

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 1953

KARL F. HAUSAUER

Major General, N.Y.N.G.

Chief of Staff to the Governor

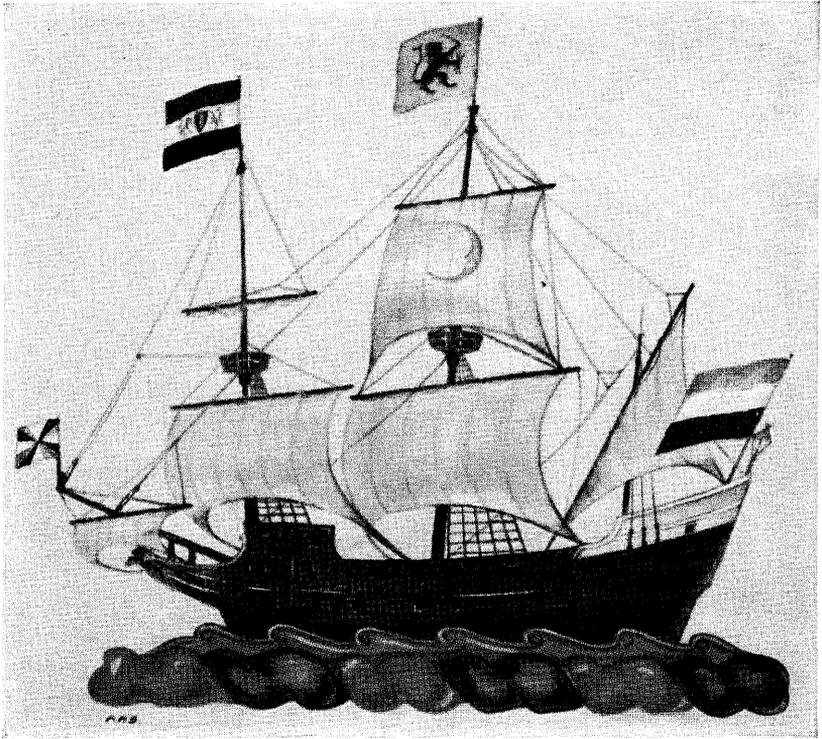


31 December 1953

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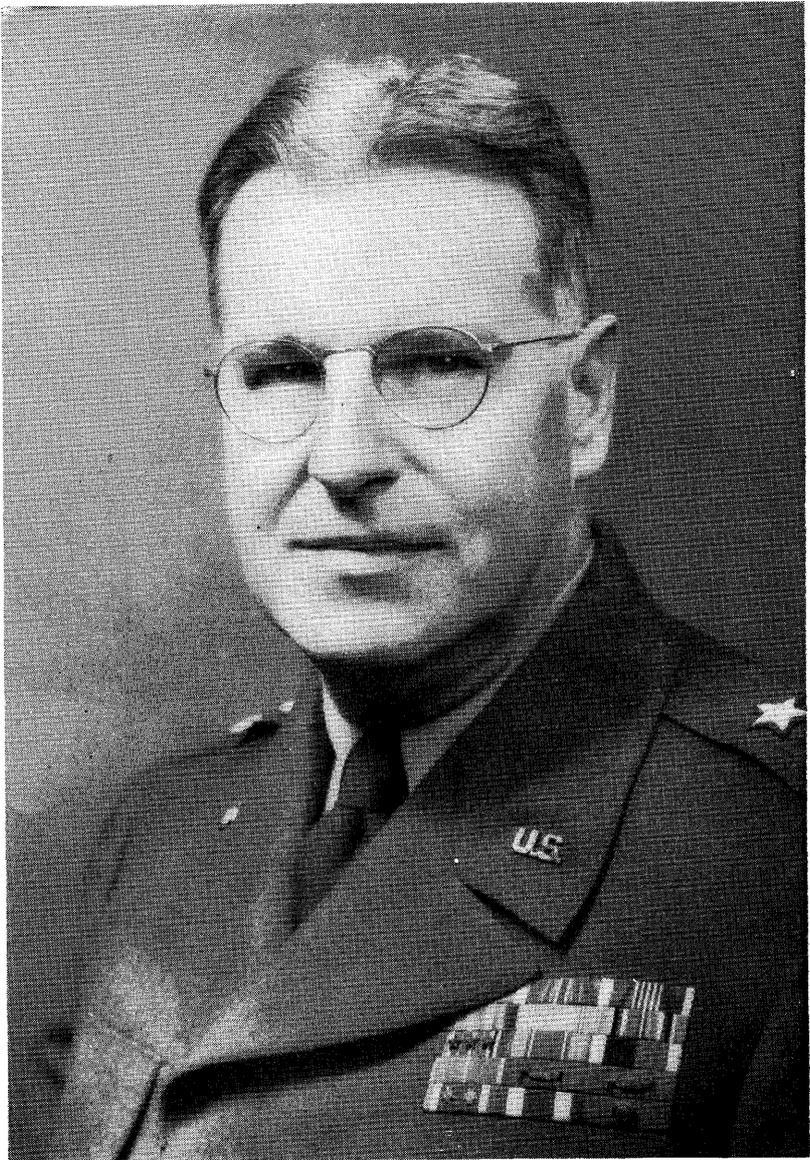


Crest for National Guard Regiments for
THE STATE OF NEW YORK



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

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31 December 1953

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

DEAR GOVERNOR DEWEY :

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 1953.

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
Office of the Chief, Services and Supply
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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CHAPTER I

GENERAL

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The major portion of my report will present the activities and operations of the Division in detail. In Chapter I therefore, I will review the more important developments and major problems with which we have been concerned during the past year, and comment briefly upon the salient accomplishments of our State Forces.

I. THE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

1. As to the Army National Guard, I should like to comment first on what I shall call our "Educational Program" which consists of our Officers Candidate School, our Leadership School, the State Department of Education Project, and our West Point School.

2. On 20 September 1953 the New York National Guard Officer Candidate School graduated its second class and provided the units of the Army National Guard with 150 newly-commissioned 2nd Lieutenants. While this is considerably less than the 225 graduated last year, it is anticipated that when the recently-acquired 17-18 year olds reach the entrance age, our Officer Candidate School classes will again return to the 200 a year number.

3. An integral part of the Officer Candidate School is the preliminary phase or Leadership School which has been conducted at

Camp Smith for a period of one (1) week with most satisfactory results. We are now considering a plan whereby this Leadership School may be expanded to a two-week period at Camp Smith, which, for the candidates concerned, will be considered as field training. In other words, under this plan, the units would receive constructive attendance credit for the candidate who would perform his field training by attendance at the Leadership School at Camp Smith. Most commanders have indicated their concurrence in this plan and it is now being presented to the National Guard Bureau and the Department of the Army for the necessary authority. It is felt that this will improve considerably the standards of the school and permit the attendance of desirable candidates who would be unable to secure the additional time from their jobs. During the past year, at our invitation, the State Department of Education surveyed our Officer Candidate School for the purpose of recommending improvements in the conduct of the school. The report of their inspection was most commendable and resulted in the adoption by the State Education Department of certain policies which should be beneficial to the entire National Guard. These policies prescribe a one-half unit of credit, under elective requirements, for satisfactory completion of one year National Guard basic training, including the two-week summer training period. Regularly enrolled pupils in Grade 12 who participate in National Guard basic training will be exempt from health and physical education requirements during such training period and the schools of the State are urged to cooperate with the National Guard in the interest of young men as well as of National Defense.

4. The New York National Guard United States Military Academy Preparatory School is conducted in Brooklyn at the Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences under the auspices of the State Education Department. For the past two years it has been open to New York National Guardsmen, both Army and Air, who have been designated by The Adjutant General of the Army as qualified to take the entrance examination for the Military Academy at West Point the following March. This past year, of the twelve young men who studied at our Preparatory School, nine succeeded in winning appointments and are now at the Academy. Realizing that only 18 National Guardsmen throughout the country entered last July, it is evident that New York has succeeded in providing 50% of this number, all of whom prepared at the Preparatory School in Brooklyn. Of the next year's class, the 11 candidates who took the qualifying examination last July have all been designated by The Adjutant General of the Army to take the entrance examination in March 1954 and, of course, all these 11 men are eligible to attend the State West Point Preparatory School in the meantime.

5. At this point, I should like to comment on the Army National Guard units which had been called out in 1950 and 1951 and have been returned from Federal service. These represented over 80 company-sized units and included, among others, two Field Artillery Battalions, eight Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalions, the 101st Signal Battalion, the Headquarters 102d AAA Brigade, the 187th

Field Artillery Group and the 209th Antiaircraft Artillery Group. All of our units served with great distinction. However, special mention should be made of our three Battalions which served in Korea, namely, the 773d Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion, the 955th Field Artillery Battalion, and the 101st Signal Battalion. These, and numerous others, returned bearing evidences of outstanding service in the form of individual and unit commendations. Certificates of Achievement, and personal decorations attesting to the excellence of the service they have rendered in this latest national emergency.

6. A major development in our Army National Guard program was the preparation of plans for the employment of National Guard Antiaircraft units as an integral part of the Continental Antiaircraft Defense. This program is discussed in detail in the National Guard portion of this Report. It should be stated here, however, that this represents a new and logical departure in the assignment of combat missions for the National Guard, brought about primarily by the changes in modern warfare since World War II and the undoubted vulnerability of our major cities and industrial areas to sudden hostile attack. The assumption of this antiaircraft defense mission by the National Guard emphasizes anew the value of the National Guard as an integral part of our traditional system of national defense. At the same time, it should be pointed out that these domestic defense missions should in no way limit the availability of the National Guard for service anywhere in the world as provided by current national defense plans, in which capacity the National Guard has fully demonstrated its value by its outstanding accomplishments during both World Wars as well as in Korea.

7. No report on the Army National Guard for 1953 would be complete without reference to the achievements during field training in every category of administration and operations. This is particularly true in the matter of attendance. The lowest attendance at field training of any major command was 94%. Our highest major unit was the 27th Infantry Division, which attained the remarkable attendance record of 98.5%, which was the highest attendance record achieved by any National Guard Division throughout the country in 1953 field training. The 42nd Infantry Division was not far behind, with an attendance of 97.8%. In addition, the training and attendance ratings of all of the Antiaircraft units at Wellfleet were uniformly excellent.

II. THE AIR NATIONAL GUARD

1. As to the Air National Guard, the past year has been marked by a number of significant events. These can be summarized as:

a. The development of our Air Base Construction Program to provide for a permanent field training site at Hancock Field, Syracuse, which will be ready some time this summer. At Schenectady Air Base, a new 7,000 foot runway to accommodate jet aircraft. At Floyd Bennett Field, the rehabilitation of present buildings and facilities, and finally, at Niagara Falls, the initiation of a completely

new project to provide the badly-needed facilities and installations, both for the tactical and service elements and, eventually, for the Headquarters, 107th Fighter Interceptor Wing.

b. The splendid progress in recruiting both by the 106th Light Bombardment Wing (Light) and by the 107th Fighter Interceptor Wing. The former only recently fully returned from active service, is now at 52% of authorized strength, with every prospect that this will be rapidly increased. The latter is now at 82% of authorized strength. Both organizations and Headquarters New York Air National Guard have done—and are doing—and will continue to do, an outstanding job in recapturing the returnees from active service and in securing new recruits, despite the fact that the 106th Bombardment Wing, and other units returned to the State with a bare minimum of their strength at time of induction.

c. The accomplishments and the combat records established by our Air units and by our individual officers and men while on active Federal service are a matter of great pride to us all. As part of the Continental Air Defense system, in Korea, in Europe, and in Greenland, Labrador and Newfoundland, the units and the individuals from the New York Air National Guard everywhere and in every instance performed the assigned missions and duties in a superior manner.

d. With the forthcoming issue of modern jet aircraft to the 107th Fighter Wing and with the proposed issue of jet bombers to the 106th Wing, these two organizations will be further prepared to continue their past record and to take a fuller part—as they are competent to do—in the Continental Air Defense Plan and in the Tactical Air Command of the United States Air Force.

III. THE NAVAL MILITIA

1. The Naval Militia, as shown by the recent relative standings issued by the Third Naval District, has attained a high degree of efficiency in training and administration in competition with the Divisions of the United States Naval Reserve. The return to the Naval Militia of a large number of combat veterans from active duty with the United States Navy and the Marine Corps has contributed greatly to this favorable result. In addition, the receipt of new training equipment in the several Naval Militia armories and the institution of improved training methods will undoubtedly make for further progress in the strength and efficiency of this component of our State forces.

2. At the same time, it has been realized that the New York Naval Militia, in its United States Naval Reserve status, whereby this force is administered and trained primarily on an individual basis for the rapid augmentation of the Regular Navy in a national emergency, has required reexamination in so far as its availability for purely State missions is concerned. This, of course, affects the degree of financial support which the State should properly assume as compared with the degree of financial support furnished by the

Federal Government. Under a long-standing agreement the State-owned Naval Militia armories are presently on a 99-year term lease for a nominal sum to the United States Navy, and are used primarily as United States Naval Reserve Training Centers. The expense of maintenance and operation of these installations, however, is borne entirely by the State. Discussions of this situation with the Department of the Navy authorities indicated that it would be desirable to effect a more equitable arrangement which would parallel the arrangements which exist in other states maintaining a naval militia in similar circumstances. Negotiations were therefore initiated toward the close of the year with this end in view. These negotiations are still in progress and there is every expectation that they will be satisfactorily completed, whereby, without in any way impairing the effectiveness of the Naval Militia, the State will be relieved of a substantial portion of the cost of maintenance and operation, which will be assumed by the Federal Government. In this respect, these arrangements will be somewhat similar to those now in effect concerning the Air Bases occupied by the New York Air National Guard, which are also partially supported and maintained at Federal expense.

