619	84,681
Cartridge, ball, cal. .45, M1911	418,121	59,493

There are at present, 31 current model Army Liaison Aircraft on hand. During the year, seven (7) obsolete models were transferred to various agencies on disposition instructions of the National Guard Bureau.

There is listed below the authorized on hand balances of all vehicles assigned to the New York National Guard:

General Purpose Vehicles	On Hand	Authorized Allowance
Truck, ¼ ton 4x4	467	1,541
Truck, ¾ ton 4x4 w/c	204	994
Truck, ¾ ton, amb	19	82
Truck, 2½ ton SWB, cargo and personnel	458	281
Truck, 2½ ton, LWB, cargo and personnel	371	1,703
Truck, 2½ ton, dump	19	157
Truck, 2½ ton, arty rep M9A1	1	3
Truck, 2½ ton, elect rep M18-A1-A2	2	4
Truck, 2½ ton, mach shop load A-M16A2	2	4
Truck, 2½ ton, instrument bench M23	1	2
Truck, 2½ ton, inst rep M10A1 (M10)	4	4
Truck, 2½ ton, mach shop load B-M16-A1-A2	1	1
Truck, 2½ ton, small arms repair M7-A1-A2	49	6
Truck, 2½ ton, tank gas 750 gal	0	2

Combat Vehicles	On Hand M/R and Stock	Authorized Allowance
Car, half track M2A1	70	0
*Car, armored light M8	16	0
†Tank, medium, M4A1–76 MM Gun Web	2	0
†Tank, medium, M4A3–105 MM	1	48
Tank, medium, A4A3–76 MM Gun Web	126	48
Tank, light, M24–75 MM Gun	21	101
Vehicle, tank recovery	2	29

* Armored Cars M-8 have been issued on HQ NYNG directive as follows:

104 FA Bn, Jamaica, New York	7
991 FA Bn, Bronx, New York	7
42 Div, Mil Pol Co, Mt. Vernon, New York	2

† Issued in lieu of Tank, med, M4A3 w/76 MM Gun.

Listed in Appendix "G" are allowances and percentages of TO&E weapons on hand as of 1 October 51 as well as a comparative listing for 1950.

It will be noted that current balances for several major items listed in Appendix "G" are less than 1950. This is due to three causes:

(1) Several major items have been incorporated into Tanks, and other Combat Vehicles as part of Vehicular Equipment, and as such lost their identity (as in the case of M1919A4–MG).

(2) Other items were removed from the State when units of the NYNG were inducted into Federal Service.

(3) Recoilless Rifle (57 & 75 mm) and 4.2" Mortars recently were evacuated to Army Depots under authority of the Chief, National Guard Bureau.

A noticeable change has taken place whereby Army Shipping Documents have decreased and the activity is now mostly centered upon Issue and Turn-In Slips. The following is a breakdown of the 9943 vouchers received and processed by this section during the year:

Property Issue Slips	4,071
Property Turn-In Slips	1,174
Army Shipping Documents	3,014
Reports of Survey	140
Certificates of Droppage	323
Statements of Charges	46
Purchase Orders	125
Air Force Army Shipping Documents	1,050

Statement of Monetary Credits and Expenditures for Ordnance Operating Supplies, Fiscal Year 1951, is as follows:

Allotment	
Weapons and Automotive	$317,275 00
Army Aviation	23,570 00
Credits Received (for returned materials to Depot)	
Weapons and Automotive	75,364 75
Army Aviation	9,423 21
Expenditures	
Weapons and Automotive	392,639 75
Army Aviation	32,993 21
Balance (30 June 1951)	
Weapons and Automotive	0
Army Aviation	0

Pursuant to instructions of the Chief, National Guard Bureau, the following weapons and vehicles were evacuated to Army Depots in the amounts indicated to help meet higher priority Army requirements:

Mortar, 4x2" M2	16
Rifle, 57 MM, M18	6
Rifle, 75 MM, M20	68
Tank, Medium, M4A1	39
Tank, Medium, M4A3	59
Truck, ¼ ton (Jeep)	36
Truck, ¾ ton (Weapons Carrier)	20
Truck, 2½ ton (Dump)	6
Truck, 6 ton (Prime Mover)	9

Redesignation of 771st and 870th AAA AW Gun Bns resulted in the withdrawal and shipment out of the State of all 40mm Gun equipment on the accounts of these units and subsequent replacement with 90mm Guns and equipment.

Signal: Over 4,641 vouchers were received and processed during the year. This number included:

Issue Slips	2,000
Turn-In Slips	154
Receiving Reports	7
Reports of Survey	150
Certificates of Droppage	430
Army Shipping Documents	1,100
Federal Requisitions	800

Signal equipment valued at more than $150,000, generated as excess due to changes in TO&E, was returned to Federal Depots.

Principle items of Signal equipment received as an administrative issue from NGB and issued to designated units consisted of:

*76 sets March Music Phonograph Recordings
*32 ea. Viewing Screen PH-645
*90 ea. Overhead Projector PH-637
130 ea. Projector PH-222-C
4 ea. Camera Equipment PH-104
2 ea. Processing Equipment PH-406
2 ea. Frequency Conversion Kit MC-509

* Issue as training aids.

Necessary crystals and coils to convert three hundred (300) Radio Sets SCA–536 from the old frequency of 3885 to a higher frequency allocated by First Army were received and issued.

The following items are still in short supply and the NGB has advised that upon availability they will be an administrative issue:

WireWD—1/TT
Radio Set, SCR 300, 399, 506, 508, 510, 528, 584
Radio Set, SCR—AN/VRC3, AN/GRC9
Power Unit, PE 162, 210, 214
Crystal Kit, CK-4/GRC-9
Frequency Conversion Kit M-518
Remote D-I Kit, MC-544
Sector Scan Kit MC-645
Oscilloscope BC-1060
Multimeter TS-3521U
Audio Oscillator TS-384
Tube Tester I-177

Statement of Monetary Credits and Expenditures for Signal Supplies, FY 1951, is as follows:

Allotment	$52,480 00
Expenditures	51,062 62
Balance (30 June 1951)	1,417 33

Engineer: As indicated below, 5157 vouchers of all types were received and processed during the year. This number includes requisitions totaling 41,616 line items.

Issue Slips	2,100
Turn-In Slips	1,200
Reports of Survey	150
Certificates of Droppage	430
Army Shipping Documents	1,100
Statements of Charges	20
Requisitions	157

Administrative issues were made of Instruction Map Kits, Magnifying Glasses and Bridge Models.

In accordance with Department of the Army directives, supply responsibility was transferred from other technical services to the Corps of Engineers for the following: Paints and varnishes; brushes; generators; compressors; road building and construction machinery of all types. Necessary changes in office and field documentation was accordingly made.

Excess property—disposition instructions were received necessitating 47 out-of-State shipments; 3100 excess truck and tractor parts were shipped to Federal depots.

Engineer items in short supply include:

Survey Equipment Set No. 4
Survey Equipment Set No. 5
Pioneer Equipment Set No. 4
Trailer, 8 ton, low bed
Tractor, crawler, bulldozer

War Assets—Property remaining on hand has been reduced to a minimum by repair and utilization or by disposition as salvage where not economically reparable. Items remaining have been reported to the National Guard Bureau as excess.

Statement of Monetary Credits and Expenditures for Engineer supplies, FY 1951, is as follows:

Allotment	$11,470 00
Expenditures	11,439 28
Balance (30 June 1951)	30 72

Medical: 3,743 vouchers were received and processed during the year. Depot requisitions covered 3,273 line items. Vouchers include:

Issue Slips	1,200
Turn-In Slips	375
Reports of Survey	400
Statements of Charges	350
Certificates of Droppage	433
Army Shipping Documents	490
Requisitions	495

Inoculation vaccines were requisitioned and issued in sufficient quantities to inoculate all personnel of the New York National Guard prior to the 1951 field training period.

Forty-seven (47) line items, consisting of 1,162 units were declared as excess due to changes in TO&E or induction of units. Disposition instructions were received from the National Guard Bureau to effect thirty-two (32) shipments of medical property to agencies outside the State.

Medical Kits, in the quantities as listed below, were declared obsolete and are being replaced by Medical Kit, Individual:

	On Hand In State
Medical Kit, Dental Assistants	10
Medical Kit, Dental Assistant M2	14
Medical Kit, Medical NCO, M2	300
Medical Kit, Medical Officers, M2	33
Medical Kit, Medical Privates, M2	50

Dental Officers Medical Kits have also been declared as obsolete and are being replaced by Emergency Field Dental Kits.

Statement of Monetary Credits and Expenditures for Medical Supplies, Fy 1951, is as follows:

Allotment	$10,331 00
Expenditures	10,250 72
Balance (30 June 1951)	80 28

Chemical: 2,000 vouchers were received and processed during the year. This number included:

Issue Slips	498
Turn-In Slips	650
Reports of Survey	125
Statements of Charges	225
Certificates of Droppage	265
Army Shipping Documents	150
Requisitions	98

The following items, consisting of 12,524 units, were declared excess due to changes in TO&E:

Alarm, Gas, M1
Apparatus, Decontaminating, 1½ QT
Kit, Chem Agent Detector M9A1
Mask, Gas, Assault E6
Mask, Gas, M3
Mask, Gas, M4
Mask, Gas, Optical, M2
Respirator, Dust, M1
Set, Gas Identification M1

Statement of Monetary Credits and Expenditures for Chemical Operating Supplies, FY 1951, is as follows:

Allotment	$67 00
Expenditures	64 05
Balance (30 June 1951)	2 05

Air: 14,283 vouchers were received and processed to Stock Record and Custodial Receipt Accounts during year; 10,683 requisitions were also processed during year.

Custodial Receipt Accounts are still maintained at Floyd Bennett Field, Westchester County Airport, Schenectady County Airport, Hancock Field, Niagara Falls Municipal Airport and the Senior Air Instructor.

The following Aircraft are presently assigned to this State:

22 ea. F-51
20 ea. F-84
10 ea. T-6
6 ea. C-47
12 ea. F-47

Periodical Technical Visits were made by personnel of this office to each Air Base to render assistance to Base Supply Officer in solving Supply and Accounting problems.

The Air Section was inspected by representatives of the Inspector General's Office, First Air Force, Mitchel Air Force Base, New York, during the months of March and April 1951. No deficiencies or irregularities were noted.

The 106th Bomb Wing was inducted into Federal Service on 1 March. More than 100,000 postings were required in order to effect the transfer of accountability from the USP&DO to the Unit Commanders concerned. The 208th Tow Target Flight was also inducted into Federal Service on 1 July. This transfer also necessitated approximately 7,000 postings. Approximately 155 tons of excess equipment and supplies remained at Floyd Bennett Field when units stationed thereat were inducted. A special detachment of thirteen (13) people are making daily shipments to designated Federal depots. To date approximately 65 tons of this excess equipment have been shipped.

A supply conference was held by this section on 1 and 2 February 1951. It was attended by representatives from the National Guard Bureau, Inspector General's Office, Continental Air Command, First Air Force, and A-4 Air Section NYNG.

New York Air National Guard troops encamped at Grenier AF Base, Manchester, N. H., and at Hancock Field, Syracuse, N. Y. This State acted as host for Air National Guard troops from Washington, D. C., and the State of Ohio.

Purchasing and Contracting: Approximately 1,700 Federal requisitions and requests for supplies and services, requiring procurement action were received and processed from Army and Air National Guard units during the year, resulting in Delivery Orders against Federal contracts, Purchase Orders negotiated through competitive bidding, interdepartmental and interservice procurements, amounting to approximately $250,000.00.

613,000 gallons of gasoline (training, administrative and field training convoy), at a cost of $114,000, were procured for Army and Air National Guard units throughout the State, through Armed Services Petroleum Purchasing Agency contracts, Service Station contracts negotiated by the General Services Administration, credit and open market purchases. In addition approximately 337,000 gallons of gasoline were delivered to Army and Air National Guard

units during the field training period at Pine Camp, New York, Camp Edwards, Massachusetts, and the various air bases, through arrangement with the respective Camp Quartermasters, on a sub-allotment basis, precluding the necessity of processing Delivery Orders and Purchase Orders from this office.

Purchase Orders amounting to approximately $17,000 for Army and Air units were issued by this branch, for various training aids for which special funds were allotted to Headquarters, First Army and sub-allotted to the New York National Guard. These included such items as plywood and lumber for panels, radio and electric parts and fixtures, paints, painting tools and supplies, pipe and plumbing supplies and materials, classroom supplies or small items constructed for classroom use, such as blackboards, easels, chart holders, map cases, bookcases, sand tables, projection screen holders, training graphs, etc.

Purchase Orders amounting to approximately $8,500 were negotiated for lumber, electric supplies, plumbing supplies, gravel, insecticide and various other supplies, for use by the Syracuse Air Base for construction of a campsite located on the base, for annual field training during the period 11-25 August 1951. In addition, contracts were negotiated by this branch for bread, milk, ice cream, ice and linen service, amounting to approximately $1,300 for daily delivery during the field training period.

Arrangements were made with the International Business Machines Corporation for installation of their equipment in the office of the USP&DO and a Delivery Order amounting to $10,340 was processed through this branch covering the rental of this equipment for a period of ten months. In addition to the above, Purchase Orders were issued amounting to approximately $1,800 for the necessary additional supplies (file cabinets, cards, paper, etc.) for this installation.

Purchases amounting to $4,500 were also negotiated for various items of equipment and supplies necessary to equip Officers' Candidate Schools established in five locations throughout the State. (Chairs, files, bookcases, stationery etc.)

Purchase Orders approximating $6,000 were processed covering laundering of blankets, mattress covers, cotton clothing, etc., by the New York Port of Embarkation Laundry, Army Base, Brooklyn, New York, for units located in the New York City metropolitan area, on an interdepartmental reimbursable basis, as authorized by Headquarters, First Army.

Contracts covering the sale of thirteen (13) uneconomically reparable 1941 and 1942 Ford and Chevrolet sedans, located at Camp Smith, Peekskill, New York, and the Branch Warehouse at Rochester, New York, were negotiated and processed.

Purchase Orders and Delivery Orders covering reconditioning and minor repairs to 225 unserviceable typewriters of various manufacture, located in units throughout the State, were processed during the year.

Memorandum Receipt: At the beginning of the year, 329 Memorandum Receipt Accounts were being maintained. Subsequently, there was a loss of 24 accounts occasioned by the induction of units into active Federal Service; a gain of 25 new accounts, leaving a net total of 330 active accounts being currently maintained.

Approximately 39,586 vouchers were processed by this section during the year. Processing included registering in the jacket file of the unit concerned, posting in the unit property book, mailing to responsible officer for signature, and finally filing in unit jacket file as a valid voucher to Memorandum Receipt Account.

485 Unit Inventories were processed during the year, including annual settlements and special inventories for changes of responsible officers or separations of officer personnel from service.

Approximately 450 clearances were processed in connection with resignations (Forms 76) submitted by officers separating from service or going on inactive status.

712.5 man-hours were devoted to the compiling of Memorandum Receipt information for higher headquarters and/or various sections of this installation. Many additional man-hours were devoted to responsible officers or their representatives who spent a total of 320 unit-days in the Arsenal for the purpose of reconciling their property accounts.

Stock Record: 40,043 vouchers involving approximately 680,860 postings were received and processed during the year.

2,848 "Due-Outs" were posted for the issue of supplies not immediately available in warehouse stock, but subsequently received from depots.

Annual cycle inventory of all classes of property on hand in warehouse stock was accomplished as follows in the first ten (10) months of the year:

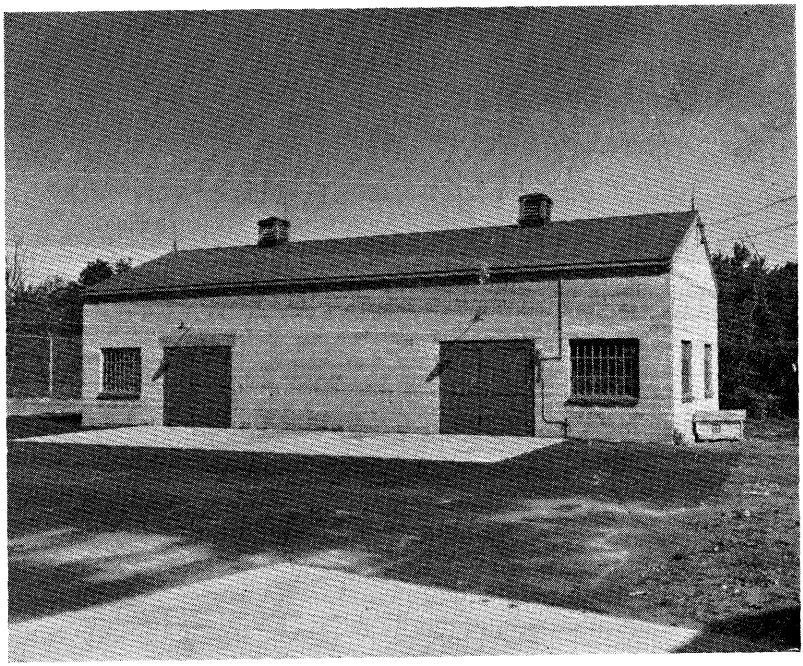
Engineer	100%
Medical	100%
Signal	25%
Quartermaster	85%
Chemical	0
Ordnance	10%

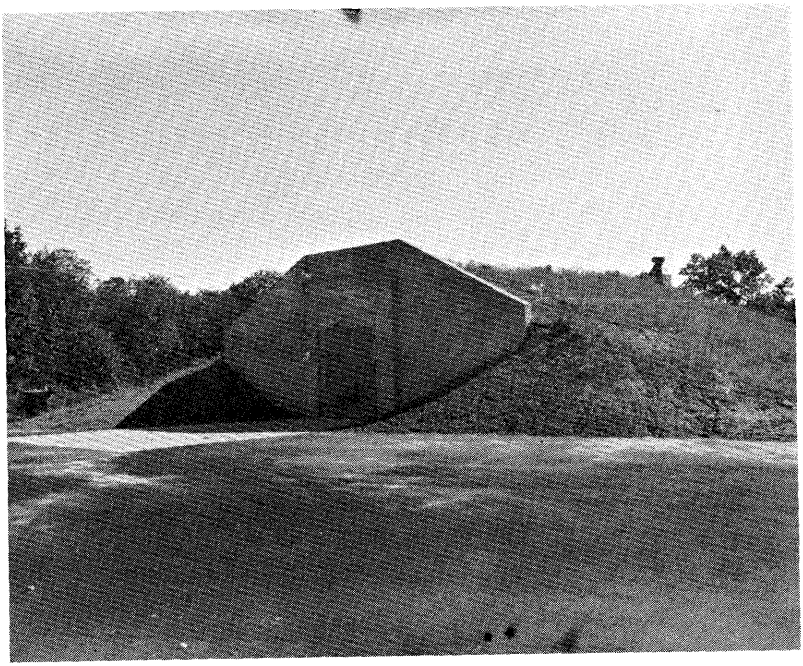
Spot inventories were started in January of this year and in each instance where stock of an item reached a zero level, or where discrepancies were found to exist, an inventory was taken.

Serial numbers of items listed in 243 Unit Annual Inventories have been posted to date.

Warehouse Serial Number files have been established and completed as shown for the following:

Quartermaster Property	100%
Medical (Brassards)	100%
Ordnance (as listed below)	45%
Launcher Rockets 3.5	100%
Mortar 60MM M2	100%
Mounts M5	100%
Mount MG cal..50 M63AA	100%
Mt Tripod MG cal..30 M1917A1	100%
Mt Tripod cal..30 M1918A2	100%





AMMUNITION MAGAZINES

Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y.

Rifles cal..30 M1918A2	100%
Gun Mach cal..30 M1917A1	100%
Mt Tripod MG cal..50 M2	100%
Gun Sub Mach cal..45 M3	100%
Gun Mach cal..50 M2	100%
Mortar 60MM M2	100%
Mt MG cal..50 M63AA	100%
Mt Tripod cal..30 M2	100%
Mt Tripod MG Cal..30	100%
Rifle, cal..30 M1918A2	100%
Gun Mach cal..30 M1918A4	100%
Gun Mach cal..30 M1919A6	100%
Pistols cal..45 M1911A1	100%

Storage and Issue: During the year, 12,345 outgoing shipments consisting of 29,894 pieces, weighting 941 tons, were made.

For the same period 2,669 shipments consisting of 44,076 pieces weighing 674 tons were received from Federal Sources.

In addition, approximately 500 tons of supplies were rewarehoused at the Camp Smith storage point while in excess of 1,200 tons were moved in various rewarehousing activities at this installation.

Field Audit: Property reconciliations were conducted for twenty-four (24) federally-inducted units. 1,728 man-hours, exclusive of administrative time in the preparation and typing of shipping documents and check lists, were expended in this function which entailed the reconciling of approximately 5,824 line items without check list components.

Clearance Certificates were processed for 469 property responsible and non-responsible officers separated from service.

A field auditor visited each supply officer responsible for the liquidation of the old organization (S-4) accounts. Approximately 9,000 man-hours were expended in these contact reconciliations; 45 reports of survey were initiated in this office when adjustment documents were not received prior to the suspense dates established.

185 change of responsible officers necessitating changes in Bond Schedules were processed during the year.

Progressive advance schedules have been established and are now operative for the conduct of the annual inventory of each account as required by regulation.

FISCAL DIVISION

Federal Funds: Allotments of Federal funds totaling $9,586,-241.05 were received by this State from the National Guard Bureau during the Federal Fiscal Year 1951 for operating expenses under the following projects:

FISCAL YEAR 1951

GROUND FORCES

Project	Allotted	Obligated
Construction of storage buildings and maintenance shops	$236,232 62	$236,232 62
Maintenance and operation of installations & facilities thereon	306,070 54	305,948 51
Maintenance and Operation of target ranges and facilities thereon	2,924 98	2,924 98
Maintenance and construction of security rooms and facilities	13,660 00	13,660 00
Pay of civilians:		
Accounting, Office USP&DO	455,328 68	450,507 14
Unit Caretakers	951,583 31	934,411 18
Pool Maintenance	458,408 47	446,172 36
Rangekeepers	5,039 95	4,839 95
Unit Administrative Assistants	972,702 62	942,966 96
Stationery and office supplies for USP&DO's, instructor personnel and units	1,844 50	1,818 04
Alteration and renovation of uniforms, including shoe repair and sterilization	29,489 07	14,591 67
Accounting equipment for offices of USP&DO's	11,126 02	11,126 02
Postage	1,234 00	888 00
Sheet Music	450 00	224 65
Plank Forms	64 40	11 91
Contracted services for packing, crating and handling	8,960 00	3,675 66
Transportation costs for shipment of equipment and supplies	269,722 42	260,629 31
Personal services for packing, crating, handling & delivery	4,092 00	3,259 50
Supplies for packing and crating of items being shipped	13,655 34	9,157 73
Fuel and lubricants for supply, maintenance and administrative use	47,643 77	47,403 77
Fuel and lubricants for field training	50,100 25	50,099 38
Fuel and lubricants for armory drill	45,340 68	44,330 78
Fuel and lubricants for weekend firing	7,096 96	4,027 54
Supplies for maintenance and repair of equipment other than those obtained by requisition against operating supply ceilings	10,292 00	9,063 53
Operating supplies other than supplies required for maintenance and repair of equipment	5,267 00	4,365 59
Contracted services for the repair of equipment	5,788 00	4,771 40
Travel expenses for command inspections	1,449 63	625 69
Travel expenses for USP&DO's, unit administrative assistants, USP&DO accounting, custodial and maintenance employees	21,279 50	20,795 73
Field training expenses, less fuels and lubricants, medical and hospital expenses and burial expenses	2,463,631 39	2,447,572 93
Medical and hospitalization expenses	6,900 00	2,900 00
Pay and allowances for period of hospitalization in excess of the field training period	4,588 97	5,280 98
Burial expenses for personnel whose death occurs while in a field training status	352 00	352 00
Unit school student's pay and allowances and travel	133,996 08	104,425 53
Travel expenses and per diem for caretakers and administrative assistants attending school	1,000 00	12 89
Miscellaneous schools, pay and allowance	2,010 54	1,264 22

Project	Allotted	Obligated
Pay and allowances, weekend drills	704,100 00	703,017 11
Medical and hospital expenses of personnel injured at armory drill	1,500 00	1,500 00
Pay of personnel injured at armory drills	1,500 00	500 00
Training Aids, procurement and construction	22,961 00	7,638 87
Total	$7,279,386 69	$7,102,994 13

AIR FORCES

Emergency procurement of aircraft fuel and oil	$325 06	$325 06
Distribution of material	32,000 00	27,320 74
Miscellaneous field training expenses	20,200 00	19,447 75
Procurement of subsistence supplies for field training	19,300 00	19,100 46
Pay and allowances for field training	319,000 00	314,109 45
Schools and training, per diem and travel expenses	25,000 00	25,990 00
Procurement and construction of training aids	2,812 00	2,809 44
Base operations and maintenance:		
Leased property rentals	26,067 58	26,067 58
Maintenance supplies and equipment	956,150 46	956,150 46
Supply	213,469 48	213,469 48
Operations	106,977 90	106,977 90
Administrative	253,484 31	253,484 31
Service Contracts	178,350 00	178,350 00
Major repairs & minor construction	55,567 82	55,567 82
Medical care in non-ANG facilities	452 00	452 00
Pay & allowances, school training	96,000 00	94,343 02
Disability payments & death gratuity	1,697 75	1,697 75
Total	$2,306,854 36	$2,295,663 22

Allotments of Federal funds, included in the above, for the conduct of Field Training of New York National Guard troops at various camps of instruction were received from the National Guard Bureau and expended under the following items:

GROUND FORCES

Field Training—All Camps

Pay and Allowances	$738,674 89	$726,374 89
Transportation of personnel	286,688 11	286,688 11
Transportation of equipment	122,920 50	122,920 50
Communications Service	431 01	306 01
Rentals	475 00	175 00
Medical and Hospital Services	6,900 00	2,900 00
Subsistence	304,842 62	301,509 16
Fuels and Lubricants	50,100 25	50,099 38
Miscellaneous	9,599 26	8,493 88
Total	$1,520,631 64	$1,499,466 93

AIR FORCES

Field Training—All Camps

Pay and Allowances	$319,000 00	$314,109 45
Travel of personnel	3,360 53	3,360 53
Transportation of equipment	9,004 00	9,004 00
Subsistence	19,300 00	19,100 46
Communications Service	675 50	675 50
Medical and Hospital Services	452 00	452 00
Fuels and lubricants (vehicles)	1,125 00	1,125 00
Miscellaneous	6,035 47	5,283 22
Total	$358,952 50	$353,110 16

8,194 Federal vouchers were prepared, audited and submitted to the Finance Officer, U. S. Army and the A. F. Disbursing Officer for settlement.

1,579 payrolls, covering semi-monthly payments to National Guard civilian personnel were processed to cover the following:

Accounting Clerks	152
Pool Maintenance	129
Unit Caretakers	285
Administrative Assistants	309
Rangekeepers	5
Temporary Air Technicians	28
Air Technicians	469
	1,377

Annual salary payments to the above civilian personnel totaled $3,965,887.70, while Federal withholding taxes on such payments totaled $320,699.17.

Seventy (70) cases of injuries, illness and death, occurring during field training and armory drill, 1951, were recorded and processed with attendant claims for pay and allowances during hospitalization, and costs of medical and hospitalization services rendered by private physicians and hospitals.

State Funds: Maintenance funds (exclusive of personal service) in the following amounts were appropriated for the purpose indicated:

New York State Arsenal (Operation and Maintenance)	$20,670 00
Arsenal Subdepot, Rochester (Maintenance) (Service Contract)	6,437 00
Arsenal Subshop "D", Brooklyn (Maintenance) (Service Contract)	4,738 00
Maintenance of State Arsenal (Service Contract)	974 00

145 requisitions for purchase orders and 300 payment vouchers were prepared and submitted to The Adjutant General against the above funds.

MAINTENANCE DIVISION

As in the past, continued emphasis has been placed upon the improvement of organizational maintenance of all units with the object in view of obtaining the maximum performance of unit caretakers and user personnel. Emphasis was continued in the

establishment of service centers, field maintenance support, ordnance automotive supply and the procurement of qualified personnel.

First Army Technical Inspection Teams are conducting technical inspections of all ordnance, engineer and signal equipment throughout the State. For the First time, however, a 100% inspection of all equipment is being undertaken. Heretofore, only 10% of automotive was inspected. This inspection of all equipment should present a clearer picture of the maintenance status of such property. The accomplished inspection reports indicate some improvement in organizational maintenance over previous years. The gain has been slight, however, and this office is exerting every effort to improve the status of organizational maintenance by establishment of additional service centers, closer supervision of established service centers and procurement of qualified personnel.

There has been no change in the aims and objectives of this office in the procurement of personnel as heretofore.

NRFI Vehicle Program: National Guard (Army). Funds were alloted by the National Guard Bureau during the Fall of 1948 for the employment of temporary personnel to be utilized in the repair of vehicles received by this State in an NRFI condition. These funds were obligated and expended during the remainder of 1948 and 1949. However, even though the authority expired, there were numerous NRFI vehicles remaining which had to be included in Shop operation on a normal priority. This program was completed in the Spring of 1951 with a total of 2,329 vehicles having been placed in Ready-for-Issue (RFI) condition, in accordance with WD SB 9-2.

National Guard (Air). During the winter of 1949-1950, a heavy influx of vehicles consigned to the Air National Guard began. The vehicles amounting to 419 were received in an NRFI condition. Effective 15 March 1950, the National Guard Bureau authorized an NRFI Vehicle Repair Program effecting only National Guard Air vehicles. Funds were allotted for the employment of temporary personnel and for the procurement of parts. This program was completed on 30 June 1951 with the result of returning to the Air National Guard all the vehicles in a RFI condition in accordance with WD SB 9-2.

Maintenance Facilities: Combined Maintenance Shop "A". There was definite improvement during the year in personnel, production, parts supply, tools and equipment. Production rose considerably due to better facilities and improvement of personnel. Additional personnel authorized within the Personnel Pattern increased production schedules. During the year, Shop "A" processed 4,091 job orders of all types as indicated:

Automotive	971
Combat vehicles	75
Artillery	309
Signal	541
Small Arms	1,134
Instrument	382
Allied Trades	669

Sub-Shop "D". During the year this installation processed 2,483 job orders as indicated:

Automotive	602
Combat vehicles	19
Artillery	20
Small Arms	1,167
Fire Control	168
Instrument	169
Allied Trades	338

Combined Maintenance Shop "C". Upon authority of the National Guard Bureau, this facility has been operating on a civilian basis since the induction of its parent unit, the 3633rd Ord MM Co in September 1950. During the year, this shop processed 6,605 job orders, as indicated, returning technical service equipment to a serviceable condition.

Automotive	690
Combat Vehicles	90
Artillery	18
Small Arms	667
Instrument	553
Allied Trades	1,770
Signal	2,817

Concentration Sites: Concentration Site No. 1, Pine Camp, New York. Established in December 1949 and has been of considerable value in that equipment stored at that location has always been in an excellent condition and readily available to training units. It is felt that in excess of $200,000 has been saved in transportation costs due to storage at this site.

340 job orders covering organizational and field maintenance were processed by this installation during the year.

849 transactions relative to the receipt, issue and storage of equipment have been accomplished since activation of this site.

468 pieces of heavy equipment are at present stored at this site.