IV. THE NEW YORK GUARD

1. As stated in the Report for 1952, the New York Guard was deactivated 27 September 1952 due to the expiration of the Federal authority for State Guards as contained in Section 61b of the National Defense Act. However, Headquarters New York Guard, with appropriate Staff personnel, has been continued for planning and administration—and particularly for liaison purposes with Civil Defense agencies. Furthermore, all of the former officers, warrant officers and enlisted men of the New York Guard have been carried in an inactive status with mobilization assignments to their former units. This will permit the prompt reactivation of this State force if and when the authority is granted to the states by the Federal Government to maintain State Guards. Our efforts in this direction have been continued at the Washington level in conjunction with the National Guard Association of the United States, and it is believed that the necessary legislation to authorize the formation of State Guards in peacetime will be favorably considered by the new Congress in 1954.

2. In connection with the organization of the State Guard, we have undertaken during this year the complete revision of the New York State Emergency Plan, which governs the employment of the Armed Forces of the State in the event of domestic disturbances, natural disasters and hostile attack. In the latter case, our plans for this purpose are closely coordinated with the New York State Civil Defense Commission's plans so that the military forces of the State can render the required support in aid of the Civil Defense effort in the most effective manner. The full cooperation of the New York State Director of Civil Defense in this respect has been of the greatest value. This revision of New York State Emergency

Plan will also contain detailed instructions for the rapid organization and expansion of the New York Guard in the event that the other components of the State Military Forces are employed in their Federal status on active military duty in the service of the United States, in which case the New York Guard, as a purely State force, would assume all the necessary required missions for the internal security of the State itself.

3. Insofar as the equipment for such a State force is concerned, we were successful early in 1953 in securing from the Department of the Army the free issue to the State of 10,000 Springfield rifles, calibre .30, for which adequate ammunition is already on hand, and which are now in State storage. These rifles, together with a supply of essential items of individual clothing and equipment already on hand in State storage, will furnish the equipment necessary for the prompt organization of an initial force of 10,000 in the State Guard in the event of an emergency.

V. COOPERATION WITH CIVIL DEFENSE

1. The close coordination and cooperation which has been established between the State Military Forces and the New York State Civil Defense Commission has been continued and expanded.

2. Under plans initiated during the latter part of the year, officer liaison is being established between the State Military Forces and the civil defense directors of target areas, thus insuring closest possible liaison on the local levels. The Director of the Budget has been requested to provide funds for the training and indoctrination of this personnel.

3. Plans are presently being formulated for State military support of civil defense in the event of a natural disaster or disasters. These plans are based on the concept that each civil defense target area command shall receive, upon request, military support within the capabilities of the State Military Forces.

4. At the request of the New York State Civil Defense Commission, consideration is now being given to the proposition of setting up an Operation STANDFAST—a traffic control plan—for each of the civil defense target areas. Operation STANDFAST is presently effective for the New York City area only.

5. Headquarters, New York Guard continues in an active State status, and continues in its planning for the organization of a State Guard. Federal law—specifically, Section 61 of the National Defense Act—still prohibits the states from maintaining a State Guard, although a bill is pending in Congress (S. 2196) to permit the states to maintain cadres, at least, of a State Guard.

6. During the year Staff Officers and other personnel attended local Civil Defense exercises as observers or participants, notably in Schenectady, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Binghamton, Troy, the City of New York and Nassau County (a joint exercise), Buffalo, Syracuse and Utica. In addition, Staff Officers participated in the State Control Center Exercise held during 1953.

VI. NATIONAL GUARD CIVILIAN PERSONNEL EMPLOYEES

1. *General:* These are the employees authorized under the provisions of Section 90, National Defense Act, for the administration of the units and installations of the National Guard (Army and Air) of the State of New York and for the maintenance, repair and inspection of material and equipment provided for the National Guard by the Federal Government. These individuals are on full time duty and are, with the exception of certain accounting and clerical personnel in the Office of the United States Property and Disbursing Officer, members of the National Guard. They are paid from Federal funds allocated to the State. The National Guard Bureau, Departments of the Army and Air Force, consider that they are State, *not* Federal, employees. This question was discussed fully in the Annual Report for the Year 1952, pages 16 to 22. The authority to employ, fix rates of pay, establish duties and work hours, supervise and discharge these employees, subject to the provisions of law and to the regulations and instructions issued by the National Guard Bureau, is vested in the Chief of Staff to the Governor. The Chief of Staff to the Governor has delegated this authority to the major subordinate commanders.

2. *Number of Employees authorized and Funds Allocated*

	Employees Authorized FY 54	Number Employed 310 et 53	Funds Allocated FY 54
Army National Guard.....	1,038	894	\$3,455,810
(Headquarters & Units).....	(605)	(556)	(2,161,650)
(Activities of USP&DO).....	(433)	(338)	(1,294,160)
Air National Guard.....	532	511	2,247,872
Total.....	<u>1,570</u>	<u>1,405</u>	<u>\$5,703,682</u>

3. *Reemployment After Return from Active Service:* In the Army National Guard all of the employees of the units which have returned from active military service are either the individuals who held those or similar positions at the time of the entry of the units into active service or are other individuals who entered active military service with those or other units. The Air National Guard has reemployed 116 individuals after their return from active military service.

4. *Air National Guard:* It is to be noted that, while there has been no major change in the pattern governing the number of employees authorized, the number of employees authorized for the Fiscal Year ending 30 June 1954 is nearly twice the number authorized for the Fiscal Year 1952 and is about one-third greater than for the Fiscal Year 1953, which ended on 30 June 1953. This growth is the natural result of the return of units from active military service. The funds allocated to the State of New York for Fiscal Year 1954 is more than twice the amount for the Fiscal Year 1953. This increase is caused not only by the increased number of positions authorized, but by the fact that

the average salary for the month of October 1953 (\$362.00 per month) is about \$50.00 greater than in October 1951 and approximately \$24.00 greater than the average in October 1952.

5. *Army National Guard* (Units of the Army National Guard and Activities of the USP&DO): The National Guard Bureau established a new pattern of positions within the companies and batteries of regiments and battalions, effective 1 July 1953. This new pattern eliminated the positions of Administrative Assistant (Warrant Officer or Enlisted Man) NGC 5 and Caretaker (Warrant Officer or Enlisted Man) (NGM 11, at this company level and substitutes the position of Administrative, Supply and Maintenance Technician (Warrant Officer or Enlisted Man) NGC 5, for those two positions. It was the concept of the Bureau that the Administrative Supply and Maintenance Technician would perform all of the administrative, supply and maintenance duties in the company or battery, except those pertaining to vehicle maintenance—vehicle maintenance to be performed by mechanics in the various Service Centers established throughout the State.

6. The amount of \$3,455,810.00 allocated for the Fiscal Year 1954, while an increase of approximately \$325,000.00 over the previous fiscal year, is not sufficient to cover the cost of all of the authorized positions. It is, however, after judicious elimination of some positions at the New York State Arsenal and in the maintenance shops and some positions in units which have returned from active military service and are not yet up to strength, sufficient to cover the cost of the positions essential this year.

VII. NEW ARMORY CONSTRUCTION UNDER PL 783

1. Plans for new armory construction and major armory expansion and rehabilitation under Public Law 783, 81st Congress (National Defense Facilities Act of 1950) matured during the year and are now approaching the stage of actual accomplishment. Under PL 783 the Federal Government contributes 75% of the cost of projects permitted under the law with the State furnishing the remaining 25% together with the site for new armories. In addition to the site, the State must also furnish 100% of the cost of grading, landscaping, paving and carrying the utilities beyond the line five feet from the building. Particulars are given in the Chapter entitled Logistics.

VIII. PROPERTY ACCOUNTABILITY AND RESPONSIBILITY

1. The delays in the settlement of unit property accounts and final action on Reports of Survey, particularly in the Army National Guard, led me to undertake during the year a detailed study of this matter with particular reference to the responsibility with which all major commanders are charged to effect property settlements with a minimum delay, and to institute remedies and corrective action where necessary. This investigation, which extended for four months and required extensive

travelling throughout the State, was completed at the end of September. A complete analysis of this report has been made and copies furnished to all major commanders. It will be implemented shortly by appropriate changes in Regulations which, it is expected, will result in a marked improvement in this matter of property responsibility and accountability and should largely remove those instances where the State has been pecuniarily liable for losses of property due to avoidable neglect or lack of necessary supervision at the command level.

IX. PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE ACTIVITIES

1. This was the second year of operation of the Public Information Office of the Office of the Chief of Staff as a complete and separate staff function responsible for the handling of all the public information activities and public relations functions of the New York State Military Establishment. The objectives this year were: (1) to attain a greater understanding of the National Guard and its purposes and attainments; (2) to increase the manpower of the New York Military Establishment; and (3) to improve the community relations of the New York Military Establishment in the areas surrounding all of its installations.

2. Highlights of the activities this year were:

PIO—Recruiting Schools: As a result of the PIO Schools held for the first time last year that resulted in the training of 140 "grass-roots" public information officers on the unit levels in the Army and Air National Guard, a one-day refresher course was conducted at Buffalo, Syracuse, Albany and New York City, each for the representatives of the units in those areas. The stress established for this year was to be on an increased use of weekly newspapers, and on obtaining greater picture coverage of Guard activities on a local level. The success of the local PIO effort showed again with more than 3600 column inches of news space being devoted to Guard activities throughout the State. More than 2700 column inches of newspaper photo space was devoted to unit activities, almost a 30 per cent increase over last year.

3. At these same conferences, the State Recruiting Officer outlined the manpower objectives of the New York National Guard, and the use of the recruiting tools furnished by the Bureau was outlined. The distribution of these materials to units were made under the supervision of the Public Information Office.

4. Other gains made showed fourteen New York National Guard television shows throughout the State this year of 15 minutes or greater duration, and the presentation of thirty-four New York National Guard radio shows. During the same period, the television outlets of the State all used slides promoting National Guard recruiting distributed by the National Guard Bureau, and 78 radio stations carried the "Let's Go To Town," National Guard Recruiting Show, and three carried the Air National Guard's "Lombardland USA" radio show each week.

5. Another recruiting aid utilizing radio was the distribution of weekly spot announcements to every radio station in the State of New York, gained through the cooperation of the Radio-TV Bureau of the State Department of Commerce, and which was reported to have over 60 per cent acceptance.

6. *Camp Tour Visits:* For the second consecutive year business, industrial, educational, legislative and press leaders from major areas of the State were conducted to Camp Drum to witness the summer field training of the New York National Guard. Details of the program and orientation material were prepared in this office, and once again many of the leading business firms of the State were reported as having adopted an acceptable military leave policy, or amended their existing policy, for the National Guardsmen in their employ. For the first time under this program, the members of the State military legislative committees visited field training at Camp Drum and a greater understanding of the operation and problems of the National Guard were afforded these legislators. In most instances the visitors were flown to Camp Drum in Air National Guard aircraft, and transported in camp in the organic transportation of the units then in training.

7. *Blood Campaign:* Due to the request of the Public Information Division, Department of the Army, the New York Army and Air National Guard continued their periodic donations of whole blood to the recognized blood banks and collecting agencies throughout the State. Particularly active in this effort were the 107th Infantry, the 42d Signal Company, the 104th Field Artillery, the 102d Engineer Battalion and the 991st Field Artillery.

8. *Field Training Coverage:* Field training coverage was again very extensive throughout the State, particularly in the upstate areas of the 27th Infantry Division. Following the recommended policy of having extensive pre-field training publicity covering the preparations for camp publicized widely in all information media, this pattern proved extremely successful, particularly in the New York City area, where the 42d Infantry Division made extensive use of radio and television to bring the story to the public's attention. The increased use of hometown release type of coverage from camp resulted in the wide use of news releases and pictures of the units training in camp, and seventeen newspapers sent representatives to Camp Drum, and Spaatz Air Base to cover field training activities of the Army and Air National Guard. This year, an outstanding picture layout of field training was made and used by the General Electric Company house organ on their employees in the New York National Guard.

9. *Armed Forces Day:* National Guard units throughout the State took an active part in the Armed Forces Day celebration in every city of the State. In the downstate area, the units took part in the New York City parade. In other cities, the units took part in the parades or military exhibitions held in their home communities.

10. *Special Projects:* This office took part in a number of special projects this year, all aimed at fulfilling the objectives of the Divi-

sion. Of national interest was the ceremony which brought the New York National Guard's 165th Infantry Regiment, the Alabama National Guard's 167th Infantry, and the U. S. Navy's aircraft carrier, the USS Antietam, all together in one operation. The two National Guard regiments had faced each other in the bloody battle of Antietam during the Civil War and ceremonies were brought about whereby each regiment placed their Civil War colors and battle standards aboard the Navy's aircraft carrier, which is the only Naval vessel carrying the name of a Civil War battle. This program received national newspaper, radio and newsreel attention.

11. Through the medium of tape recording equipment furnished this office by the State, portable recording machines were made available to each divisional unit, and an appreciable increase in the use of radio was accomplished by the New York National Guard. Outstanding in this program were the four fifteen-minute radio shows made during the field training period with the 27th Infantry Division Band which received extensive acceptance in the division's upstate area, with constant repeat presentations.

12. Arrangements made with the State Department of Public Works and the Department of Commerce, resulted in major New York National Guard installations and ranges being shown on the maps put out by those departments as "New York National Guard installations."

13. Through the cooperation of the New York National Guard with the Signal Corps Film Center in New York City, a film, the "History of the 27th Infantry Division in World War II" was produced by the Department of the Army, and copies have been shown on a number of television stations throughout northern New York. In cooperation with the PIO, National Guard Bureau, the units of the New York National Guard took an active part in the ceremonies for the issuance of the National Guard Commemorative Stamp in their local communities, and also in the preparation and editing of two full-page picture layouts of field training activities of certain New York National Guard personnel that were accepted by national newspaper syndicates and distributed throughout the United States.

14. Requests of military personnel and Red Cross organizations, serving on active duty, for New York State Flags were fulfilled by this office with 63 flags being shipped to units in Korea, Europe and various training camps in the United States.

15. Other normal activities of this office were: dissemination of news to various information media, the maintenance of our press-radio-TV relations with the outlets throughout the State, the production of special radio and television shows, writing of speeches, liaison with Headquarters, New York National Guard, and the Public Information Office, National Guard Bureau; distribution of films and slides to units; cooperating with the Public Information Officers of other states; editing of the New York insert of the National Guardsman Magazine; and carrying out the public information functions for the State Convention of the Army and Air National Guard and Naval Militia Association of the State of New York.