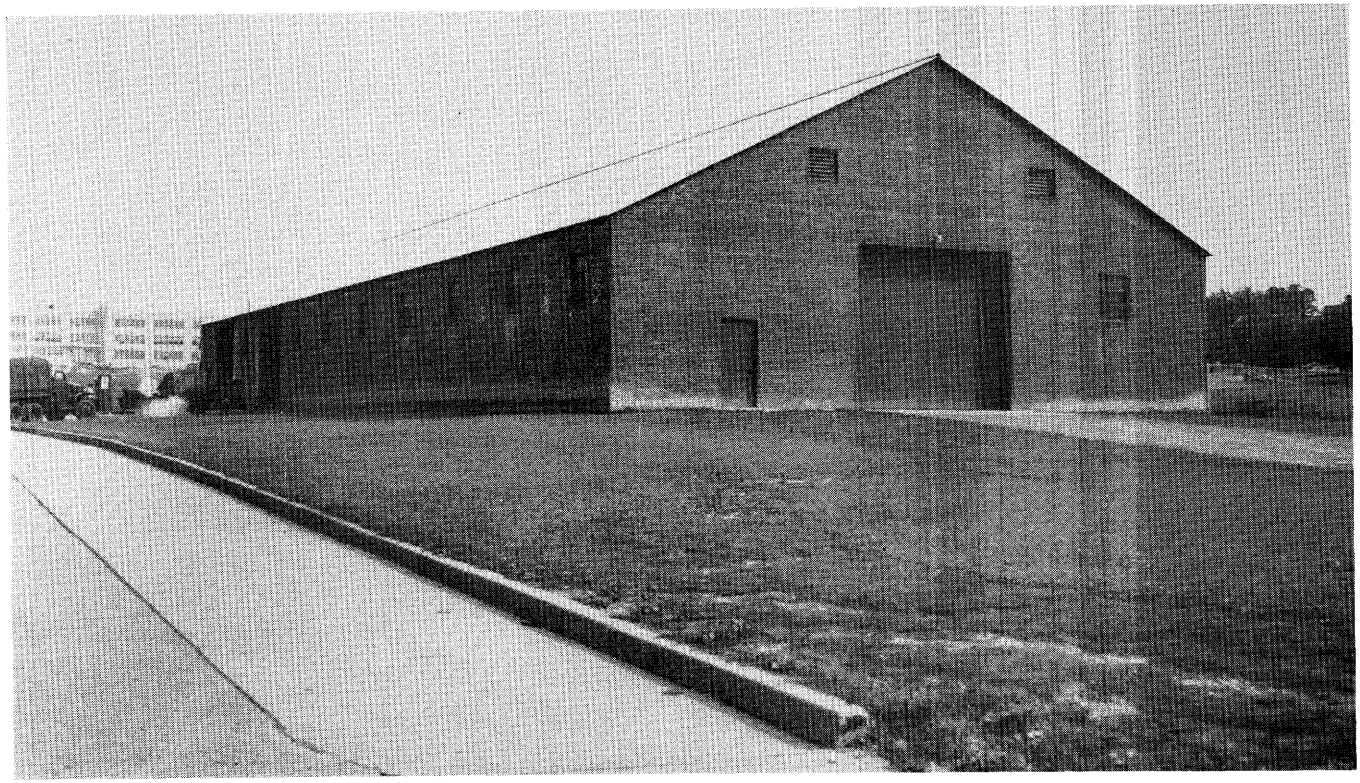
Concentration Site No. 2, Camp Smith, Peekskill, New York. Activated on 1 April 1951. Vehicles which cannot be issued to units due to armory space limitations are concentrated at this site. Also storage space is likewise provided for vehicles which unit responsible officers desire to be stored at this site.

This installation has proven successful in issuing vehicles on a loan basis to units which require additional vehicles to perform training missions, i. e., weekend firing; field training, etc., thereby eliminating the necessity for inter-unit loans. Loan issues comprising 394 transactions from this installation were as follows:

Weekend firing	42 vehicles
1st Period—Field Training	78 vehicles
2nd Period—Field Training	127 vehicles

At the present time, there are 238 pieces of equipment on hand at this site.

The Concentration Sites have also proven their merit in that a perpetual maintenance program is in effect and all equipment



Combination Vehicle Storage Building and Service Center, State Armory Property Site—Troy

therefor is kept in storage during periods of non-use, in accordance with current directives of the Department of the Army and the National Guard Bureau.

Service Centers: Since the 1950 report, two (2) additional Service Centers have been authorized. Service Center No. 8, 29 West Kingsbridge Road has been established and is in operation. Service Center No. 11, to be located at the New Scotland Avenue Armory, is in the process of being established.

There have been some recent changes to NGB Circular 52, 1947, which have increased the area of responsibility of the Service Centers from 35 to 40 miles and in some cases farther where conditions may warrant and with specific Bureau approval. The criteria for establishment of Service Centers has been changed to a minimum of three (3) units instead of four (4) as a requirement and the density of equipment to be serviced is a factor. The personnel authorization has been changed whereby the density is considered by multiplying certain factors against the density. These factors are determined by the type equipment to be serviced and are the same as used in computing Concentration Site personnel.

Army Aviation: Since the last report there has been one change in the location of Army Aviation facilities. The facility which had been located at Roosevelt Field, Mineola, New York has been removed to Zahn's Airport, Amityville, Long Island, New York. This move was necessitated due to the sale of Roosevelt Field in order to construct civilian housing. The installation at Zahn's Airport is presently unsatisfactory due to the very limited enclosed space available, necessitating the outdoor storage of all aircraft while utilizing the enclosed space for shop work. There are plans, however, to construct a hangar at this location to house all National Guard Army Aviation and to provide suitable work and office space.

During the year, this State has lost the L-13 type aircraft and several of the L-16 type aircraft as they are no longer T/O&E equipment. These planes are being replaced by the L-19 type aircraft which is the latest in the L series. In the near future the remaining L-16s will be returned and will be replaced by L-19s.

The physical location of aircraft is as follows:

Zahn's Airport	19 planes
Dutchess County	2 planes
Albany Municipal	4 planes
Hancock Field	2 planes
Buffalo	4 planes

Field Maintenance support was furnished all units attending training at Pine Camp, New York and Camp Edwards, Massachusetts. During the period of attendance at camp the Combined Maintenance Shops and Sub-Shop lose their identity as State Maintenance facilities and operate as shop sections of the parent unit under control of the Unit Commander. The 27th Inf Division was supported by the 127th Ordnance Maintenance Company (Army), parent unit of Sub-Shop "D". The 42d Inf Division and Units in attendance at Camp Edwards were supported by the

102d Ordnance MM Company, parent unit of Combined Maintenance Shop "A". Combined Maintenance Shop "C" was used as a supporting installation for all periods of field training on an "On Call" basis insofar as supply activity was concerned.

In accordance with the provisions of letter, NGB, 20 September 1951, "Accounting for Maintenance Parts and Assemblies," authority has been granted the USP&DO to locate all stocks of spare parts and miscellaneous supplies at the State Maintenance Shop or Shops, and to locate the accountable record at that point. This will tend to simplify the issuance of spare parts and supplies to the field.

Comparative analysis of production of State Maintenance Faciliteies 1950–1951 are enclosed herewith as Appendices "H-1", "H-2" and "H-3".

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

Since the establishment of this division in April of this year, much progress has been made in the coordination and production of the several non-technical branches which constitute this division.

Considerable saving over 1950 expenditures have been accomplished by the Transportation Branch due to coordination and studies made.

Handling of mail and files have been improved and expedited. Existing systems were studied and various changes made, resulting in a more efficient operation.

A very definite improvement in the quality of office personnel has been effected. A considerable number of this personnel are local residents, which has extreme advantages.

The detailed branch reports follow:

Survey: 844 Federal reports of survey with a total monetary value as indicated below, initiated by the various units were received and processed:

723 Reports of Survey—Ground	$716,526 71
121 Reports of Survey—Air	120,304 69
844	$836,831 40

Forty-eight (48) reports of survey which were approved by the Chief of Finance to hold the State of New York pecuniarily liable in the total amount of $4,831.86 were forwarded to The Chief, National Guard Bureau, to be set off against the credit for State-owned property taken into Federal Service, World War I, per authority established under the provisions of Section I, Act of June 28, 1930 (46 Stat. 828), as follows:

21 Reports of Survey—Ground	$3,034 47
27 Reports of Survey—Air	1,797 19
48	$4,831 66

135 reports of survey approved to hold individuals or responsible officers pecuniarily liable, representing a total of $5,559.14 were processed. In accordance with provisions of Circular 6, DMNA-OCS, 15 March 1951, collection was effected as follows:

134 Reports of Survey—Ground	$5,554 35
1 Report of Survey—Air	4 79
135	$5,559 14

In accordance with provisions of Circular 6, DMNA-OCS, 15 March 1951, collection action is still pending by The Adjutant General's Office for the following:

37 Reports of Survey—Ground	$3,291 56
26 Reports of Survey—Air	5,051 52
63	$8,343 08

Reports of Survey with action of the Surveying Officer holding individuals, or the State, pecuniarily liable were forwarded to the Office of the Chief of Staff for review:

Reports of Survey—Ground	466
Reports of Survey—Air	164
	630

2,018 Statements of Charges (WD NGB Form 18) totaling $65,820.19 were processed and the monies forwarded to the Finance Officer, First Army, for credit to the Treasurer of the United States.

Transportation: Commercial. 325 field training Transportation Requests were issued at an estimated cost of $245,838.15. 253 field training Bills of Lading were issued at an estimated cost of $99,804.36. 713 Transportation Requests were issued for the travel of administrative assistants, caretakers, field maintenance mechanics, auditors and other federally-paid personnel authorized to travel, at an estimated cost of $18,707.89. 167 requests were returned for cancellation.

Attached as Appendix "I" is a recapitulation sheet indicating number of Transportation Requests and Bills of Lading issued; weights and estimated costs.

Motor Transportation: The Arsenal motor pool consisting of ten (10) various type cargo vehicles completed 438 trips covering 32,973 miles during the year. Approximately 5,495 gallons of gasoline and 41 gallons of engine oil were consumed in this operation.

Personnel: 1,075 personnel orders were prepared and distributed during the year, covering appointments, changes in status, increases and separations pertaining to 2,399 Federally-paid employees:

743 Army Personnel Orders (to 7 November 1951)
332 Air Personnel Orders (to 30 June 1951)

Stenographic Pool: In addition to the preparation of periodic reports to the National Guard Bureau, rendered the following typing service to technical Supply sections and various other branches of this office:

Letters	2,500
Indorsements	2,000
Memorandums	1,200
Issue Slips on Administrative Issue and various equipment	1,500

Requisitions	2,433
Stencils	700
Copies and Extracts of Turn-In Slips	900
Office Form Letters	26,400
Certificates of Droppages, Shipping Documents and Check Lists for all NYNG units inducted into Federal Service	500
Receipts and transmission of all Teletype Messages and telegrams	

Stenographers are furnished as required to all technical sections. Suspense files are maintained and follow-up correspondence on Certificates of Droppage are initiated in this Pool.

Library: 1,015 Travel Orders were prepared and issued for travel of Federally-paid caretakers, air technicians, and administrative assistants, as requested and approved.

123 Injury Compensation Reports for Federally-paid personnel were received and processed during the year.

Copies of all publications (regulations, manuals, bulletins, orders, etc.) received from all sources were cross-referenced and filed and distribution or circulation made throughout the office of pertinent information. The quantity of publications received during 1950 has now doubled. Approximately 1,200 publications of various types are received weekly.

Approximately 3,600 intra-state bridge, ferry and tunnel passes were issued.

Master file of all correspondence is also maintained in this office.

Building Maintenance: The following reflects major improvements completed in the State Arsenal building during the year:

Installation of large freight elevator 8′ x 16′—5 ton capacity	$25,973
Installation of modern neon-type lights throughout area occupied by office personnel—estimated cost	12,000
Installation of office partititions, resetting of doors, repairs to fence, etc. (work performed by Maintenance personnel)	16,000

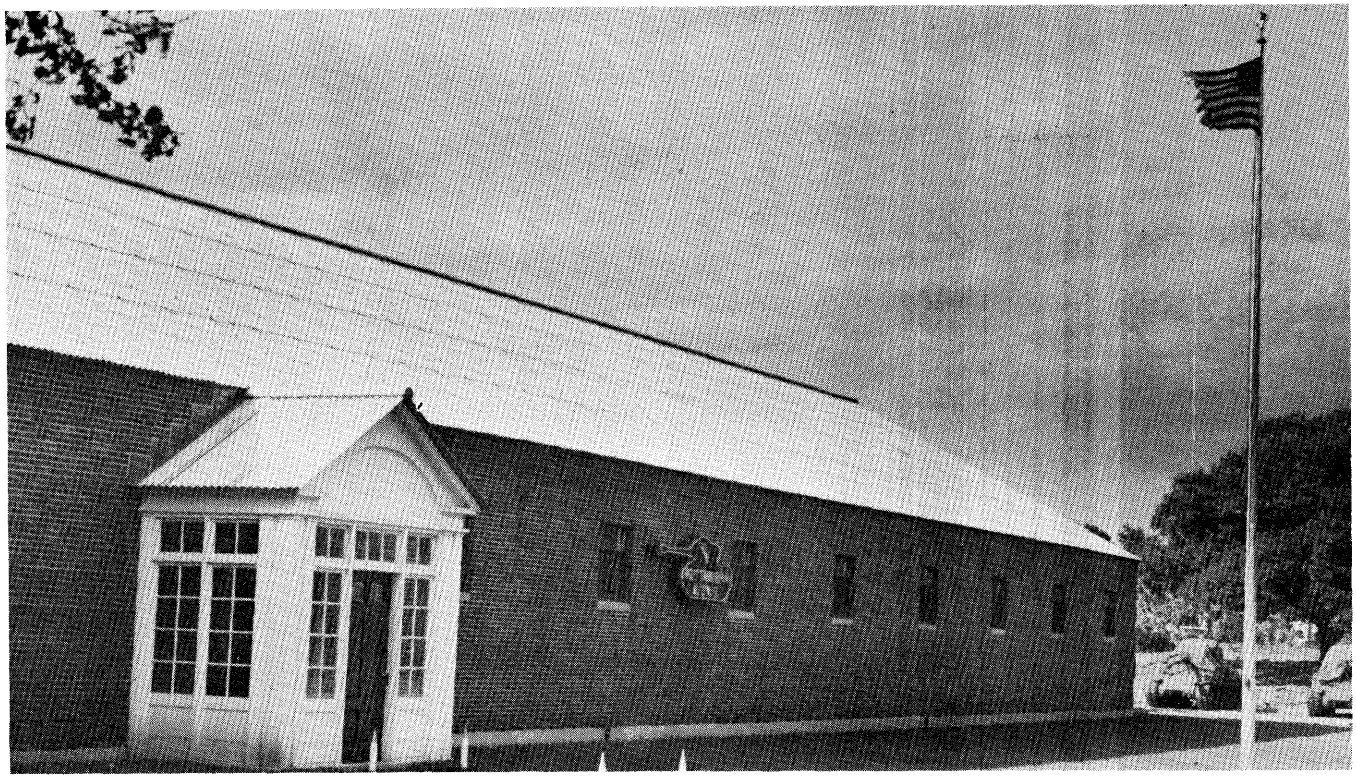
CONSTRUCTION DIVISION

In connection with the preparation and award of Federal contracts for construction, the indicated activities were performed by personnel of this office:

	Projects
Preparation of Plans and Specifications	15
Prospective bidders from whom bids were solicited	900
Total number of bids received on bid invitations	89
Preparation and processing of contract documents and award of contracts	33
Preparation and processing of Army and Air Service contracts	11
Inspections of construction projects throughout the State by representatives of this office in addition to permanent inspections and supervision by State Department of Public Works Inspectors	55
Total number of Change orders processed	17

Federal Construction: During the calendar year 1951, National Guard Bureau funds in the amount of $1,284,559.45 were allotted the State of New York for National Guard new construction, alterations and repairs as indicated:

Army Construction	$398,447 99
Air Force Construction	886,111 46



Headquarters 142d Tank Battalion Freeport, L. I., N. Y.

Contracts were awarded and Federal funds obligated for the following projects:

Camp Smith

Construction of vehicle storage building and warehouse	$104,950 00
Construction of grease and oil storage building	11,995 00
Construction of concrete vehicle wash rack and pavement	5,170 00
Installation of gasoline tanks and pump	3,975 00
Alteration of ice house and warehouse to provide auxiliary maintenance shop and material parts storage	64,500 00
Alteration of Building No. 70 to provide concentration site maintenance facilities	24,980 00
Painting exterior and interior of five buildings	12,493 00
Painting exterior of nine buildings	2,447 00
Painting ordnance building	639 00
Repair and painting of additional buildings and facilities (purchase and hire)	15,819 71
Repair and servicing of 15 refrigerators	2,190 00
Purchase of building materials for maintenance shop	512 00

Buffalo

29 Masten Ave.

Construction of new motor vehicle storage building connecting two existing buildings	60,600 00

Corning

Construction of new motor vehicle storage building	58,925 00
Security Rooms in State Armories:	
New York State Arsenal, Brooklyn	1,987 00
Hoosick Falls	1,032 00
Odgensburg	3,000 00
Poughkeepsie	2,648 00
Saranac Lake	4,993 00
Rochester Depot:	
Purchase of building materials for maintenance shop	163 00
Total Army Construction	$383,018 71

Change Orders to Army Construction Contracts:

Camp Smith

Ordnance Maintenance Shop	Increase	$2,763 00
Magazines	Increase	4,599 00
Range Communication System	Decrease	1,060 00

Bronx

29 West Kingsbridge Road

Combination Vehicle Storage and Service Center	Increase	7,142 09

Bayshore

Vehicle Storage Building	Increase	99 86

Brooklyn

Arsenal Sub-Shop

Installation of 10 ton crane	Increase	825 33
Total net increase—Change orders		$15,429 28

Contracts were awarded and Federal funds obligated for the following Air projects:

Floyd Bennett Field

Miscellaneous building repairs	1,390 00

Hancock Field

Four water meters and structural work	2,612 06

Niagara Falls Airport

Alterations to Building No. 4	49,919 00

Schenectady County Airport

Chain Link Fence	11,526 96
Paint, Oil and Dope Building	4,300 00
Additional Gasoline Storage System	34,626 00

Westchester County Airport

Paint, Oil and Dope Building	4,992 00
Gasoline Storage System (additional)	35,426 00
Chain Link Fence	7,492 20
Paving of Parking Field	9,800 00
Construction of Warehouse	159,434 00
Extension of Runway	521,120 00
Conversion of overhead electric facilities to underground facilities	16,900 00
Total Air Force Construction	$859,538 22

Change Orders to Air Construction Contracts:

Hancock Field

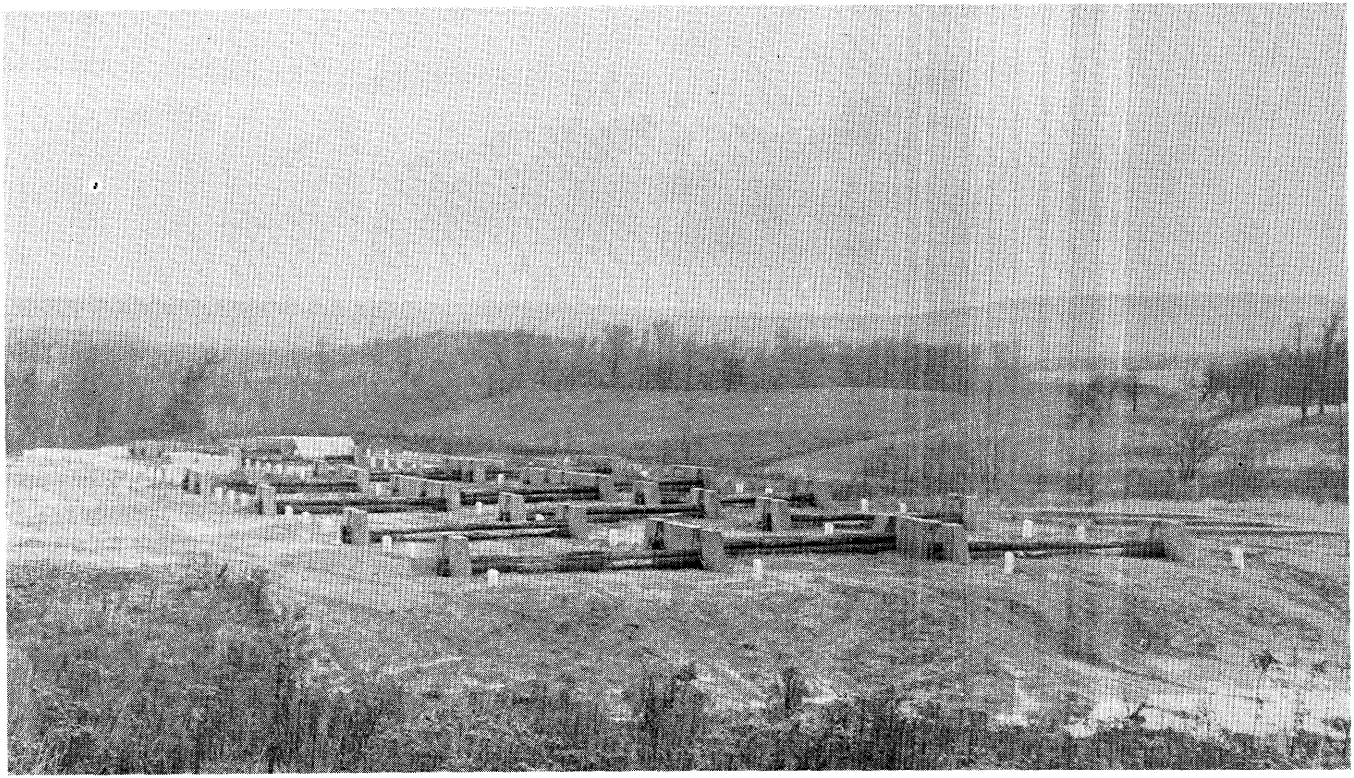
Construction of five (5) buildings (4 change orders)	Increase	12,890 51

Niagara Falls

Installation of Chain link Fence	Increase	325 00
Alterations to Building No. 4 (3 change orders)	Increase	10,868 91
Alterations to Building No. 5 (2 change orders)	Decrease	50 55

Schenectady County Airport

Installation of water supply system	Increase	548 02
Installation of chain link fence	Increase	95 85



Tank Training and Driving Course, Wethersfield Target Range

Westchester County Airport

Construction of Administration Building (2 change orders)	Increase	1,733 63
Installation of aircraft fueling system	Increase	111 32
Total net increase—Change Orders		$26,573 24

Contracts Completed: The following National Guard Bureau construction contracts were completed during the year 1951:

ARMY

Camp Smith

Electrical work and extension of electric service	31 August	1951
Rehabilitation of water supply system	4 May	1951
Underground range communication system	1 June	1951
Improvements to tank training and driving course	5 July	1951
Painting of camp buildings	26 July	1951
Repair and servicing of fifteen refrigerators	1 May	1951
Installation of gasoline tanks and pump	24 July	1951
Concrete pavement for maintenance shop area	26 January	1951

Brooklyn

Construction electric freight elevator	24 October	1951

Freeport

Construction of motor vehicle storage building	19 March	1951

Guilderland Target Range

Repair and painting of access bridge	19 January	1951

Utica

Parkway East

Installation of sub-shop in storage building	18 May	1951

Wethersfield Target Range

Construction of motor vehicle storage building	5 July	1951

Security Rooms in State Armories

Albany — 195 Washington Avenue (2)	16 February	1951
Amsterdam	16 March	1951
Auburn	23 February	1951
Buffalo — 1915 West Delevan Avenue	16 February	1951
Buffalo — 29 Masten Avenue	9 March	1951
Cohoes	2 January	1951
Elmira	19 January	1951
Gloversville	4 May	1951
Hoosick Falls	25 May	1951
Medina	28 March	1951
New York City		
Bronx — 1122 Franklin Avenue	16 March	1951
Bronx — 29 West Kingsbridge Road (2)	16 March	1951
Brooklyn — 1579 Bedford Avenue	15 June	1951
Brooklyn — 1579 Bedford Avenue	23 February	1951
Brooklyn — 201–64th Street	3 August	1951
Manhattan — 120 West 62nd Street	13 July	1951
Manhattan — 125 West 14th Street	23 March	1951
Niagara Falls	5 January	1951
Ogdensburg	18 May	1951
Oneonta	6 July	1951
Ossining	10 January	1951
Poughkeepsie	11 May	1951
Rochester — 900 Main Street	16 February	1951

Rochester — 145 Culver Road	2 March	1951
Rome	19 October	1951
Saranac Lake	20 July	1951
Yonkers	16 March	1951

AIR

Floyd Bennett Field

Miscellaneous building repairs	16 March	1951

Hancock Field

Installation of signal equipment	1 February	1951
Rehabilitation of aircraft fueling system	19 January	1951
Installation of 4 water meters and structural changes	1 October	1951

Niagara Falls

Alteration of Carborundum Building No. 5	27 July	1951
Alteration of Engine Test Building No. 4	27 July	1951
Installation of chain link fence	12 April	1951

Schenectady County Airport

Installation of water supply system	12 June	1951
Installation of aircraft fueling system	10 October	1951

Westchester County Airport

Installation of aircraft fueling system	13 April	1951
Bituminous macadam paving of parking area	3 August	1951
Construction of Administration Building	19 October	1951

Status of Projects: The following tabulation indicates the percentage of work completed on 1 November 1951 of National Guard Bureau construction contracts:

ARMY

Contract No.	Location and Project	% Completed
DA30-192-NG-64	Bayshore, MVSB	99
	Brooklyn (NY State Arsenal):	
W30-192-NG-866	Sub-Shop and Service Center	98
DA30-192-NG-99	10 ton crane	92
DA30-192-NG-63	Bronx MVSB	98
DA30-192-NG-155	Buffalo, MVSB	20
	Camp Smith:	
W30-192-NG-806	Field Maint. Shop (Note: Final payment withheld pending completion of work under change order)	100 13 July 1951
W30-192-NG-821	Alterations to Bldg No. 70	95
DA30-192-NG-146	Alterations to Bldgs No. 84 and No. 87	44
DA30-192-NG-156	Alterations to Bldg No. 70	..
DA30-192-NG-147	Concrete Wash Rack	99
DA30-192-NG-150	Grease and Oil Storage Bldg	25
DA30-192-NG-149	MVSB and Warehouse	12
DA30-192-NG-148	Corning MVSB	19
DA30-192-NG-53	Staten Island MVSB	99.5
W30-192-NG-808	Troy MVSB (Note: Final payment withheld pending decision on contractor's appeal	100 21 Sept. 1951
Security Rooms:		
DA30-192-78	Buffalo — 1015 W. Delevan Avenue	0
DA30-192-NG-103	Syracuse — 1055 Genesee Street	75

AIR

	Niagara Falls:	
DA30-192-NG-71.....	Outside utilities Nos. 2 and 3 (Note: contract terminated 30 Nov. 50; final negotiations pending.....	18 18 Dec. 1950
DA30-192-NG-159....	Modification of Building No. 4.....	95
	Schenectady County Airport:	
DA30-192-NG-131....	Paint, Oil and Dope Bldg.....	99
DA30-192-NG-128....	Chain link fence.....	90
DA30-192-NG-152....	Gas Storage and Distr. System (25 M Gal).....	40
	Syracuse — Hancock Field:	
DA30-192-NG-52.....	Construction of 5 bldgs.....	96
DA30-192-NG-54.....	Outside Utilities.....	98
DA30-192-NG-55.....	Electric Distr. System.....	98
	Westchester County Airport:	
DA30-192-NG-130....	Paint, Oil and Dope Bldg.....	30
DA30-192-NG-157....	Construction of Group Squadron Warehouse.....	30
DA30-192-NG-151....	Gas Storage and Distr. System.....	28
DA30-192-NG-160....	Extension of Runway.....	24
DA30-192-NG-153....	Chain link fence.....	0

State Maintenance & Storage Facilities

Combined Field Maintenance Shops:
- Camp Smith
- Rochester Depot, 1044 University Avenue (Federal Building)

Sub-Shop:
- Brooklyn, New York State Arsenal Grounds

Combination Sub-Shop & Vehicle Storage Building:
- Utica, Parkway East (Sub-shop not in operation)

Combination Service Centers & Vehicle Storage Building:
- Bronx, 29 West Kingsbridge Road
- Buffalo, 1015 West Delevan Avenue (1st floor of 2-story building)
- Hempstead, 216 Washington Street
- Kingston, North Manor Avenue
- Rochester, 145 Culver Road
- Syracuse, 1055 East Genesee Street
- Troy, 15th Street
- Utica, Parkway East (Service Center not in operation)

Vehicle Storage Buildings:
- Albany, New Scotland Avenue—3 buildings
- Batavia
- Bayshore
- Binghamton
- Buffalo, 29 Masten Avenue—2 buildings
- Buffalo, Black Rock Harbor
- Buffalo, 1015 West Delevan Avenue (1st floor)
- Camp Smith—8 buildings
- Freeport
- Geneseo
- Mohawk
- Patchogue
- Peekskill, Washington Street—2 buildings
- Rochester, Culver Road
- Rochester, Main Street
- Staten Island, Manor Road

Utica, Parkway East
Whitehall, Poultney Street
Wethersfield, Training Area
Yonkers, North Broadway

Service Contracts: During the calendar year 1951, the indicated New York National Guard Army and Air facilities were operated under negotiated service contracts between the State and the National Guard Bureau. The tabulation indicates the relative Federal and State shares and the comparative cost for the years 1950–1951, and 1951–1952.

ARMY

1950–1951

Location	Fed. Sh.	St. Sh.	Total
Camp Smith	$47,956 95	$15,985 65	$63,942 60
Rochester Depot	25,000 00	15,000 00	40,000 00
NYSArs Sub-Shop	4,990 98	1,663 66	6,654 64
NYSArs	24,356 00	8,118 67	32,474 67
Wethers-Rifle R	1,875 00	625 00	2,500 00
Floyd Bennett	56,500 00	18,833 33	75,333 33
Hancock Field	35,750 00	11,916 67	47,666 67
Niagara Falls	27,500 00	9,166 67	36,666 67
Schenectady	21,500 00	7,166 67	28,666 67
Westchester	28,500 00	9,616 67	38,466 67
White Plains	8,250 00	2,750 00	11,000 00

ARMY

1951–1952

Location	Fed. Sh.	St. Sh.	Total
Camp Smith	$56,497 50	$18,832 50	$75,330 00
Rochester Depot	32,580 00	10,860 00	43,440 00
NYSArs Sub-Shop	4,743 75	1,581 25	6,325 00
NYSArs	42,064 89	14,021 63	56,086 52
Wethers-Rifle R	1,875 00	625 00	2,500 00
Floyd Bennett	14,000 00	4,666 67	18,666 67
Hancock Field	40,250 00	13,416 67	53,666 67
Niagara Falls	21,500 00	7,166 67	28,666 67
Schenectady	21,500 00	7,166 67	28,666 67
Westchester	33,500 00	11,166 67	44,666 67
White Plains	3,100 00	1,000 00	4,000 00

KENNETH L. BUSCHER,
Colonel, Q.M.C., N.Y.N.G.
Commanding Officer

NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD

(ARMY)

REPORT

OF THE

COMMANDING GENERAL
NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD (ARMY)

For the Calendar Year 1951

To: *The Chief of Staff to the Governor:*

1. *General.*—a. Submitted, herewith, is the Annual Report of the Commanding General, covering the affairs of the New York National Guard (Army) for the year 1951.

b. The national emergency declared by the President in July 1950 continued to be the cause of our major problems during the year 1951. The measures taken to build up the active federal armed forces, both in Korea and in Europe have had a direct effect upon the administration, training and supply of the New York National Guard. Recruiting to maintain strength has become a major problem. Training has been intensified, in order to meet the increased demands of the Department of the Army. At the same time, federal supply deficiencies developed, notably in automotive, radio, tank and recoilless weapons.

c. Four anti-aircraft battalions were inducted into the federal service in 1951. In addition, it was anticipated that one of our two Divisions might be inducted into the active Army. While this has failed to materialize, to date, the planning to meet the loss of a Division presented a critical major problem. This involved plans and anticipatory orders for the organization of the New York Guard units in either the Northern or Southern Area and the transfer of assignment of existing First Army, and New York-New Jersey Compact Civil Defense missions from the Divisional units to other National Guard units and commands.

d. On 1 November 1951, pursuant to authority of the Department of Defense, the former Air Section of the New York National Guard, was reorganized as a separate component. This authority permitted the implementation of our State plan and has the effect of removing the Air National Guard from the jurisdiction and responsibility of the Commanding General, New York National Guard. The report of the New York Air National Guard for the year 1951, appears elsewhere in the report of the Chief of Staff to the Governor.

e. In carrying out the planned reorganization of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs, certain changes in assignments were made within the Headquarters New York National Guard (Army). As a result of the designation of Brigadier General William H. Kelly, as the Adjutant General, and the appointment of Brigadier General Hampton Anderson, as Deputy Vice Chief of Staff to the Governor, Colonel Gerard W. Kelley, Director of Personnel and Administration, was promoted to Brigadier General and designated Chief of Staff, Headquarters New York National Guard.

Lieutenant Colonel Christopher S. Phelan was promoted to Colonel and appointed Director of Personnel and Administration. These changes were effected 10 January 1951. On 1 November 1951, the titles of the Chiefs of the General Staff Sections were changed from Directors of Personnel and Administration; Intelligence; Operations and Training and Services and Supply, to Assistants Chief of Staff G1; G2; G3 and G4, respectively. On 1 November 1951, upon the relief of Colonel H. Spencer Struble as Assistant Chief of Staff G4, Lt. Colonel Frank McLaughlin was appointed Assistant Chief of Staff G4.

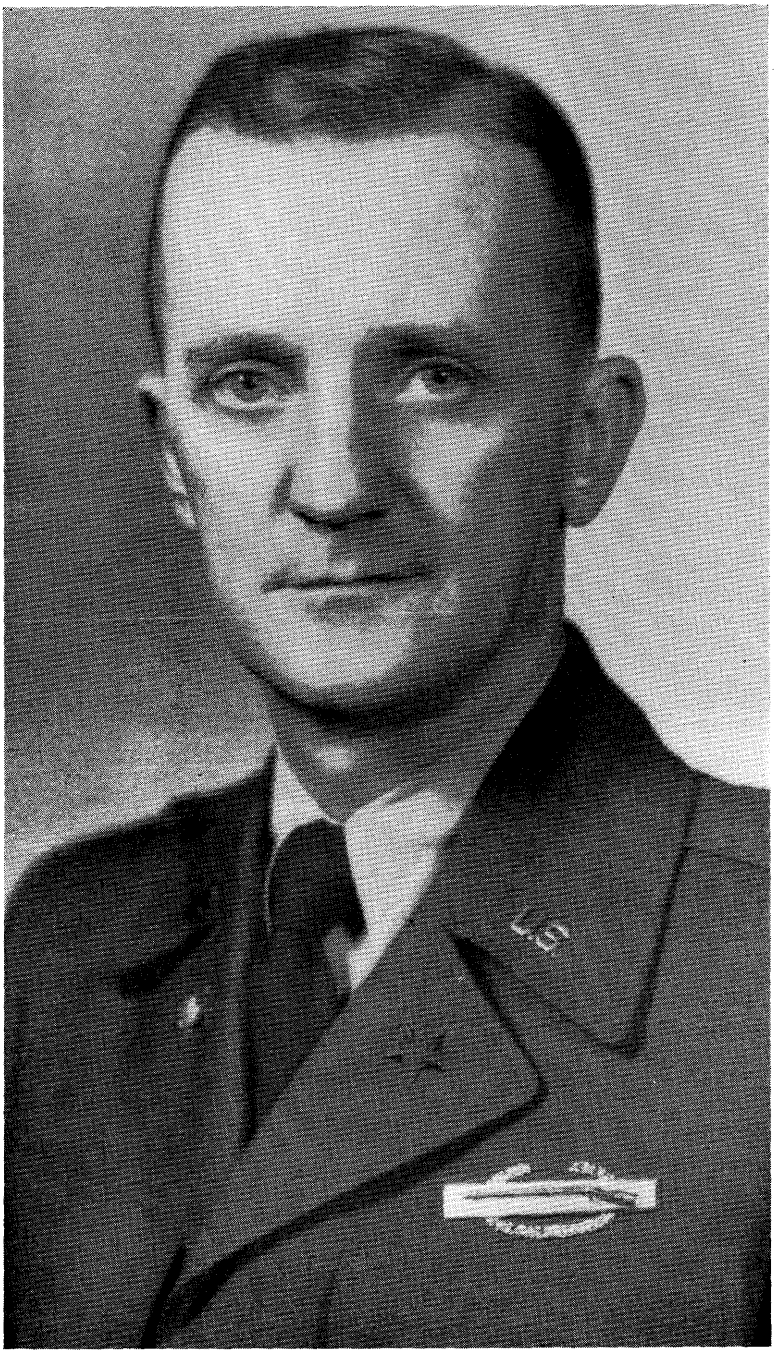
2. *Personnel.*—a. *Strength.* The strength of the New York National Guard (Army) on 10 November 1951 was 1559 Officers, 328 Warrant Officers and 17,636 Enlisted Men; or an aggregate of 19,523. The authorized strength of our remaining Army units is 2,527 Officers, 464 Warrant Officers and 35,830 Enlisted Men; or an aggregate of 38,821. However, current federal appropriations restrict the State to a maximum aggregate of 28,000. We are, therefore, at 69.7% of allowable strength, and 50.2% of full strength. Compared to 1950, we have 81 Officers and 219 Enlisted Men less, while we have gained 53 Warrant Officers for a net aggregate loss of 247 men.

b. Procurement of officers is and has been a major problem. World War II officers are joining in negligible numbers. It is evident that this group is no longer an effective source. In fact, due to age restrictions, economic factors and compassionate reasons, we are losing, in increasing frequencies, more war trained officer personnel. The principal measure taken in 1951 to overcome this loss, is the establishment of the New York National Guard Officer Candidate School. It is anticipated that 250 new Lieutenants each year will not only overcome losses in commission personnel but, within ten years, provide us with a full complement of Officers.

c. Recruiting of Enlisted Men is a continuing and vital problem. In 1951, as in previous post war years, we lost approximately 30% of our enlisted men. Of this number about 1,700 were separated for the purpose of enlisting in the federal Armed Forces. About 3,600 were separated for other reasons, such as expiration of term of enlistment, hardship and physical disability. To overcome this loss, we have recruited approximately 5,100 new men. On 10 October 1951, Selective Service issued Local Board Memorandum No. 20, which has the effect of removing the deferment from the draft of men under 26 years of age, who enlisted after 1 July 1951. It also defers for one (1) year those who enlisted between 1 February 1951 and 30 June 1951. This rule definitely limits our field of recruiting to youths between the ages of 17 and 18½ years old. This category, who enlist as a result of the Governor's proclamation, pursuant to the Selective Service Act of 1951, will be deferred as long as they remain in good standing as members of the National Guard. A concerted recruiting campaign has been prepared, to begin 1 January 1952, concentrating on this age group.

WITH IX CORPS, US ARMY IN KOREA

Members of the 101st Signal Battalion of Yonkers, N. Y., a New York National Guard Unit, turn out to greet Governor Thomas E. Dewey. Governor Dewey, shook hands with every man in the formation. Here he clasps hands with Sfc Marino Vitulli of Yonkers, N. Y.



BRIGADIER GENERAL GERARD W. KELLEY
Chief of Staff, New York National Guard

3. *Administration.*—a. *Inspection Reports.* During the year 319 Federal Annual Armory Inspection Reports were acted upon to units and upon completion of action returned to Army. Action on such reports included reporting supply deficiencies in 245 cases to Director of Service and Supply and armory deficiencies in 130 cases to the same office. Of 319 unit ratings, 9 were Superior, 223 were Excellent, 78 were Satisfactory and 9 were Unsatisfactory. Of the latter, 8 were reinspected and found Satisfactory. In the matter of State Annual Armory Inspections, 365 inspections were made, reports completed and distributed. Of this total, 345 were Army and 20 Air.

b. *Personnel Administration.* The following statistics are indicative of the administrative work required in personnel matters:

(1)	Number of candidates ordered before Examining Boards for original commission in the New York National Guard	275
(2)	Number of candidates ordered before Examining Boards for promotion in the New York National Guard	330
(3)	Number of officers ordered before Examining Boards for retirement of Technical Waivers	170
(4)	Number of orders issued effecting transfer of Officers	16
(5)	Number of Officers and Warrant Officers Separations (details in AGO Report)	296
(6)	Number of orders issued effecting transfer of enlisited men	120
(7)	Number of orders issued effecting travel of Officers	270
(8)	Number of orders issued effecting leave of absence of Officers	21
(9)	Number of orders issued for Field Training of Staff Officers and Enlisted Men	19
(10)	Number of orders issued in appointing OIC&C	30
(11)	Number of requests made to Hq NY-NJ Subarea, Foot Totten, effecting changes of Officers on Examining Boards for appointment and promotion of officers and for retirement of waivers	100
(12)	Number of letters written to prospective candidates for commission in the New York National Guard	255
(13)	Number of letters written to prospective candidates for enlistment in the New York National Guard	754
(14)	Number of telephone calls handled concerning prospective candidates for commission in the New York National Guard	980
(15)	Number of telephone calls handled concerning prospective candidates for enlistment in the New York National Guard	1507
(16)	Incoming teletype messages prepared and distributed	1100
(17)	Outgoing teletype messages prepared and distributed	100
(18)	Telecommunications monthly report prepared and distributed	12

c. *Civilian Personnel Program.* During the year, the funds allotted by the National Guard Bureau under the civilian personnel program, which had been controlled at Headquarters New York National Guard, were sub-allotted to the several major commands. The commanders thereof, within limits imposed by the National Guard Bureau, were authorized to assign such positions to their subordinate units, eliminate positions in some cases, and to raise salaries of qualified employees within prescribed rates. This method has proved more satisfactory to meet command and local requirements. Under this plan, major commanders are completely responsible for insuring proper distribution of permanent duty assistants, within their commands. Plans of major unit commanders were consolidated by this Headquarters and submitted

to the National Guard Bureau for approval. Under the plan, 56 Administrative Assistants were eliminated 1 October 1951, and on 1 November 1951, 20 additional Administrative Assistants, 2 Rangekeepers and 7 Caretakers were eliminated. The use of funds varied within the several Commands. In the 42nd Division, no increases in pay were granted. In other commands, where more positions were eliminated, certain qualified employees were given increases in pay. At this time, the annual authorization was $2,752,323.00. Shortly after completion of the new plan the National Guard Bureau informed the State that $101,000.00 additional funds would be made available for use in the program. These funds were surplus funds which had been held in escrow for units which had been inducted into the Federal Service. On the 15th of November, these funds were pro rated to the several major commanders with requests that their plan for the use of the funds be furnished Headquarters so that the required change could be approved by the Bureau prior to 1 December. We have recently been advised that further additional funds are now available to the State for increases in salary only. As of the 1st of November the following tabulation shows the number of authorized positions in the field:

(1) Unit Administrative Assistants—Officers	
a. Division level	2
b. Regimental level	16
c. Battalion level	18
(2) Unit Administrative Assistants (NCO)	
a. Above company level	16
b. Company level	181
(3) Range Keepers	2
(4) Unit Caretakers	275

Total number of employees other than field were as follows:

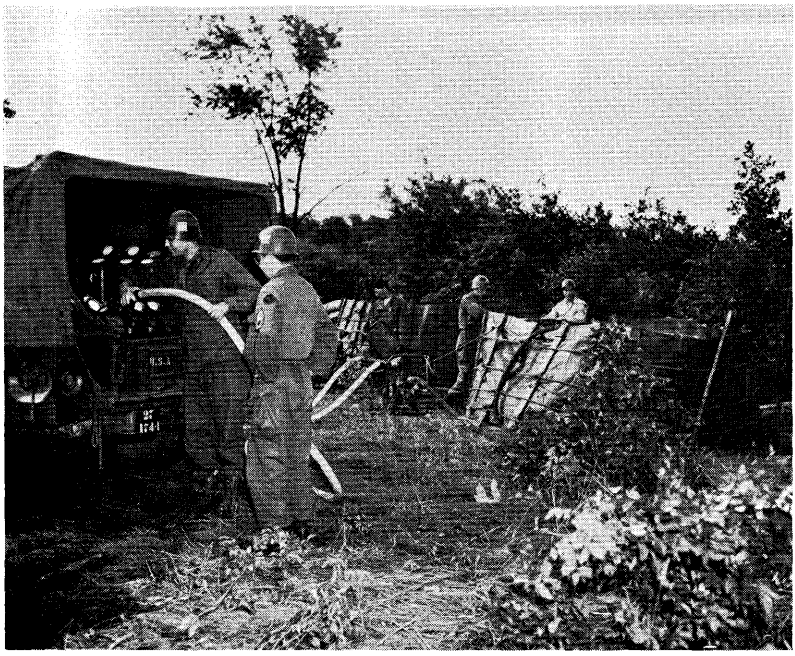
(1) State maintenance and USP&DO	154
(2) F. M. Shops	108
(3) Concentration Site	112
(4) Service Center	11
(5) Light aviation maintenance	21
	406

d. *Eisenhower Trophy.* As recorded by the Board appointed, GO No. 7, Headquarters New York National Guard, 16 March 1951, the following report was submitted and approved by all members on 25 May 1951:

> "Pursuant to General Orders No. 7, Headquarters New York National Guard, 16 March 1951, the Board of Officers, governed by the specifications outlined in NGB Circular No. 15, 28 June 1948, unanimously concluded that the winning unit in the National Guard of New York, for the calendar year 1950, was the 42d Military Police Company, with station at Mount Vernon, New York.

Lt. Col. Abraham Verman (left) accepts the Eisenhower Trophy for his 42d M.P. Co., (winners for the third successive year) from Lt. Gen. Willis Crittenberger, Commanding General First Army. On the right is Maj. Gen. Brendan A. Burns, Commanding General of the 42d Infantry Division.

An L 19 Liaison Plane, one of 41 Liaison Planes in the New York National Guard (Army) is checked at Wheeler-Sack Field, Camp Drum, New York.



A water purification point, capable of purifying 15,000 gallons per day, is set up by members of the 27th Infantry Division during the Field Exercises at Camp Drum, New York.

"The Board recommends that the Commanding General, First Army, be invited to present this award to the 42d Military Police Company during the field training period at Pine Camp, New York, 1951."

Under this determination, the 42d Military Police Company won the coveted Eisenhower Trophy for the third successive year. Lt. General Willis D. Crittenberger, Commanding General, First Army, presented the award at Pine Camp, New York, on 16 August 1951.

e. *Security.* On the 10th of December 1950, three (3) additional employees were placed on duty to provide for twenty-four (24) hour coverage at 270 Broadway and necessary instructions were issued to insure that no unauthorized persons were permitted access to the 21st floor, 270 Broadway and to insure that the communication facilities were covered at all times. Instructions issued included the procedure to be followed in event of receipt of emergency messages either by TWX or telephone.

f. *Publications.* The publications section records the following number of documents of various sizes:

Number of Class *A* Distributions made	356
Number of Class *B* Distributions made	24
Number of Class *C* Distributions made	35
Number of Class *D* Distributions made	13
Number of Class *E* Distributions made	5
Total number of distributions made	433

Photostat Section

Number of Photostat Sheets Prepared	1800

Addressograph Section

Number of Addressograph Plates (Including changes):

a. A B C & D	300
b. O B C & D	150
c. New York Guard	600

4. *Intelligence.*—a. In addition to supervision of the combat intelligence training of the personnel and units of the New York National Guard, this function requires continuing attention in the field of controlling and combatting subversive penetration. Constant checks are made at all levels against the infiltration of subversive individuals. The existing controls and reports indicate that the New York National Guard (Army) is free of such influence at this time.

b. In accordance with Department of the Army Policy, key officers and enlisted personnel have been investigated and cleared by the U. S. Army for access to classified materials. In addition, 658 investigations have been conducted on personnel for the New York Guard.

5. *Plans, Operations and Training.*—a. *General.* Training of Army Units, New York National Guard, throughout the year, was

carried out successfully in accordance with directives issued by Headquarters New York National Guard in conformity with directives and policies of the National Guard Bureau, Headquarters Army Field Forces, Headquarters First Army, Headquarters New York-New Jersey Military District and Headquarters New England Subarea. The objectives of training are:

(1) To provide a reserve component of the Army of the United States trained, equipped and capable of immediate expansion to war strength, able to furnish units fit for service anywhere in the world.

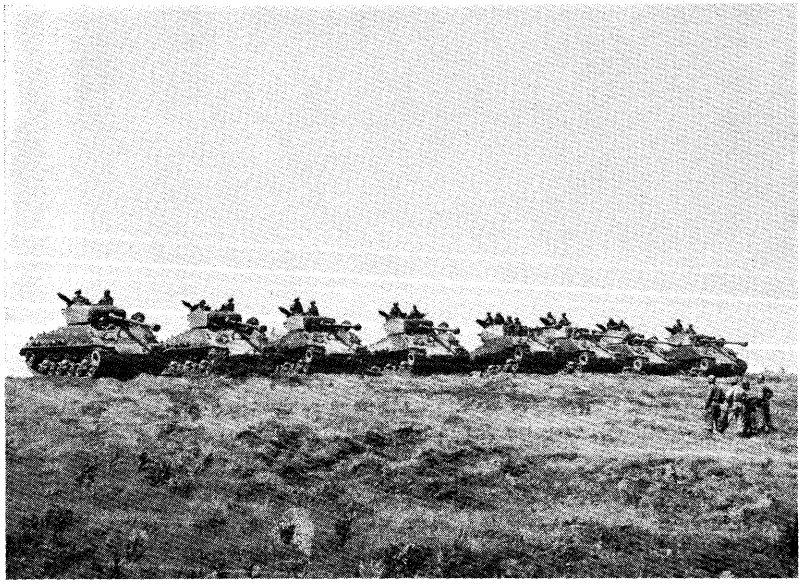
(2) To provide the State of New York with adequately trained forces capable of functioning efficiently when ordered on State missions for the protection of life, property and the preservation of peace, order and public safety under competent orders of State authorities.

b. *Armory Training.* Training of the New York National Guard was conducted during the year under the National Guard Bureau three-year training program. In addition to the annual 48 Armory Drills, authorization was received from the National Guard Bureau to conduct additional training as follows:

(1) Twelve Inactive Duty Training Periods. This additional training was conducted on weekends in two phases. The first phase of six training periods was conducted indoors in the unit armory and the second phase of six was conducted outdoors at firing ranges and other training areas.

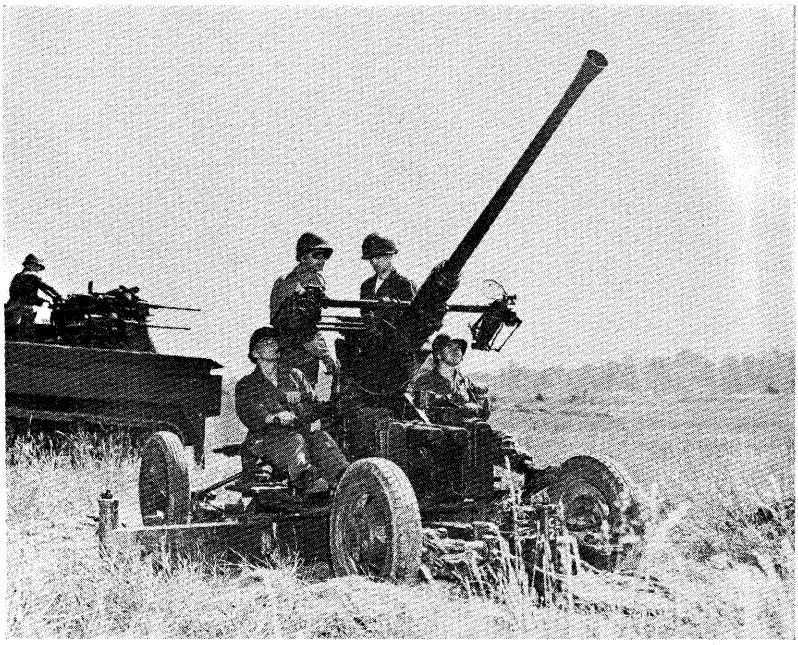
c. *Week-end Training.* Known distance firing for individual and crew served weapons, vehicle driving and maintenance training was conducted at Camp Smith, Peekskill, New York for units of the Metropolitan Area and Weathersfield, Wyoming County for units of the Buffalo-Rochester Area. In addition 16 other local rifle ranges were used. Serving the greatest number of troops was Camp Smith, which was utilized by 10,000 New York National Guard troops for an average of 4 days each. The value of week-end training lies in the fact that an average of 4 days annual field training time was saved for each unit utilizing the Camps on week-end training.

d. *Schools.* (1) *Army Service Schools:* New York National Guard personnel attended Service Schools in greater numbers during the past Armory Drill year than ever before. The record achieved by the officers and enlisted men of this State was particularly outstanding, especially when one considers that the rate of failure at these schools for personnel from this State was less than one-sixth of that for the balance of the National Guard and the Regular Service. The expenditure of National Guard Bureau funds for the purpose of attendance at Army Service Schools by New York National Guardsmen amounted to the sum of $801,-790.19. The following Service Schools were attended by officers and enlisted men of the New York National Guard in the numbers as indicated:

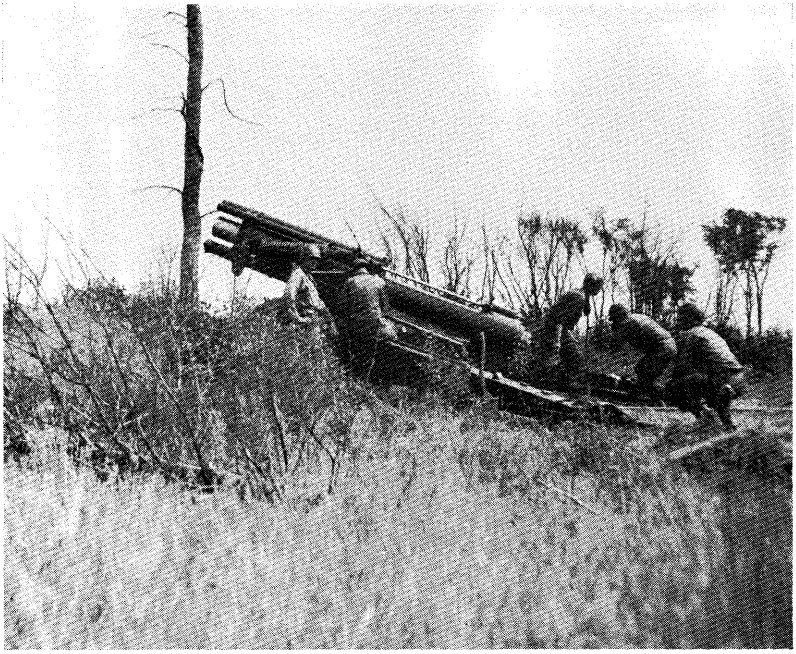


M4A3 tanks of the Tank Battalion, 27th Infantry Division, line up to fire on the Tank Firing Range, Camp Drum, New York.

Infantry men of the 42d Infantry Division attack "Aggressor" positions while on Field Exercises at Camp Drum, New York.



40MM Antiaircraft Gun is sighted and operated by men of the AAA Battalion, 27th Infantry Division during Field Exercises at Camp Drum, New York.



155MM Gun recoils after being fired by men of the 42d Division Artillery at Camp Drum, New York.

School	Officers	Enlisted Men
Adjutant General	15	6
U. S. Air Force	1	4
Armored	26	19
Army General	7	8
Anti-aircraft Artillery	43	15
Chaplain	1	1
Command and General Staff	19	..
Engineer	13	5
Field Artillery	56	25
Finance	5	6
Infantry	89	41
Medical Service	8	13
Ordnance	..	8
Provost Marshal General	2	1
Quartermaster	3	13
Signal	..	8
9th Inf. Div. Specialist Schools	..	148
Total	288	321

(2) *Staff Training Program:* Four, two-day assemblies of the staff of each New York National Guard unit (battalion through division) were conducted in the past year. The programs of instruction were developed under the supervision of the Senior Army Instructor. The initial assemblies consisted of instruction for staffs on the battalion level. Each succeeding assembly brought more staffs into the exercises. The fourth assembly consisted of a full scale map maneuver for the commanders and entire staffs of each division. The National Guard Bureau allotted the sum of $133,168.92 for the operation of the four assemblies.

e. *Field Training.* (1) Field training of the army National Guard units was carried out in accordance with Field Training Directive 1951, Headquarters New York National Guard and the pertinent National Guard Training Programs. It concluded field target firing both with individual and crew-served weapons (all preliminary marksmanship training having been completed at home stations), platoon firing and maneuver problems, demonstrations, assistance from the Regular Army Armored School and Anti-aircraft Instructor Teams, marches and bivouacs, Infantry Regimental Combat Team Field Exercises, command and staff training, individual specialist training to include Food Service Schools as well as training in other basic subjects required by the arms and services. Training was conducted at Pine Camp, New York by the Infantry Divisions, Armored Cavalry Regiment, Regimental Combat Team and Ordnance units. Corps Artillery, AAA Brigade and attached units conducted training at Camp Edwards, Wellfleet Range, Massachusetts. The field training of each unit was for a period of fifteen (15) days including two (2) days' travel time, one (1) Holiday (Middle Sunday), and excluding four (4) additional days for advance and rear detachments.

(2) All units were required to conduct a four (4) day field bivouac away from their base camp.

(3) The following shows the record of attendance for units of the New York National Guard at locations and on dates indicated:

Location and Dates	Unit	Present Off. & WO	EM	Total Off. WO & EM	Percent Present
Pine Camp, NY 23 June 7 July 1951	27th Inf. Div.....	713	7373	8086	.9721
	107th RCT.....	133	1264	1397	.9227
	127th Ord Hvy Maint Co.....	4	78	82	.9315
		850	8715	9565	.9642
Pine Camp, NY 4 to 18 August 1951	42d Inf. Div.....	651	6495	7146	.9515
	101st Armd Cav Regt.	82	682	764	.9182
	102d Ord MM Co....	4	67	71	.7100
		737	7244	7981	.9453
Camp Edwards, Mass. 4 to 18 August 1951	105th AAA Brig.....	143	1192	1335	.8864
	II Corps Arty.....	16	90	106	.9636
		159	1282	1441	.8901
Ithaca-Albany NY 16 to 30 June 1951	Sel. Serv. Sect. NYNG Hq and Hq Detachment.....	15	2	17	.7727
	*Total Hq and Hq Det. (Less Sel. Serv. Section).....	39	59	98	.9423
		54	61	115	.9010

* Personnel of Hq and Hq Detachment NYNG (less Selective Service Section) attended Field Training at various camps on various dates.

(4) Field Training Attendance for the Army National Guard of the State of New York for the year 1951 was 90.5%. This figure is based upon the Actual Strength of 20,104 and the Attendance Strength of 19,102.

f. *Plans and Projects.* (1) During the year the operations and Training Section handled twenty-four (24) high priority projects in addition to the normal routine administrative and training matters of the section including the administrative processing of 850 applications for Army Area and Army Service Schools.

(2) A program for the development and publication of classified high priority projects was established during the past year to coordinate responsibility for all Federal and State Missions. Some of these projects were categorized as "Operation Plans" and are receiving continued attention under the following headings:

a. "Master"—This basic operation plan provides for Headquarters New York National Guard, as an operating headquarters, to issue specific instructions to all subordinate commands designating the requirements necessary for the implementation of all operation plans produced or developed as annexes to plan MASTER.

b. "Westchester"—This plan provides for a Headquarters New York National Guard operational command post for the purpose of controlling emergency operations in cooperation with Civil Defense during enemy created emergencies.

A Radio Relay set is operated by men of the 27th Signal Co., 27th Infantry Division at Field Exercises, Camp Drum, New York.

57MM Recoilless Rifle Team of the 42d Infantry Division at Field Exercises, Camp Drum, New York.

The 870th AAA AW Battalion set up 40MM Antiaircraft guns and materiel at Field Training, Camp Edwards, Massachusetts.

Members of the 101st Armored Cavalry Regiment man a 105mm Howitzer—Self Propelled at Field Exercises, Camp Drum, New York.

c. "Knickerbocker"—This plan provides for a redistribution of National Guard troops in the Metropolitan New York City area in the event that the 42d Infantry Division is alerted for and inducted into Federal Service.

d. "Apple"—This plan provides for the security of upper New York State in the event of the induction of the 27th Infantry Division into Federal Service.

e. "Standfast"—A plan in aid of civil authorities for the containment of the civilian population of the City of New York in the event of enemy attack.

f. "Palisade"—A plan for the joint use of military forces of the States of New York and New Jersey in the event of emergency.

g. "NYNG-PCI-51"—A plan for the furnishing of external physical protection for Federally designated critical installations in accordance with an agreement between the Governor of the State of New York and the Commanding General First Army.

g. *Conclusion.* The various activities of the Operations and Training Section during the past year were such as to establish and effect a closer degree of coordination and cooperation with all units throughout the State. Together with the invaluable assistance received from the Office of the Senior Army Instructor, training at all levels was conducted in such a manner as to reflect only the highest standards of efficiency.

In order to coordinate the training, operations and plans of the Section and to provide the maximum of assistance to all subordinate echelons throughout the State, continuous and close liaison was maintained between this Headquarters and Headquarters Army Field Forces, the National Guard Bureau, Headquarters First Army and the neighboring States of Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Jersey.

KARL F. HAUSAUER,
Major General, NYNG
Commanding

NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD

(AIR)

REPORT

OF THE

COMMANDING GENERAL
NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD

ANNUAL REPORT
NEW YORK AIR NATIONAL GUARD
1951

1. *General.*—Prior to 1 November 1950, the New York Air National Guard was organized under an outdated and obsolete organizational structure with no similarity to any United States Air Force organizational structure. This dissimilarity hampered the Air National Guard in its readiness to perform its Federal mission. The ultimate mobilization mission of squadrons under that organizational structure was unknown and there was no mission assignment for the Wing or the Groups due to the various types of aircraft assigned to a tactical squadron. The New York Air National Guard Wings were composed of Light Bombardment Squadrons assigned B-26 aircraft, Conventional Squadrons assigned F47 aircraft and a Jet Squadron assigned F-84 aircraft. On 1 November 1950, the New York Air National Guard started to reorganize and on 1 February 1951, completed its reorganization to the Combat Wing structure which is identical to the organizational structure of the United States Air Force as required by Section 60 of the National Defense Act. Troop Basis of the New York Air National Guard has been increasing since the reorganization to the Combat Wing structure and the authorization of War Column Augmentation prior to the mobilization of the Air National Guard units. (See DM&NA General Orders No. 7 dated 30 January 1951.)

2. *Strength.*—Authorized strength before reorganization (39 Air Units).

Officers	721
Warrant Officers	10
Airmen	3874
Total	4605

Authorized strength at present (46 Air Units.)

Officers	757
Warrant Officers	....
Airmen	5377
Total	6134*

* Including units inducted into Active Military Service.

3. *Missions.*—a. To provide reserve units for the United States Air Force properly trained and equipped and capable of immediate mobilization for performance of its Federal mission.

(1) The Air Defense Mission of the fighter squadrons within this state is to provide immediate and effective air defense under the direction of the Commanding General, Eastern Air Defense Force.

b. To provide the State of New York with air units properly trained and equipped to function efficiently when ordered by competent State authorities on a mission for the protection of life, property and preservation of peace, order and public safety.