X. STUDY OF ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONS

1. Following the reorganization of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs in 1950 and the establishment of the Office of the Chief of Staff, it was considered advisable to conduct a further study of certain administrative functions performed within the Division with a view to greater efficiency and economy in such activities. A special Staff Committee was formed for this purpose, with the following directive:

a. The centralization of all personnel strength reporting systems and personnel statistical data in the office of The Adjutant General of the State.

b. The elimination of any and all duplication of personnel functions, duties or activities now performed by the Office of The Adjutant General of the State and Headquarters New York National Guard or the Office of the Chief of Staff (The Adjutant General as administrative agency).

c. The clear definition of the personnel functions and duties which should properly be performed independently by The Adjutant General of the State and by the Adjutant General, Headquarters New York National Guard, to include but not limited to the responsibility for the issuance of special and general orders and the publication of circulars, bulletins, memoranda, etc.

d. The necessary changes in job positions and titles and/or transfers or relocation of personnel which are required to carry out this directive.

e. A recommendation as to what functions, if any, should be performed exclusively at Headquarters, New York National Guard by a G-1, and whether such functions, if required under the revised procedures, could be performed adequately by combining the minimum essential duties of a G-1 with those of the Adjutant General, Headquarters, New York National Guard.

f. The consideration, with recommendations, as to the use of IBM machine records in the Office of The Adjutant General of the State in order to facilitate personnel records and reports.

2. The report of this Committee will be completed and presented for further consideration in January 1954.

XI. STATE ARMY, AIR AND NAVAL ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE

1. The 69th Annual Conference of the Army and Air National Guard and Naval Militia Association of the State of N. Y. was conducted at Syracuse, N. Y. 17-18 September 1953 and was attended by a larger delegation from the National Guard and Naval Militia than had attended in any previous year. The principal speech was delivered by Your Excellency.

XII. NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES

1. The policy of encouraging every officer and warrant officers of the State armed forces (less Naval Militia) to enroll as a member of the National Guard Association of the United States continues and as of this date 2,867 have enrolled for the year ending 30 June 1954. The membership carries with it a subscription to "The National Guardsman" magazine, a monthly publication, the New York State edition of which carries four full pages of news dealing exclusively with New York National Guard activities.

2. The Seventy-fifth General Conference of the National Guard Association of the United States was held at San Diego, California, 19-22 October 1953. The New York National Guard sent a delegation of fifty-six (56) officers representing the various divisions, brigades and other organizations. A review of the legislation recommended by the delegates for consideration by Congress is contained in that section of this report prepared by the State Judge Advocate.

XIII. FEDERAL LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE MILITARY FORCES OF THE STATE

1. My Report for 1952 presented in detail the status of current Federal legislation of vital importance not only to the Military Forces of the State, but to the reserve system itself and its proper place in our national defense structure.

2. As a member of the Reserve Forces Policy Board, meeting periodically in Washington, I have necessarily been closely concerned with this matter. Concurrently with this, New York has continued to play a leading part in the study of existing and proposed legislation on the subject and in the formulation of new policies. In this respect, the services rendered by the State Judge Advocate on my Staff, Colonel Charles G. Stevenson, have been outstanding and, as one of the recognized authorities on the background and implication of laws affecting the reserve forces, his advice and counsel have been frequently sought at the highest levels.

3. I shall only itemize here the major developments which have occurred during the past year in this matter, inasmuch as they are presented in detail in the Appendices to this Report:

a. Submission of a Staff Study to the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Manpower, containing certain recommendations for revitalizing the reserve system, many of which are currently under consideration by that Department. (See Appendix A).

b. Staff membership on a special drafting committee of the National Guard Association of the United States "to amend the Universal Military and Training Act and the Armed Forces Act." The report of this committee is contained in Appendix B hereto.

c. Resolution adopted by the National Guard and Naval Militia Association of the State at Syracuse on 19 September 1953. This Resolution, appearing herein as Appendix C, is a concise and recog-

nized statement of the problem which New York has developed and sponsored since the close of World War II.

d. Statement made to the Annual Conference of the National Guard Association of the United States, San Diego, California, 24 October 1953, on the subject of Resolution No. 1 on manpower. (See Appendix D).

e. Statement before the National Security Training Commission, Washington, D. C., 6 November 1953, on the subject of universal military training in relation to the National Guard and the Army Reserve. (See Appendix E.) This statement was followed by a special statement by the State Judge Advocate on the legal background of the problem, which is contained generally in Appendix B.

XIV. STATE LEGISLATION

1. *General:* Legislation Recommended by Joint Legislative Committee to Study the Military Law.

2. As a result of its work during 1952 discussed in my last annual report, the Joint Legislative Committee to Study the Military Law made its final recommendations to the 1953 Legislature. With these recommendations, the Joint Legislative Committee completed its work and went out of existence except for the preparation of its final report.

3. The Committee's final report was completed on 31 May 1953 and was published as Legislative Document (1953) No. 79. During its 5 years of work, the Committee made a complete recodification and revision of the Military Law, the first of its kind since 1908. As stated in my last annual report, the Committee and its Counsel made a great and lasting contribution to the State's Military Establishment.

4. The Committee submitted bills which were enacted into law as follows:

a. Revision of Article VII and related sections of the Military Law so as to establish a complete State Code of Military Justice—Chapter 617 of Laws of 1953.

b. Revision of Article X and related sections of the Military Law having to do with "Pay and Allowances."—Chapter 853 of Laws of 1953.

c. Revision of Article XI and related sections of the Military Law having to do with "Privileges, Prohibitions and Penalties"—Chapter 420 of Laws of 1953.

d. Revision of Article 12 and related sections of Military Law containing "Miscellaneous Provisions"—Chapter 411 of Laws of 1953.

5. The Committee introduced the following bills which were vetoed by the Governor.

a. Transfer of provisions of Article VI of the Military Law re: blind veterans and their widows to the Executive Law and transferring the function from the Division of Military and Naval Affairs to the Division of Veterans Affairs.

b. Transfer of the provisions of former Section 256-b ML concerning records of the burial place of veterans.

c. A bill to amend Section 216 of the Military Law in regard to the pay and care of military personnel injured or disabled in service.

6. The Committee introduced the following bills which failed to pass the Legislature:

a. Bill to amend Section 187 ML so as to raise the salaries of Armory Engineers and Armorers.

b. Bill to amend Section 221 of the Military Law to raise the amount per man upon which the military funds of units are computed from \$1.60 to \$2.00 per man.

c. Bill to amend Section 222 ML to enact a new formula for the payment of headquarters allowances.

7. *Re: State Code of Military Justice—Article VII, ML:* In approving the bill enacting the new State Code of Military Justice, the Governor issued the following memorandum:

“This bill establishes a comprehensive State Code of Military Justice for the military forces of the State. It is the product of two years of study by the Joint Legislative Committee to Study the Military Law and has been reviewed at my request by special committees of the New York State Bar Association, the New York County Lawyers’ Association and the Association of the Bar of the State of New York. It is endorsed by all of them and represents an outstanding contribution to military law.

“The bill provides a clear and workable basis for the exercise of courts-martial jurisdiction patterned after the Federal Uniform Code of Military Justice. It extends only to military crimes. Civil crimes such as murder, burglary and arson are excluded from its provisions.

“The State Code incorporates the safeguards of the Federal Law. Counsel in general courts-martial must be members of the Bar. In special courts-martial the president and counsel must be lawyers when possible. In some respects it affords additional safeguards, particularly the right to be represented by counsel in the final review of a general court-martial or a proceeding in which the discharge is other than honorable.

“It is expected that this Code prepared by the Joint Legislative Committee to Study the Military Law will be a model for many other states and I am happy that the State of New York can continue to provide this calibre of leadership.

“This bill is approved.”

8. The State Code of Military Justice became effective on 1 July 1953. The new Code removes the ambiguities with respect to jurisdiction over persons, offenses and penalties. It adapts to our State needs and writes into our State law those provisions of the Federal Code of Military Justice which can be adapted for the purposes of our State courts-martial. It spells out in detail all matters relating to the appointment of courts, the jurisdiction over persons, offenses

and punishments and the complete procedure to be followed from apprehension to sentence, review and imprisonment. It follows the Federal Code, article by article, insofar as it is possible but spells things out in terms of our State forces.

9. After the adoption of the State Code and also effective July 1, 1953, Regulations were issued implementing the Code. These Regulations adapted the Federal Manual for Courts-Martial to the needs of the State's military forces. They constitute in effect a State Manual for Courts-Martial. These Regulations are contained in Circular No. 10, O.C.S., dated 30 June 1953, which comprises 42 pages and 3 appendices.

10. In its annual report, the Legislative Drafting Committee of the Council of State Governments included a summary of the New York Code of Military Justice and recommended it to all states interested, as a possible basis for a uniform state code to be enacted by other states on this subject.

11. In this connection, the State Judge Advocate made two addresses during 1953 on the New York Code of Military Justice. He delivered these on 21 October 1953 to the 75th General Conference of the National Guard Association of the United States at San Diego, California and the second to the Regional Conference of the Northeastern States held under the auspices of the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York City, on 18 December 1953.

Re: Amendment of Court of Claims Act in relation to the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to hear and determine claims for the torts of employees of the organized militia and employees of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs:

a. The need for this legislation was discussed in my annual reports for 1951 and 1952.

b. After the adjournment of the 1952 Legislature, the State Judge Advocate and the Assistant State Judge Advocate continued their discussions with the Attorney General's office and prepared a bill to amend the Court of Claims Act which was satisfactory to all concerned. This bill was passed by the 1953 Legislature as Chapter 343 of the Laws of 1953. It became effective May 1, 1953.

c. The new law accomplished the following purposes:

(1) It waives the state's immunity from liability and suit with respect to certain torts of members of the organized militia (composed of the New York National Guard, Army and Air; the New York Naval Militia and the New York Guard, when organized); and of employees in the Division of Military and Naval Affairs of the State. Such suits would be brought in the State Court of Claims.

(2) The torts covered are those which occur in the operation, maintenance and control of vehicles, including aircraft, owned by the State or issued, loaned or assigned to the State for the use of the Organized Militia or the employees of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs.

(3) The persons covered must be acting within the scope and in the performance of their duties in the military service of the State.

(4) The law will *not* apply when such persons are in the active service of the State by order of the Governor in case of invasion, disaster, insurrection, riot, breach of the peace or imminent danger thereof.

(5) The law will not apply to claims of members of the organized militia and employees of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs arising out of such persons' military service on behalf of the state. Members of the organized militia who are injured in line of duty can present their claims under the Military Law. State employees of the Division injured in the course of their duties are protected by Workmen's Compensation.

(6) The law will not apply to circumstances where liability has been assumed by the United States under the Federal Torts Claims Act to the extent of such assumption of liability.

(a) This means that in accidents involving the federally-paid employees in the Division of Military and Naval Affairs, as distinguished from the employees paid by the State, the claimant should sue the United States in a Federal District Court under the Federal Torts Claims Act if, at the time of the accident, such Federally-paid employees were acting within the scope and in the performance of the duties for which they receive Federal pay.

(b) If they were acting in their capacity as members of the organized militia of the State at the time of the accident and not acting in the course of their Federally-paid duties, the new law will apply and the claimant can sue the State.

13. *Other State Legislation:* Other bills submitted to the Legislature by the State Judge Advocate which became law were:

a. Bill to amend sub. 1f of Section 183 of the Military Law regarding the use of armories by the reserve components and other agencies. This became Chapter 316 of the Laws of 1953.

b. Bill to amend Sections 177 and 177a of the Military Law regarding the acquisition of armories and other military facilities by appropriation instead of condemnation proceedings. This became Chapter 220 of the Laws of 1953.

XV. SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS FOR FEDERALLY PAID EMPLOYEES

1. The pressing characteristics of this problem were thoroughly discussed by me in my 1951 and 1952 reports. I am happy to state that, after several years efforts by the Division of Military and Naval Affairs and the State Comptroller, social security coverage has finally been obtained for the Federally-paid employees of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs.

2. Based upon recommendations of a committee set up by the State Comptroller, of which Mr. H. Eliot Kaplan was counsel, as mentioned in my 1952 report, the 1953 Legislature enacted a law

granting general authority for the State to make an agreement with the Federal Social Security Administrator to grant Social Security coverage for public employees who are not members of any retirement system. (Chapter 619, Laws of 1953).

3. Thereafter, the Chief of Staff, acting through The Adjutant General, requested the State Comptroller to include the federally-paid employees under his agreement with the Federal Security Administrator. The State Comptroller was willing to cooperate provided the State did not have to put up the money for the employer's contributions to the Social Security fund for these employees, which would now amount to over \$100,000.00 annually.

4. The State Judge Advocate then arranged a conference in the Office of the Comptroller General of the United States in Washington which was attended by representatives of the Comptroller General and by the Deputy State Comptroller, the Adjutant General and the State Judge Advocate. At this conference, the State's representatives urged that, without passing upon the question as to whether these employees were State employees or Federal employees, the Comptroller General should issue a ruling that the funds appropriated to pay the salaries of these employees could be made available to pay the employer's share of the Social Security contributions for such employees.

5. On September 28, 1953, the Comptroller General issued an opinion to that effect. (Comp. Gen. Decision B-117150, September 28, 1953).

6. Upon receipt of copy of that opinion, the State Comptroller issued a ruling that the Federally-paid employees were not entitled to become members of the State Retirement System. He agreed to include them in the coverage under Social Security under his agreement with the Federal Security Administrator. After conferences between The Adjutant General's office, the Finance Officer in the office of the U. S. Property and Disbursing Officer, the State Comptroller's office and the Director of Internal Revenue and Social Security Office in Brooklyn, a procedure was evolved for the payment by the Federal finance or fiscal officer concerned, of the employee's and employer's Social Security contributions to the State Comptroller's office, latter in turn to pay both contributions to the Federal Social Security Fund in Washington.