4. *Training.*—a. *General.* In order to accomplish the above missions, training was conducted in accordance with appropriate directives from Headquarters, USAF, National Guard Bureau and Continental Air Command.

b. *Operations & Training.* During the Calendar Year 1951, the New York Air National Guard flew a cumulative total of 12,469 flying hours. Flying training included air-to-air gunnery, air-to-ground gunnery, bombing, rocketing, navigation, instrument flying and Air Defense teechniques and tactics.

c. *Armory Training.*—ConAC published in 1950, a training directive for each type of Air National Guard organization. The purpose of these training directives was to establish and standardize a three year training program necessary to attain and maintain the tactical, technical and administrative proficiency which will enable the units to perform their missions. These training directives are divided as follows:

(1) General Military Training Program: To provide General Military Training to be administered to recruits.

(2) Ground Training: To provide the Ground and Operational Training which will enable the several sections of the unit, with the exception of combat crews, to reach the standard of proficiency requisite to the efficient accomplishments of the tactical mission.

(3) Combat Crew Training: The purpose of this program is to provide combat crew training to the individuals who compose the combat crews in order that they may attain that degree of proficiency which will insure their being capable of performing their assigned duties as a team.

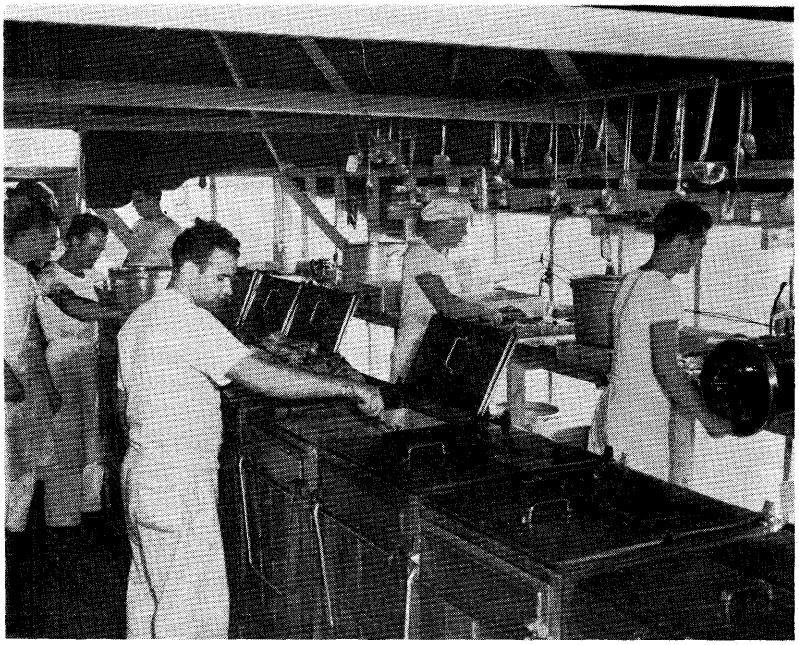
These ConAC Training Directives are designed to provide the type of training needed by a unit to increase its combat effectiveness. The National Guard Bureau has published individual syllabi to implement the ConAC Training Directives.

d. *Field Training.*—(1) All units of the New York Air National Guard remaining in State service participated in field training during the period 11 through 25 August 1951. (In accordance with DM&NA General Orders No. 28 dated 20 June 1951).

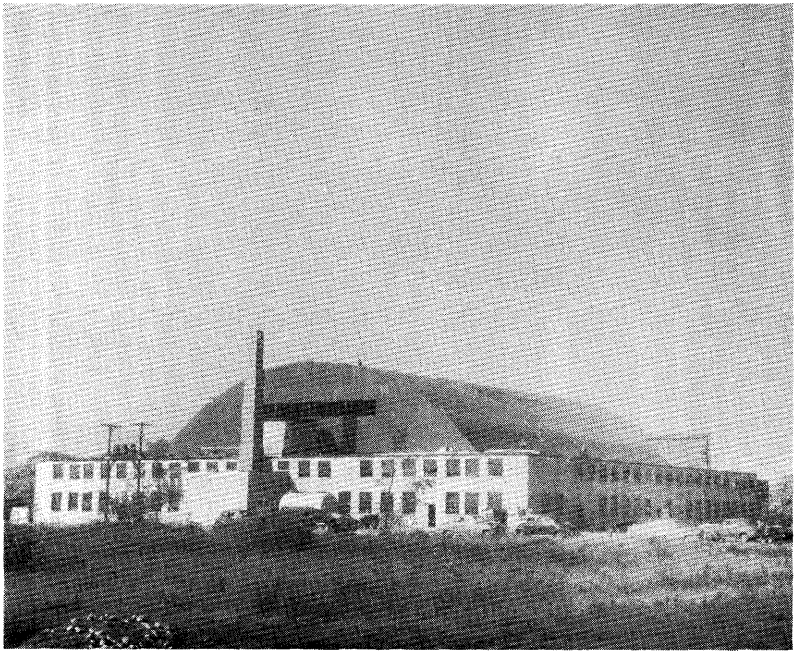
(2) The 138th Fighter Squadron (JP) of the 107th Fighter Wing, conducted field training at its home station, Hancock Field, Syracuse, New York, rather than at Grenier Air Force Base as did other units of the Wing. To accomplish the Air Defense Mission, organizations would be called into Active Military Service instantaneously and it is for this reason that the 138th Fighter Squadron conducted its field training under combat conditions

Armament getting instruction on bore sighting and loading ammunition.

Pilots receive final instructions from flight leader driving radio control jeep.



Food Section prepares chow



MAIN HANGAR (Rear View)

138th Fighter Squadron, Hancock Field, Syracuse, New York.

from its home station. This enabled the commanders to ascertain the feasibility of operating and providing logistical support for a unit upon instantaneous mobilization.

(3) The consummation of an Operations Plan in regard to the immediate induction of Air National Guard units is discussed in paragraph 10 below. The 138th Fighter Squadron was equipped with F-84 (Jet) type aircraft from January through October of 1951. In November 1951, due to the shortage of that type of aircraft in the United States Air Force, it was necessary for the USAF to reassign the F-84's to active units within the USAF. The 138th Fighter Squadron was then equipped with F-51-H Reciprocal type engine with the same mission as it had in the past. The 137th Fighter Squadron and the 139th Fighter Squadron were also equipped with F-51-H type aircraft in August 1951. These three squadrons are equipped now with the same tactical type aircraft and have the same tactical mission. (See photographs of field training attached).

e. *Aircraft Control & Warning Group.* The 152d Aircraft Control & Warning Group commanded, coordinated and supervised the functions of all their subordinate squadrons and detachments. Actual training missions involving the readiness and operation of an Air Defense system were conducted. The USAF Ground Interceptor sites, and aircraft from the 107th Fighter Wing were utilized and controlled by the 152d Aircraft Control & Warning Group in the performance of these practice missions. The AM/CPS-6 radar at Hancock Field, Syracuse, New York was completely rehabilitated and utilized for training and actual control in conjunction with the GCI sites of the USAF.

5. *Schools.*—During Calendar Year 1950, sixty-three (63) officers and two hundred twenty-four (224) airmen attended various USAF Service Schools. This is approximately 3½% of the command.

6. *Inspection.*—Annual Federal Armory Inspections including operational readiness tests and field training inspections were conducted by officers of the Regular Air Force. The operational readiness test is conducted annually to determine the combat potential and effectiveness of the unit in performing its assigned mission.

7. *Construction.*—During the present Calendar Year, the following major construction projects have either been completed or are underway:

a. *Westchester County Airport:*

1. The Wing Administration Building has been completed.
2. Extension of runway to 7,000 feet was started 1 July 1951 and is well along in its schedule.
3. A new warehouse started 1 July 1951 is well along on its schedule.
4. A new Paint and Dope Storage Building started 1 July 1951 is well along on its schedule.
5. A 25,000 gallon addition to the fuel storage system started 1 July 1951 is well along on its schedule.

b. *Schenectady County Airport:*

1. A Paint and Dope Storage Building has been completed.
2. A 25,000 gallon addition to the fuel storage system started 1 July 1951 is well along on its schedule.

c. *Hancock Field, Syracuse, New York:*

1. Construction of a Tactical Air Defense Center Building —Motor Maintenance Building—Warehouse and Hangar are nearly completed.
2. Authority has been received for extension of runway to 7,000 feet. This project will be started in the near future.

d. *Niagara Falls Municipal Airport.*—Double decking of two cells in Building No. 4 designed to provide additional office space, has been completed. (See photographs of construction attached).

8. *Units Ordered into the Active Military Service of the United States:* a. On 1 March 1951, the 106th Bombardment Wing with all subordinate units was inducted into the Active Military Service of the United States under the provisions of Public Law 599 of the 81st Congress for a period of twenty-one (21) consecutive months. (See DM&NA General Orders No. 11 dated 10 February 1951).

(1) This organization was assigned to Strategic Air Command and on 25 March 1951, the 106th Bombardment Wing was sent to March Air Force Base, Riverside, California, and reorganized under the SAC structure from a Light Bombardment to a Medium Bombardment organization and equipped with B-29 aircraft. Combat crews of the two tactical squadrons (102d Bomb Squadron and 114th Bomb Squadron) were sent directly from their National Guard stations to combat crew training school at Randolph Field, Texas. All combat crews graduated from this school in the first one-third of the class. The assignment of tactical aircraft increased the combat readiness of the unit to perform its mission.

(2) With the induction of Colonel Lewis A. Curtis, the Acting Chief of Staff of the Air Section and also, Commanding Officer of the 106th Bombardment Wing, New York Air National Guard, Colonel Robert J. Kirsch, Commanding Officer of the 107th Fighter Wing, New York Air National Guard, was appointed as Acting Chief of Staff, Air Section, Hq New York National Guard. (See DM&NA General Orders No. 15 dated 1 March 1951).

b. The 208th Tow Target Flight was organized and activated in State status on 25 January 1951, and was ordered into the Active Military Service under the same Public Law as the 106th Bombardment Wing on 1 July 1951 for a period of twenty-one (21) consecutive months. This organization was commanded by Major John F. Farley and is presently operating from Newcastle County Airport, Wilmington, Delaware. (See DM&NA Orders No. 6 dated 11 January 1951 and DM&NA General Orders No. 39 dated 28 June 1951).

c. Under the provisions of Public Law 51 of the 82nd Congress, the 152d Aircraft Control & Warning Group and subordinate units were ordered into the Active Military Service of the United States

for a period of Twenty-four (24) consecutive months. This organization had a superior rating as determined by the various inspectors of the Regular Air Force. It was the contention of this Headquarters that this organization could, with intensified training, be combat ready for Air Defense mission within six months. The excellent training status of this organization provided the United States Air Force with a sorely needed Aircraft Control and Warning Unit for the radar defense net of the United States. Prior to the movement to its training site at Grenier Air Force Base, this unit was selected and tentatively assigned an overseas destination for January 1952, less than six months after induction into Active Military Service. (See DM&NA General Orders No. 34 dated 24 July 1951, as amended by General Orders No. 37 dated 27 July 1951).

9. *Organizational Structure.*—a. Effective 1 July 1951 the Headquarters of the 107th Fighter Group, New York Air National Guard, was moved from Niagara Falls Municipal Airport to Hancock Field, Syracuse, New York. This movement was necessary to get commanders and flying personnel assigned to the combat group who were familiar with jet aircraft. (See DM&NA General Orders No. 32 dated 30 June 1951).

b. Hq New York Air National Guard replaced the Air Section, New York National Guard on 1 November 1951. The organization of this Headquarters will provide a separate status for the Air National Guard as envisioned in the reorganization of the Division of Military & Naval Affairs Report to the Governor in January 1950. (See DM&NA General Orders No. 45 dated 1 November 1951).

c. Effective 1 November 1951, the Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, 107th Fighter Wing, New York Air National Guard, was reorganized. (See DM&NA General Orders No. 43 dated 30 October 1951).

10. *Eastern Air Defense Force Operations Plan No. 1–51.*—Public Law 599 of the 81st Congress and Public Law 51 of the 82nd Congress authorized the President of the United States to induct into the Active Military Service of the United States reserve units, including Air National Guard units. Authority was delegated by the President of the United States to the Commanding General, Eastern Air Defense Force at Stewart Air Force Base, Newburgh, New York to induct into the Active Military Service instantaneously the Air National Guard units of this State. Under this new authority the Commanding General, Eastern Air Defense Force, in conjunction with representatives of this State and of other States in the Eastern Air Defense Force area, effected an Operational Plan, classified in nature, to provide for the instantaneous induction of Air National Guard units in the event of an imminent emergency. This plan provides that a "scramble line" to be installed at each of the Air National Guard tactical squadrons so that Eastern Air Defense Force can order the units into Active Military Service and simultaneously direct their aircraft into combat in the least amount of time and not to exceed

four hours. Several conferences were held with representatives of Eastern Air Defense Force and this State in regard to the liability of the State when the unit is ordered into active service and the logistical support to be provided to these units. The Operations plan, Serial No. 1-51, of Hq. Eastern Air Defense provides that Eastern Air Defense Force will assume command, logistical and administrative support Air National Guard units immediately upon induction and that the State will not be responsible for liability incurred or property lost due to any combat action that the organization may engage in.

11. *Emergency Missions.*—a. The New York Air National Guard transferred an iron lung patient from Plattsburg, New York to Childs Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland. The request was submitted from the Poliomyelitis Foundation at Albany, New York in regard to the moving of a poliomyelitis victim. The Poliomyelitis Foundation determined that it was impossible for the patient to be subject to such a transfer by continual road travel. A C-47 was readied and equipped with auxiliary generators to provide power to operate the iron lung and a spare in case this generator became inoperative. The patient had an extreme case of poliomyelitis and it was imperative that the iron lung be operative at all times. The transfer from the ambulance to the aircraft with auxiliary power was effected so that the iron lung was completely operative at all times.

b. A call was received from the City Editor of the Schenectady Gazette requesting the Air National Guard to fly to the vicinity of Lederle Laboratories in Pearl River, New York, to pick up serum for an individual who was bitten by a rabid cat earlier in the day. A C-47 rushed the serum from Pearl River to Schenectady in order to save the man's life.

c. The village of Gasport, New York, had a drought which caused a critical water shortage. The Gasport Town Supervisor had a high priority to transport filtration equipment which was available in Providence, Rhode Island. 10,000 gallons or about one fifth of the total well water supply had been lost due to the delay in delivery of the equipment and a critical situation was developing because of the impossibility of obtaining this filtration equipment in time. The Air National Guard sent an aircraft to Providence and picked up the filtration equipment and returned to Niagara Falls, New York so that the situation was alleviated.

KARL F. HAUSAUER,
Major General, NYNG
Commanding

NEW YORK GUARD

REPORT

OF THE

COMMANDING GENERAL
NEW YORK GUARD

ANNUAL REPORT
NEW YORK GUARD
1951

The reactivation and reorganization of the New York Guard, under the provisions of Article II of the Military Law, as directed in General Orders issued in July 1950, following the outbreak of the Korean War, has progressed during the past year on a limited or cadre basis only.

Apart from a desire, during the present situation, to keep to a minimum the expenditure of State funds for the New York Guard, the decision to proceed with deliberation in this matter has been based upon two other factors. The one is the present slow-down in the rate of induction of the National Guard units into active Federal service, which still leaves within the State for internal security missions some 18,000 National Guardsmen. All present indications are that, short of a total mobilization, the State will retain the bulk of these National Guardsmen for State service within the foreseeable future. The other factor is the delay on the part of the Federal authorities in making available to State Guards in general, the essential arms, ammunition, clothing and equipment from Federal sources, as provided in P. L. 849. 81st Congress, September 1950. Representatives have been made to the highest levels of the Department of Defense to expedite action in this respect, but by reason of other indicated priorities for these items, such Federal Aid has not been forthcoming to date.

In view of this fact, we have, as a precautionary measure, authorized the purchase from State funds of a minimum amount of critical items of clothing for the New York Guard, such as service-uniforms and shoes, some special types of chemical ammunition, and a substantial quantity of blankets, in order to augment where needed the reserve stocks of such articles held in State Storage. Most of these more expensive purchases consist of articles which can be used by other non-military agencies of the State Government, in the event that they are not ultimately required by the New York Guard.

The question of individual weapons for the State Guard has likewise been under continuous study and estimates have been secured from commercial manufacturers for prompt delivery of a suitable type of shoulder weapon, if it develops that the negotiations for a similar Federal weapon are not successful.

As to the present status of organization of the New York Guard, cadres for the two Area Commands, six Zone Commands, and 34 Internal Security Battalions, consisting of 116 Company Cadres, have been formed in each armory throughout the State. The mission of these cadres is to prepare the necessary plans for rapid expansion to full strength. The existing strength of these cadres is approxi-

mately 700 officers and 600 key enlisted men, the great majority of whom are veterans of World War II. Our initial objective is to expand these New York Guard cadres immediately to a force of some 10,000 which will operate in conjunction with the National Guard organizations remaining and available within the State for internal security missions. Under present plans, both the New York National Guard and the New York Guard have the added mission of rendering the necessary military support to the State Civil Defense authorities in case of a hostile attack. To this end, continuous liaison is maintained at all command levels with local Civil Defense agencies.

STRENGTH REPORT—NEW YORK GUARD 1951

Month	M/G	B/G	Col	Lt Col	Maj	Capt	Lieut	WO	Officer Strength	Enl Strength	Total Strength
January		1	19	52	60	61	32	32	257	289	546
February		1	22	68	83	75	40	34	323	328	651
March		1	29	70	89	111	83	44	427	446	873
April		1	32	72	103	125	107	56	496	474	970
May		1	34	75	117	133	120	61	541	492	1,033
June		1	34	77	128	140	123	68	571	495	1,066
July		1	34	78	146	148	130	73	610	498	1,108
August		1	34	80	152	143	131	74	615	501	1,116
September		1	34	83	161	157	134	78	648	495	1,143
October		1	34	87	160	160	135	82	659	499	1,158
November		1	36	90	162	161	137	82	669	499	1,168
December		1	36	90	162	164	140	84	677	499	1,176

Items of clothing and equipment purchased for New York Guard during 1951:

QUANTITY		
20,000 each	Blankets, Wool	$143,700 00
12,500 pr.	Boots, Service, Combat	130,000 00
200 each	Flagstaffs, wood, with chrome fittings	1,800 00
12,500 each	Herringbone Twill, two-piece Suit (Jacket and Trousers)	74,837 50
250 each	Holsters for 45 cal. Colt Automatic Pistol	462 50
125 each	Kit, cleaning, for 45 Cal. Colt Automatic Pistol	56 94
250 each	Pistol, Automatic, Cal. 45, Colt Govt Model	10,210 00
2,400 each	Projectiles, Spedeheat, 1½" Cal. (38 mm) for use in 1½" Gas Gun	20,005 06
25,000 pair	Socks, Wool, Cushion Sole	26,700 00
	Total	$407,772 00

KARL F. HAUSAUER,
Major General
Commanding

NEW YORK NAVAL MILITIA

REPORT

OF THE

COMMANDING OFFICER
NEW YORK NAVAL MILITIA

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER
NEW YORK NAVAL MILITIA
For the Calendar Year 1951

To: *The Chief of Staff to the Governor:*

The Annual Report of the Commanding Officer, New York Naval Militia is submitted herewith.

GENERAL

During 1951, the New York Naval Militia has continued, through efficient operation, to ensure to the State of New York and to the United States complete ability to fulfill its dual mission.

By means of aggressive recruiting, the command has maintained its strength at satisfactory levels in all units while furnishing the U. S. Navy with trained personnel for active service during the current National Emergency. This recruiting campaign assures availability to the State of an armed, uniformed and trained force of Militiamen while at the same time it permits the Naval Militia to carry out its federal mission. Every effort is being exerted by the Commanding Officer, N.Y.N.M. and by all units of the command to continue this policy of keeping the ranks filled with trained personnel for service to the State during peacetime and for active combat service with the U. S. Navy in wartime.

As a result of the partial mobilization of naval forces following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, orders to Naval Militiamen to perform federal active duty in the U. S. Navy have continued to be issued throughout the year. During the full year of 1951, 82 officers and 780 enlisted men were called, making a total of 3,028 Naval Militiamen now performing federal active duty.

The officers and men so ordered have been transferred from the rolls of the Naval Militia units to which they were attached and have been assigned to the "Federal Duty Personnel Pool" established by General orders No. 36, Chief of Staff, dated 26 July 1951. Vacancies created in the various units by these transfers have been promptly filled as a result of the vigorous recruiting campaign mentioned heretofore. However, this recruiting campaign has been handicapped by the provisions of Local Board Memorandum 20, issued by the Director of Selective Service, under which the deferments previously available to Naval Militiamen, as Organized Naval Reservists, have been severely limited.

The Navy policy of ordering to active duty such officers and men as are required for specific billets in the naval service has resulted in frequent changes of Naval Militia Commanding Officers, Officers in Charge and Control and all other officers and petty officers in the various units. As a consequence, conduct of the training program has been made particularly difficult because of

the necessity for filling vacated billets from lower and less experienced echelons.

Although no complete report of casualties has been made available, unofficial sources indicate that a number of casualties have been suffered by Naval Militia Personnel.

STRENGTH

The strength of the command increased appreciably during 1951, not only in total numbers, but also in the "drill status" category. This increase was attained in spite of the large numbers of officers and enlisted men ordered to active duty in the Naval Reserve and, in addition, a number of men inducted into other armed services. The strength of the command on 15 December 1951 is summarized as follows:

	15 Dec. 1950	15 Dec. 1951	Increase
Drill Status			
Officers	102	217	115
Enlisted Men	3,119	4,237	1,118
Total	3,221	4,454	1,233
Serving on Active Duty			
Officers	47	129	82
Enlisted Men	2,119	2,899	780
Total	2,166	3,028	862
Total Strength			
Officers	149	346	197
Enlisted Men	5,238	7,136	1,898
Total	5,387	7,482	2,095

The noticeable increase in the number of enrolled officers resulted in large part from the changes in the Tables of Organization which became effective 21 October 1950 by Circular No. 31, Chief of Staff to the Governor. These changes permitted a three-fold increase in the number of officers assigned to Naval Militia Divisions, with lesser increases authorized for higher echelons; in addition, the establishment of nine more Divisions by General Orders No. 39, Chief of Staff, effective 1 November 1950, created additional billets to be filled.

During the year 1951, personnel of the Marine Corps Branch of the Naval Militia who had been called to federal active duty in 1950, were continued on the rolls in "Active Duty Status". Inasmuch as the entire Marine Battalion was called out, no Marine Militiamen served in "Drill Status" during the past year.

ORGANIZATION

As a result of the reorganization of the command, as noted in the Annual Report for 1950, units of the New York Naval Militia now conform as to organization and composition with their federal counterparts in the U. S. Naval Reserve.

The only significant change in the organization of the command which occurred during the past year was the establishment of the Southern Area Command and the Northern Area Command. These two sub-commands were established by General Orders No. 33, Chief of Staff to the Governor on 20 July 1951 to accomplish the following mission:

a. To maintain close liaison between the Commanding Officer, New York Naval Militia and Naval Militia unit commanders (including Officers in Charge and Control).

b. To assist in maintaining the efficiency of units of the New York Naval Militia.

The areas comprising these commands, which conform to the areas included in similar National Guard Area Commands, are as follows:

a. The Southern Area comprises Westchester County, New York City and Long Island.

b. The Northern Area comprises the remainder of New York State.

In accordance with the provisions of the General Orders establishing these two commands, the Commanding Officers of Naval Militia units located in these areas will report to the appropriate Area Commander.

Since the establishment of these Area Commands, closer liaison between Headquarters, N.Y.N.M. and the units of the command, made possible by frequent visits to all units by the Area Commanders, has been of considerable benefit in maintaining the high standards of military efficiency in all units.

Moreover, these periodic informal inspections provide the Commanding Officer, N.Y.N.M. with current reports as to the adequacy and material condition of armories and training facilities at all Naval Militia locations. Furthermore, they provide officers in Charge and Control of armories with frequent opportunities to discuss at first hand with a representative of the Commanding Officer, N.Y.N.M. such problems as may confront them regarding maintenance and operation of armories and their relationships with other military and naval activities.

TRAINING

The training program of the New York Naval Militia has been conducted during 1951 in accordance with the training curricula of the U. S. Naval Reserve and directives of Headquarters, N.Y.N.M. The program now comprises two major parts, (1) intensified training of all echelons to fill billets in the higher grades which have been vacated by personnel, both commissioned and enlisted, who have reported for federal active duty and (2) recruit training for personnel recently enrolled as replacements for those called out.

a. *Armory Training.* Armory training of administrative personnel to fill billets with greater responsibility and training of instructors in the best educational practices have been given con-

tinued emphasis by Division Commanding Officers in order to increase the effectiveness of training programs and to improve administration.

Recruit training emphasizes the following listed subjects which are essential for carrying out the internal security mission of the Naval Militia:

Discipline	Infantry Drill
Small Arms	Sentry Duty
Chemical Warfare	Fire Fighting
First Aid	

The Commanding Officer, N.Y.N.M. is presently developing an even more comprehensive training program for use by all Naval Militia Divisions during the half hour prior to the regular drill period. This program will particularly stress training for service to the State of New York and will devote specific periods to the subjects mentioned above.

b. *Annual Training Duty.* During the past year, 137 officers and 2,260 enlisted men of the command performed 14 days active duty for training in various types of naval vessels ranging in class from Minesweepers to Battleships and Carriers, and also at various Navy shore training establishments. This Annual Training Duty is indispensable to all grades and rates in that it provides the opportunity for practical application of the skills and techniques taught during the weekly armory drills.

c. *Annual Small Arms Practices.* All Naval Militia Divisions participated in Annual Small Arms Practices conducted during 1951 at Camp Smith, Camp Drum, Wethersfield Rifle Range and Float Bridge Rifle Range. This phase of the training program, which this year enabled hundreds of newly recruited personnel to be trained in the elements of marksmanship, has been particularly useful in preparing the Naval Militia to accomplish its internal security mission.

d. *Armory Employee Training.* A training program more fully to prepare Armory Employees to protect armory property during any emergency which might arise was developed during December 1951. This employee training program is the preliminary to establishment at all Naval Militia locations of an Emergency Plan, the purpose of which is to outline in detail the procedures to be followed to ensure full protection to armory property in the event of riot, enemy or subversive action.

INSPECTIONS

Annual Musters and Inspections of all Naval Militia units were conducted during 1951 by Naval Militia Inspection Boards consisting of officers of the Headquarters Staff and the Commanding Officers of other units. In a majority of cases, these State inspections were scheduled a week or two in advance of the annual Third Naval District Naval Reserve Inspections in order to permit unit

commanders to coordinate the planning for both events and to assure minimum disruption to the regular drill schedule. This plan, which worked successfully, had the added advantage of providing unit commanders with opportunity to correct, prior to the federal inspections, any weaknesses which become evident at the State inspections. At some locations, the inspections revealed that the traditionally high standards of the New York Naval Militia were not being fully met. Shortcomings, involving in certain cases a lack of sufficiently aggressive leadership and use of unsound administrative procedures, were apparent to the inspection Boards. Corrective instructions were issued to the unit commanders concerned and subsequent periodic inspections of those units have been conducted by the Area Commanders. Reports of these subsequent inspections indicate that the defects have in large measure been eliminated.

ADMINISTRATIONS

The Annual Report for 1950 emphasized the need for an additional officer to be attached on full time basis to the Staff of the Commanding Officer, N.Y.N.M. On 1 July 1951 Lieutenant Joseph L. Hopkins, NYNM–USNR, who formerly was attached to the Staff of the Commandant, Third Naval District in the office of the Naval Reserve Coordinator, was employed by the State of New York as Administrative Assistant and was ordered to duty on the Staff of the Commanding Officer, New York Naval Militia at 270 Broadway, New York City. The addition of this officer has resulted in an improvement in administration of the command and in a more effective liaison between Headquarters and all units of the Naval Militia.

On 25 occasions during the year, Naval Militia Examining Boards conducted examinations of officer candidates for appointment to the New York Naval Militia. Of the total number nominated 241 were approved for appointment by the Commanding Officer, N.Y.N.M. and have been assigned to various units of the command. The examinations, in addition to inquiring into the professional, moral and physical fitness of each candidate, provided opportunities to inform the candidates of the history, traditions, organization, finances and administration of the Naval Militia and of the other military forces of the State.

LEGISLATION

The Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1951, as passed by the House of Representatives during the latter part of the 1951 session of Congress, contains virtually the same provisions with regard to the relationship between the Naval Militias of the various States and the U. S. Naval Reserve and U. S. Marine Corps Reserve as are contained in the Naval Reserve Act of 1938. The Armed Forces Reserve Act will not become law until passed by the Senate and approved by the President. Enactment of this legislation will bring about a far-reaching change in the volunteer militia system

which has been in effect in this country since early colonial days by making service in the military reserve units compulsory, instead of being on a voluntary basis, as at present. During the year, the Commanding Officer, N.Y.N.M. has closely followed the development of this legislation in order that its provisions should not be inimical to the interests of the State of New York.

CONFERENCES

A conference of Naval Militia Unit Commanding Officers and other officers of the command was conducted by the Commanding Officer, N.Y.N.M. at Buffalo, New York on 5 October 1951. The conference, which was held in conjunction with the 67th Annual Conference of the Army and Air National Guard and Naval Militia Association of the State of New York, was particularly honored by having the Assistant Chief of Naval Operations (Naval Reserve), Rear Admiral William K. Phillips, USN, present an address concerning the problems facing the Department of the Navy resulting from the current partial mobilization following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. The presence of this senior Naval Officer enabled the Commanding Officer, N.Y.N.M. to discuss in detail with an officer on the highest administrative level in the Department of the Navy the value of the dual status of the Naval Militia-Naval Reserve organization in New York State.

Both the Naval Militia Conference and the Association Conference proved to be extremely valuable to the command, in that they provided opportunities for the seventy-five Naval Militia officers attending to discuss mutual problems and plans for the future. The conferences also enabled the Naval Militia officers present to become better acquainted with the commanding and senior officers of the other State military forces.

The practice of convening Naval Militia Conferences at the same time and place as those of the Annual Conferences of the Association has resulted in large attendance of Naval Militia officers at the least cost to the State of New York.

MARINES

Throughout the past year, all personnel of the 19th Infantry Battalion, Marine Corps Branch, N.Y.N.M. and of its constituent Companies have been serving on federal active duty with the U. S. Marine Corps throughout the world. Many of these Militiamen have served in combat in Korea. In accordance with the provisions of the Naval Reserve Act of 1938, these Militiamen stand relieved of their obligations to serve New York State while they are engaged on federal active duty.

During the latter part of 1951, the Director, 3rd Marine Corps Reserve District, in cooperation with the Commanding Officer, N.Y.N.M. formulated plans providing for enrollment of personnel to refill the billets in all Naval Militia units which were vacated in August 1950 following the outbreak of Korean hostilities. These

Marine recruits, like all Naval Militiamen, will hold dual status as members of the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve and as members of the Marine Corps Branch, New York Naval Militia.

ARMORY EMPLOYEES

The annual rates of compensation for armory employees established in Section 187, Military Law, as amended by the 1951 session of the New York State Legislature, have been proved by experience at all Naval Militia Armories to be inadequate to attract qualified personnel for employment as Armorers. The combination of military and custodial duties performed by armory employees require intelligent, capable and responsible individuals. Such individuals cannot be employed at the low rates of pay authorized by present Section 187, Military Law. In order to accomplish even inadequate standards of security, cleanliness and fire protection at Naval Militia Armories, this command has, in isolated cases, been forced to employ men who do not meet the high standards demanded of Naval Militia Armory Employees. The only labor available for this purpose has been wholly unskilled in the various trades required for the maintenance of buildings and other property.

In December 1951, the Commanding Officer, N.Y.N.M. developed a program for the purpose of training Armory Employees in the protection of armory property in the event of riots or hostile action. This program includes instruction in the operation of the Emergency Plan, the use and maintenance of rifles, pistols and chemical ammunition, target practice and instruction in first aid, fire fighting and riot control.

In order to permit identification of all Armorers on duty as military employees of the State of New York, all commands during the year have provided each employee with a suitable uniform, including cap and badge, to be worn by the Armorer while performing security functions.

ARMORIES

Battalion 3–20, N.Y.N.M.—"Prairie State"

The Annual Reports of previous years emphasized the inadequacy of the *Prairie State* as a training vessel and also pointed out its poor location with respect to the recruitment of personnel. For a number of years, the Commanding Officer, N.Y.N.M. has endeavored to obtain a suitable location in Manhattan for construction of a Naval Militia Armory to replace the *Prairie State*. A survey of the entire island has revealed no suitable location which may be obtained and developed for this purpose at reasonable cost. Further, the distintegration of the bulkhead at West 137th Street, to which was moored the *Prairie State,* made it imperative to locate a new berth for the vessel. The whole problem was given the most careful consideration by the Commanding Officer and the various interested State and City agencies, particularly

the Department of Marine and Aviation of the City of New York. This Department is required by the Military Law to provide an adequate berth for the *Prairie State* without cost to the State. The best solution to the overall problem appeared to be the removal of the ship to a new mooring on the south side of Pier 73, East River, Foot of East 25th Street, New York City.

When, through the cooperation of the Commissioner of Marine and Aviation, the new berth had been obtained, it became necessary for the New York State Department of Public Works to complete a number of projects in order that the utilities aboard the vessel might be connected with the shore immediately upon her arrival at Pier 73. Three prime contracts were let; one covering a complete change in the electrical power and light system, another providing mooring dolphins, water and gas lines and a third providing for the installation of much needed fire prevention and fire protection facilities.

The Commanding Officer negotiated with Dalzell Towing Company to move the vessel to her new location at a purely nominal cost. On 2 July 1951, all preparations having been completed, the *Prairie State*, flying the flag of Commodore John M. Gill, Commanding Officer, N.Y.N.M. was towed to her new berth without incident.

Since that date, work has continued aboard the vessel to equip it more adequately to serve its purpose as an armory for the Naval Militia, the Naval Reserve and the Marine Corps Reserve. In view of the greater training responsibilities caused by the expansion in the number of Militiamen stationed aboard the vessel, a thoroughgoing overhaul and extension of the heating system is being undertaken. Much remains to be done to improve the exterior appearance of the vessel, but the interior spaces now are fairly adequate for their intended purpose. The interior of Pier 73 provides an open space for possible future expansion of training facilities at reasonable cost—no equally suitable space being available elsewhere in Manhattan.

Brigade 3–2, N.Y.N.M.—Brooklyn, New York

Throughout 1951, numerous major projects for the rehabilitation of the Brooklyn Naval Militia Armory have been completed with funds of the War Emergency Lease Fund, and the last project to be financed by this Fund has been advanced to the point of opening contractors' bids. This last project embraces the complete rehabilitation of the electrical power and light facilities and all electrical fixtures. Inasmuch as the estimated cost of this extensive project is greater than the balance remaining in the Lease Fund, the U. S. Navy was requested to assume financial responsibility for that part of the project directly benefiting the Naval Reserve-Naval Militia Training Program. In addition to this financial assistance, considerable Navy funds have been expended for providing and improving training equipment installed in the armory. Of especial value was the erection of three steel masts to support radio antennae.

Battalion 3–9, N.Y.N.M.—Rochester, New York

The Washington Square Naval Militia Armory, which became available for training Naval Militia units during 1950, has proved to be adequate to the needs of Battalion 3–9, N.Y.N.M. No major construction work was accomplished during 1951 but plans are being developed for conversion of spaces in the basement locker room purposes.

Major repairs to the Boat House at Summerville on Lake Ontario have progressed to a point of near completion. When finished, this work will provide a firm foundation for the building and the facilities at Summerville will once again be available to assist in the training program of the Rochester Naval Militia units.

Battalion 3–22, N.Y.N.M.—Whitestone, New York

The U. S. Navy has completed its very extensive work of rearranging spaces and installation of training equipment, including three large radio masts, which was reported to be in the planning stage in the Annual Report for 1950. The completion of this work leaves only the repair of the Naval Militia pier and its fire protection as uncompleted projects at this location. Plans for these two projects have been developed by New York State Department of Public Works and work will commence when State funds become available.

The property occupied by this armory is insufficient to permit the construction of additional buildings to provide space required for the units stationed at Whitestone. Ample vacant property, privately owned, extends in an easterly direction from the armory and might be purchased if State funds were available for that purpose.

Battalion 3–17, N.Y.N.M.—Buffalo, New York

All structures used by the Naval Militia at Buffalo were maintained during the year in an adequate state of repair and no major items of construction were started. The plans for an additional wing for the Training Center to provide quarters for the Naval Militia Marine Unit contemplated for Buffalo were held in abeyance pending a firm decision by the Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps as to the type of unit to be stationed there.

On 13 November 1951, a fire of major proportions consumed the large wooden yacht club building on the property immediately to the south of the Naval Militia Armory. Because of the early and effective action on the part of Naval Militiamen and Naval Reserve personnel performing drills and on permanent duty at the Training Center, no loss of life or damage to Naval Militia property resulted. Many instances of exceptional performance of duty proved the value of Naval Militia training for emergencies of this nature.

Division 3–66, N.Y.N.M.—Dunkirk, New York

The pressing problem of providing adequate training quarters for the Dunkirk Division has been given considerable attention throughout the year. Land can be made available either by the City of Dunkirk or the State of New York as soon as Navy funds are made available for construction of an armory. This proposed project has received the highest priority in Third Naval District and Navy Department planning.

During the past year, heating facilities were installed in the Boat House of this command in order that this structure may be used for training purposes during the winter months.

Division 3–102, N.Y.N.M.—Watertown, New York

No major construction or rehabilitation projects were undertaken during 1951 at the Mullin Street Armory in Watertown but the U. S. Navy has continued to install and improve equipment used for training the Naval Militia-Naval Reserve unit stationed therein.

Rehabilitation work was begun on the structures located on the historic Naval Station at Sackets Harbor, New York and will continue by means of small projects each year until this urgently required work is completed. During the year, a small unused portion of the property was withdrawn from Naval Militia control by the U. S. Navy and was turned over to the U. S. Coast Guard for joint utilization as a mooring facility for small craft.

Division 3–69, N.Y.N.M.—New Rochelle, New York

The armory in which are stationed the New Rochelle units of the Naval Militia is well constructed, excellently maintained and wholly adequate to serve its purpose. The U. S. Navy has expended large sums of money during 1951 to add to and improve the training equipment. No major projects of construction or rehabilitation remain to be accomplished. The Officer in Charge and Control has effectively improved the security of the armory through installation of steel entrance doors to replace the former wooden ones. The boat landing has become unusable except at high tide due to silting in the channel. This condition may have to be rectified in future years if training in the use of small boats is to be put on a practical basis.

Division 3–86, N.Y.N.M.—Oswego, New York

Plans to construct a much needed locker room in the Oswego Naval Militia Armory, as commented upon in the 1950 Annual Report, have not been progressed during 1951 due to unavailability of State or federal funds for that purpose. With exception of this one deficiency, the main armory structure at Oswego is adequate for training the Naval Militia-Naval Reserve unit stationed therein. The U. S Navy has, as in other Naval Militia locations, continued

throughout the year to improve the training facilities at considerable expense. Considerable work remains to be done, however, on the two Boat Houses in order to permit their effective use in the training program. Sufficient funds, lack of which has to date prevented completion of this work, have been included in the 1952–53 New York State Budget Requests and will, if made available, permit complete rehabilitation of these structures.

Battalion 3–30, N.Y.N.M.—Yonkers, New York

The Yonkers Naval Militia Armory continues to present an acute problem because of lack of sufficient space for classrooms. During the present national emergency, however, when training is largely confined to recruits, this problem is not as pressing as it will become when instruction in many different ratings commences once again. The policy of the U. S. Navy to increase and improve at its own expense the training equipment has greatly benefited the State of New York by maintaining at high standard the quality of instruction for Yonkers Naval Militiamen.

A State project to convert to oil the present unsatisfactory coal burning heating plant has been temporarily delayed until the Spring of 1952 when work is expected to proceed.

Due to unavailability of funds, plans for construction of a pier in the Hudson River at Yonkers have not progressed during 1951.

Battalion 3–29, N.Y.N.M.—Tompkinsville, New York

The Tompkinsville Naval Militia Armory is insufficient in size adequately to train the units stationed therein. Need for additional classrooms, locker spaces and administrative spaces is acute despite the recent construction by the U. S. Navy of a two-deck addition to the structure which approximately doubled its original size.

The security of the armory of this command was greatly improved during 1951 by construction of a high wire fence around the property. This fence replaced an unsuitable barrier which had been damaged beyond repair by repeated storms and accidents.

The waterfront facilities are wholly adequate and naval vessels of any draft and tonnage can be brought very close to the armory.

The Commanding Officer, New York Naval Militia desires to express to the Chief of Staff to the Governor, and through him to the Governor, his deep appreciation for their understanding, assistance and cooperation throughout the year in helping to weld the officers and men of the New York Naval Militia into effective units for the defense of the nation and the State of New York.

The Commanding Officer also desires to express his sincere gratitude to those agencies of the United States, the State of New York and the City of New York which assisted the command in improving and enlarging the training facilities of the Naval Militia. Particularly, he wishes to express his appreciation to the Commandant, Third Naval District for his thoughtful cooperation in solving the

many problems faced by this command in the partial mobilization of naval forces during the current National Emergency. To the New York State Department of Public Works and to the New York City Department of Marine and Aviation, he extends his sincere thanks for their most constructive efforts in behalf of the Naval Militia.

In conclusion, the Commanding Officer desires to commend the patriotism and high spirit of service evidenced by all officers and enlisted men of the New York Naval Militia, especially those who have sacrificed their peaceful pursuits in order to participate in the defense of their country against the aggressive forces now threatening the peace of the world.

JOHN M. GILL,
Commodore, N.Y.N.M.
Commanding

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX "A"

(Note.—Circular No. 28 was the last of the series for 1951)

Component No.
Army ... *1*
Navy ... *1*
Air *1*
NYG *1*

CIRCULAR No. 1

STATE OF NEW YORK
DIVISION OF MILITARY & NAVAL AFFAIRS
OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y., *15 January 1952*

REORGANIZATION OF THE DIVISION OF MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

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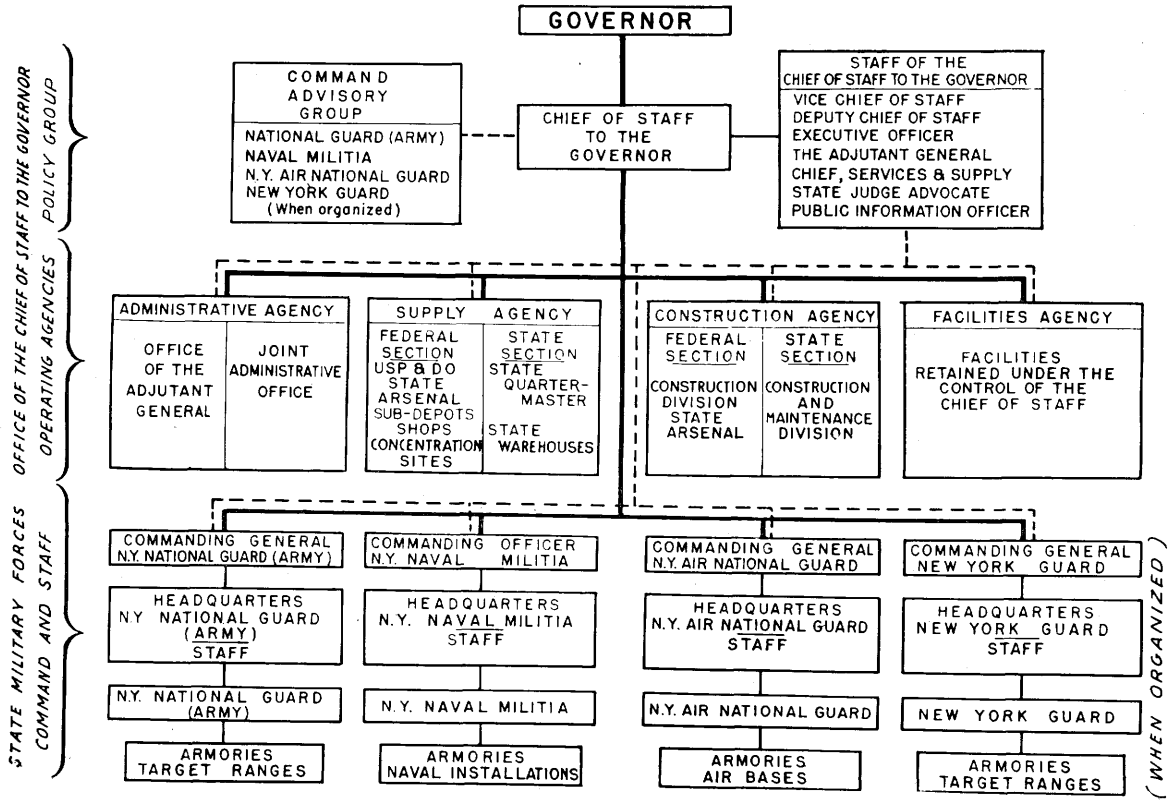
ORGANIZATION CHART
DIVISION OF MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS



NOTE: SOLID LINE CONNECTING BLOCKS INDICATE COMMAND CHANNELS
BROKEN LINES INDICATE DIRECT CHANNELS FOR STAFF ACTION AND COORDINATION

Section I

GENERAL

1. **PURPOSE.**—This Circular revises Circular No. 17 this office, dated 16 November 1949 (Revised), establishes the organization required to administer and operate the Division of Military and Naval Affairs and prescribes the functions of the sub-divisions thereof.

2. **AUTHORITY.**—The authority for the organization of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs, as prescribed in this Circular, is contained in Section 190 of the Executive Law as originally enacted by Chapter 498 of the Laws of 1949, approved 11 April 1949; the Executive Order of the Governor, dated 4 May 1949, issued pursuant thereto and in the amendments to the Military Law enacted by Chapter 825 of the Laws of 1950, effective 1 July 1950.

3. **COMPOSITION AND ORGANIZATION OF THE DIVISION OF MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS.**—a. *Composition.* The Division of Military and Naval Affairs includes the New York National Guard (Army); the New York Naval Militia; the New York Air National Guard; the Inactive National Guard (Army); the Inactive Air National Guard; the New York Guard, when organized; the State Reserve List; the Retired List; all headquarters, bureaus, units, forces, commands, arsenals, depots, armories, air bases, camps, target ranges, and other military and naval activities, property, installations, structures, facilities and functions of the State and all State military, naval and civilian personnel who may be serving or employed therein.

b. *Organization.* The elements of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs are grouped into two major components: The Office of the Chief of Staff to the Governor and the State Military Forces. The State Military Forces consist of the organized units and the commands and staffs of the New York National Guard (Army); the New York Naval Militia; the New York Air National Guard and the New York Guard, when organized.

4. **COMMAND RESPONSIBILITY.**—The Chief of Staff to the Governor will exercise his command and control responsibilities as prescribed in Section 11 of the Military Law by issuing appropriate rules, regulations, orders, circulars, policy statements and other instructions. All such directives that apply to the Division of Military and Naval Affairs as a whole will be issued for the Chief of Staff to the Governor by The Adjutant General of the State. Directives from the Chief of Staff which apply specifically to any component of the State Military Forces will be issued to the Commander of that component.

5. **RESCISSIONS.**—Circular No. 17, Office of the Chief of Staff, 16 November 1949 (Revised); Circular No. 21, Office of the Chief of Staff, 28 July 1951, and all other Circulars, Orders and instructions which are in conflict with this Circular are hereby rescinded.

Section II

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE GOVERNOR

6. **ORGANIZATION.**—The Office of the Chief of Staff to the Governor is divided into two major elements: the Policy Group and the Operating Agencies.

a. *Policy Group.* The Policy Group is composed of the following:
(1) Chief of Staff to the Governor
(2) Vice Chief of Staff to the Governor
(3) Deputy Chief of Staff
(4) Executive Officer
(5) The Adjutant General
(6) Chief, Services and Supply
(7) State Judge Advocate
(8) The Command Advisory Group, composed of the Commanders of the New York National Guard (Army), the New York Naval Militia, the New York Air National Guard and the New York Guard, when organized.

(a) Each member of the command Advisory Group will serve in an advisory and liaison capacity in the development of policies pertaining to their respective commands.
(9) Public Information Officer

b. *Operating Agencies.*—(1) The Operating Agencies of the Office of the Chief of Staff consist of groups with similar functions. These groups are not organizations in the sense that they have definite organizational structures and entities, each headed by a chief. However, the subdivisions of each Operating Agency have definite organizational structures, each with its responsible head. Supervision over the functions grouped in an Agency rests with a specific staff section of the Office of the Chief of Staff. The Operating Agencies are as follows:

(a) *Administrative Agency,* composed of the Office of The Adjutant General of the State at Albany, New York, headed by The Adjutant General and the Joint Administrative Office at 270 Broadway, New York City under the staff supervision of the Executive Officer, OCS. The Adjutant General shall have such Assistant Adjutants General as he may require, one of whom will be stationed in the Office of the Chief of Staff and one at the Headquarters, New York Air National Guard.

(b) *Supply Agency,* divided into the Federal Section under the United States Property and Disbursing Officer and the State Section under the State Quartermaster. The entire Supply Agency is under the staff supervision of the Chief, Services and Supply.

(c) *Construction Agency,* divided into the Federal Section consisting of the Construction Division, New York State Arsenal and the State Section consisting of the Construction and Maintenance Division, Office of the Chief of Staff. The Construction Agency is under the staff supervision of the Chief, Services and Supply.

(d) *Facilities Agency.* Within this Agency are grouped all functions, exclusive of training activities, of the facilities which have been specifically retained by the Chief of Staff under his sole jurisdiction in accordance with the provisions of Subdivision 2, Section 182, Military Law. Facilities so retained are termed and are hereinafter referred to as "exempted facilities". The Facilities Agency is under the staff supervision of the Chief, Services and Supply, with the operating direction and control of the several exempted facilities vested in the Officers-in-Charge-and-Control thereof.

(2) The detailed organizational structure of each Agency is shown below:

(a) *Administrative Agency*
- *1.* Office of The Adjutant General
  - *a.* Personnel Division (including Bureau of War Records)
  - *b.* Publications Division
  - *c.* Finance Division
  - *d.* Veterans Division (including the Bureau for Relief of Sick and Disabled New York Veterans and the Bureau of World War I Records—Bonus)
  - *e.* The Assistants The Adjutant General
- *2.* Joint Administrative Office, 270 Broadway, New York City

(b) *Supply Agency*
- *1.* Federal Section
  - *a.* Office of the United States Property and Disbursing Officer
    - *(1)* Supply Division
    - *(2)* Administrative Division
    - *(3)* Fiscal Division
    - *(4)* Construction Division
    - *(5)* Equipment Maintenance Division
  - *b.* New York State Arsenal, State Sub-depots and Shops
- *2.* State Section
  - *a.* Office of the State Quartermaster
  - *b.* State Warehouses

(c) *Construction Agency*
- *1.* Federal Section (Construction Division, New York State Arsenal)
- *2.* State Section (Construction and Maintenance Division, Office of the Chief of Staff)

(d) *Facilities Agency*
- *1.* New York State Arsenal
  - *a.* Combined Maintenance Shops and Sub-shops
  - *b.* USP&DO Sub-depots

c. Equipment Concentration Sites
2. Camp Smith
3. Weathersfield Target Range
4. Any other exempted facilities which may be designated from time to time.

7. **FUNCTIONS.**—a. *Policy Group.*—The Policy Group will formulate the policies which are promulgated by the Chief of Staff pertaining to the control and management of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs. The Staff of the Chief of Staff will exercise staff supervision over the Operating Agencies.

(1) *Chief of Staff to the Governor.* (a) Acts in behalf of the Governor in carrying out the Governor's functions, powers and duties as Commander-in-Chief of the State Military Forces.

(b) Under the direction of the Governor, exercises control over the Division of Military and Naval Affairs.

(c) Performs all duties and exercises the authority prescribed by Section 190 of the Executive Law, the Military Law of the State of New York, the Military Regulations issued pursuant thereto and the Executive Order of the Governor of 4 May 1949.

(d) Acts as principal advisor to the Governor on military and naval affairs in the State.

(e) Directs the planning and employment of the Military Forces of the State in carrying out their state military mission and establishes a unified command over state military forces whenever they shall be jointly engaged.

(f) Cooperates with the State Director or other official in charge of civil defense for the State in planning for measures for civil defense in emergencies.

(g) Submits an annual report to the Governor in such form as the Governor may prescribe.

(h) Commands the militia of the State whenever the Governor and those who would act in succession to the Governor under the constitution and laws of the State shall be unable to perform the duties of commander-in-chief.

(i) Issues, by command of the Governor, rules, regulations and orders and other directives governing the Division of Military and Naval Affairs.

(j) Within appropriations and as authorized by law, directs the creation of new and the consolidation of old bureaus and subdivisions of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs.

(k) Acts as the official representative of the Governor on all matters pertaining to the Division of Military and Naval Affairs.

(l) Performs such other duties as the Governor may direct.

(2) *Vice Chief of Staff to the Governor.* (a) Performs such duties and functions as are prescribed by the Chief of Staff.

(b) Assumes the duties of the Chief of Staff in case of his absence or disability.

(c) Is responsible for the coordination and proper performance of the functions of the Staff of the Chief of Staff unless otherwise prescribed by the Chief of Staff.

(d) Is the representative of the Chief of Staff and liaison officer of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs with the Executive Offices and State Departments at Albany.

(3) *Deputy Chief of Staff.* (a) Performs such duties and functions as are prescribed by the Chief of Staff.

(b) Acts for the Vice Chief of Staff to the Governor in his absence.

(c) Is responsible for the:

1. coordination and performance of the functions of the Staff of the Chief of Staff at 270 Broadway, New York, and the

2. coordination of the actions of the several components of the State Military Forces in carrying out the directives of the Chief of Staff.

(4) *Executive Officer.* (a) Supervises the Administration of the Office of the Chief of Staff.

(b) Performs specific duties pertaining to the Division of Military and Naval Affairs, as delegated by the Chief of Staff, the Vice Chief of Staff or the Deputy Chief of Staff.

(c) Maintains a system of correspondence and message control which will provide for efficient receipt, recording, distribution and dispatch of messages and correspondence entering and leaving the principal Office of the Chief of Staff, including the control of classified documents.

(d) Acts as liaison officer with the New York State Civil Defense Commission, and, when directed, represents the Chief of Staff at official meetings of the Civil Defense Commission.

(e) Exercises staff supervision over—

1. Civil Defense matters which affect the Division of Military and Naval Affairs, and

2. The operation of the Joint Administrative Office at 270 Broadway, New York.

(5) *The Adjutant General.* (a) Is the administrative and fiscal adviser to the Chief of Staff.

(b) Is responsible for the operation of the Office of The Adjutant General and for the proper coordination of the functions of its subdivisions.

(c) Performs such other duties as may be prescribed by the Chief of Staff.

(6) *Chief, Services and Supply.* (a) Acts as adviser to the Chief of Staff on all matters connected with services, supply and construction activities.

(b) Determines requirements and establishes priorities connected with services, supply and construction activities, based upon the relative needs of the components of the State Military Forces.

(c) Maintains liaison for the Chief of Staff with the Office of the Chief of the National Guard Bureau in connection with services, supply and construction activities.

(d) Recommends final action to the Chief of Staff in connection with Reports of Survey.

(e) Exercises staff supervision over the leasing or rental of military facilities and recommends action upon requests for leases

and rentals to the Chief of Staff after coodination with the commander of the interested component of the State Military Forces regarding the effect of such leases or rentals upon military requirements.

(f) Exercises staff supervision over, and takes appropriate staff action on, all matters connected with the acquisition of military property, including real property, required for the use of the State Military Forces.

(g) Exercises staff supervision over: *1.* All matters connected with the sale of armories or other military facilities and the application of the proceeds for the acquisition of new armories or facilities, as prescribed by State Military Law.

2. Plant maintenance activities of armories and other military facilities.

3. The Construction Agency.

4. The Supply Agency.

5. The Facilities Agency.

(7) *State Judge Advocate.* (a) Acts as legal and legislative adviser to the Office of the Chief of Staff and as counsel to the Division of Military and Naval Affairs.

(b) Maintains legal and legislative liaison, both State and Federal, for the Division of Military and Naval Affairs, and drafts legal and legislative papers as directed by the Chief of Staff.

(c) Supervises the administration of military justice in the military forces to include review of the records of all general courts-martial cases and such other courts-martial cases as required; reviews board proceedings as required, and submits opinions and recommendations on the foregoing to the Chief of Staff.

(d) Makes all required legal reviews of reports of survey, and takes action, when required, against the bonding company for collection incident to losses of property for which bonded officers have been held responsible by the Chief of Staff.

(e) Prepares all actions for the Chief of Staff in connection with requests to the State Attorney General for recovery from any member or former member of the State Military Forces found responsible for public property lost, damaged or destroyed through his negligence or fault.

(f) Performs legal functions insofar as required of the Office of the Chief of Staff in connection with: *1.* The acquisition by the State of sites and lands for armories and other military facilities.

2. The leasing and rental of armories and other military facilities.

(g) Performs special legal duties and makes special studies as directed by the Chief of Staff.

(h) Acts in a dual capacity as Judge Advocate General of the New York National Guard (Army).

(8) *Public Information Officer.* (a) Is responsible for preparing and distributing public information and publicity material for the Division of Military and Naval Affairs and for maintaining contact with the press, radio and other similar publicity agencies.

(b) Acts in a dual capacity as Public Information Officer, Headquarters, New York National Guard (Army).

b. *Operating Agencies.* (1) *Administrative Agency.* (a) The Adjutant General of the State is the head of The Adjutant General's Office of the Administrative Agency. All powers, functions and duties imposed upon The Adjutant General of the State by the laws and regulations of the State and of the United States shall be exercised and performed by him under the direction and control of the Chief of Staff and subject to his approval as provided in Section 13 of the Military Law and Section 190 of the Executive Law. The Adjutant General will be responsible to the Chief of Staff for the following functions:

1. Administrative Functions

a. Performs all duties and functions that are imposed on him by the laws and regulations of the State and of the United States.

b. Maintains the office of record of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs.

c. Maintains the following Bureaus as a part of his office with organization and functions as prescribed by State Law:

(1) Bureau of War Records
(2) Bureau for the Relief of Sick and Disabled New York Veterans
(3) Bureau of World War I Records—Bonus

d. Provides the following services for the State Section of the Construction Agency:

(1) Office space for the Albany Office
(2) Office equipment and supplies
(3) Personnel administration of employees

e. Administers matters pertaining to the State Reserve List and the Retired List, in accordance with the provisions of the State Military Law.

f. Processes applications for retirement and pensions for employees and veterans, in accordance with State Military Law.

g. Promulgates rules and regulations for the Chief of Staff pertaining to work schedules, number of hours of work per week and per day, duties, annual leave, sick leave, leaves of absence, holidays, employment, promotion, demotion, assignment, transfer, discipline, discharge and any other matters pertinent to the administration of State employees of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs.

h. Administers the procurement, appointment, promotion, demotion and separation of military personnel.

i. Issues personnel orders covering commissions, warrants, details, assignments and transfers for all components of the State Military Forces.

j. Issues General Orders, Bulletins, Regulations, Circulars and other publications under the authority of, and for, the Chief of Staff.

k. Administers the activation, organization, conversion, reorganization, redesignation or disbandment of units of the Military Forces of the State of New York.

l. Administers the employment, assignment, transfer, appointment, promotion, demotion and separation of all State-paid armory employees upon the recommendation of the commander of each component of the State Military Forces.

m. Maintains the official permanent files of the Division the Military and Naval Affairs, including personnel and unit records and reports.

n. Maintains and furnishes statistical data on matters within the scope of the functions of his office for the Chief of Staff and the commanders of the components of the Military Forces of the State of New York.

o. Procures and distributes to all elements of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs, as may be required, regulations, manuals, forms and other publications emanating from Federal and State sources.

p. Procures and distributes office stationery, supplies and printing to all components of the Military Forces of the State of New York.

q. Obtains estimates and arranges for printing or reproduction of all forms and other documents.

r. Makes delivery of all matter for which he is responsible to units and offices concerned.

s. Maintains historical records and designates the continuity of New York military units.

t. Is custodian of battle flags and other relics as prescribed in Military Law and is responsible for their cataloging and preservation.

u. Upon request, he will furnish individual and unit records to veterans, their relatives and other authorized agencies.

v. Administers all matters pertaining to the responsibilities of the Chief of Staff regarding the appointment of efficiency and medical examining boards as prescribed by State Military Law and processes the proceedings of such boards in accordance with regulations.

w. Administers the proceedings and actions of State boards for the deferment of members of the State Military Forces from active Federal service.

x. He will maintain an Assistant The Adjutant General at the Office of the Chief of Staff at 270 Broadway, New York City, to perform the following functions:

(1) Represent the Adjutant General.

(2) Perform such duties pertaining to the office of The Adjutant General as are necessary to expedite administrative action.

(3) Perform such other administrative functions as are assigned to him by the Chief of Staff.

(4) Is the Chief of, and is responsible for, under the staff supervision of the Executive Officer, the operation of the Joint Administrative Office at the Office of the Chief of Staff, at 270 Broadway, New York. He will furnish a joint office administrative and clerical service to the Office of the Chief of Staff and to the Headquarters, New York National Guard (Army). He will also

provide a message and correspondence distribution service to the headquarters of each of the components of the State Military Forces.

y. He will maintain an Assistant The Adjutant General at Headquarters, New York Air National Guard to perform the following functions:

(1) Represent The Adjutant General.

(2) Perform such duties pertaining to the Office of The Adjutant General as are necessary to expedite administrative action.

(3) Perform such other administrative functions as are delegated to him by The Adjutant General.

(4) Act in a dual capacity as Air Adjutant General, Headquarters, New York Air National Guard.

2. Veterans' Functions. *a.* Administers the organizations established under the provisions of Military Law to provide relief for sick and disabled New York veterans.

b. Maintains records of World War I bonus awards, processes claims and approves and disapproves payments on reopened or suspended bonus claims.

c. Under the provisions of Military Law, adjudicates claims for blind annuities, retirements, medical expenses and pensions for injuries incurred in line of duty.

3. Fiscal Functions. *a.* Compiles the budgets for the Division of Military and Naval Affairs from budget estimates submitted, as required, by each major subdivision thereof.

b. Submits completed budget to the Chief of Staff for approval and for submission by the Chief of Staff to the Division of the Budget.

c. Based upon relative needs and justified requirements, makes allocations of State-appropriated funds to the several components of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs, except Capital and Rehabilitation funds and maintenance funds for armories and other facilities.

d. Establishes procedure, and is responsible for the administration of State military funds and headquarters allowances and funds derived from the leasing or rental of armories and other facilities, in accordance with Military Law.

e. Prepares military accounts payable by the State for the approval of the Chief of Staff prior to submission to the State Comptroller, as prescribed by Military Law.

f. Performs all functions connected with the Chief of Staff's responsibility to the Governor, as prescribed in Military Law, for the proper expenditure of all State moneys appropriated for facilities for the use of the State Military forces and all activities conducted therein.

g. Is the operating agency for all State financial matters pertaining to the Division of Military and Naval Affairs.

h. Administers financial matters pertaining to charges on approved reports of survey, as prescribed by the Chief of Staff.

i. Maintains the accounts of State appropriated funds.

j. Processes (and approves for payment) State vouchers, payrolls and purchase orders.

k. Renders periodic reports, as required by the Chief of Staff to the Governor, and Director of the Budget or other authorized agency.

l. Performs all functions pertaining to the bonding of employees of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs, in accordance with the provisions of State Military Law, and of property-responsible officers of the components of the State Military Forces and military installations, as prescribed by the Chief of Staff.

m. Administers all matters connected with the disposal of State property issued for the use of the State Military Forces.

n. Maintains the necessary fiscal accounts for all State property in armories and other facilities, including that carried on the physical inventory of property under the supervision of the State Quartermaster.