7. Social Security deductions from the employee's pay went into effect on 1 October 1953. Circular No. 18, OCS, dated 30 September 1953 announced the successful results of the efforts to obtain Social Security coverage for these employees.

CHAPTER 2

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

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I. INDUCTION OF NATIONAL GUARD UNITS

1. Since report of 31 December 1952 no further organizations of the New York National Guard (including Air) have been inducted into active United States Service.

2. The following previously inducted organizations of the New York National Guard (including Air) were released from active United States service as of the dates indicated opposite their respective designations:

Organization	Date Released	Date Inducted
368th Signal Radar Maintenance Unit..	13 October 1953	14 August 1950
773d Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Bat- talion.....	30 April 1953.....	1 May 1951
336th Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Bat- talion.....	14 March 1953.....	15 May 1951
663d Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Bat- talion.....	11 April 1953.....	15 May 1951
152d Aircraft Control and Warning Group (Air).....	1 August 1953.....	1 August 1951
102d Radar Calibration Detachment (Air).....	1 August 1953.....	1 August 1951
106th Aircraft Control Squadron (Air).	1 August 1953.....	1 August 1951
107th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron (Air).....	1 August 1953.....	1 August 1951
108th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron (Air).....	1 August 1953	1 August 1951

3. Under a revised policy of the Department of the Army, approved by the President of the United States, all remaining Army Units of the New York National Guard inducted into active United States service between 14 August 1950 and 15 October 1950, are to continue in active United States service for a period of five years from dates of induction when the organizational structure is to be returned to the State. However, the following organizations, while in active United States service, were removed from

New York State allotment for convenience of the State by the National Guard Bureau and were disbanded as New York National Guard organizations on the dates indicated opposite their respective designations:

Designation	Former Station	Date Disbanded
1901st Engineer Aviation Battalion	Brooklyn	1 July 1952
1802d Engineer Aviation Company	Brooklyn	1 July 1952
208th Tow Target Flight (Air)	Brooklyn	1 October 1952
29th Ordnance Battalion	Peekskill	1 July 1953
701st Quartermaster Subsistence Supply Company	Brooklyn	1 July 1953
289th Quartermaster Petroleum Supply Company	Brooklyn	1 July 1953
148th Transportation Truck Battalion	Jamaica	1 July 1953
148th Transportation Truck Company	Jamaica	1 July 1953
102d Quartermaster Group	Brooklyn	1 July 1953
132d Ordnance Medium Automotive Maintenance Company	Utica	1 July 1953
134th Ordnance Medium Automotive Maintenance Company	Brooklyn	1 July 1953

The units of the New York National Guard remaining in active United States service as of this date are the 101st Signal Battalion, Corps, 187th Field Artillery Group, 187th Field Artillery Observation Battalion, 955th Field Artillery Battalion, 133d Ordnance Medium Maintenance Company, 89th and 199th Army Bands, 367th, 369th and 421st Signal Detachments (RMU Type C).

II. ORGANIZATION CHANGES

During 1953 the following units of the organized militia were authorized to be organized or to be redesignated, discontinued or change station, as shown:

Effective Date	Unit and Station	Change
1 Feb. 1953	8237th Air Base Squadron, NYANG, White Plains, N. Y.	New organization
1 Mar. 1953	8238th Air Base Squadron, NYANG, Syracuse, N. Y.	New organization.
1 Mar. 1953	Company K, 105th Infantry, NYNG, Glens Falls, N. Y.	Redesignated Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Battalion, 105th Infantry, NYNG.
1 Mar. 1953	Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Battalion, 105th Infantry, NYNG, Saranac Lake, N. Y.	Redesignated Company K, 105th Infantry, NYNG.
1 Feb. 1953	102d Ordnance Company (DS), NYNG, Peekskill, N. Y.	Inactivated.
2 Feb. 1953	Company B (Rear), 742d Ordnance Battalion, NYNG, Peekskill, N. Y.	Redesignated Company A (Forward) 742d Ordnance Battalion, NYNG.
	Company B (Rear), 742d Ordnance Battalion, NYNG, Peekskill, N. Y.	New organization.
1 Mar. 1953	Recruiting Detachments, 773d AAA Gun Battalion, NYNG, New York, N. Y.	New organizations.
1 April 1953	127th Ordnance Heavy Maintenance Company, NYNG, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Redesignated 127th Ordnance Company (Heavy Maintenance), NYNG.
15 Mar. 1953	336th AAA Gun Battalion, NYNG, Utica and Rochester, N. Y.	Inactivated.
16 Mar. 1953	Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 336th AAA Gun Battalion, NYNG, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Reactivated.
31 Mar. 1953	Heavy Mortar Company, 108th Infantry, NYNG, Binghamton, N. Y.	Disbanded.
1 April 1953	Company A, 108th Infantry, NYNG, Watertown, N. Y.	Redesignated Tank Company (90 mm Gun) 108th Infantry, NYNG.
	Tank Company (90mm Gun), 108th Infantry, NYNG, Syracuse, N. Y.	Redesignated Company A, 108th Infantry, NYNG.

Effective Date	Unit and Station	Change
1 April 1953	Company H, 108th Infantry, NYNG, Binghamton, N. Y. Company F, 108th Infantry, NYNG, Elmira, N. Y. Company H, 101st Armored Cavalry, NYNG, Walton, N. Y. Company H, 101st Armored Cavalry, NYNG, Utica, N. Y.	Redesignated Company F, 108th Infantry, NYNG. Redesignated Heavy Mortar Company, 108th Infantry, NYNG. Redesignated Company H, 108th Infantry, NYNG. New organization.
23 April 1953	367th Signal Detachment (Radar Maintenance Unit, Type C) (NGUS), Rochester, N. Y.	New organization.
1 April 1953	Division 3-70, NYNM, New York, N. Y.	Station changed to New Rochelle, N. Y.
1 May 1953	Medium Tank Companies, 1st and 2d Battalions, 101st Armored Cavalry, NYNG, Staten Island and Brooklyn, N. Y., respectively.	Redesignated Tank Companies, 1st and 2d Battalions, 101st Armored Cavalry, NYNG.
14 May 1953	89th Army Band, (NGUS), Rochester, N. Y.	New organization.
2 May 1953	Rifle Company "Baker," 1st Infantry Battalion, MCB, NYNM, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Redesignated Rifle Company "A", 1st Infantry Battalion, MCB NYNM.
1 July 1953	Rifle Company "B", 1st Infantry Battalion, MCB, NYNM, Brooklyn, N. Y. Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 102d Quartermaster Group, NYNG, Brooklyn, N. Y. 701st Quartermaster Subsistence Supply Company, NYNG, Brooklyn, N. Y. 289th Quartermaster Petroleum Supply Company, NYNG, Brooklyn, N. Y. Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 148th Transportation Truck Battalion, NYNG, Jamaica, N. Y. 148th Transportation Truck Company, NYNG, Jamaica, N. Y. Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 29th Ordnance Battalion, NYNG, Peekskill, N. Y. 132d Ordnance Medium Automotive Maintenance Company, NYNG, Utica, N. Y. 134th Ordnance Medium Automotive Maintenance Company, NYNG, Brooklyn, N. Y.	New organization. New organization. All withdrawn from New York State allotment and disbanded while in United States service.
17 June 1953	Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment and Company B, 727th Ordnance Battalion, NYNG, Rochester, N. Y.	Station or each changed from 1044 University Avenue to 900 East Main Street.
1 Aug. 1953	152d Aircraft Control and Warning Group, NYANG, White Plains, N. Y. 106th Aircraft Control Squadron, NYANG, White Plains, N. Y. 108th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron, Syracuse, N. Y. 102d Radar Calibration Detachment, NYANG, White Plains, N. Y.	Redesignated 152d Tactical Control Group, NYANG. Redesignated 106th Tactical Control Squadron, NYANG. Redesignated 108th Aircraft Control and Warning Flight, NYANG. Redesignated 102d Radar Calibration Flight, NYANG.
1 Aug. 1953	8237th Air Base Squadron, NYANG, White Plains, N. Y. 8238th Air Base Squadron, NYANG, Syracuse, N. Y. 107th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron, NYANG, White Plains, N. Y. 106th Medical Group, NYANG, White Plains, N. Y.	Inactivated. Inactivated. Inactivated. Station changed to Brooklyn, N. Y.
1 Sept. 1953	213th Communications Construction Squadron, NYANG, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Station changed from Floyd Bennett Field to 801 Dean Street.
24 Sept. 1953	Company B, 101st Signal Battalion Corps (NGUS) Yonkers, N. Y.	New organization.
1 Sept. 1953	Headquarters, New York Naval Militia, 270 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	Station changed from Room 1506 to Room 1112.
1 Oct. 1953	102d and 105th AAA Operations Detachments, NYNG. All AAA Gun Battalions (90mm), NYNG. 367th Signal Detachment (RMU Type C) NYNG, Rochester, N. Y.	Redesignated 102d and 105th AAA Detachments (Operations), NYNG, respectively. Redesignated AAA Battalion (Gun, 90mm), NYNG. Redesignated 367th Signal Detachment (Radar Maintenance Unit, Type E)(NGUS).
14 Oct. 1953	187th Field Artillery Observation Battalion, (NGUS), Brooklyn, N. Y. 368th Signal Radar Maintenance Unit (Type C) NYNG, New York, N. Y.	Redesignated 187th Field Artillery Battalion (Observation) (NGUS) Redesignated 368th Signal Detachment (Radar Maintenance Unit, Type E) NYNG.
10 Dec. 1953	Medical Detachment, 955th Field Artillery Battalion, NYNG, Brooklyn, N. Y.	New organization.

III. NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES ORGANIZATIONS

In view of the revised policy of the United States referred to above, the State has been authorized to organize replacement units where considered essential, to be known by the designation held by its inducted predecessor except "National Guard of the United States" is to follow the designation instead of the "New York National Guard". During 1953, National Guard of the United States organizations have been organized as follows:

Designation	Date Organized	Station
367th Signal Detachment (RMU Type C) (NGUS).....	23 April 1953.....	Rochester
89th Army Band (NGUS).....	14 May 1953.....	Rochester

IV. NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD CASUALTIES IN KOREA

1. The several attempts of this office to obtain from the Department of Defense a complete list of casualties among New York National Guard (including Air) personnel as a consequence of their participation in the Korean War have been met with explanation from that agency to the effect that their records are not up to date and are not expected to be for some time. The following communication is presented here for the record:

AGPS-C 704 1st Ind. BAW/chl/1C669
(31 Sug 53)

Subject: Names of Korean War Dead

DA, TAGO, Washington 25, D. C., 13 October 1953

To: *The Chief of Staff to the Governor, Division of Military and Naval Affairs of the Executive Department, Office of the Adjutant General, Albany, New York*

It is regretted that request in basic communication cannot be complied with at this time. Many similar requests are constantly being received from various sources. While the Department of the Army is mindful of the purpose for which the information is desired, the stress of work incident to the Korean conflict and the truce has made it imperative to give priority to activities considered more essential. To attempt to comply with certain of these requests, while denying others of similar import, would subject the Department to just criticism on the grounds of having shown preference.

FOR THE ADJUTANT GENERAL:

Adjutant General

2. COMMENDATIONS AND CITATIONS OF INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS OF THE NYNG FOR PARTICIPATION IN KOREAN WAR

a. 101st Signal Battalion (Corps)

In addition to the Citation of the 101st Signal Battalion, (Corps) NYNG, shown in Appendix "E" of my report for the year 1952, that organization was named in Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation awarded by citation dated 25 August 1953, by Syngman Rhee, President of the Republic of Korea, for exceptionally meritorious service to the Republic of Korea during the period 15 February 1952 to 27 July 1953, inclusive, which was published in Department of the Army of the United States General Orders No. 89, dated 27 November 1953. The citation stated in part "One of the most significant of the enemy thrusts occurred when the enemy attacked Whiteface Mountain * * * and again against the Kumsong Salient * * * and the bravery and heroic efforts of the IX Corps (US) commanders contained the attack within 36 hours * * * during this period the transportation, communications, evacuation and logistical support presented numerous problems requiring skill and adroitness of planning in their solution and execution * * *"

b. 102d Antiaircraft Artillery Brigade

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL

Fort Bliss, Texas

10 April 1951

BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM H. HAMILTON

Commanding General

102d AAA Brigade

Fort Wadsworth, New York

DEAR GENERAL HAMILTON:

I desire to take this opportunity to extend to you my sincere appreciation for your successful accomplishments, your loyalty, and wholehearted cooperation during the time you have served as Commanding General of the 102d AAA Brigade at Fort Bliss, from 1 October 1950 to 14 March 1951.

As a result of your outstanding leadership and with your innate ability as a planner and organizer, you brought units of the several arms under your command to a state of readiness to perform their primary missions.

Your cooperativeness and faithful support of the policies of the Command were exemplary.

With best wishes for your continued success and the hope that we may serve together again.

Sincerely,

s/ John T. Lewis
s/ JOHN T. LEWIS,
Major General, U. S. Army
Commanding

HEADQUARTERS

EASTERN ARMY ANTI-AIRCRAFT COMMAND
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL

STEWART AIR FORCE BASE, N. Y.

EAAAAC-CG 201.22

24 January 1952

Subject: Letter of Appreciation

To: BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM M. HAMILTON
102d Antiaircraft Artillery Brigade
Fort Wadsworth, New York

1. Upon the eve of my departure from this command, I desire to express my sincere appreciation to you for your outstanding accomplishments as Commanding General, 102d AAA Brigade. Over eighteen (18) months ago, you were called to active duty and taken away from your civilian pursuits at a considerable personal sacrifice. During this period you have given cheerfully and unstintingly of your time and energy to the development of highly effective anti-aircraft units.
2. As a result of your foresight, untiring energy, inspirational interest, sound professional judgment, wide background of experience and outstanding leadership, your command, during the past year, has achieved remarkable success in establishing the anti-aircraft defenses of New York City. You and your Brigade have been outstanding examples of the value of the National Guard to our national defense. Your accomplishments have been a source of considerable gratification to me and have reflected much credit on this command.
3. On the eve of your return to inactive status, I wish you success and happiness in your future endeavors and hope that your interest in military matters will be continued and that more important military duties will be assigned to you.