(2) *Supply Agency.* (a) *Federal Section.*—The United States Property and Disbursing Officer, as head of the Federal Division of the Supply Agency, will perform the following functions:

1. Carry out the responsibilities assigned to him by paragraph 6, SR 130-420-1 and AFM 67-1.

2. Act as Commanding Officer and Officer-in-Charge-and-Control of the New York State Arsenal and sub-depots operated as a part of the supply system for Federal property.

3. Act as a special staff officer for supply on the staffs of the Commanders of the New York National Guard (Army) and the New York Air National Guard on all matters connected with the supply of those components of the State Military Forces.

4. Within the scope of the above listed major functions, he will:

a. act as accountable property officer for Federal property issued to the State for the use of the New York National Guard (Army) and the New York Air National Guard;

b. make budgetary studies, prepare budget estimates and requests, and administer and account for all Federal funds under his control;

c. requisition, receive, store, issue, inventory, regulate and otherwise provide for the handling, administering and disposal of all Federal property authorized for, or on hand in, the New York National Guard (Army) and the New York Air National Guard; maintain records for the control thereof; account for same and maintain it in combat-serviceable condition at all times;

d. as Federally-appointed Contracting Officer, regulate, supervise and authenticate all purchasing of and contracting for supplies, equipment, services and construction for or by the New York National Guard (Army) and the New York Air National Guard, from Federal Funds;

e. as Federally-appointed Transportation Officer, regulate and supervise the scheduling, routing and dispatch of freight and personnel transported by commercial means at Federal expense by or for the New York National Guard (Army) and the New York Air National Guard, including the preparation and issuance of bills of lading and transportation requests therefor;

f. cause to be prepared and supervise the preparation of estimates for all Federal construction projects, to include invitations to bidders and construction contracts; review and coordinate revision of contracts, plans, specifications and drawings;

g. prepare Federal service contracts for the operation and maintenance of Army and Air National Guard facilities;

h. make such returns and reports concerning activities within the scope of his functions as are required by the Departments of the Army and the Air Force and the Chief of Staff to the Governor;

i. supervise and control the operational functions of the State Maintenance Officer, including Army Aviation Maintenance and the operation of field maintenance shops;

j. in collaboration with the troop command, determine Federal fiscal and other logistical support requirements for the New York National Guard (Army) and the New York Air National Guard during field training periods; for additional inactive (Federal) duty training periods that are directed by the Chief, National Guard Bureau, and for other field training as required;

k. be responsible to the Chief of Staff to the Governor for the efficient operation of all State and Federal activities of the New York State Arsenal, including command of all State and Federally paid National Guard civilian employees;

l. be responsible to the Commanders of the New York National Guard (Army) and the New York Air National Guard for the logistical support thereof;

m. supervise, as Officer-in-Charge-and-Control, New York State Arsenal, Arsenal employees and building and grounds maintenance, utilization and security;

n. prepare, for the Chief of Staff to the Governor, State budget estimates for the maintenance and operation of the New York State Arsenal.

(b) *State Section.*—The State Quartermaster, as head of the State Section of the Supply Agency of the Office of the Chief of Staff, will perform the following functions:

1. Determines requirements and is responsible for the storage, issue, maintenance, transportation and accounting for State-procured arms, ammunition, equipment and supplies for the State Military Forces.

2. Determines requirements and is responsible for the storage, issue, transfer among installations and accounting pertaining to all State-owned post, camp and station property in State armories and other facilities under the control of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs.

3. Is responsible that State property in armories and other facilities of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs is inventoried and accounted for, as prescribed by State Military Law.

4. Authorizes the disposal of unserviceable or obsolete State-owned post, camp and station property, and requests The Adjutant General to take administrative action to effect its disposition in accordance with State finance law.

5. Such other duties as may be directed by the Chief of Staff.

(3) *Construction Agency.* (a) *Federal Section.*—This Section consists of the Construction Division, New York State Arsenal. It will perform the following functions:

1. Administers all matters pertaining to contracts for construction and maintenance of military facilities which are functions of the United States Property and Disbursing Officer as Federal Contracting Officer.

2. Has general supervisory responsibility to the Chief of Staff to the Governor over construction and maintenance projects accomplished with Federal funds.

3. Prepares Federal construction projects for submission to the National Guard Bureau for approval and allocation of funds.

4. Prepares such plans and specifications for Federal projects as are within the capability of his office.

5. Maintains direct and close liaison with the Director of the Construction and Maintenance Division, Office of the Chief of Staff; the State Architect, the U. S. District Engineer and the National Guard Bureau in connection with construction matters.

6. Maintains liaison and handles all correspondence with Federal agencies in connection with service contracts financed with Federal funds and Federal leases for facilities for Army and Air National Guard use.

7. Prepares service contracts and handles final processing through The Adjutant General's Office and the National Guard Bureau.

8. Is the advisory and reporting agency of the Chief of Staff to the Governor and the United States Property and Disbursing Officer in connection with Federal construction matters.

9. Develops programs for the expenditure of Federal funds for construction, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance and equipment of facilities for the State Military Forces.

(b) *State Section.*—This Section consists of the Construction and Maintenance Division, Office of the Chief of Staff, which is composed of the Albany Office, located at Albany, New York, and the New York Office at the New York State Arsenal, Brooklyn, New York, with functions as follows:

1. Determination of the scope of the work necessary for the upkeep, repair and rehabilitation of armories and other installations under the jurisdiction of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs.

2. Preparation of data for estimates for construction, repairs and alterations, including such plans and specifications as are within its capabilities.

3. Preparation of sketch plans for submission to the State Architect as a basis for the preparation of complete plans and specifications.

4. Maintenance of direct close coordination and liaison with the Department of Public Works and other State agencies on routine construction matters.

5. Close coordination and collaboration with the Construction Division, New York State Arsenal.

6. Preparation of armory Capital and Rehabilitation budget.

(4) *Facilities Agency.*—(a) The officers-in-charge-and-control of exempted installations are responsible to the Chief of Staff, through the Chief, Services and Supply, Office of the Chief of Staff, for the maintenance and operation of their facilities exclusive of training activities conducted thereat. In addition, they are responsible to the Chief of Staff, through the appropriate staff agency of his Office, for the proper performance of all other duties placed upon them by law or assigned to them by the Chief of Staff.

(b) Operation of exempted State Training Camps. *1.* Operating functions at exempted State training camps and ranges are classified as training functions and maintenance functions.

a. Training functions comprise all activities connected with the planning and conduct of the military instruction of the components of the State Military Forces and other civilian components, or organizations authorized to use the camps and ranges, together with the direct supervision and control of camp and range employees when engaged in the performance of training functions.

b. Maintenance functions comprise all activities connected with construction, maintenance, supply, operation and security (exclusive of troop interior guards) of the camps and ranges, including the administration of all camp employees and the supervision and control of all camp personnel when not engaged in training functions.

c. The use of the camps and ranges for training will be under the general control of the Commanding General, New York National Guard (Army) and will be coordinated by a Supervisor of Training appointed by him. Control and supervision of the training of organizations using the camp will be exercised by the commanders of those organizations.

d. All maintenance functions will be under the general control of the Chief of Staff and will be supervised by a Supervisor of Maintenance appointed by him, who will also be designated as Officer-in-Charge-and-Control of the camp or range. The Supervisor of Maintenance and Officer-in-Charge-and-Control will function under the supervision of the Chief, Services and Supply, Office of the Chief of Staff.

e. The Supervisor of Training for each camp and range will be responsible for coordinating all training held thereat and for giving adequate and timely information as to training plans and requirements to the Supervisor of Maintenance, so that the necessary facilities, supplies, transportation and operating personnel can be provided. Details of the information to be furnished and the period of advance notice to be given will be arranged between the respective Supervisors of Training and Maintenance.

f. The Commanding General, 27th Infantry Division, or, in his absence, the Northern Area Commander succeeding him, will be directly responsible for the operation of the State camp at Weathersfield. The Supervisors of Training and Maintenance for that facility will be nominated by him for appointment, as prescribed in paragraphs *c* and *d*, above.

Section III

STATE MILITARY FORCES

8. COMPOSITION OF ORGANIZED STATE MILITARY FORCES.—The Organized State Military Forces consist of the New York National Guard (Army), the New York Naval Militia, the New York Air National Guard and the New York Guard, when organized.

9. COMMAND RESPONSIBILITY.—The commanders of the several components of the State Military forces are directly responsible to the Chief of Staff to the Governor for the readiness of their respective commands to fulfill their assigned State and Federal missions. They will issue independently to their commands all orders necessary to carry out the directives of the Chief of Staff.

10. STAFF.—The necessary permanent duty and non-permanent duty staff officers and the required clerical personnel for the Headquarters of each component of the State Military Forces shall be designated to perform the staff duties and functions prescribed by their respective commanders.

11. ORGANIZATIONAL AND FUNCTIONAL CHARTS.—Each component of the State Military Forces shall prepare and maintain an appropriate organizational and functional chart, showing the organization, administration and functions of its own Headquarters within the scope of this Circular, which shall be subject to the approval of the Chief of Staff.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

KARL F. HAUSAUER,
Major General
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

WILLIAM H. KELLY,
Brigadier General
The Adjutant General

APPENDIX "B"

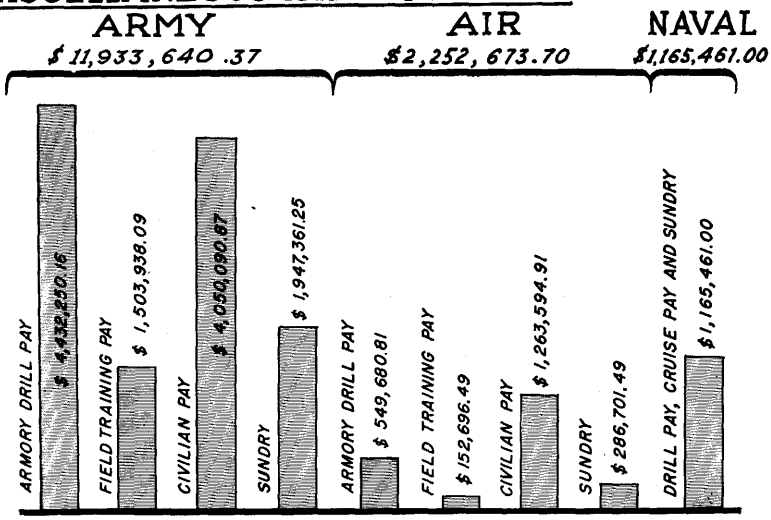
FEDERAL

FOR THE

NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD + NEW YORK

CALENDAR

MISCELLANEOUS PAY & SUNDRIES



TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS PAY & SUNDRIES – ARMY AIR & NAVAL FORCES – $ 15,351,775.07

CONSTRUCTION - ARMY

3	MOTOR VEHICLE STORAGE BUILDINGS	$ 224,475.00
1	GREASE & OIL STORAGE BUILDING	111,995.00
5	SECURITY ROOMS IN STATE ARMORIES	13,660.00
	ALTERATIONS & ADDITIONS TO SHOP AND MAINTENANCE INSTALLATIONS	112,810.77
	MAINTENANCE & REPAIR PROJECTS	34,263.71
	WETHERSFIELD OUTDOOR TARGET RANGE INPROVEMENTS	20,000.00
	CHANGE ORDERS TO CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS	27,698.28
		$ 444,902.76

CONSTRUCTION - AIR

FLOYD BENNETT	$ 14,464.00
NIAGARA	61,112.91
SCHENECTADY	60,096.83
SYRACUSE (HANCOCK FIELD)	15,691.57
WESTCHESTER	757,244.15
	$ 908,609.46

EXPENDITURES

SUPPORT OF THE
NAVAL MILITIA + NEW YORK AIR NATIONAL GUARD
YEAR 1951

CONSTRUCTION - NAVAL

BROOKLYN	$36,263.00
WHITESTONE	26,121.00
ROCHESTER	2,450.00
OSWEGO	1,194.00
YONKERS	6,295.00
TOMPKINSVILLE	997.00
BUFFALO	1,000.00
NEW ROCHELLE	800.00
	$75,120.00

SERVICE CONTRACTS-ARMY

CAMP SMITH	$56,497.50
ROCHESTER DEPOT	32,580.00
NEW YORK STATE ARSENAL SUB-SHOP	4,743.75
NEW YORK STATE ARSENAL	42,064.89
WEATHERSFIELD TARGET RANGE	1,875.00
	$137,761.14

SERVICE CONTRACTS-AIR

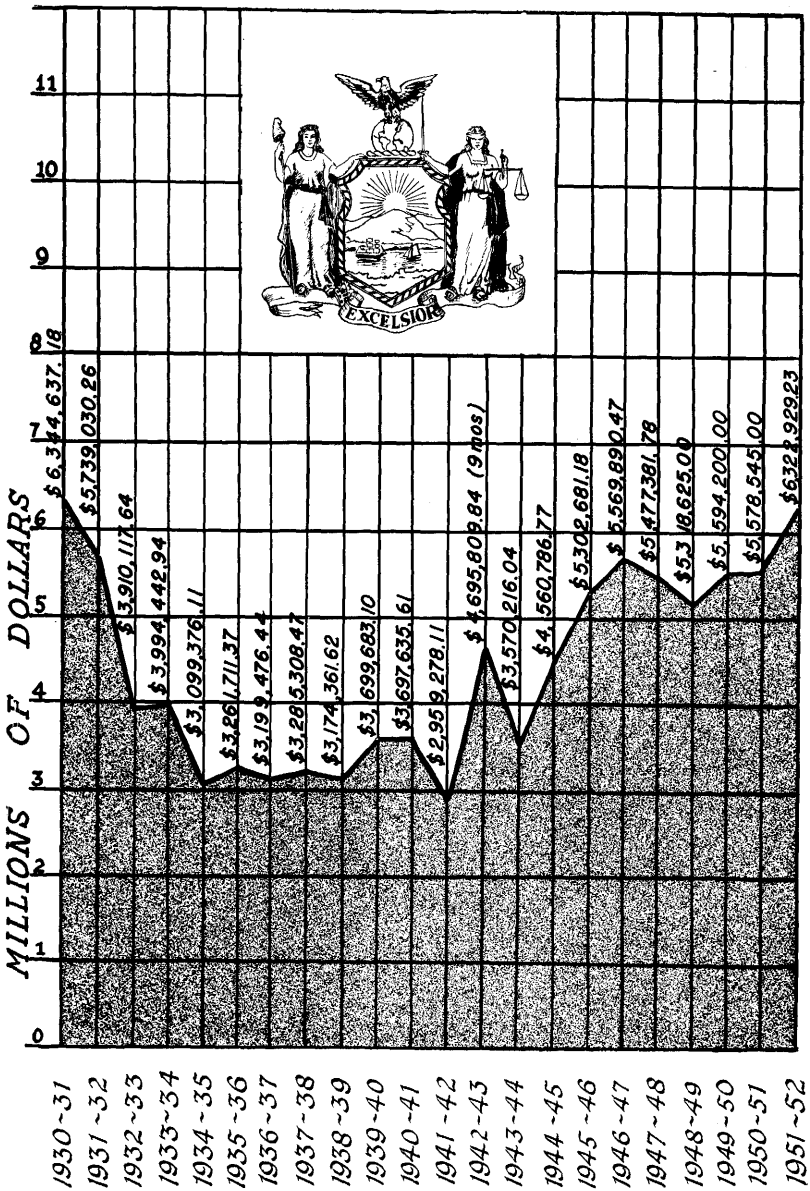
FLOYD BENNETT FIELD	$ 21,500.00
HANCOCK FIELD, SYRACUSE	40,250.00
NIAGARA FALLS	21,500.00
SCHENECTADY	26,500.00
WESTCHESTER	42,000.00
WHITE PLAINS	3,000.00
	$154,750.00

SUMMARY

MISCELLANEOUS PAY & SUNDRIES	$ 15,351,775.07
CONSTRUCTION	1,428,632.22
SERVICE CONTRACTS	292,511.14
GRAND TOTAL - -	$ 17,072,918.43

APPENDIX "C"

STATE APPROPRIATIONS OR EXPENDITURES DIVISION OF MILITARY & NAVAL AFFAIRS



APPENDIX "D"

SAVINGS TO THE STATE IN OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF FACILITIES, RESULTING FROM JOINT FEDERAL-STATE SERVICE CONTRACTS AND DIRECT FEDERAL CONTRIBUTION

(1) Savings from Service Contracts, 75% Federal and 25% State participation:

Facility	1950	1951	Total 1950–51
State Arsenal	$24,356 00	$42,064 89	$66,420 89
Camp Smith	875 95	9,416 50	10,292 45
Rochester Depot	.....	7,580 00	7,580 00
Weathersfield Target Range	1,875 00	1,875 00	3,750 00
Floyd Bennett Field	10,500 00	.....	10,500 00
Hancock Field, Syracuse	*8,250 00	12,750 00	21,000 00
Niagara Falls Airport	9,500 00	3,500 00	13,000 00
Schenectady Airport	3,500 00	5,000 00	8,500 00
Westchester Airport	4,850 00	13,150 00	18,000 00
White Plains Armory	2,250 00	.....	2,250 00
Total	$65,956 95	$95,336 39	$161,293 34

(2) Direct 100% Federal contribution for rehabilitation of Camp Smith 33,600 00

(3) Total savings (1) and (2) $194,893 34

APPENDIX "E"

A BRIEF IN BEHALF OF THE FUTURE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

BRIEF

IN SUPPORT OF ENACTMENT OF FEDERAL LEGISLATION FOR COMPULSORY INDUCTION INTO THE NATIONAL GUARD OF THE SEVERAL STATES OF PERSONS WHO HAVE COMPLETED THEIR ACTIVE FEDERAL SERVICE OR TRAINING UNDER THE UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT

I

UNDER FUTURE CONDITIONS THE VOLUNTEER SYSTEM OF OBTAINING RECRUITS FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD MUST BE SUPPLEMENTED BY PROVISIONS FOR COMPULSORY SERVICE

The primary objective of General George C. Marshall while Secretary of Defense was the establishment of long range manpower policies for the citizen army. Within hours after taking office in September 1950, he spoke on this theme at a dinner for retiring Representative James W. Wadsworth at Rochester, New York. General Marshall told his audience that if Congress had adopted in 1920, Mr. Wadsworth's plan for universal military training followed by service in the National Guard or Organized Reserves, World War II might not have occurred. And, General Marshall said: "without the havoc of that war, there would be no present menace of a third world war."

The Wadsworth plan was part of his bill to amend the National Defense Act of 1916. It contemplated that every young American would have a four months course of compulsory recruit training during his nineteenth, twentieth, or twenty-first summer. *After this he was to be enrolled for four years in one of the local units of the National Guard or Organized Reserve formed in the vicinity of his home.* Twice during this four year period he would be required to attend two weeks of field training or maneuvers. Unfortunately, the plan was stricken out of the bill before it became law on June 4, 1920.

General Marshall said in his Rochester speech that the Wadsworth plan was intended to conserve "the citizen army of World War I as a permanent national institution ready for speedy mobilization at any time in the future.

As was the case with the Wadsworth plan in 1920, the real purpose of the Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1951 is to strengthen the reserve components so that there will be on hand a citizen army "ready for speedy mobilization at any time in the future.

Our Nation faces many years of uncertainty and peril in international relations, and our defenses must always be strong. It

would be too great a strain on America's economic structure to keep millions of men on active duty for an unknown number of future years. The only way to stay militarily strong without too great an economic burden is to keep much of our strength in civilian reserves, ready for quick call to active duty in case of emergency. There may not be time to train millions of men after a future emergency starts, but if the United States has millions of men already trained and combat tactical reserve units ready to be called, it can meet such an emergency.

The mission of the National Guard as part of the citizen Army reserve is to furnish combat tactical units. General Marshall has stressed the role of the National Guard in the citizen Army reserve as a source of supplying combat divisions for federal service. He has stated that the time lag between mobilization and combat readiness of National Guard divisions must be reduced from the present nine to twelve months to a matter of weeks in the case of at least six divisions and to a matter of several months with respect to the remainder. (See Interview of General Marshall regarding our future military manpower policies in the U. S. News and World Report, April 13, 1951).

The reduction in time lag can only be accomplished by keeping the National Guard supplied with a steady flow of trained men rather than having it depend on volunteer raw recruits as at present. Furthermore, if all young men are to be subject to military training upon reaching eighteen years of age, the main recruiting sources of the National Guard will dry up.

In normal times there is a turn-over of approximately one third of the enlisted personnel of a National Guard unit per year. It takes a continuous recruiting program to keep up with such losses. In fact, a disproportionate amount of the time and energy of National Guard commanders must be devoted to recruiting. This inevitably cuts into the remaining time that citizen soldier leaders have to devote to their military pursuits. It also means perpetual sacrifice of valuable training time to the training of recruits. The training level of the National Guard under these conditions can never rise above a certain median point.

It is these conditions which universal military training is intended to remedy. But the present provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1951 and of the pending Armed Forces Reserve bill (H.R. 5426) will not correct the situation insofar as the National Guard is concerned. Provision must be made for funneling trained men from the UMT program into the National Guard on a compulsory basis.

Such a proposal was advanced a year ago by Major General Karl F. Hausauer, Chief of Staff to Governor Dewey and Commanding General of the New York National Guard. Events of the past year have justified the proposal. If the National Guard is to remain a strong, virile force in the indefinite period of international tension which lies ahead, its manpower problem must be solved.

II

PERTINENT PROVISIONS OF UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT

The Selective Service Act of 1948, renamed the Universal Military Training and Service Act and amended by Public Law 51, 82nd Congress (Act of June 19, 1951, U. S. Code Congressional and Administrative Service, 1951, Volume 6, pp. 1333-1346), provides for a total of eight years compulsory training or service of which a certain portion shall be active federal training or service and the balance, service in a reserve component (Section 4(d) (3) as added by Public Law 51). The period of active federal service is now twenty-four months. (Section 4(b) as amended by Public Law 51). When Universal Military Training becomes effective the period of active federal training will be six months. (Section 4(k) (2) as added by Public Law 51).

After completion of active service or training a person subject to the Act will be transferred to a reserve component. (Section 4(d) (3)). There is no problem insofar as transfer to the Army Reserve or Air Force Reserve is concerned. They are both federal forces and the transfer can be effected by the federal military authorities. It will be accomplished by orders relieving the person from active duty and transferring him to a Reserve status.

On the other hand, it is not possible under the law to transfer individuals by federal orders to the National Guard *of the several states.* The law contemplates that individuals must volunteer for enlistment in the National Guard either before or after they have completed active federal service or training. Under the dual, state-federal status of the National Guard, the state status is the primary status when the National Guard is not in federal service. (See Sections 58 and 71, National Defense Act; Sections 702(a) and 703(a) of the pending Armed Forces Reserve bill, H.R. 5426). A person may not be transferred to the National Guard of the United States without first becoming a member of the federally recognized National Guard of a state. (See Sections 208(a) and 229 of the pending Armed Forces Reserve bill, H.R. 5426).

There was a provision in the Selective Service Act of 1948 for transfer of persons subject to the law to a reserve component for five years service therein after completion of less than three years active federal service. If, after twenty-one months active service a person served thirty-six consecutive months in a National Guard or Organized Reserve unit, he was relieved of further obligation for service in the reserve components, except in time of war or national emergency declared by Congress. (Section 4(d) (1) Act of June 24, 1948, 50 USC Appendix 1951 Supplementary Pamphlet, Sec. 454(d) (1)).

As to the National Guard, the provision for "transfer to a reserve component" was ineffective. A man could only become a member of the National Guard by voluntary enlistment. The National Guard received no benefit whatsoever from that provision in the

1948 law. In practise, the persons subject to the law preferred to go into or stay in the Organized Reserve where they were not required to devote as much time to their military duties, as is the case in the National Guard. There is no reason to believe that there will be any change in this attitude under the 1951 law.

The 1951 Act added a new provision which authorizes voluntary enlistments in the National Guard, under regulations not yet prescribed, of persons *after* they have been inducted into active federal service or training *but before completion thereof*. (Section 4(d) (3)). It is not clear how the National Guard's representatives will get the opportunity to go on Regular Army or Air Force installations in order to persuade men who are in active federal service to join the National Guard. It is not likely that this will prove a fruitful source of recruits.

The plain fact is—voluntary recruiting will not suffice to keep the National Guard at desired strength under future conditions. Some form of compulsory service in the National Guard will be necessary to procure the balance of the personnel (over and above those who volunteer) needed to make the National Guard a truly effective "integral part of the first line defense of this nation" which is one of the primary purposes of the law. (Section 1(a) (d), Act of June 24, 1948).

In his biennial report as Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army for the period 1 July 1943 to 30 June 1945, General Marshall said:

> "Of the citizen Army, the National Guard is in the first category of importance. It must be healthy and strong, ready to take its place in the first line of defense in the first weeks of an emergency, and not dependent upon a year or more of training before it can be conditioned to take the field against a trained enemy."

The National Guard can not reach the desired goal unless service in it is made mandatory.

III

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

It is proposed that the Universal Military Training and Service Act be amended to provide for involuntary induction of persons who have completed their required period of active federal service or training, into the National Guard of the several states. This will concurrently make them members of the National Guard of the United States. Membership, whether voluntary or involuntary, in a federally recognized unit of the National Guard should automatically make a person a member of the National Guard of the United States. At present the National Defense Act only recognizes voluntary membership in the National Guard. That Act and the Armed Forces Reserve Bill should be amended to recognize involuntary membership also.

The total period of active federal service or training and National Guard or Air National Guard service would be forty-two months. A person would serve in the National Guard for a period representing the difference between the number of months he has had of active federal service or training, and forty-two months.

For example, if a man has served twenty-four months on active federal duty as now required, he will be obligated to serve eighteen months in the National Guard. If he has served only six months on active federal service or training he will be required to serve thirty-six months or three years in the National Guard. Thereafter, such persons who have served in the National Guard will not be liable for further service in a reserve component; such a provision was in the 1948 law. This would be fair recompense for the added obligation to state as well as federal duty which members of the National Guard may be required to perform.

All other individuals subject to the Universal Military Training and Service Act not so inducted into the National Guard will be compelled to serve a total of eight years active and reserve service as now required by Public Law 51, with the possible exception that the same provisions as those affecting the National Guard might be written into law for those members of the Army and Air Force Reserve who perform at least forty-eight drills and fifteen days field training annually the same as the National Guard.

IV

DETAILED PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE UMT&S ACT, THE NATIONAL DEFENSE ACT AND THE PENDING ARMED FORCES RESERVE BILL

In addition to the provisions now authorizing voluntary enlistment in the National Guard by selectees either before or after completion of active federal service or training, the Universal Military Training and Service Act, the National Defense Act and the pending Armed Forces Reserve Act (now in bill form as H.R. 5426) should be amended as follows:

1. The Universal Military Training and Service Act should be amended to provide that:

a. Persons released from active federal service or training will be selected for induction into the National Guard of each state by the State Director of Selective Service who will act upon the periodic requisitions of the Governor of the state upon the State Director for the number of filler replacements by geographic areas depending on the location of units, to fill the Army and Air National Guard units of the state. The Governor will have the right to determine whether service in the National Guard of the state is available to and can be satisfactorily performed by any such person.

b. The persons selected for such service in the National Guard will be selected and inducted into the National Guard of the state by the President through the medium of the Selective Service

System provided that no such person shall be so inducted without the consent of the Governor. In this connection, the same language used in the Selective Service Act of 1948 as amended, with respect to the selection and induction by the President of persons into the Armed Forces of the United States for training and service, may be used with respect to persons selected and inducted into the National Guard of each state. See Section 4(a) as amended by Public Law 51, the pertinent sentences of which are:

> "The President is authorized from time to time, whether or not a state of war exists, to *select and induct* into the Armed Forces of the United States for training and service in the manner provided in this title (including but not limited to selection and induction by age group or age groups) such number of persons *as may be required to provide and maintain the strength* of the Armed Forces, * * * * * * * * * * *
>
> "The President is authorized, from time to time, whether or not a state of war exists, to *select and induct* for training in the National Security Training Corps as hereinafter provided such number of persons as may be required to further the purpose of this title."

The President may "select and induct" into the National Guard and Air National Guard of the several states "such numbers of persons as may be required to provide and maintain" their strengths, provided that no such person shall be so inducted without the consent of the Governor concerned.

c. Such persons selected and inducted into the National Guard of each state will be obligated to serve a total period of active federal service or training and National Guard service of not less than forty-two months upon the completion of which their liability for further service in a reserve component will be discharged. Similar provisions will have to be enacted with respect to those who join the National Guard voluntarily *after induction* into active federal service and training under Section 4(d) (3) added by Public Law 51, and also with respect to volunteers who join the National Guard after completion of their required period of active service or training. All other reservists will be obligated to serve a total of eight years as provided in the present law with the possible exception of those who perform the same type of duty as the National Guard, i.e. at least forty-eight drills and fifteen days of field training annually.

d. Any person who fails to report for induction into the National Guard as provided above will be subject to the same punishments in the United States District Courts as those failing to report for original induction for active federal training and service, that is, 5 years imprisonment or $10,000 fine or both. (See Section 12(a) Act of June 24, 1948; Title 50 USC App. 1951 Supplementary pamphlet, Sec. 462(a)).

e. The President will have authority forthwith to order or transfer or to induct through the Selective Service System into active federal service in the Armed Forces of the United States, any

person inducted into the National Guard as above provided who has not completed a total of forty-two months service, active and National Guard, who shall fail, neglect or refuse to attend scheduled drills and training periods or otherwise to perform satisfactory service in the National Guard. Such persons will be required to serve in the Armed Forces for a period equal to the unserved portion of the total period of forty-two months of service required of him or for a period of twelve months whichever period is longer, provided that no such person shall be required to serve a total of more than thirty-six months of active federal service or training.

2. The first paragraph of Section 58 of the National Defense Act (32 USC Section 4) should be amended to include in the National Guard of each State, those members of the militia who may be "duly" enlisted therein instead of those "voluntarily" enlisted therein.

4. Various sections of the Armed Forces Reserve Bill of 1951 now pending in Congress as H.R. 5426 should be amended to conform with the above proposed amendments of the National Defense Act and Universal Military Training and Service Act.

V

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS RE: ORGANIZATION AND COMPOSITION OF MILITIA AND NATIONAL GUARD

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 16 of the United States Constitution provides that Congress shall have power:

> "To provide for *organizing,* arming and disciplining the militia and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, *reserving to the states respectively, the Appointment of the Officers,* and the authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress . . ."

Clause 15 of Section 8 provides that Congress shall have the power:

> "To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions."

In addition to the express power to organize the militia, Congress is granted in Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution, the right

> "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or officer thereof."

Section 57 of the National Defense Act as amended (32 USC 1) defines the composition and classes of *the militia of the United States* as follows:

> "*The militia of the United States* shall consist of all able-bodied male citizens of the United States and all other able-bodied males who have or shall have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, who shall be more than seventeen years of age, and except as hereinafter provided, not more than forty-five years of age, *and said militia shall be divided into three classes, the National Guard,* the Naval Militia and the Unorganized Militia."

The first paragraph of Section 58 of the National Defense Act as amended, (32 USC 4) provides in part that:

> "The National Guard of each State, Territory and the District of Columbia shall consist of members of the militia *voluntarily enlisted* therein. . . .

Section 58 originally provided that "The National Guard shall consist of the *regularly* enlisted militia. . . ." (Act of June 3, 1916). Under that language, argument could have been made that the term "*regularly* enlisted militia" need not be limited in construction to men who "voluntarily" enlist. However, the present language of the section makes it clear that at the present time the National Guard shall consist of members of the Militia "voluntarily enlisted" therein.

It is proposed to change the word "voluntarily" to "duly". "Duly" will have the same effect as "regularly" and would include persons drafted or inducted into the Organized Militia or National Guard. Moreover, "duly enlisted" is the term used throughout the new Armed Forces Reserve bill. (E.g. see Sec. 229, H.R. 5426). The second paragraph of Section 58 of the National Defense Act (32 USC 4a) provides that:

> "The National Guard of the United States is hereby established. It shall be a reserve component of the Army of the United States and shall consist of those federally recognized National Guard units, and organizations, and of the officers, warrant officers, and enlisted members of the National Guard of the several States, Territories and the District of Columbia, who shall have been appointed, enlisted and appointed, or enlisted as the case may be, in the National Guard of the United States, as hereinafter provided. . . . Provided that the members of the National Guard of the United States shall not be in the active service of the United States except when ordered thereto in accordance with law, and, in time of peace, they shall be administered, armed, uniformed, equipped, and trained in their status as the National Guard of the several States, Territories and the District of Columbia as provided in this title * * * *"

Section 71 of the National Defense Act (32 USC 4b) defines the National Guard of the several states and the National Guard of the United States as follows:

> "In this title, unless the context or subject matter otherwise requires—
>
> "(a) 'National Guard' or 'National Guard of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia' means that portion of the Organized Militia of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, active and inactive, federally recognized as provided in this act and organized, armed, and equipped in whole or in part at Federal expense and officered and trained under paragraph 16, section 8, article 1 of the Constitution.
>
> "(b) 'National Guard of the United States' means a reserve component of the Army of the United States composed of those federally recognized units and organizations and persons duly appointed and commissioned in the active and inactive National Guard of the several States, Territories and the District of Columbia, * * * * and of those persons duly enlisted in the National Guard of the United States and of the several States, Territories and the District of Columbia who have taken and subscribed to the oath of enlistment prescribed in section 123 of this title, **********."

The pending Armed Forces Reserve Bill (H.R. 5426, Sec. 803) proposes to repeal the second paragraph of Section 58 and paragraph (b) of Section 71 of the National Defense Act, both set forth above (32 USC 4a and 4b) and to substitute in lieu thereof the following provisions:

"Sec. 202 The reserve components are—

(a) The National Guard of the United States;
(b) The Army Reserve;
(c) The Naval Reserve;
(d) The Marine Corps Reserve;
(e) The Air National Guard of the United States;
(f) The Air Force Reserve; and
(g) The Coast Guard Reserve.

"Sec. 302 The National Guard of the United States and the Army Reserve are reserve components of the Army. All officers and enlisted members of the National Guard of the United States and all officers and enlisted members of the Army Reserve are Reserve Officers and Reserve enlisted members, respectively, of the Army.

"Sec. 601 The Air National Guard of the United States and the Air Force Reserve are reserve components of the Air Force. All officers and enlisted members of the Air National Guard of the United States and all officers and enlisted members of the Air Force Reserve are Reserve officers and Reserve enlisted members, respectively, of the Air Force.

"Sec. 701 The National Guard of the United States and the Air National Guard of the United States are reserve components of the Army and the Air Force, respectively, and references in this Act, in the absence of express provision otherwise, are to be construed accordingly. Whenever joint reference is made to the National Guard of the United States and the Air National Guard of the United States on any matter of common concern together with reference to the Army and Air Force or other component thereof, the reference in the case of the National Guard of the United States shall be construed to be to the Army and in the case of the Air National Guard of the United States to be to the Air Force.

"Sec. 702 (a) The National Guard of the United States shall consist of all federally recognized units, organizations, and members of the National Guard of the several States, Territories and the District of Columbia, who, in addition to their status as such, are Reserves of the Army, in the same commissioned, warrant, or enlisted grade as they hold in the National Guard of the several States, Territories or the District of Columbia.

"(b) The Air National Guard of the United States shall consist of all federally recognized units, organizations, and members of the Air National Guard of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, who in addition to their status as such, are Reserves of the Air Force in the same commissioned, warrant, or enlisted grade as they hold in the Air National Guard of the several States, Territories or the District of Columbia.

"Sec. 703 (a) To be federally recognized, a member of the National Guard or Air National Guard of any State, Territory or the District of Columbia must be a member of a federally recognized unit or other federally recognized subdivision of the National Guard or Air National Guard, respectively, and possess the qualifications prescribed by the appropriate Secretary for the grade, branch, position, and type of unit or other subdivision involved, and, in the case of officers, successfully pass the examination prescribed by section 75, National Defense Act, as amended.

"(b) Upon being federally recognized, those officers who do not hold appointments as Reserve officers of the appropriate Armed Force of the United States shall be appointed as Reserve officers of the appropriate Armed Force of the United States in the same grade in which they hold appointments in the National Guard or Air National Guard of a State, Territory or the District of Columbia, for service as a member of the National Guard of the United States or Air National Guard of the United States, as appropriate: Provided, That the acceptance of an appointment in the same grade and branch as a Reserve officer of the Armed Force of the United States concerned, by an officer of the National Guard or Air National Guard of a State, Territory or the District of Columbia, shall not operate to vacate his State, Territory or District of Columbia National Guard or Air National Guard office.

"Sec. 709 Except when ordered thereto in accordance with law, members of the National Guard of the United States and of the Air National Guard of the United States shall not be on active duty in

the service of the United States. When not on active duty in the service of the United States, they shall be administered, armed, uniformed, equipped, and trained in their status as members of the National Guard and Air National Guard of the several States, Territories and the District of Columbia."

Section 69 of the National Defense Act (32 USC 124) provides in part as follows:

> "Original enlistments in the National Guard and in the National Guard of the United States shall be for a period of three years and subsequent enlistments for a period of one or three years each ********* And provided further, That in the event of an emergency declared by Congress the period of enlistment which otherwise would expire may by Presidential proclamation be extended for a period of six months after the termination of the emergency."

The pending Armed Forces Reserve Bill (Sec. 806(a)) will amend Section 69 of the National Defense Act, above, by striking out the words "and in the National Guard of the United States."

Section 70 of the National Defense Act (32 USC 123) prescribes the oath of enlistment. It states:

> "Men enlisted in the National Guard of the several States, Territories and the District of Columbia, and in the National Guard of the United States, shall sign an enlistment contract and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation:
>
> 'I do hereby acknowledge to have voluntarily enlisted this ..... day of ....., 19.... as a soldier in the National Guard of the United States and of the State of ..... for the period of three (or one) year.., under the conditions prescribed by law, unless sooner discharged by proper authority. And I do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance *to the United States of America and to the State of* ....., and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies whomsoever, and that I will obey the orders *of the President of the United States and of the Governor of the State of* ....., and of the officers appointed over me according to law and the rules and Articles of War.'"

The pending Armed Forces Reserve Bill (Sec. 803) proposes to repeal Section 70 of the National Defense Act above, and in lieu thereof, the following provision will be effective:

> "Sec. 229. To become an enlisted member of a reserve component an individual shall be enlisted as a Reserve of an Armed Force of the United States and subscribe to the oath prescribed by section 8 of the Act of May 5, 1950, as amended, or be transferred to a reserve component pursuant to law. Provided, That no person shall become an enlisted member of the National Guard of the United States or Air National Guard of the United States, hereunder, unless he first be *duly*

enlisted in the National Guard or Air National Guard of the appropriate State, Territory or the District of Columbia and is a member of a federally recognized unit or organization thereof in the same grade."

Section 8 of the Act of May 5, 1950 (Public Law 506, 81st Congress, 50 USCA Section 737) provides as follows:

"Every person who is enlisted in any armed force shall take the following oath or affirmation at the time of his enlistment: 'I, ..., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will bear true faith and allegiance *to the United States of America;* that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies whomsoever; and that I will obey the orders of *the President of the United States* and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to regulations and the Uniform Code of Military Justice.' This oath or affirmation may be taken before any officer."

It would appear therefore that the provision for a dual oath to state and nation now required of an enlisted member of the National Guard will be replaced by a single federal oath, unless Section 229 of the Armed Forces Reserve Bill is changed before it is enacted into law.

VI

THE POWER TO "ORGANIZE" THE MILITIA INCLUDES THE RIGHT TO PRESCRIBE THE MANNER OF PROCUREMENT OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL

The question is whether or not Congress has power:

1. to amend the National Defense Act so that the National Guard of each state may consist not only of voluntarily enlisted persons but also of persons drafted or inducted by the President pursuant to an Act of Congress, and

2. to amend Section 4(d) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act to provide the machinery for selection and compulsory induction into the National Guard of each state of persons who have completed their period of compulsory active federal training or service.

The answer to this two-fold question may be found in the Constitution itself in Article I, Section 8, Clause 16. The right to provide for "organizing" the militia is expressly delegated to Congress. Indeed, the reservation specifically set forth in the same clause with respect to personnel of the militia is limited to the "Appointment of the Officers". There is no reservation with respect to the procurement or raising of enlisted personnel.

Clause 16 gave to Congress a power which it did not have under the Articles of Confederation. Article VI of the Articles of Confederation provided that "every *state* shall always keep up a well regulated and disciplined militia * * * ". The Continental Congress had no power over the militia.

All Congress could do was request the states to furnish quotas from their militias. During the Revolution, General Washington found this to be a wholly inadequate means of raising forces. Therefore, when the Constitution was adopted, the whole power of organizing the militia and of calling them forth for national purposes was given to Congress, subject to the right of the States to appoint the officers.

In the generally accepted meaning of the term, the word "organize" means to raise or procure personnel and form them into a coordinated whole as well as to form already existing personnel into a cohesive unit. Thus, under the power "to provide for organizing the militia" Congress has the right to prescribe how enlisted personnel shall be raised, whether by voluntary or compulsory methods or both, as well as the right to prescribe how such personnel shall be arranged into units.

This interpretation is borne out by the statements made in the debate on Clause 16 in the Constitutional Convention of 1787 as reported by James Madison. At the outset of the debate, Mr. Madison gave his views thus:

> "Mr. Madison thought the regulation of the Militia naturally appertaining to the *authority charged with the public defence.* It did not seem in its nature to be divisible between two distinct authorities. If the States would trust the Gen. Gov. with a power over the public treasure, they would from the same consideration of necessity grant it the direction of the public force. Those who had full view of the public situation wd from a sence of the danger, guard agst it; the States would not be separately impressed with the general situation, nor have the due confidence in the concurrent exertions of each other."

Madison was thus originally of a mind to take away from the States the *entire* power over the militia. A Committee of eleven was appointed to consider the subject and reported back the Clause which was adopted by the Convention except for one minor change. The Clause (Clause 16, Section 8, Article I) did not go as far as Madison advocated. Like many other things in the Constitution, it was a compromise between the national and states rights points of view. As to "organizing" the militia, the supreme power was committed to Congress, subject to the right of the States to appoint the *officers,* but no restriction was placed on the manner of raising other personnel.

After the Clause was reported by the Committee, Madison and Edmund Randolph (of Virginia) among others argued for it against the states rights protagonists. According to Madison, Randolph spoke thus:

> "Mr. Randolph asked what danger there would be that the Militia could be brought into the field and made to commit suicide on themselves. *This is a power that can not from its nature be abused, unless indeed the whole mass should be corrupted. He was for trammelling the Gen. Gov. wherever there was danger but here there could be none.* He urged this

as an essential point; observing that the Militia were everywhere neglected by the State Legislatures, the members of which courted popularity too much to enforce a proper discipline. *Leaving the appointment of officers to the states protects the people agst every apprehension that could produce murmur.*"

Mr. Madison concluded the debate with the following statement:

"As the greatest danger is that of disunion of the States, it is necessary to guard agst it *by sufficient powers to the Common Govt.* and as the greatest danger to liberty is from large standing armies, it is best to prevent them, by an effectual provision for a good Militia."

(See Documents on the Formation of the Union of the American States, Government Printing Office, 1927, pages 570, 600 and 602.)

Later, Alexander Hamilton expanded on this theme in No. 29 of the Federalist Papers. He said:

"If a well regulated militia be the most natural defence of a free country, *it ought certainly to be under the regulation and at the disposal of that body which is constituted the guardian of the national security.* If standing armies are dangerous to liberty, an efficacious power over the militia, in the body to whose care the protection of the State is committed, ought, as far as possible, to take away the inducement and the pretext to such unfriendly institutions."

The militia clause of the Constitution was sponsored by the proponents of the national not states rights point of view.

George Washington entertained no doubt as to the authority of Congress to provide for the drafting of men into the state militias. In his "Sentiments on a Peace Establishment" dated May 2, 1783, Washington stated that "there are a sufficient proportion of able bodied young Men, between the Age of 18 and 25 who, from a natural fondness for Military parade (which passion is almost ever prevalent at that period of life), might easily be enlisted *or drafted to form a Corps in every State.*" (26 Writings of Washington, pages 374 et seq.)

A little later Washington stated that it was not for him to decide whether these young men should be formed into a kind of Continental militia organized along the lines of the Continental Army "or whether it will be preferable in every regiment of the proposed establishment to have one additional company enlisted *or drafted* from the best men. ******".

Washington went on to say that *Congress* should fix "upon a proper plan to be established."

In "The Federalist" (No. 29) Hamilton said that if he were to deliver his sentiments on the subject of a militia establishment "to a member of the *Federal legislature*" he would advise the following:

"The project of disciplining all the militia *of the United States* is as futile as it would be injurious, if it were capable of being carried into execution. *********

"But though the scheme of disciplining the whole nation must be abandoned as mischievous or impracticable; yet it is a matter of the utmost importance that a well-digested plan should, as soon as possible, be adopted for the proper establishment of the militia. *The attention of the government ought particularly to be directed to the formation of a select corps of moderate extent, upon such principles as will really fit them for service in case of need.* *******"

VII

THE ACTS OF CONGRESS AND THE CASES SUPPORT THE INTERPRETATION THAT CONGRESS MAY DRAFT PERSON INTO THE STATE MILITIAS

The first militia law enacted by Congress was the Act of May 8, 1792. In it Congress provided for the enrollment or drafting of persons directly into the State Militias using "the captain or commanding officer" of the company within whose bounds they shall reside as the instrument to accomplish the enrollment or draft. The 1792 Militia Law remained substantially unchanged for over one hundred years. Its pertinent provisions read as follows:

"Every able bodied male citizen *of the respective states* residing therein who is of the age of eighteen years and under the age of forty-five years, shall be enrolled in the militia." (Section 1625, Revised Statutes)

"It shall be the *duty of every captain or commanding officer of a company to enroll every such citizen residing within the bounds of his company* and all those who may, from time to time, arrive at the age of eighteen years, or who, being at the age of eighteen years and under the age of forty-five years, come to reside within his bounds.***" (Section 1626, Revised Statutes)

"Every citizen so enrolled and notified, shall, within six months thereafter, provide himself********with a good rifle, knapsack, shot-pouch, and powder horn, twenty balls suited to the bore of his rifle, and a quarter of a pound of powder; *and shall appear, so armed,* accoutred, and provided, *when called out to exercise or into service; except, that when called out on company days to exercise only,* he may appear without a knapsack."
(Section 1628, Revised Statutes)

The word "militia" itself connotes liability for compulsory military service. Congress prescribed in the 1792 Act *that the obligation be discharged in the militias of the several states and used the captains of the militia company districts to enroll or draft the persons affected into their militia companies.*

In those early days, it was contemplated that the entire body of the "enrolled" or drafted militia would comprise the organized

militia and Congress took no action to organize a "select corps", corresponding to the National Guard, from the general body of the militia. But the principle of compulsory service in the militia under the authority of an Act of Congress was definitely established.

This interpretation is supported in Houston v. Moore 5 Wheat. 1, 5 L. Ed. 19 (Pa. 1820) where the court said:

> "Congress has power to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining them, and this power being unlimited, except in the two particulars of officering and training them, according to the discipline to be prescribed by Congress, it may be exercised to any extent that may be deemed necessary by Congress. **** The power of the State governments to legislate on the same subjects, having existed prior to the formation of the Constitution, and not having been prohibited by that instrument, it remains with the States, *subordinate nevertheless to the paramount law of the General Government, operating upon the same subject.*"

See also Matter of Spangler 11 Mich. 305 (1863).

There is no question of the authority of the President to order the drafting of any member of the militia for active federal service in case the militia is called out "to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions" under Article I, Section 8, Clause 15 of the United States Constitution.

The right under the Constitution to raise the militia by conscription in any such case has been expressly upheld by the Federal courts. In *McCall's Case*, Fed. Cas. No. 8,669, the constitutionality of the Civil War Draft Act was attacked. In upholding the act, the court said:

> "The Constitution of the United States authorizes Congress to raise armies, and also to call forth and organize the militia of the several states. *Under this twofold power,* both regular national armies *and occasional militia forces from the several states may be raised, either by conscription or in other modes.* Houston v. Moore, 5 Wheat (18 U.S.) 17, 5 L. Ed. 19. *The power to raise them by conscription may, at a crisis of extreme exigency, be indispensable to national security.*"

In 1862 Congress authorized a draft from the state militias. (Act of July 17, 1862). The Act contained the following provision:

> "If by reason of defects in existing laws, or in the execution of them, in the several States, or any of them, it shall be found necessary to provide for enrolling the militia and otherwise putting this act into execution, *the President is authorized in such cases to make all necessary rules and regulations;* and the enrollment of the militia shall in all cases include all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and shall be apportioned among the States according to representative population."

President Lincoln determined that Executive interpretation of the phrase "all necessary rules and regulations" appearing in the Act of July 17, 1862, *might make it a temporarily effective draft law,* and made the first attempt to secure a nationally uniform process of selection. *General Orders No. 99 of the War Department,* Adjutant General's Office, dated August 9, 1862, stated that "*where no provision is made by law in any State* for carrying into effect the draft hereby ordered, or where such provisions are in any manner defective, *such draft shall be conducted as follows* *****"

Thus, the conditions for carrying out the drafting of persons from the unorganized state militia for service in an "organized" capacity were prescribed by the Federal government.

The troops raised pursuant to this state draft ordered by the federal government in 1862 were insufficient to offset the losses the Union Army was suffering, so the first exclusively federal draft law was enacted in March 1863. (Act of March 3, 1863).

The War between the States saw the end of the theory that the federal government should depend *solely* on the states to raise troops. There is no question today that the federal government may raise troops not only by volunteer methods but for compulsory training or service without the intervention of the states. But if it so elects, it may also continue to use the militias of the states as a means of raising military forces.

Prior to 1903 Congress did not take occasion to use this power. It exercised only nominal control over the militia in peacetime. Our ocean ramparts were considered to be so formidable as not to require the nation to maintain an elaborate military establishment. This did not detract from the fact that Congress has always been vested by the Constitution with the power to organize the militia as it saw fit save for the appointment of the officers. Congress has exercised the power sensibly in conformity with the circumstances in which the country has found itself at a given time. New world events and changes in times have made essential over the years more extensive exercise of the Congressional power to organize the militia.

That the Constitution has left ample room for the exercise of such power to meet the conditions of the times is clear beyond any doubt. Chief Justice White of the Supreme Court in the Selective Draft Law Cases explained how the militia clause fits into this Constitutional concept: (245 U.S. 366, 383; 62 L. Ed. 349, 355 (1918)):

> "This, therefore, is what was dealt with by the militia provision. *It diminished the occasion for the exertion by Congress of its military power beyond the strict necessities for its exercise by giving the power to Congress to direct the organization and training of the militia* (evidently to prepare such militia in event of the exercise of the army power), *although leaving the carrying out of such command to the states.* It further conduced to the same result by delegating to Congress the right to call on occasions which were specified for the militia force, thus again obviating the necessity for exercising the army

power to the extent of being ready for every conceivable contingency****."

In 1902 Secretary of War Root recommended reforms that resulted in the passage of the Dick Act of 1903 (Act of January 21, 1903, 32 Stat. 775). Section 1 of the Act defined the militia as consisting:

> "of every able-bodied male citizen *of the respective States,* Territories, and the District of Columbia, and every able-bodied male of foreign birth who has declared his intention to become a citizen, who is more than eighteen and less than forty-five years of age, and shall be divided into two classes—*the organized militia, to be known as the National Guard of the State, Territory or District of Columbia, or by such other designations as may be given them by the laws of the respective States or Territories, and the remainder to be known as the Reserve Militia."*

By this language, Congress imposed upon the persons described, an obligation for military service in the state militias. No enrollment was necessary by the captain of the militia district in which the person resided as specified in the 1792 Act. Unlike the 1792 law the militia was divided into the organized militia (National Guard) and the Reserve Militia. *The persons described in the Act were automatically drafted into the "Reserve Militia" by the terms of the Act itself.*

The Organized Militia was left as state raised volunteer organizations as they had existed since 1792. But the power to draft men into the *organized* militias as well as into the *Reserve or unorganized militia* was not lost merely because it was not exercised.

In the National Defense Act of 1916 as amended in 1920 (Section 57, 32 USC 4) Congress changed the designation of the militia to "The militia *of the United States"* and prescribed that it shall consist of "citizens of the United States" rather than "citizens of the respective states." This was done in order to emphasize the role of the National Guard as a national force. Nevertheless, Congress continued the National Guard as a state force but with a federally recognized status. (Section 58, N.D.A.; 32 USC 4 and see Price v. United States decided by the U. S. Court of Claims on October 2, 1951). In 1933, Congress strengthened the Guard as a dual status state-federal force by giving it a role as the National Guard of the United States. (Act of June 14, 1933, 32 USC 4a).

But none of these Acts altered the obligation imposed on certain citizens to perform military service as members of the Unorganized Militia. Similarly, these Acts did not by mere disuse deprive Congress of its power to require such persons to perform their militia obligation of compulsory service, in the National Guard or organized militia instead of in the Unorganized Militia.

If Congress should not choose to exercise this power, it undoubtedly has Constitutional authority to do so.

In advocating passage of the National Defense Act of 1916 in the House of Representatives, Chairman James Hay (of Virginia) of the Military Affairs Committee said:

"Congress has never undertaken to exercise the powers which are conferred upon it in the Constitution and therefore gentlemen have assumed that Congress could not do what it has not chosen to do. It is not denied that the Constitution provides for the organization of the militia and for the disciplining and training of the National Guard or Organized Militia in accordance with the discipline prescribed by Congress. *If Congress has those powers, Congress can exercise them.*"
(Congressional Record, March 17, 1916, page 4927).

Representative Tilson (of Connecticut) spoke thus:

"It is my intention to offer at the proper place in the bill an amendment which representatives of the National Guard believe and which I believe, will completely and sufficiently federalize the Organized Militia. In a word, this amendment will embody my idea of the dual enlistment and dual oath of office. I am not going to dispute with the chairman of our committee as to whether the bill as it stands sufficiently federalizes the militia. My amendment will surely do so if adopted.**

"*Willingness to render service when needed by the Federal Government was the prevailing reason given for joining the National Guard in the first place* and thousands of officers and men have continued in the service year after year solely for this reason. Their representatives told us that both rank and file were ready and eager to go to the limit of federalization. *They appealed to us to place them under national control and permit them to become the national volunteer force which all agreed to be an essential in any adequate scheme of national defense, and for which no one else seemed able to provide. The fine spirit of loyalty and patriotism manifested by the National Guard made a deep impression upon the members of the committee.*"
(Congressional Record, March 18, 1916, p. 5064).

Senator Chamberlain (of Oregon) Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee spoke in a similar vein when the bill came before the Senate. He said:

"Mr. President, nothing remains to call the attention of the Senate to except the National Guard. I fully agree with the Senator from Iowa that the difficulties which have existed with reference to the National Guard have been not due to any lack of power in the General Government to legislate with reference to it, but it has been a lack of the exercise of that power by Congress. We have, as some people are pleased to say, 48 little armies throughout the United States, all acting under different jurisdictions and without any regard to each other. But, Mr. President, that is because Congress has not exercised its power. *I claim with the Senator that if Congress will only exercise the power it has almost as complete jurisdiction to do as it pleases with the National Guard as it has with the organized*

Regular troops, with the exception only of the appointment of officers."

"Now, we have undertaken in this bill to exhaust all the power the Federal Government has under the Constitution to so limit the power of appointment of officers that even that will be measureably a Federal force. This, I will say, is the arbitrary action of the committee, but *it is done after consultation with the National Guard officers and the authorities of the States who are anxious to become as useful a component part of the armed establishment as it is possible for them to be.* They have given us every assistance possible *and are willing to do whatever Congress feels is necessary for them to do, and which can be constitutionally done to make them to all practical purposes a Federal force.*"

(Congressional Record, March 29, 1916, page 5838).

The framers of the National Defense Act apparently had no doubt as to the power of Congress over the organization of the militia.

To a certain extent, Congress has already provided in the National Defense Act for compulsory service in the National Guard. The Act prescribes the length of the terms of original enlistments and re-enlistments and then goes on to provide that in the event of an emergency declared by Congress "the period of any enlistment which otherwise would expire *may by Presidential proclamation be extended for a period of six months after the termination of the emergency.*" (Section 69, N.D.A.; 32 USC 124).

If Congress may provide for compulsory extension of an enlistment in the National Guard, it may provide for compulsory service in the Guard in the first instance.

If any possible doubt exists as to whether the word "organizing" as used by the Constitutional framers included raising personnel by draft or otherwise for the militia, the words of Mr. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes in *Missouri* v. *Holland* (1920) 252 U.S. 416, present a reasonable and realistic viewpoint: He said:

"When we are dealing with words, that are also a constituent act like the Constitution of the United States, we must realize that they have called into life a being the development of which could not have been foreseen completely by the most gifted of its begetters. *It was enough for them to realize or to hope that they had created an organism; it has taken a century and has cost their successors much sweat and blood to prove that they have created a nation. The case before us must be considered in the light of our whole experience and not merely in that of what was said a hundred years ago.*"

VIII

THE MILITIA IS AN ARM OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE; IT IS THEREFORE NOT CONTRARY TO OUR FORM OF GOVERNMENT FOR CONGRESS TO DRAFT MEN INTO THE NATIONAL GUARD

The intent of the Founding Fathers as shown by the quotations cited in the preceding Points of this Memorandum was that the militia, or at least, the "select corps" or organized part of the militia should be a strong national force available for national use in times of emergency.

Since the Spanish American War, Congress has taken progressively stronger steps to make the National Guard a more potent national force without destroying its underlying status as a state force in time of peace.

The fundamental idea of the Dick Act of 1903 was in the words of Secretary Root:

> "to recognize the activity of the National Guard; to utilize that as the constitutional militia of the country; to utilize it as the great school of the volunteer soldier; *to make it a part of the military establishment of the United States;* to lay down the lines of activity so that the regular army and the National Guard shall work together, and grow ever closer and closer together, knit in bonds of sympathy and brotherhood preparing for a great struggle in a common cause." (Address of Secretary Root to the Convention of the Inter-State National Guard Association of the United States, May 4, 1903; Addresses and Reports on the Military and Naval Policy of the United States by Elihu Root, 1916, page 145.)

In 1916 another step forward was taken with the passage of the National Defense Act of that year (Act of June 3, 1916, 39 Stat. 166). Federal control over the National Guard was considerably broadened. We have already seen that in this Act Congress changed the designation of the militia to "the militia of the United States" (Section 57, N.D.A. 32 USC 1). Congress prescribed a dual oath to the United States as well as to the State. (Section 70, N.D.A. 32 USC 123). The maximum number of enlisted men was prescribed for each state. (Section 62, N.D.A. 32 USC 121). Congress also authorized the drafting of members and units of the National Guard en masse into federal service in case of emergency (Section 111, Act of June 3, 1916, 39 Stat. 211). This has now become the "order" process for bringing the National Guard into federal service (32 USC 81).

Representative Hay, speaking in spport of the majority view that Congress intended to make the National Guard a national force in the National Defense Act of 1916 stated:

> "MR. HAY. **** The men who framed the Constitution of this country, the men who were present when the debates were had upon the ratification of the Constitution, believed that they

were writing into the Constitution a provision with regard to the militia which made the militia a national force **********

"MR. HAY. **** As I was about to say, *Patrick Henry, James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, James Monroe and other men who framed the Constitution believed that they were providing in the militia a national force, which could be made an actual national force, and could be used for national purposes.* Patrick Henry opposed the adoption of the Constitution upon that ground—that the States were giving up their control over the militia. Mr. Madison, in one of his messages to Congress, stated that Congress ought to call out for training the National Guard at the public expense, thereby showing that he believed that it was a National and not a State force. ****"
(Congressional Record, March 22, 1916, p. 5286).

Mr. Hay's views were summed up in the Report of his Committee (House Committee on Military Affairs):

"The framers of the Constitution evidently intended that the militia provided for in that instrument should be a national force and never have any doubt that Congress had full power to make it so." (H.R.Rep. No. 297, 64th Congress, 1st Session (1916)2.)

Now it is necessary for Congress to take another step in the national interest. Heretofore, the National Guard has been exclusively a volunteer organization. Under conditions which exist today, it can not remain so and fulfill the mission desired of it and which it desires to perform. It is necessary for Congress to prescribe, under conditions which will permit participation by the states in the process, the compulsory induction by the President of men into the National Guard after they have completed their period of active federal service or training.

IX

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS AN INTEREST IN THE STATE MISSION OF THE MILITIA OF PROVIDING PROTECTION IN PUBLIC DISORDERS AND UPRISINGS; AN OBJECTION TO CONGRESS DRAFTING MEN INTO THE STATE MILITIAS WHERE THEY MIGHT BE MORE SUBJECT TO THAT TYPE OF SERVICE THAN IF THEY WERE IN FEDERAL SERVICE IS UNTENABLE

Two principal reasons for seeking a new federal Constitution in 1787 to replace the Articles of Confederation were "to insure domestic Tranquility" and "provide for the Common defense" against foreign foes. (Preamble to the U. S. Constitution). Both are matters of federal concern. The Constitution made the "common defense" a matter of paramount federal concern. The National Guard's part in this mission was discussed in the preceding Point of this Memorandum.

"Domestic Tranquility" or "internal security" as the state military mission is now called was continued as a matter of *dual* state and federal import. The federal government is concerned with preservation of order within the states as well as between the states. Congress, therefore, has always maintained the National Guard as a dual status state-federal force available to carry out the state mission as well as preparing itself to assume its federal mission when needed. The National Guard has proven in the test of time its ability to perform both missions. It is the most economical way to carry out these essential functions.

Moreover, there is the age old argument against too much centralization of our military power. It can not be denied that that was one of the arguments used by the Framers of the Constitution for reservation of some control over the militia in the hands of the states. The writings of Madison and Hamilton in "The Federalist" prove this. This is still a factor in the public mind.

Furthermore, there are good military reasons for the states continuing to play a part in National Defense through the medium of their citizen-soldier militia. In the recent case of Price v. United States decided by the U. S. Court of Claims on October 2, 1951, the court said per Jones, Ch. J.:

> "The ragged Continentals who fought and won their liberty against the centralized and disciplined British Army were state organized and furnished by the respective colonies. They were individualists. *There is in the citizen soldier, after he has been thoroughly trained by a competent national officer, an indefinable quality not always found in the professional soldier.*
>
> "*When their representatives wrote the Constitution they recognized the need of local militia. They believed that the real strength of the country came from the grass roots. Their primary fear was that a strong National Government would absorb the State Governments and with it the rights of the people.*
>
> "There have been long and repeated efforts on the part of some of the military to practically do away with the National Guard and the state militia or to make them part and parcel of the Regular Army. *This has been resisted by the Representatives of the people in the Congress. These conflicting viewpoints have resulted in a blending and gradual federalizing of the National Guard.*"

Congress has no present intention of abolishing the state status of the National Guard. However, it might be argued that it would be contrary to our form of government for Congress to draft men into the National Guard because they would then become subject to being ordered out by the Governor to suppress strikes, riots and other essentially local affrays. Such argument is without merit because the federal government has an interest in the militia not only from the standpoint of the "common defense" against foreign enemies but also from the viewpoint of protection against domestic disturbances and disasters.