P. W. RUTLEDGE,
Major General, USA
Commanding

c. 773d Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion

HEADQUARTERS

THIRD ARMY ANTIAIRCRAFT ARTILLERY TRAINING
CENTER

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL

CAMP STEWART, GEORGIA

21 February 1952

LT. COLONEL GEORGE F. SLAVIN

*Commanding Officer
773d AAA Gun Battalion
Camp Stewart, Georgia*

DEAR COLONEL SLAVIN :

I would like to take this opportunity to express to you and to all members of your command my heartfelt appreciation for your performance of duty while at the Third Army AAA Training Center.

Many problems and obstacles were thrown in your path while meeting the rigorous requirements of the Army Training Program and the high standards of proficiency which you were expected to attain. I am well aware of the superior manner in which you overcame these problems, fulfilled the requirements and attained the high standards we all desired.

Most gratifying to me was the constant trend of improvement which was established early in your training here and which was maintained until your departure. The presence of such a trend is a fine indication of good leadership on your part and the use of initiative and constant application of established doctrine by your junior and non-commissioned officers.

There is a certainty in my mind that you will continue this good work at your new station. The application of the basic principles you employed in your training here, as modified to meet your new situation, will be sound.

If we here at Camp Stewart can be of any assistance to you in your new problems please do not hesitate to request it.

I regret that I was not able to personally bid you and your command my farewell at your departure.

Godspeed to you and to all members of the 773d AAA Gun Battalion in your new mission. If opportunity should afford it will be a pleasure to serve with you again.

Sincerely,

s/ Clare H. Armstrong

t/ CLARE H. ARMSTRONG

*Brigadier General, USA
Commanding*

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF

*d. MAJOR CHARLES H. BRADY,
187th Field Artillery Group*

UNITED STATES MILITARY ADVISORY GROUP
TO THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

8202d AU
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF
APO 301

c/o POSTMASTER
San Francisco, Calif.
9 July 1952

GENERAL ORDERS
Number 21

AWARD OF THE PURPLE HEART (FIRST BRONZE
OAK-LEAF CLUSTER)

Under the provisions of AR 600-45, a Purple Heart (First Bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster) is awarded MAJOR CHARLES H. BRADY 0405716 Artillery, for wounds received in action against the enemy near Mung Dung-Ni Valley, Korea on 10 June 1952. Entered the federal service from New York.

HEADQUARTERS X CORPS
UNITED STATES ARMY
CITATION

AWARD OF THE BRONZE STAR MEDAL
(SECOND BRONZE OAK-LEAF CLUSTER)

MAJOR CHARLES H. BRADY, 0405716, Artillery, United States Army, distinguished himself by meritorious service against an armed enemy in Korea during the period 7 September 1951 to 27 June 1952 while serving in the capacity of advisor to the 16th Republic of Korea Field Artillery Battalion. His duties during this period consisted of advising and instructing the battalion commander and staff in all phases of artillery operations, training and administration. In spite of the many obstacles imposed by the language barrier and the acute shortage of trained personnel, Major BRADY molded this battalion into an outstanding combat unit. His exceptional professional ability and exemplary devotion to duty were demonstrated in the unusual proficiency of the 16th Republic of Korea Field Artillery Battalion. In the battery tests conducted by X Corps Artillery the batteries of the battalion individually and collectively achieved scores that were among the highest given. Under the guidance of Major BRADY, the battalion was an example for other battalions of X Corps Artillery. The perseverance, initiative and leadership ability displayed by Major BRADY were outstanding and reflect great credit upon himself and the military service.

(See also APPENDIX for service records of organizations)

V. CANDIDATES FOR UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

1. I am pleased to report that two of the New York National Guard enlisted men who entered the United States Military Academy 1 July 1949 were graduated therefrom 30 June 1953 and were appointed 2d Lieutenants in the United States Armed Forces. They were former Corporal Gerald W. Corprew, Battery B, 870th Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion, NYNG, New York City, N. Y., and Corporal Robert B. Beveridge, Operations Detachment, 105th Antiaircraft Artillery Brigade, NYNG, Kenmore, New York. Beveridge was commissioned in the United States Air Force; Corprew in the Army.

2. Nine New York National Guardsmen out of the eighteen Army National Guardsmen from all over the United States received appointments to the Class of 1957 of the United States Military Academy at West Point and reported as Cadets 1 July 1953. Of the twenty-four appointments open to the men of the civilian components sixteen were won by Army National Guardsmen, two Air National Guardsmen and by six men of the Army Reserve. The nine New York National Guardsmen who won appointments, all trained for the examination at our New York National Guard Preparatory School for West Point, which was conducted between 1 November 1952 and 28 February 1953 under the joint auspices of the State University of New York and the New York State Division of Military and Naval Affairs of the Executive Department. They were:

PFC Daniel Clancy, Jr., Hq. & Hq. Btry., 140 Field Artillery Battalion.

Sgt. James J. Cortez, Howitzer Company, 1st Battalion, 101st Armored Cavalry.

SFC Robert C. Fischer, Company M, 165th Infantry.

MSgt. Thomas H. Fletcher, Heavy Mortar Company, 107th Infantry.

Sgt. William R. Hunzicker, Battery C, 249th Field Artillery Battalion.

PFC John J. P. Meehan, Company B, 165th Infantry.

PFC Richard W. Pfeiffer, Battery C, 127th Antiaircraft Artillery AW Battalion.

Sgt. John E. Setnicky, Headquarters Company, 101st Armored Cavalry.

Pvt. Robert E. Winters, Hq. & Hq., Co., 2d Battalion, 107th Infantry.

3. Of the above MSgt Fletcher received a Congressional appointment.

4. The entrance of these men into the United States Military Academy brings our total to twenty Cadets in training, classed as follows: Class of 1954, 2, Class of 1955, 4, Class of 1956, 5 and the class of 1957, 9: Total 20. Out of the maximum of 90 Cadets allowed in the Academy at any one time from the reserve components, we now have approximately 22%. The percentage is still higher if only personnel of the National Guard component at the Academy are considered. There can be no doubt that this fine show-

ing was made possible through the advantages these men enjoyed in receiving preliminary instruction through the New York National Guard Preparatory School for West Point.

5. The current year class at the New York National Guard Preparatory School for West Point is being attended by ten of the eleven New York National Guardsmen who took the designating examination last July and are preparing to take the competitive examinations to the United States Military Academy in March, 1954. The eleven who passed the designating examination are:

PFC Martin Anderson, Jr., Headquarters Battery, 156th Field Artillery Battalion.

Pvt. Donald F. Dowd, Hq. & Hq. & Service Company, 142d Tank Battalion.

Pvt. Kenneth P. Fitzgerald, Company K, 108th Infantry.

PFC Michael J. Fletcher, Heavy Mortar Company, 107th Infantry.

Pvt. Joseph J. Gal, Company C, 107th Infantry.

Pvt. Ronald C. Gardiner, Company C, 105th Infantry.

Cpl. John J. McGrisken, Company E, 106th Infantry.

Pvt. John J. Morgan, Company C, 142d Tank Battalion.

Pvt. Daniel E. O'Brien, Company B, 165th Infantry.

Pvt. James N. Tilley, Jr., Headquarters Company, 107th Infantry.

PFC. James J. Walsh, Company L, 106th Infantry.

VI. PERSONNEL DIVISION, A.G.O.

1. *Appointments and separations of officers:* During the year 1953 military commissions and separations were effected as follows:

APPOINTMENTS AND SEPARATIONS OF OFFICERS DURING THE YEAR 1953

	New York Guard	New York Nat'l Guard	Naval Militia	Reserve List	Retired List	Inactive Nat'l Guard	Totals
Officers promoted.....		446	25	3	2		476
Officers appointed from the ranks.....		359					359
Officers appointed from other sources.....	3	229	67		1		300
Officers appointed on Reserve List.....				2			2
Officers Transferred to Reserve List.....		63	1			4	68
Officers placed on Retired List.....				52			52
Officers transferred from the Active to Inactive National Guard.....		182					182
Officers transferred from the Inactive to Active National Guard.....		3					3
Officers who resigned and were honorably discharged.....		235	13	15		24	287
Officers dropped under Section 78, M.L.....		6	8	409	80		503
Officers who died.....				2	1		3
Officers honorably discharged on Surgeon's Certificate of Disability.....		9					9

The above table indicates that one thousand, one hundred thirty-seven (1,137) military commissions were issued during the year. Eight hundred and two (802) officers were separated from service.

2. MONTHLY GAINS AND LOSSES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL IN THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD (ARMY AND AIR) DURING THE YEAR 1953

MONTH	GAINS				LOSSES	
	Reenlistments		New Enlistments		Army	Air
	Army	Air	Army	Air	EM	AMN
January.....	294	41	363	29	391	64
February.....	396	35	423	39	504	74
March.....	550	55	831	111	461	60
April.....	454	59	636	121	396	70
May.....	480	30	779	107	365	66
June.....	847	35	609	71	405	51
July.....	674	43	473	36	488	141
August.....	486	41	424	31	439	36
September.....	651	20	650	67	295	46
October.....	636	50	757	80	467	47
November.....	626	100	538	118	356	66
December.....	491	110	482	89	282	29
Totals.....	6,585	619	6,965	899	4,849	750

3. CAUSES OF SEPARATION OF ENLISTED MEN FROM THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD (INCLUDING AIR) DURING THE YEAR 1953

Reason for Separation	Number
1. To enlist in the Armed Forces of the U. S.....	1,855
2. Expiration of enlistment (ING).....	765
3. Convenience of Government.....	770
4. Certificate of Disability.....	87
5. Change of Residence.....	374
6. Hardship.....	121
7. Minority.....	103
8. Discharged, not honorably.....	170
9. General, inaptness or continued absence.....	724
10. Rejected by National Guard Bureau.....	101
11. Died.....	3
12. To accept appointment—	
United States Military Academy.....	9
United States Naval Academy.....	1
United States Coast Guard Academy.....	1
In the New York National Guard (incl. Air).....	329
13. To reenlist—	
Immediately.....	444
To attend Svc Sch.....	50
To attend OCS.....	8
14. To enlist National Guard of another State.....	7
Total.....	5,922

4. STATE DECORATIONS AWARDED DURING THE YEAR 1953

Medal for Valor.—None were awarded during the year 1953.

Decorations for Long and Faithful Service.—During 1953 one hundred and ninety-four (194) Decorations for Long and Faithful Service were awarded in the various classes, as follows:

Special Class (35 years service).....	4
First Class (25 years service).....	19
Second Class (20 years service).....	19
Third Class (15 years service).....	55
Fourth Class (10 years service).....	97

Conspicuous Service Cross.—Two hundred and seventy-three (273) awards of the Conspicuous Service Cross were made during the year 1953.

5. STRENGTH OF THE ORGANIZED MILITIA OF NEW YORK AT MIDNIGHT,
31 DECEMBER 1953

Components	Officers	Warrant Officers	Enlisted Men	Totals
New York National Guard —				
Army: Active & assigned.....	2,027	435	19,519	21,981
Air: Active & assigned.....	374	5	2,830	3,209
Inactive National Guard.....	255	47	1,191	1,493
Naval Militia.....	494	...	6,986	7,480
New York Guard.....	21	...	.....	21
Reserve List —				
Army and Air.....	3,843	146	.....	3,989
Naval & Marine Corps.....	134	...	.....	134
Retired List —				
Army and Air.....	437	...	.....	437
Naval & Marine Corps.....	31	...	.....	31
Totals.....	7,616	633	30,526	38,775

Detailed strength reports follow.

5a. STRENGTH OF THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD, 31 DECEMBER 1953

Units	Officers	Warrant Officers	Enlisted Men	Aggregate
Army				
Hq & Hq Det (less Det) NYNG.....	37	2	44	83
Sep Det, Hq & Hq Det, NYNG.....	32	4	10	46
Hq, 27th Inf Div.....	44	10	82	136
Hq Co, 27th Inf Div.....	5	2	64	71
Med Det, 27th Inf Div.....	1	0	9	10
27th MP Co.....	7	1	109	117
727th Ord Bn.....	11	9	182	202
27th QM Co.....	9	2	121	132
27th Recon Co.....	6	1	79	86
27th Sig Co.....	9	2	130	141
105th Inf.....	119	18	1,517	1,654
108th Inf.....	130	23	1,711	1,864
174th Inf.....	116	18	1,328	1,462
Hq Btry, 27th Div Arty.....	17	2	80	99
Med Det, 27th Div Arty.....	2	0	11	13
106th FA Bn.....	31	5	311	367
156th FA Bn.....	32	5	382	419
170th FA Bn.....	30	7	359	396
249th FA Bn.....	44	5	386	435
127th AAA AW Bn (SP).....	37	7	331	375
127th Tk Bn (90-mm).....	23	8	299	330
152 Engr Bn (C).....	32	9	392	433
134th Med Bn.....	28	2	218	248
27th Inf Div Band.....	0	2	44	46
Hq, 42d Inf Div.....	41	9	91	141
Hq Co, 42d Inf Div.....	10	2	70	82
Med Det, 42d Inf Div.....	1	0	9	10
42d MP Co.....	6	1	119	126
742d Ord Bn.....	14	7	153	174
42d QM Co.....	11	2	110	123
42d Sig Co.....	8	1	141	150
42d Recon Co.....	6	1	111	118
71st Inf.....	103	27	1,012	1,142
106th Inf.....	86	21	938	1,045
165th Inf.....	122	21	1,083	1,226
Hq Btry, 42d Div Arty.....	20	3	90	113
Med Det, 42d Div Arty.....	2	0	24	26
104th FA Bn.....	33	6	421	460
105th FA Bn.....	37	6	308	351
226th FA Bn.....	26	6	319	351
258th FA Bn.....	34	6	337	377
142d AAA AW Bn (SP).....	25	5	266	296
142d Tk Bn.....	24	8	389	421
102d Engr Bn (C).....	34	9	314	357
102d Med Bn.....	29	2	142	173
42d Inf Div Band.....	0	1	39	40
107th Inf.....	113	18	942	1,073
991st FA Bn.....	28	7	351	386
187th Engr Co (C).....	4	1	78	83
199th Army Band (NGUS).....	0	1	18	19
102d AAA Brig.....	9	5	30	44
102d AAA Det (Opr).....	2	0	15	17
212th AAA Gp.....	8	4	44	56