In The Federalist Papers, Hamilton refers frequently to the concern of the Federal government with domestic security and to the duty of the individual citizen, as well as to the use of the militia in preserving domestic order. In No. 26 he said:

> "The plan reported by the convention, by extending the authority of the federal head *to the individual citizens of the several States, will enable the government to employ the ordinary magistracy of each, in the execution of its laws,* ********** It merits particular attention in this place, that the laws of the Confederacy, as to the enumerated and legitimate objects of its jurisdiction, will become the Supreme Law of the land; *to the observance of which all officers, legislative, executive and judicial, in each State, will be bound by the sanctity of an oath. Thus the legislatures, courts, and magistrates, of the respective members, will be incorporated into the operations of the national government as far as its just and constitutional authority extends; and will be rendered auxiliary to the enforcement of its laws.*"

In No. 29:

> "The power of regulating the militia, and the commanding its services *in time of insurrection* and invasion are natural incidents to the duties of superintending the common defence, *and of watching over the internal peace of the Confederacy.*"

In No. 28:

> "******* sedition and insurrections are, unhappily, maladies as inseparable from the body politic as tumors and eruptions from the natural body *********
>
> "Should such emergencies at any time happen *under the national government,* there could be no remedy but force. *The means to be employed must be proportioned to the extent of the mischief. If it should be a slight commotion in a small part of a State, the militia of the residue would be adequate to its suppression; and the natural presumption is that they would be ready to do their duty.* An insurrection, whatever may be its immediate cause, *eventually endangers all government.* Regard to the public peace, if not to the rights of the Union, would engage the citizens to whom the contagion had not communicated itself to oppose the insurgents; and if the general government should be found in practice conducive to the prosperity and felicity of the people, it were irrational to believe that they would be disinclined to its support.
>
> "If, on the contrary, the insurrection should pervade a whole State, or a principal part of it, the employment of a different kind of force might become unavoidable.******"

Again in No. 29:

> "In times of insurrection, or invasion, *it would be natural and proper that the militia of a neighboring State should be*

marched into another, to resist a common enemy or to guard the republic against the violence of faction or sedition. This was frequently the case, in respect to the first object, in the course of the late war; and this mutual succor is, indeed, a principal end of our political association. If the power of affording it be placed under the direction of the Union, there will be no danger of a supine and listless inattention to the dangers of a neighbor, till its near approach had superadded the incitements of self-preservation to the too feeble impulses of duty and sympathy."

In the recent case against the Communist Party leaders, the Supreme Court reiterated that threats from within are of course a matter of concern to the Federal government. (United States v. Dennis et al. 341 U.S. 494, decided June 4, 1951): In a concurring opinion, Mr. Justice Frankfurter said:

"There come occasions in law, as elsewhere, when the familiar needs to be recalled. Our whole history proves even more decisively than the course of decisions in this Court that the United States has the powers inseparable from a sovereign nation. 'America has chosen to be, in many respects, and to many purposes, a nation; and for all these purposes, her government is complete; to all these objects, it is competent.' Chief Justice Marshall in Cohens v. Virginia, 6 Wheat. 264,414. *The right of a government to maintain its existence—self-preservation—is the most pervasive aspect of sovereignty.* 'Security against foreign danger' wrote Madison 'is one of the primitive objects of civil society.' The Federalist, No. 41. The constitutional power to act upon this basic principle has been recognized by this Court at different periods and under diverse circumstances. 'To preserve its independence, and give security against foreign aggression and encroachment, is the highest duty of every nation, and to attain these ends nearly all other considerations are to be subordinated. It matters not in what form such aggression and encroachment come. . . . The government, possessing the powers which are to be exercised for protection and security, is clothed with authority to determine the occasion on which the powers shall be called forth. . . .' The Chinese Exclusion Case, 130 US 581, 606.*****

"*The most tragic experience in our history is poignant reminder that the Nation's continued existence may be threatened from within. To protect itself from such threats, the Federal Government is invested with all those inherent and implied powers which at the time of adopting the Constitution, were generally considered to belong to every government as such, as being essential to the exercise of its functions.* Mr. Justice Bradley, concurring in The Legal Tender Cases, 12 Wall, 457, 554, 556; and see In re Debs, 158 U.S. 564, 582."

In the maintenance of internal security, the scheme of the Constitution is that this should be provided for in the first instance by the state, resorting if necessary to its militia. If the situation becomes too acute for the state to handle, the Constitution provides that the Governor may call for aid from the Federal Government. Article IV, Section 4 states:

> "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government and shall protect each of them against Invasion; *and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.*"

If the trouble amounts to an insurrection or failure to obey *federal* laws, the President may call the militia itself for these purposes under the militia clause of the Constitution. If federal property is involved, the national government may use federal forces without state intervention as President Cleveland did to protect the mails in the railroad strike in Chicago in 1894.

Federal troops may be used in domestic disturbances in case no state forces are available. For example:

> "When the National Guards were mustered out of Federal service after the war (World War I) there was no provision for restoring them to that militia status from which the draft had discharged them. Consequently, there was no more National Guard and the result in many States was that regular troops had to be called upon to perform ordinary strike duty." (Citing 1 Rep. Sec'y War (1919) 26-27, Frederick Bernays Wiener, "The Militia Clause of the Constitution", Harvard Law Review, December 1940).

It is certainly within Constitutional concepts *for state troops including persons drafted by the President under an Act of Congress* to be used by a Governor to quell a domestic disorder, thus forestalling the necessity of the President calling out the militia *or using federal troops who may also include persons drafted under an Act of Congress.*

In practice, no Governor except in dire emergency is likely to call upon the General Government for assistance and thus confess the impotence of the State Government. He exercises his own lawful power to restore order which may in the last extremity result in ordering out the state militia. But the fact remains that the Federal Government also has the power to call upon the state militias to quell insurrection.

This power was a bone of contention in the debate in the Virginia Convention called to vote upon ratification of the Constitution. Patrick Henry, opposing the Constitution claimed that the militia clause provision for use of the militia by the President to suppress insurrection gave that power *exclusively* to the Federal Government and deprived the states of the power. James Madison answered by stating that *the power was concurrent in state and nation.* ("James Madison, Father of the Constitution" by Irving Brant (1950) pp. 214–215)

So also is the obligation of the citizen as a citizen and as a member of the militia. Senator Cummins of Iowa put it succinctly in the debate on the floor of the Senate on the adoption of the National Defence Act of 1916: (Congressional Record, April 14, 1916, p. 6972)

> "We all bear a dual relation to the governments of this country. I am a citizen of the State of Iowa and I am a citizen of the United States, *and I can render my duty to both these forms of organized society without any conflict whatsoever. Just so can the National Guardsman. He is a soldier of the United States and a soldier of the State as well, depending upon the circumstances under which he serves.*"

Congress may, if it so elects, compel performance of a citizen's duty as a member of the militia in the maintenance of internal security, by bringing about his induction into the National Guard of a state, as well as by calling him into federal service for that purpose.

X

ALTHOUGH THE NATIONAL GUARD MAY BE USED BY THE GOVERNORS AS A LAST RESORT IN DOMESTIC DISORDERS, THE POLICY TODAY IS TO AVOID USING THE NATIONAL GUARD ON STRIKE DUTY

Despite its availability to perform the state mission of "protection of life and property and the preservation of peace, order and public safety under competent orders of the state authorities", the National Guard is trained primarily to accomplish its paramount federal mission; viz:

> "To provide a reserve component of the Army of the United States, trained, equipped, and capable of immediate expansion to war strength, able to furnish units fit for service anywhere in the world:
>
> (1) To defend critical areas of the United States against land, seaborne or airborne invasion.
>
> (2) To assist in covering the mobilization and concentration of the remainder of the reserve forces.
>
> (3) To participate by units in all types of operations, including the offensive either in the United States or overseas."

The emphasis today is on the Federal mission. Most Governors do not consider strike duty a proper duty for the National Guard unless the disturbances have gone completely out of control of the civil authorities. The times when the National Guard is called out for such duty are increasingly rare. The states now use and exhaust all civil means of putting down disorders connected with strikes.

In recent years the use of local police and sheriffs, State Police or Constabulary, the deputizing of additional deputy sheriffs and the use of the sheriffs and police forces of other counties pursuant to

mutual aid arrangements, such as those authorized by Section 209f of the New York General Municipal Law have usually sufficed to bring an end to strike disorders.

As Representative Keating (of Colorado) argued in a futile attempt to amend the National Defense Bill on the floor of the House in 1916 so as to provide that no member of the National Guard shall be called upon to perform strike duty:

> "My friends, the National Guard will never be as effective as we all desire to have it so long as the members of organized labor, the mechanics and artisans of this country, feel that they can not with safety join the National Guard; so long as they feel that tomorrow, maybe, they will be called out to shoot down the fellow members of their labor organizations.
>
> "I want to point out, too, that it is not necessary that the militia should be used in that fashion. No sane man, no patriotic man, wants to see disorder go unchecked in this country; *but there are other powers to enforce the laws during industrial difficulties, and it is not necessary to compel members of the National Guard to perform police duty. The sheriff of the county can call to his assistance every able-bodied man in the county,* and I have never seen an industrial difficulty—and I have had considerable experience with them—where an honest, courageous, efficient sheriff who would go to the full extent of his constitutional power and who would play fair as between both sides to the controversy could not have enforced the law. I hope the House will adopt this amendment." (Congressional Record, March 23, 1916, p. 5411)

Mr. Keating's amendment did not pass but to all intents and purposes, it has become established public policy for Governors *not* to use the National Guard on strike duty unless there is a complete break-down of the civilian enforcement agencies. In future, there should not be any more occasion to call on the National Guard for this type of duty than there is to use Federal forces for the same purpose.

The speech of Representative Crago (of Pennsylvania) in favor of the National Guard system in the debate on the National Defense Act of 1916 was prophetic on this point. He said:

> "Third, (The Third argument against using the National Guard as a Federal force which argument was being answered by Mr. Crago) the right men will not join the National Guard by reason of fear of strike duty, and the unfriendly attitude of organized labor. This opens up an economic side of the question, one which goes to the very heart of our industrial system if it were entirely true, and would always so continue; but *I believe this phase of the subject will eventually solve itself. To begin with, the National Guard was never originally intended for strike duty.* Strikes are the product of our too rapid industrial development, and unfortunately we have been called on to pass through this period of our development. *The necessity for such service is being lessened, first by organizing*

State police, trained for this particular service; second, by the better understanding existing between capital and labor. At times the use of the Guard in strike duty has been abused and they were thought by the great corporations to be their servants and subject to their instructions when on duty. Their real duty was to see that the laws were not violated, and when in some cases they were used as an adjunct to the corporations, naturally this created a feeling on the part of organized labor which it has been difficult to correct. *This phase of the subject affects but few States and will in time disappear once it is known that the Guard is a Federal force.*

"But, says some one, will not the legislatures of the States refuse to support the guard if they are not to be used in this strike duty? This has not been the result in Pennsylvania, where we have that splendid organization known as the State police, which is maintained by the State. *The true theory is that the Guard from each State will be that State's contribution to the Federal service, just as the theory of our representation in Congress should be that each State sends its representatives to Congress, not to get what they can for that State, but as the State's contribution to the councils of the Nation.******" (Congressional Record, March 17, 1916, pp. 4945–4946)

The National Guard of course is still available to the Governors in domestic disorders as specifically authorized in Section 61(a) of the National Defense Act (32 USC 194), but its use in strikes has diminished almost to the vanishing point as Congressman Crago predicted thirty-five years ago.

XI

IT IS LOGICAL AND SOUND TO USE THE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM AS THE MEANS OF FUNNELLING PERSONNEL INTO THE NATIONAL GUARD ON COMPLETION OF THEIR ACTIVE TRAINING OR SERVICE

The modern means of accomplishing a draft into the organized militia or National Guard of a State as well as into the Armed Forces of the United States is by selection and induction by the President through the Selective Service System. There is no legal barrier to Congress using the Selective Service System to induct men into the organized militia just as from 1792 to 1903 Congress used the captain of the local militia company for that purpose.

The Selective Service System now has the responsibility for the original selection of persons for their initial period of active service. The local boards maintain records of the individual's status before, during and after he completes active federal service. It would be logical and generally acceptable to the public, to give the Selective Service System the job of administering the mechanics of processing such persons into the National Guard.

The procedure proposed is set forth in the following clauses of a suggested amendment to Section 4(d) (3) of the UMT&S Act:

"(D) The Secretary of Defense under such regulations as the President shall prescribe, upon the request of the National Director of Selective Service, shall furnish such Director with the names and addresses of those persons available for induction into the National Guard and the Air National Guard of the several States as provided in this paragraph upon completion of their active training and service in the Armed Forces or of training in the National Security Training Corps.

"(E) The governor of each state may whenever he deems it necessary, request the State Director of Selective Service for his State to select such persons, according to geographical areas based on the locations of National Guard and Air National Guard units within his State, as will be needed to provide and maintain the authorized personnel strengths of such units, subject to the right of the governor to determine whether service in a National Guard or Air National Guard unit of his State is available to and can be performed satisfactorily by any such person.

"(F) The President shall induct into the National Guard or Air National Guard of the State any such person selected as provided in Clause (E) of this paragraph, provided that no such person shall be so inducted without the consent of the governor."

Since the states should continue to participate in the National Defense through the medium of their National Guards, as has been the case throughout our history, it is proper that the Governors should play a part in the process as described in clauses (E) and (F) above. This is not inconsistent with the character of the Selective Service System. (Sec. 10(b) (2), Act of June 24, 1948, 50 USC App., 1951 Supplementary Pamphlet, Sec. 460(b) (2)).

Although the System is a federal organization, federally directed and controlled, it is closely tied in with the states and their National Guards. Each state has a State Headquarters of the System (Section 10(a) (2), Act of June 24, 1948, 50 USC App. 1951 Supplementary Pamphlet, Sec. 460(a) (2)). The Governor is given the right to recommend the appointment of the State Director "who shall represent the governor."

In most states, the State Adjutant General is the State Director of Selective Service. The Act authorizes the President "to order to active duty with their consent and to assign to the Selective Service System, such officers of the Selective Service Section of the State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachments (of the National Guard) and such other officers of the federally recognized National Guard of the United States **** as may be necessary for the administration of the National and of the several State headquarters of the Selective Service System." (Sec. 10(b) (2), Act of June 24, 1948, 50 USC App. 1951 Supplementary Pamphlet Sec. 460(b) (2)).

The local Selective Service Boards in each community (corre-

sponding to the local National Guard units) are the mainsprings of the Selective Service System. Though controlled by federal directives, they have not lost their essentially local character.

Operation of the National Guard system parallels in many ways that of the Selective Service System, despite the fact that the legal status of the National Guard is different than that of the Selective Service System. Legally, the National Guard is a dual status force with the federal status dormant until the Guard is called or ordered into federal service. The Selective Service System has an all federal status legally but it cooperates with the states. Correspondingly, the National Guard not only cooperates with but conforms very strictly to directives and regulations of the Federal government. It must do so in order to obtain and maintain its federally recognized status under the National Defense Act.

It is therefore right, proper and in keeping with the customs and practise of established policies in the procurement of military manpower, to tie in the Governors and the States with the State Headquarters of the Selective Service System in order to give the States a voice in selecting the personnel needed to maintain their National Guards at authorized strength.

The governor should be given the right to determine whether service in the National Guard of his state is available to and can be satisfactorily performed by any such person, as provided in Clause (E) above. This right with respect to "enlistment, enrollment, or appointment in, or assignment to, an organized unit *of a reserve component*" is now given by Section 4(d) (3) of the UMT&S Act as added by Public Law 51, 82nd Congress, to the Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force. The right to make such determination with respect to service in local National Guard units should be vested in the Governors who together with the local Selective Service Boards are closer to the situation in the local communities throughout their states than the Secretaries of the Army and Air Force could possibly be.

There need be no fear of lack of cooperation by the states with federal desires on matters of national defense. There should be a similar willingness on the part of the federal authorities to cooperate with the states and to recognize the part the states should play in the national defense.

As the Supreme Court said in Gilbert v. Mann 254 U.S. 325:

> "*The United States is composed of the States, the States are constituted of the citizens of the United States, who also are citizens of the States, and it is from these citizens that armies are raised and wars waged, and whether to victory and its benefits, or to defeat and its calamities, the States as well as the United States are intimately concerned.* And whether to victory or defeat depends upon their morale, the spirit and determination that animates them.
>
> "Cold and technical reasoning in its minute consideration may indeed insist on a separation of the sovereignties and resistance in each to any cooperation from the other, *but there is*

opposing demonstration in the fact that this country is one composed of many and must on occasions be animated as one and that the constituted and constituting sovereignties must have power of cooperation against the enemies of all.''

XII

CONCLUSION

It is clear that Congress has power under the Constitution to provide for the drafting or induction of persons into the National Guard after completion of their period of active service or training. Such power should be exercised by amendment of the UMT&S Act combined with appropriate amendments of the National Defense Act, and of the pending Armed Forces Reserve Bill.

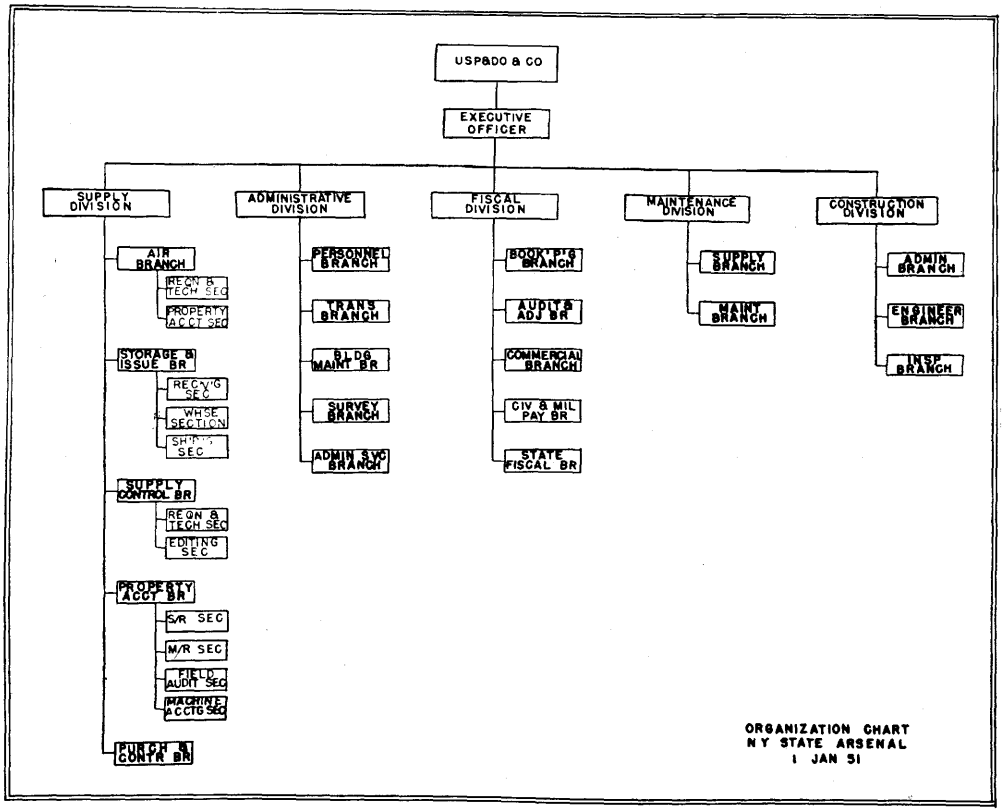
The actual induction of persons into the National Guard should be accomplished by the President of the United States using the Selective Service System, acting upon the personnel requisitions of the Governors of the several states and subject to their consent.

Congress should exercise its power in this regard in order to enable the National Guard to fulfill in the future its historic mission ''in the first line of defense in the first weeks of an emergency'' as described by General Marshall.

Dated: New York, N. Y.
4 October 1951

CHARLES G. STEVENSON
Colonel, J.A.G.C., N.Y.N.G.
State Judge Advocate

APPENDIX "F"


USP&DO & CO
EXECUTIVE OFFICER
SUPPLY DIVISION
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION
FISCAL DIVISION
MAINTENANCE DIVISION
CONSTRUCTION DIVISION
AIR BRANCH
RECN & TECH SEC
PROPERTY ACCT SEC
STORAGE & ISSUE BR
RECV'G SEC
WHSE SECTION
SHIPPING SEC
SUPPLY CONTROL BR
RECN & TECH SEC
EDITING SEC
PROPERTY ACCT BR
S/R SEC
M/R SEC
FIELD AUDIT SEC
MACHINE ACCTG SEC
PURCH & CONTR BR
PERSONNEL BRANCH
TRANS BRANCH
BLDG MAINT BR
SURVEY BRANCH
ADMIN SVC BRANCH
BOOK'PG BRANCH
AUDIT & ADJ BR
COMMERCIAL BRANCH
CIV & MIL PAY BR
STATE FISCAL BR
SUPPLY BRANCH
MAINT BRANCH
ADMIN BRANCH
ENGINEER BRANCH
INSP BRANCH
ORGANIZATION CHART
N Y STATE ARSENAL
1 JAN 51

APPENDIX "G"

ALLOWANCES AND PERCENTAGES OF TO&E WEAPONS ON HAND IN STATE

Item	Allowance	On Hand 1 Dec 50	On Hand 1 Oct 51	Percentage as of 1 Oct 51
Gun, Mach, Brng, Cal .30, M1919A4	132	489	130	98%
Gun, Mach, Brng, Cal .30, M1919A6	273	186	194	71%
Gun, Mach, Brng, Cal .30, M1917A1	119	200	142	119%
Gun, Mach, Brng, Cal .50, M-2	827	1,124	736	86%
(e) Gun, Sub-Machine, Cal .45, M-3	2,765	1,877	1,562	55%
Gun, Auto, 40mm M-1	6	60	45	Excess still on hand in 771st & 870th AAA Gun Bns.
(f) Mortar, 60mm M-2	189	118	173	91%
(g) Mortar, 81mm M-1	119	98	112	94%
Mortar, 4.2" M-2	84	37	21	20%
Mortar, 3" Sub-Calibre, M-3	84	5	5	5%
Mt, Trailer, Mult MG, Cal .50, M-55	72	34	48	66%
Rifle, Auto, Brng, Cal .30, M1918A2	608	566	569	91%
Bayonet, M-1	11,987	8,047	9,819	82%
(a) Carbine, Cal .30, M-1	17,834	14,413	12,724	71%
(h)(b) Launcher, Rocket, 2.36", M9A1	189	351	341	180%
(c) Launcher, Rocket, 3.5" M20B1	1,103	0	369	33%
Pistol, Auto, Cal .45, M1911A1	5,576	6,060	6,368	114%
Rifle, U.S., Cal .30, M-1	11,594	12,697	13,116	113%
Rifle, U.S., Cal .30, M1917A1	154	154	154	100%
(d) Rifle, U.S., Cal .30, M1903A4 (Snipers)	567	403	403	71%
Rifle, Cal .22, Remington, M513T	1,177	965	900	96%
Rifle, Cal .22, Winchester, Model 75		248	248	
Howitzer, 105mm M2A1	84	56	67	78%
Bayonet M1917	157	157	157	100%
Rifle, U.S., Cal .30, M1903A3	.....	108	115	.....
Howitzer, 15mm M-1	24	14	20	83%
Rifle, 57mm M-18 & T15E13	189	75	70	30%
Rifle, 75mm M-20	88	60	26	28%
Gun, 90mm M-1	16	9	4	25%

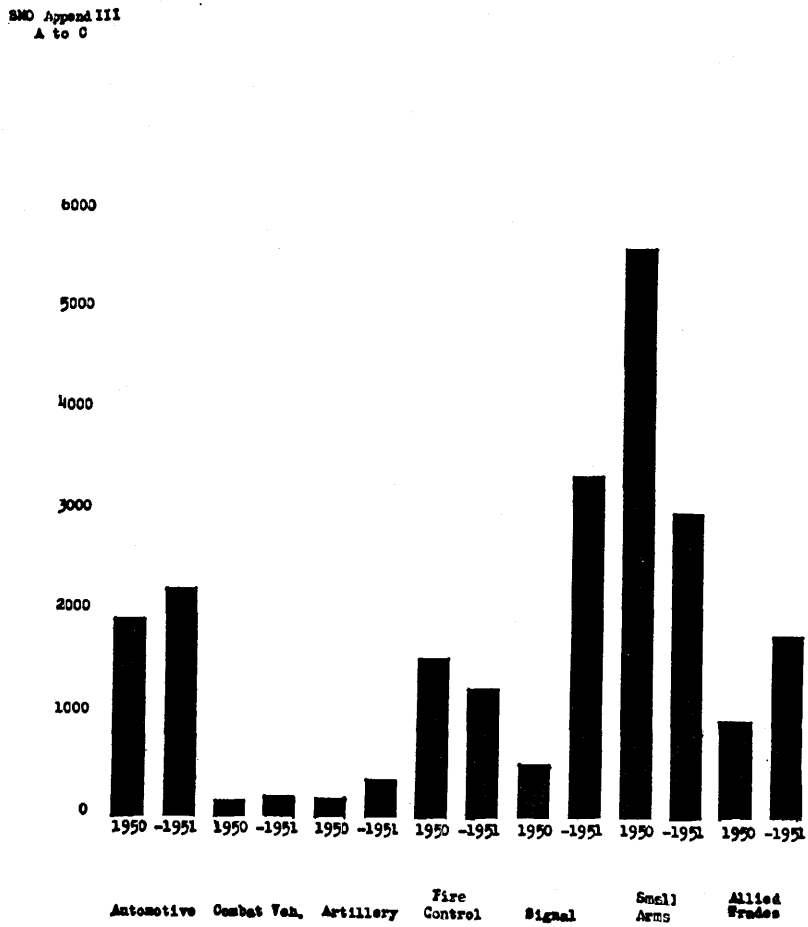
NOTES

(a) Issued in lieu of Carbine, Cal. .30, M2.
(b) Issued in lieu of M18 Rocket Launcher.
(c) Issued in lieu of M20 Rocket Launcher.
(d) Issued in lieu of Rifle, U. S. Cal. .30, M1C (Snipers)
(e) Issued in lieu of M3A1 Sub-Machine Gun.
(f) Issued in lieu of M19 Mortar.
(g) Issued in lieu of M21 Mortar.
(h) Issued in lieu of 3.5" Launcher.

APPENDIX "H-1"

GROUP PRODUCTION COMPARISON 1950–1951

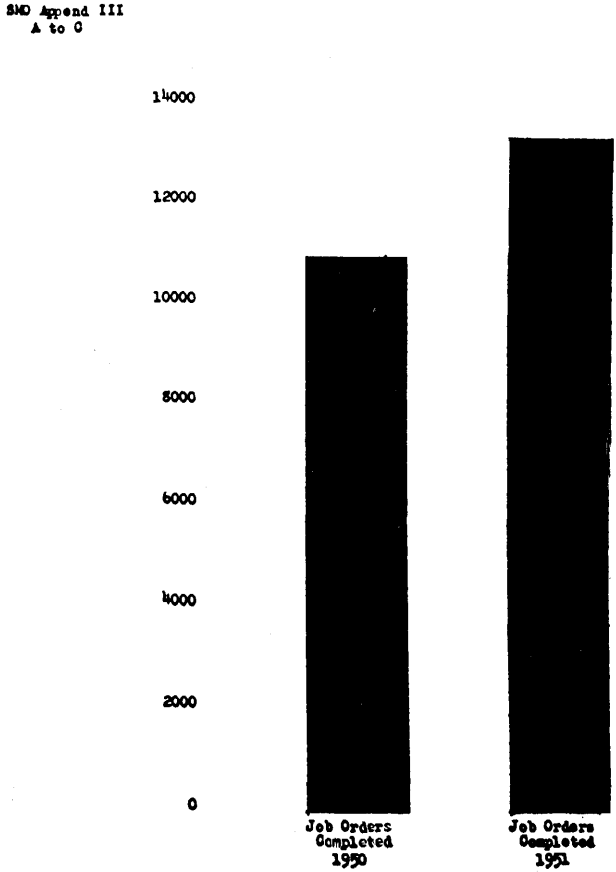
Job Orders Completed



APPENDIX "H-2"

TOTAL PRODUCTION COMPARISON

1950–1951



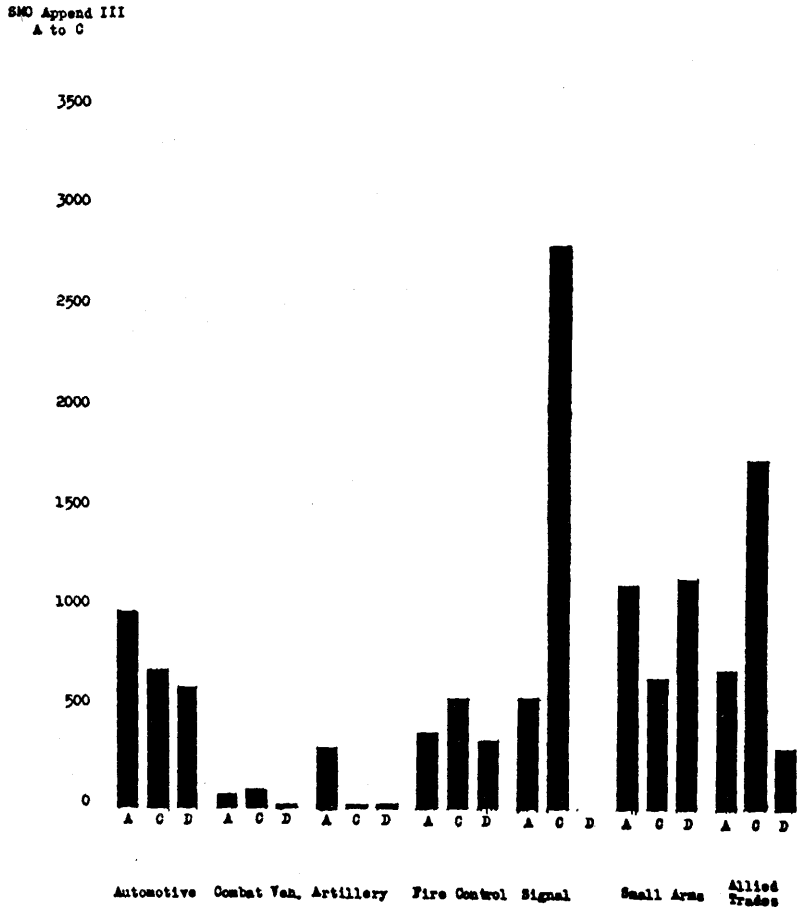
APPENDIX "H-3"

GRAPH COMPARISON OF PRODUCTION

SHOPS "A", "C", "D"

YEAR 1951

Job Orders Completed



APPENDIX "I"

TRANSPORTATION RECAPITULATION

T/R's issued for operational use	713	est. cost	$18,707 89
T/R's issued for field trng	325	est. cost	245,838 15
T/R's issued for service schls	1,228		
Total T/R's issued	2,266		
B/L's issued for operational use	1,847	est. cost	267,184 20
B/L's issued for field trng	253	est. cost	99,804 36
B/L's issued for spec. projects	23		
Total B/L's issued	2,123		

	INBOUND		OUTBOUND	
	No.	Wgt (lbs)	No.	Wgt (lbs)
No. of LCL shipments	265	132,852	1,296	919,347
No. of LTL shipments	272	338,496	176	457,507
No. of CL shipments	2	46,632	135	8,501,193
No. of TL shipments	9	129,319	27	1,240,412
No. of REA shipments	64	2,714	174	4,032

Weight of inbound and outbound shipments for services:

Service	Inbound Wgt (lbs)	Outbound Wgt (lbs)	Est. Cost
Chemical	10,009	48,485	$875 90
Engineer	32,490	116,325	2,220 43
Medical	16,146	19,010	465 68
Ordnance	276,495	8,263,280	221,233 06
Quartermaster	207,380	276,892	10,149 73
Signal	66,440	74,304	1,856 91
Transportation	.....	.....	.....
Mixed Shipments	16,413	64,982	1,122 39
Air	2,089	893,817	29,260 10