5a. STRENGTH OF THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD
31 DECEMBER 1953—continued

Units	Officers	Warrant Officers	Enlisted Men	Aggregate
Army (Continued)				
715th AAA Bn (Gun, 90-mm).....	24	7	292	323
773d AAA Bn (Gun, 90-mm).....	11	4	132	147
368th Sig Det (RMU, Type E).....	0	0	0	0
369th AAA Gp.....	11	5	52	68
369th AAA Bn (Gun, 90-mm).....	18	5	200	223
870th AAA Bn (Gun, 90-mm).....	24	6	285	315
369th Sig Radar Maint Unit.....	In Federal Service since 14 August 1950			
244th AAA Gp.....	11	5	47	63
245th AAA Bn (Gun, 90-mm).....	17	2	90	109
259th AAA Bn (Gun, 90-mm).....	19	7	72	98
633d AAA Bn (Gun, 90-mm).....	12	4	54	70
105th AAA Brig.....	16	5	58	79
105th AAA Det (Opr).....	3	0	16	19
106th AAA Bn (Gun, 90-mm).....	29	6	413	448
336th AAA Bn (Gun, 90-mm).....	9	2	72	83
205th AAA Det (RCAT).....	1	0	9	10
367th Sig Det (RMU, Type E) (NGUS)	0	1	2	3
209th AAA Gp.....	7	3	37	47
102d AAA Bn (Gun, 90-mm).....	17	1	165	183
421st Sig Radar Maint Unit.....	In Federal Service since 14 August 1950			
89th Army Band (NGUS).....	0	1	8	9
II Corps Arty.....	19	3	66	88
187th FA Gp (NGUS).....	6	2	38	46
187th FA Bn (Obsr) (NGUS).....	11	6	96	113
955th FA Bn (NGUS).....	14	3	83	100
101st Armd Cav.....	91	27	822	940
101st Sig Bn Corps (NGUS).....	15	2	126	143
133d Ord Co (DS) (NGUS).....	2	3	23	28
127th Ord Co (Hv Maint).....	2	1	78	81
Actual Strength (Army).....	2,027	435	19,519	21,981

5b. STRENGTH OF THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD
31 DECEMBER 1953—continued

Units	Officers	Warrant Officers	Enlisted Men	Aggregate
Air Force				
Hq, NYANG.....	13	2	3	18
552d USAF Band.....	0	0	18	18
213th Comm Const Sq.....	4	0	94	98
274th Comm Sq, Opr.....	4	0	76	80
106th Bomb Wg (L).....	29	0	40	69
106th Bomb Gp (L).....	12	1	11	24
102d Bomb Sq (L).....	21	0	97	118
114th Bomb Sq (L).....	21	0	76	97
106th Maint & Sup Gp.....	2	0	8	10
106th Mtr Veh Sq.....	1	0	56	57
106th Maint Sq.....	6	0	91	97
106th Sup Sq.....	5	0	48	53
106th Air Base Gp.....	6	0	43	49
106th Comm Sq.....	4	0	42	46
106th Air Police Sq.....	3	0	39	42
106th Food Svc Sq.....	1	0	27	28
106th Instl Sq.....	1	1	39	41
106th Med Gp.....	5	0	66	71
107th Ftr Intep Wg.....	24	0	52	76
107th Ftr Intep Gp.....	11	0	23	34
136th Ftr Intep Sq.....	14	0	74	88
137th Ftr Intep Sq.....	36	0	342	378
138th Ftr Intep Sq.....	34	0	364	398
139th Ftr Intep Sq.....	33	1	359	393
107th Maint & Sup Gr.....	4	0	12	16
107th Mtr Veh Sq.....	3	0	68	71
107th Maint Sq.....	4	0	82	86
107th Sup Sq.....	5	0	57	62
107th Air Base Gp.....	8	0	56	64
107th Comm Sq.....	4	0	41	45
107th Air Police Sq.....	2	0	46	48
107th Instl Sq.....	3	0	64	67
107th Food Svc Sq.....	1	0	32	33
107th Med Gp.....	7	0	48	55
152d Tac Con Gp.....	12	0	15	27
106th Tac Con Sq.....	18	0	107	125
108th AC&W Flt.....	10	0	104	114
102d Radar Calbr Flt.....	3	0	10	13
Actual Strength (Air).....	374	5	2,830	3,209
Total Actual Strength (All).....	2,401	440	22,349	25,190

5c. STRENGTH, NEW YORK NAVAL MILITIA, 31 DECEMBER 1953

Unit	Location	Officers	Enlisted	
			Men	Total
Headquarters	New York	10	0	10
Division 3-66	Dunkirk	5	93	98
Division 3-69	New Rochelle	9	130	139
Division 3-70	New Rochelle	6	117	123
Division 3-86	Oswego	6	140	146
Division 3-102	Watertown	6	132	138
Brigade 3-2	Brooklyn	6	3	9
BN 3-14 Hq.	Brooklyn	5	3	8
Division 3-48	Brooklyn	11	97	108
Division 3-49	Brooklyn	12	90	102
Division 3-50	Brooklyn	7	78	85
BN 3-15 Hq.	Brooklyn	4	1	5
Division 3-51	Brooklyn	9	91	100
Division 3-52	Brooklyn	8	81	89
Division 3-53	Brooklyn	12	81	93
BN 3-9 Hq.	Rochester	4	3	7
Division 3-88	Rochester	10	98	108
Division 3-89	Rochester	12	93	105
Division 3-90	Rochester	9	96	105
Division 3-92	Rochester	10	109	119
BN 3-17 Hq.	Buffalo	5	2	7
Division 3-57	Buffalo	4	103	107
Division 3-58	Buffalo	4	84	88
Division 3-59	Buffalo	10	104	114
Division 3-60	Buffalo	3	84	87
BN 3-20 Hq.	New York	7	4	11
Division 3-72	New York	12	112	124
Division 3-73	New York	8	101	109
Division 3-79	New York	6	108	114
Division 3-81	New York	13	110	123
BN 3-22 Hq.	Whitestone	4	2	6
Division 3-75	Whitestone	14	201	215
Division 3-76	Whitestone	12	147	159
Division 3-77	Whitestone	12	187	199
BN 3-29 Hq.	Tomp'ville	5	2	7
Division 3-97	Tomp'ville	10	123	143
Division 3-98	Tomp'ville	9	120	129
BN 3-30 Hq.	Yonkers	7	1	8
Division 3-105	Yonkers	8	149	157
Division 3-106	Yonkers	13	139	152
1st Inf BN, MCB	Brooklyn			
Hq & Svc Co.	Brooklyn	12	36	48
Weapons Co.	Brooklyn	1	42	43
Rifle Co "A"	Brooklyn	3	47	50
Rifle Co "B"	Brooklyn	1	7	8
2d Rifle Co., MCB	New Rochelle	5	57	62
3d Sig Co., MCB	Rochester	5	61	66
4th Sp Inf Co., MCB	New York	6	89	95
29th Sp Inf Co., MCB	Buffalo	5	48	53
Area Commands	New York	1	0	1
	Rochester	1	0	1
"Federal Duty Personnel Pool"	New York	127	3,170	3,297
Total Strength		494	6,986	7,480

5d. COMMISSIONED STRENGTH, RESERVE LIST, 31 DECEMBER 1953

	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	3	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	2	.....	176
Adjutant General's Corps	4	6	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Air Force	1	2	9	9	20	49	25	.....	.....	19	134
Armor	3	2	4	32	21	23	.....	.....	.....	85
Artillery	1	11	28	34	155	147	138	.....	.....	.....	514
Chaplains	1	4	11	9	9	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
Chemical Corps	3	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Corps of Engineers	5	7	26	60	48	14	.....	.....	.....	160
Corps of Military Police	1	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Finance Corps	1	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Infantry	41	117	331	727	659	572	.....	.....	.....	2447
Judge Advocate General's Corps	2	7	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Medical Corps	9	13	53	64	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	166
Medical Service Corps	2	3	12	13	21	.....	.....	.....	51
Dental Corps	5	13	8	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
Veterinary Corps	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Ordnance Corps	1	1	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Quartermaster Corps	2	2	7	28	25	17	.....	.....	.....	81
Signal Corps	4	1	2	6	9	4	.....	.....	.....	26
Transportation Corps	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Totals	3	30	92	216	507	1,138	1,022	816	144	2	19	3,989
Marine Corps Branch	1	2	5	2	.....	.....	.....	10

5e. COMMISSIONED STRENGTH, RESERVE LIST, 31 DECEMBER 1953

	Rear Admirals	Captains	Commanders	Lieutenant Commanders	Lieutenants	Lieutenants Junior Grade	Ensigns	Totals
Aviation Branch	x	x	x	x	x	x	1	1
Dental Corps	x	x	x	x	1	x	x	1
Deck, Line (or) Engineer	1	8	5	18	21	23	29	105
Medical Corps	1	x	1	4	3	2	x	11
Chaplains	x	x	x	1	x	1	x	2
Supply Corps	x	x	x	1	1	x	2	4
Marine Corps Branch (see Commissioned Strength, Reserve List)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
Totals (Naval Reserve List)	2	8	6	24	26	26	32	124

5f. COMMISSIONED STRENGTH, RETIRED LIST
31 DECEMBER 1953

Military

Lieutenant General	1
Major Generals	13
Brigadier Generals	57
Colonels	62
Lieutenant Colonels	47
Majors	88
Captains	103
First Lieutenants	37
Second Lieutenants	28
Warrant Officer, Junior Grade	1
Total	437

Naval

Rear Admirals	4
Commodores	1
Captains	2
Commanders	6
Lieutenant Commanders	6
Lieutenants	6
Lieutenants, Junior Grade	5
Ensigns	0
Major, MCB	1
Total	31

VII. PUBLICATIONS DIVISION, A.G.O.

1. During the calendar year 1953, this Division shipped 28,881 packages to units of the New York National Guard (Army and Air) and Naval Militia by parcel post and express.

2. Approximately two million three hundred thousand (2,300,000) Federal and four hundred and forty-four thousand (444,000) State forms were distributed to meet the requirements of units.

3. Eight hundred and seventy-five thousand (875,000) Federal and seventy-five thousand (75,000) State publications, such as manuals, general orders, circulars, et cetera, were shipped for the unit libraries.

4. Recruiting material was distributed in the amount of approximately 200,000 pieces.

5. Procurement of office supplies has been handled by this division.

6. This office is now served by the Adjutant General Publications Depot at Alexandria, Virginia.

7. On 22 September 1953, the division moved to larger quarters at the State Armory, Lark and Elk Streets, Albany, New York.

VIII. CLAIMS DIVISION, A.G.O.

(Formerly Veterans' and Soldiers' Affairs Division)

1. BLIND VETERANS' FUND

There are on this date a total of six hundred seventy-nine (679) veterans of all wars and sixty-nine (69) widows of veterans who receive Five Hundred and 00/100 (\$500.00) Dollars per annum under the provisions of Article VI of the Military Law. One hundred seven (107) new applications were filed since the last report; eighty-three (83) approved and certified to the Comptroller; sixteen (16) were disallowed and eight (8) are pending investigation. Twenty-four (24) recipients of this annuity died during the past year. Widows of thirteen (13) of these made application and requests were approved. Payments in four (4) cases were discontinued for various reasons.

2. PENSIONS

Thirty-five (35) persons are at present receiving pensions under the provisions of Section 217, 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, seven (7) cases have been removed from the rolls, six (6) having qualified for benefits under Public Law 108, 81st. Congress, payable by the U. S. Veterans' Administration and one (1) case now reported under Retirements, this report. During the past year, two (2) pensioners died. There were no new applications approved during the past year.

3. CLAIMS

During 1953, three hundred sixty-eight (368) claims for hospitalization and medical care on account of injury and disability under Public Law 108—81st. Congress and Section 216 of the Military Law were submitted. Two hundred seventy-one (271) of these claims were approved. Fifty (50) disapproved and forty-seven (47) are still pending. In addition to the above, one hundred four (104) claims were received from corporations, firms and private individuals for damages to personal property by the New York National Guard motor vehicles, planes, et cetera. Of this number, thirty-one (31) were against the State of New York; twenty-eight (28) were against the Federal Government; twenty-one (21) no claims were filed, and twenty-four (24) are pending.

IX. BUREAU OF WORLD WAR RECORDS, A.G.O.

1. With the enactment of Chapter 107, Laws of 1953, on 17 March 1953, all contested claims were destroyed and all activities of this Bureau were abolished. The Card Index File has been microfilmed and one copy of same was delivered to the Department of Education, Manuscripts and History Division on 27 March 1953. During the past year we have received and answered eight hundred and fifty-eight (858) requests for information in regard to the World War I Bonus.

X. FINANCE DIVISION, A.G.O.

Following is a financial statement for the State fiscal year 1 April 1952 to 31 March 1953—

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—APRIL 1, 1952 TO MARCH 31, 1953
 RECAPITULATION
 DEPARTMENTAL OPERATION AND OTHER THAN DEPARTMENTAL OPERATION

	Appropriation Chapter 54-1-52	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 1-1-53	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 24-1-53	Emergency Compensation	Total Appropriation 1952-1953	Expenditures April 1, 1952 to March 31 1953	Balance September 15, 1953
Printing and Advertising							
American Legion, Department of New York							
Printing departmental report	\$2,000 00				\$2,000 00	\$1,897 73	\$102 27
Veterans of Foreign Wars							
Printing departmental report	2,000 00				2,000 00	2,000 00	
Jewish War Veterans							
Printing departmental report	1,000 00				1,000 00		1,000 00
Catholic War Veterans							
Printing departmental report	1,000 00				1,000 00	861 71	138 29
Disabled American Veterans							
Printing departmental report	1,500 00				1,500 00	1,206 35	293 65
Special Departmental Charges							
Relief of Blind War Veterans	302,768 00		42,500 00		345,268 00	343,368 50	1,899 50
For services and expenses for relief of sick and disabled veterans	4,000 00				4,000 00		4,000 00
General State Charges							
Pensions — payments to persons eligible under pro- visions of the Military Law	189,457 00				189,457 00	188,933 66	523 34
Total	503,725 00		42,500 00		546,225 00	538,267 95	7,957 05
Maintenance Undistributed							
For services and expenses of the							
Adjutant General's Office	408,580 00		6,500 00	47,560 00	462,640 00	449,385 87	13,254 13
National Guard — Operating	363,925 00	25,000 00	19,405 00		408,330 00	390,770 18	17,559 82
Office Chief of Staff (Including Headquarters New York National Guard)	303,140 00		6,000 00	30,695 00	339,835 00	335,143 12	4,691 88
National Guard Armories	2,960,969 25			331,720 00	3,292,689 25	3,280,238 16	12,451 09
State share for additional armory depot and airfield facilities	102,667 41	16,185 00			118,852 41	95,163 16	23,689 25
State Arsenal	149,610 00			22,490 00	172,100 00	170,546 92	1,553 08
Camp of Instruction, Peekskill	12,575 00				12,575 00	12,473 74	101 26
Guilderland Rifle Range	1,000 00				1,000 00	982 55	17 45
Naval Militia Headquarters	77,330 00			1,665 00	78,995 00	76,084 25	2,910 75
Naval Militia Armories	396,183 34			40,025 00	436,208 34	433,900 44	2,307 90
New York Guard	82,977 00				82,977 00	78,410 35	4,566 65
Total	\$4,858,957 00	\$41,185 00	\$31,905 00	\$474,155 00	\$5,406,202 00	\$5,323,098 74	\$83,103 26
Grand Total	\$5,362,682 00	\$41,185 00	\$74,405 00	\$474,155 00	\$5,952,427 00	\$5,861,366 69	\$91,060 31

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—APRIL 1, 1952 TO MARCH 31, 1953
OTHER THAN DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS

	Appropriation Chapter 54-1-52	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 1-1-53	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 24-1-53	Emergency Compensation	Total Appropriation 1952-1953	Expenditures April 1, 1952 to March 31, 1953	Balance September 15, 1953
Printing and Advertising							
American Legion, Department of New York							
Printing departmental report	\$2,000 00				\$2,000 00	\$1,897 73	\$102 27
Veterans of Foreign Wars							
Printing departmental report	2,000 00				2,000 00	2,000 00	
Jewish War Veterans							
Printing departmental report	1,000 00				1,000 00		1,000 00
Catholic War Veterans							
Printing departmental report	1,000 00				1,000 00	861 71	138 29
Disabled American Veterans							
Printing departmental report	1,500 00				1,500 00	1,206 35	293 65
Special Departmental Charges							
Relief of Blind War Veterans	302,768 00		42,500 00		345,268 00	343,368 50	1,899 50
For services and expenses for relief of sick and disabled veterans	4,000 00				4,000 00		4,000 00
General State Charges							
Pensions — payments to persons eligible under pro- visions of the Military Law	189,457 00				189,457 00	188,933 66	523 34
Totals	\$503,725 00		\$42,500 00		\$546,225 00	\$538,267 95	\$7,957 05

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—APRIL 1, 1952 TO MARCH 31, 1953
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

	Appropriation Chapter 54-1-52	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 1-1-53	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 24-1-53	Emergency Compensation	Total Appropriation 1952-1953	Expenditures April 1, 1952 to March 31, 1953	Balance September 15, 1953
Personal Service (Regular).....	\$294,384 05			\$47,560 00	\$341,944 05	\$334,603 60	\$7,340 45
Personal Service (Temporary).....	28,125 95				28,125 95	28,125 95	
Total.....	\$322,510 00			\$47,560 00	\$370,070 00	\$362,729 55	\$7,340 45
Maintenance and Operation							
Travel Expense.....	\$6,425 00		\$2,700 00		\$9,125 00	\$7,024 05	\$2,100 95
General Expense.....	9,050 00		1,000 00		10,050 00	9,616 51	433 49
Printing and Advertising.....	10,650 00		2,000 00		12,650 00	10,030 81	2,619 19
Communication.....	17,880 00		700 00		18,580 00	18,527 73	52 27
Fuel, Light, Power and Water.....	2,200 00				2,200 00	2,066 33	133 67
Food.....	150 00				150 00	62 40	87 60
Household Etc.....	300 00		100 00		400 00	286 84	113 16
Special Supplies and Expense.....	1,425 00				1,425 00	1,070 68	354 32
Repairs.....	150 00				150 00	131 37	18 63
Rentals.....	37,840 00				37,840 00	37,839 60	40
Total Maintenance and Operation.....	\$86,070 00		\$6,500 00		\$92,570 00	\$86,656 32	\$5,913 68
Total Personal Service.....	\$322,510 00			\$47,560 00	370,070 00	362,729 55	7,340 45
Total Personal Service and Maintenance and Oper- ation.....	\$408,580 00		\$6,500 00	\$47,560 00	\$462,640 00	\$449,385 87	\$13,254 13

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—APRIL 1, 1952 TO MARCH 31, 1953
NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD
OPERATING

	Appropriation Chapter 54-1-52	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 1-1-53	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 24-1-53	Emergency Compensation	Total Appropriation 1952-1953	Expenditures April 1, 1952 to March 31, 1953	Balance September 15 1953
Maintenance Undistributed							
For services and expenses including travel outside the State							
Personal Service.....	\$36,590 00				\$36,590 00	\$31,702 16	\$4,887 84
Maintenance and Operation							
Travel Expense.....	65,000 00	\$25,000 00	\$16,472 00		106,472 00	98,913 83	7,558 17
General Expense.....	7,135 00				7,135 00	6,903 63	231 37
Printing and Advertising.....	8,600 00				8,600 00	5,228 01	3,371 99
Communication.....	4,375 00				4,375 00	3,974 32	400 68
Fuel, Light, Power and Water.....			129 00		129 00	128 50	50
Household Etc.....	605 00				605 00	220 94	384 06
Special Supplies and Expense.....	1,100 00				1,100 00	1,097 42	2 58
Decorations and Insignia.....	400 00				400 00	369 64	30 36
Military and Naval Supplies and Expense.....	1,000 00				1,000 00	874 00	126 00
Repairs.....			228 00		228 00	227 21	79
Rentals.....	1,115 00				1,115 00	1,065 00	50 00
Special departmental charges							
Disability Claims.....	4,239 00				4,239 00	4,230 00	9 00
Celebrations and Ceremonies.....	150 00				150 00	98 00	52 00
Allowance to Headquarters.....	64,050 00				64,050 00	63,625 92	424 08
Allowance to Organizations.....	169,566 00		2,576 00		172,142 00	172,111 60	30 40
Total Maintenance and Operation.....	\$327,335 00	\$25,000 00	\$19,405 00		\$371,740 00	\$359,068 02	\$12,671 98
Total Personal Service.....	36,590 00				36,590 00	31,702 16	4,887 84
Total Maintenance and Operation and Personal Service.....	\$363,925 00	\$25,000 00	\$19,405 00		\$408,330 00	\$390,770 18	\$17,559 82

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—APRIL 1, 1952 TO MARCH 31, 1953
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF (INCLUDING HEADQUARTERS NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD)

	Appropriation Chapter 54-1-52	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 1-1-53	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 24-1-53	Emergency Compensation	Total Appropriation 1952-1953	Expenditures April, 1952 to March 31, 1953	Balance September 15, 1953
Maintenance Undistributed							
Including travel outside the State							
Personal Service.....	\$247,654 05			\$30,695 00	\$278,349 05	\$276,337 11	\$2,011 94
Personal Service (Temporary).....	14,197 95				14,197 95	14,197 95	.....
Total.....	\$261,852 00			\$30,695 00	\$292,547 00	\$290,535 06	\$2,011 94
Maintenance and Operation							
Travel Expense.....	\$18,873 00		\$3,000 00		\$21,873 00	\$20,257 64	\$1,615 36
General Expense.....	5,500 00		1,000 00		6,500 00	6,128 99	371 01
Printing and Advertising.....	2,200 00				2,200 00	2,040 22	159 78
Communication.....	14,300 00		2,000 00		16,300 00	15,849 88	450 12
Food.....	235 00				235 00	230 26	4 74
Household Etc.....	180 00				180 00	101 07	78 93
Total Maintenance and Operation.....	\$41,288 00		\$6,000 00		\$47,288 00	\$44,608 06	\$2,679 94
Total Personal Service.....	261,852 00			\$30,695 00	292,547 00	290,535 06	2,011 94
Total Personal Service and Maintenance and Operation.....	\$303,140 00		\$6,000 00	\$30,695 00	\$339,835 00	\$335,143 12	\$4,691 88

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—APRIL 1, 1952 TO MARCH 31, 1953
NATIONAL GUARD ARMORIES

	Appropriation Chapter 54-1-52	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 1-1-53	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 24-1-53	Emergency Compensation	Total Appropriation 1952-1953	Expenditures April, 1952 to March 31, 1953	Balance September 15, 1953
Personal Service (Regular).....	\$2,038,531 00			\$331,720 00	\$2,370,251 00	\$2,369,945 98	\$305 02
Personal Service (Temporary).....	3,965 00				3,965 00	3,446 02	518 98
Total Personal Service.....	\$2,042,496 00			\$331,720 00	\$2,374,216 00	\$2,373,392 00	\$824 00
Maintenance and Operation							
Automotive Expense.....	\$823 00				\$823 00	\$822 35	\$ 65
General Office Expense.....	3,411 00				3,411 00	3,355 84	55 16
Printing and Advertising.....	233 00				233 00	208 87	24 13
Communication.....	79,284 00				79,284 00	79,213 22	70 78
Fuel, Light, Power and Water.....	495,300 25				495,300 25	485,011 20	10,289 05
Household Etc.....	50,800 00				50,800 00	50,699 54	100 46
Farm and Garden Supplies and Expense.....	3,149 00				3,149 00	3,122 99	26 01
Special Supplies and Expense.....	14,970 00				14,970 00	14,838 83	131 17
Repairs.....	260,562 00				260,562 00	259,632 40	929 60
Rentals.....	9,941 00				9,941 00	9,940 92	08
Total Maintenance and Operation.....	\$918,473 25				\$918,473 25	\$906,846 16	\$11,627 09
Total Personal Service.....	2,042,496 00			\$331,720 00	2,374,216 00	2,373,392 00	824 00
Total Personal Service and Maintenance and Oper- ation.....	\$2,960,969 25			\$331,720 00	\$3,292,689 25	\$3,280,238 16	\$12,451 09

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—APRIL 1, 1952 TO MARCH 31, 1953
STATE SHARE OF ADDITIONAL ARMY, DEPOT, AND AIRFIELD FACILITIES

	Appropriation Chapter 54-1-52	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 1-1-53	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 24-1-53	Emergency Compensation	Total Appropriation 1952-1953	Expenditures April 1, 1952 to March 31, 1953	Balance September 15, 1953
Personal Service.....	\$59,490 16	\$4,340 50			\$63,830 66	\$57,772 48	\$6,058 18
Maintenance and Operation							
Automotive Expense.....	397 50				397 50	290 13	107 37
General Expense.....	85 00	75 00			160 00	23 03	136 97
Printing and Advertising.....		87 50			87 50		87 50
Communication.....	4,806 00	500 00			5,306 00	3,705 99	1,600 01
Farm and Garden Supplies and Expense.....	143 00				143 00	126 20	16 80
Fuel, Light, Power and Water.....	29,224 75	7,683 25			36,908 00	24,925 93	11,982 07
Household Etc.....	809 50	175 00			984 50	630 24	354 26
Special Supplies and Expense.....	21 00	1,575 00			1,596 00	1,508 70	87 30
Repairs.....	2,240 50	55 00			2,295 50	1,163 83	1,131 67
Rentals.....	5,450 00	1,693 75			7,143 75	5,016 63	2,127 12
Total Maintenance and Operation.....	\$43,177 25	\$11,844 50			\$55,021 75	\$37,390 68	\$17,631 07
Total Personal Service.....	59,490 16	4,340 50			63,830 66	57,772 48	6,058 18
Total Maintenance and Operation and Personal Service.....	\$102,667 41	\$16,185 00			\$118,852 41	\$95,163 16	\$23,689 25

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—APRIL 1, 1952 TO MARCH 31, 1953
STATE ARSENAL

	Appropriation Chapter 54-1-52	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 1-1-53	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 24-1-53	Emergency Compensation	Total Appropriation 1952-1953	Expenditures April 1, 1952 to March 31, 1953	Balance September 15, 1953
For Services and Expenses							
Including travel outside the State							
Personal Service.....	\$139,408 00			\$22,490 00	\$161,898 00	\$160,774 44	\$1,123 56
Maintenance and Operation							
Travel Expense.....	1,842 00				1,842 00	1,796 60	45 40
Automotive Expense.....	1,800 00				1,800 00	1,671 60	128 40
General Expense.....	1,010 00				1,010 00	1,002 43	7 57
Communication.....	3,200 00				3,200 00	3,024 32	175 68
Household Etc.....	650 00				650 00	649 43	57
Farm and Garden Supplies and Expense.....	200 00				200 00	197 63	2 37
Special Supplies and Expense.....	500 00				500 00	478 75	21 25
Repairs.....	1,000 00				1,000 00	951 72	48 28
Total Maintenance and Operation.....	\$10,202 00				\$10,202 00	\$9,772 48	\$429 52
Total Personal Service.....	139,408 00			\$22,490 00	161,898 00	160,774 44	1,123 56
Total Personal Service and Maintenance and Oper- ation.....	\$149,610 00			\$22,490 00	\$172,100 00	\$170,546 92	\$1,553 08

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—APRIL 1, 1952 TO MARCH 31, 1953
CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, PEEKSKILL

	Appropriation Chapter 54-1-52	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 1-1-53	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 24-1-53	Emergency Compensation	Total Appropriation 1952-1953	Expenditures April 1, 1952 to March 31, 1953	Balance September 15, 1953
Personal Service.....	\$7,716 00					\$7,715,84	\$ 16
Maintenance and Operation							
Travel Expense.....	50 00					33 02	16 98
General Expense.....	50 00					43 85	6 15
Communication.....	600 00					579 82	20 18
Fuel, Light, Power and Water.....	1,964 00					1,961 87	2 13
Clothing and Clothing Materials.....	50 00					43 92	6 08
Household Etc.....	100 00					94 24	5 76
Farm and Garden Supplies and Expense.....	45 00					13 75	31 25
Repairs.....	2,000 00					1,987 43	12 57
Total Maintenance and Operation.....	\$1,859 00					\$4,757 90	\$101 10
Total Personal Service.....	7,716 00					7,715 84	16
Total Personal Service and Maintenance and Operation.....	\$12,575 00					\$12,473 74	\$101 26

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—APRIL 1, 1952 TO MARCH 31, 1953
GUILDERLAND RIFLE RANGE

	Appropriation Chapter 54-1-52	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 1-1-53	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 24-1-53	Emergency Compensation	Total Appropriation 1952-1953	Expenditures April 1, 1952 to March 31, 1953	Balance September 15, 1953
Maintenance Undistributed							
For services and expenses							
Maintenance and Operation							
Social Supplies and Expense	\$50 00				\$50 00	\$48 00	\$2 00
Repairs	950 00				950 00	934 55	15 45
Total Maintenance and Operation	\$1,000 00				\$1,000 00	\$982 55	\$17 45

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—APRIL 1, 1952 TO MARCH 31, 1953
NAVAL MILITIA HEADQUARTERS

	Appropriation Chapter 54-1-52	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 1-1-53	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 24-1-53	Emergency Compensation	Total Appropriation 1952-1953	Expenditures April 1, 1952 to March 31, 1953	Balance September 15, 1953
Personal Service	\$31,075 00			\$1,665 00	\$32,740 00	\$32 710 28	\$29 72
Personal Service (Temporary)	3,250 00				3,250 00	3,148 28	101 72
Total	\$34,325 00			\$1,665 00	\$35,990 00	\$35,858 56	\$131 44
Maintenance and Operation							
Travel Expense	6,000 00				6,000 00	5,253 31	746 69
General Expense	330 00				330 00	298 33	31 67
Printing and Advertising	630 00				630 00	298 60	331 40
Communication	1,350 00				1,350 00	897 65	452 35
Special departmental charges							
Allowance to Headquarters	6,400 00				6,400 00	6,225 00	175 00
Allowance to Organizations	28,295 00				28,295 00	27,252 80	1,042 20
Total Maintenance and Operation	\$43,005 00				\$43,005 00	\$40,225 69	\$2,779 31
Total Personal Service	34,325 00			\$1,665 00	35,990 00	35,858 56	131 44
Total Personal Service and Maintenance and Operation	\$77,330 00			\$1,665 00	\$78,995 00	\$76,084 25	\$2,910 75

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—APRIL 1, 1952 TO MARCH 31, 1953
NAVAL MILITIA ARMORIES

	Appropriation Chapter 54-1-52	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 1-1-53	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 24-1-53	Emergency Compensation	Total Appropriation 1952-1953	Expenditures April 1, 1952 to March 31, 1953	Balance September 15, 1953
Personal Service (Regular).....	\$290,586 00			\$40,025 00	\$330,611 00	\$330,532 40	\$78 60
Personal Service (Temporary).....	400 00				400 00		400 00
Total Personal Service.....	\$290,986 00			\$40,025 00	\$331,011 00	\$330,532 40	478 60
Maintenance and Operation							
Automotive Expense.....	110 00				110 00	109 03	97
General Office Expense.....	2,297 00				2,297 00	2,283 13	13 87
Printing and Advertising.....	27 00				27 00	26 50	50
Communication.....	4,520 00				4,520 00	4,518 52	1 48
Fuel, Light, Power and Water.....	63,719 34				63,719 34	62,036 15	1,683 19
Household Etc.....	5,641 00				5,641 00	5,546 78	94 22
Farm and Garden Supplies and Expense.....	120 00				120 00	116 40	3 60
Special Supplies and Expense.....	2,810 00				2,810 00	2,809 67	33
Repairs.....	21,550 00				21,550 00	21,520 86	29 14
Rentals.....	4,403 00				4,403 00	4,401 00	2 00
Total Maintenance and Operation.....	\$105,197 34				\$105,197 34	\$103,368 04	\$1,829 30
Total Personal Service.....	290,986 00			\$40,025 00	331,011 00	330,532 40	478 60
Total Maintenance and Operation and Personal Service.....	\$396,183 34			\$40,025 00	\$436,208 34	\$433,900 44	\$2,307 90

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—APRIL 1, 1952 TO MARCH 31, 1953
NEW YORK GUARD

	Appropriation Chapter 54-1-52	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 1-1-53	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 24-1-53	Emergency Compensation	Total Appropriation 1952-1953	Expenditures April 1, 1952 to March 31, 1953	Balance September 15, 1953
Maintenance Undistributed							
For services and expenses including travel outside the State and the acquisition by purchase, exchange or otherwise of equipment including trucks and passenger cars							
Personal Service (Temporary).....	\$43,150 00				\$43,150 00	\$41,280 67	\$1,869 33
Maintenance and Operation							
Travel Expense.....	2,150 00				2,150 00	1,696 16	453 84
Automotive Expense.....	100 00				100 00	56 62	43 38
General Expense.....	2,150 00				2,150 00	2,072 45	77 55
Communication.....	300 00				300 00	271 73	28 27
Special departmental charges							
Allowance to Headquarters.....	8,500 00				8,500 00	7,598 32	901 68
Allowance to Officers.....	26,627 00				26,627 00	25,434 40	1,192 60
Total Maintenance and Operation.....	\$39,827 00				\$39,827 00	\$37,129 68	\$2,697 32
Total Personal Service.....	43,150 00				43,150 00	41,280 67	1,869 33
Total Maintenance and Operation and Personal Service.....	\$82,977 00				\$82,977 00	\$78,410 35	\$4,566 65

CHAPTER 3

LOGISTICAL MATTERS—ARSENAL

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I. CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

1. The capital and rehabilitation and improvement projects submitted to the Division of the Budget for the fiscal year 1954-1955 follows:

State Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

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

National Guard Armories (Upstate Districts)

90 Rehabilitation Projects		826,500 00
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National Guard Armories (New York District)

86 Rehabilitation Projects		1,110,000 00
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Camp of Instruction, Peekskill

1 Rehabilitation Project		35,000 00
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Naval Militia Armories

12 Rehabilitation Projects		67,000 00
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Total Construction Request.....	\$2,098,500 00
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II. ARMORY CONSTRUCTION

1. During the past year in connection with proposed new armories and expansion of existing armories the following locations were inspected:

Bayshore	2 Unit New Armory
Zahns Airport	1 Unit New Armory
Lockport	2 Unit New Armory
Niagara Falls	6 Unit Expansion
Mount Vernon	5 Unit New Armory
Buffalo—Delavan Ave.	2 Unit Expansion
Rochester—145 Culver Rd.	1 Unit Expansion
Ithaca	2 Unit New Armory
Auburn	2 Unit New Armory
Huntington	2 Unit New Armory
Riverhead	3 Unit New Armory
Carthage	1 Unit New Armory
New York—Kingsbridge Rd.	5 Unit Expansion
Poughkeepsie	1 Unit Expansion
Cortland	2 Unit New Armory
Staten Island	2 Unit New Armory
N. Westchester	2 Unit New Armory

Upon completion of the inspection, maps and/or plans were forwarded to major commanders concerned for their comment or approval. Changes were made in accordance with their requests, where possible.

2. From money appropriated by Congress under Public Law 783 for Fiscal Years 1952, 1953 and 1954 the State has received a total allotment of \$2,374,622 and has appropriated \$867,000 as matching money and for expenditures which must be made wholly by the State. Based upon estimated expenditures to be made from the money now available there is a deficit of \$82,391 in State appropriations which has been included in the amount requested in the 1954-55 State appropriations.

3. The following program has been set up for accomplishment from funds now available.

Priority	Location	Project	Estimated Funds Required		
			Federal	State Matching (25%)	Extras (100%)
1	Bayshore.....	2 Unit New Armory.	\$202,500	\$67,500	\$26,000
2	Zahns Airport.....	1 Unit New Armory.	12,675	4,225	.....
3	Lockport.....	2 Unit New Armory.	225,000	75,000	26,000
4	Niagara Falls.....	6 Unit Expansion....	282,750	94,250	.....
5	Mt. Vernon.....	5 Unit New Armory.	412,500	137,500	26,000
6	Buffalo..... (Delavan Av)	2 Unit Expansion....	56,250	18,750	.....
7	Rochester..... (145 Culver Rd)	1 Unit Expansion....	45,000	15,000	.....
8	Rome.....	2 Unit New Armory.	225,000	75,000	26,000
9	Auburn.....	2 Unit New Armory.	225,000	75,000	26,000
10	Huntington.....	2 Unit New Armory.	225,000	75,000	26,000
11	Riverhead.....	3 Unit New Armory.	262,500	87,500	26,000
Various Locations-Rehabilitation Projects.....			128,000	42,666	.....
Total FY 1952-53-54.....			\$2,302,175	\$767,391	\$182,000
Total Available.....			2,374,622		
Carry Over to FY 55.....			\$72,447		

4. Plans for the above projects are in various states of development. Bids for the Bayshore Armory will be opened on 25 February 1954; the one-unit armory at Zahus Airport which is being built as an integral part of a new shop-hangar for Army National Guard light planes is nearing completion; preparation of final plans for the Lockport Armory is under way; bids will soon be invited for the Niagara Falls project; negotiations for sites at Mt. Vernon and Rome are under way; plans for the Buffalo and Rochester expansion projects are nearing completion; sites have been offered for donation to the State at Auburn, Huntington and Riverhead, and plans for the rehabilitation projects are being prepared.

5. Planned Federal allocation from appropriation recommended to Congress for Fiscal Year 1955 is \$582,000. A State appropriation of \$352,641 to match the Federal allocation and to eliminate the existing deficit will be requested for Fiscal Year 1954-55. The following program has been developed for Federal Fiscal Year 1955 commencing on 1 July 1954, when it is expected that the Fiscal Year 1955 allocation will become available:

Priority	Location	Project	Estimated Funds Required		
			Federal	State Matching (25%)	Extras (100%)
12	Carthage.....	1 Unit New Armory.	\$165,000	\$55,000	\$26,000
13	New York.....	5 Unit Expansion....	187,500	62,500	.....
	Kingsbridge Rd.				
14	Poughkeepsie.....	1 Unit Expansion....	77,250	25,750	.....
15	Cortland.....	2 Unit New Armory.	255,000	75,000	26,000
Total FY 1955.....			\$654,750	\$218,250	\$52,000
Total Federal Allocation.....			582,000		
Carry Over from FY 1954.....			72,447		
Total Available.....			\$654,447		

6. The situation beyond Fiscal Year 1955 is too obscure for any planning on the part of the State and no firm program for Fiscal Year 1956 can be developed until the recommendations of the Federal Budget Bureau to Congress for that fiscal year are known.

7. The target date for the obligation of all money now available and to become available during Fiscal Year 1955 is 30 June 1955. Because of the decision to standardize on the plans now being developed for the Lockport Armory and the resulting saving in time, it is felt that this target date will be met.

8. Major rehabilitation projects have been started at the Naval Militia Armories in New York and Brooklyn. A large project of construction and conversion remains to be accomplished at Dunkirk, N. Y. In all other locations, only minor projects remain.

9. On 30 March 1953, property at Point Drive North, Dunkirk, N. Y. was transferred from the Department of Conservation to the Division of Military and Naval Affairs for development as an

Armory for Division 3-66, NYNM. At the close of the year, plans for the conversion of the existing structures on the property have progressed and it is expected they will be completed early in 1954. When the project is completed, this Division will have adequate facilities for training which undoubtedly will be reflected in greatly improved efficiency.

10. In September 1953, the southern wing of the Naval Militia Armory at Buffalo, N. Y., which was constructed with funds furnished by the U. S. Marine Corps, was completed and turned over to State control. The facilities at Buffalo are now adequate for the training of all units stationed there.

11. At Brooklyn, N. Y., the electrical rehabilitation project mentioned in previous reports was completed during 1953 with the assistance of U. S. Navy funds. In the latter part of the year, work was commenced on repairing the major portion of the armory roof. Plans are in process for, and it is expected that work will commence early in 1954 on, a project for improving the enlisted mens' sanitary facilities.

12. A major project to repair and to waterproof the exterior of the super-structure of the PRAIRIE STATE, the Manhattan Naval Militia Armory, remains to be accomplished. It is expected that actual work on this long delayed improvement will commence early in 1954.

III. AIR FIELD CONSTRUCTION

1. A completely new 7,000-foot runway at Schenectady, New York, was authorized by the National Guard Bureau. The contract has been awarded, and construction is now under way. None of the existing runways could be economically lengthened to provide an adequate safety factor for jet type aircraft.

2. The following facilities at Hancock Field, Syracuse, New York will be completed this year for the Permanent Field Training Site.

- (1) Aircraft parking apron.
- (2) Three 500-man mess halls.
- (3) Crash fire truck station.
- (4) Vehicle sheds.
- (5) Ten latrine and shower buildings.
- (6) Firing-in-butt.
- (7) Warehouse

3. During the next year it is planned to construct the following facilities for the Permanent Field Training Site. Plans and specifications are being prepared:

- (1) Fifty 40-man barracks.
- (2) Roads.
- (3) Additional parking apron.
- (4) 300,000-gallon fuel storage farm.
- (5) Pump house.
- (6) 500-man mess hall.

4. The National Guard Bureau has authorized the construction of a new Air National Guard Base at Niagara Falls, New York, providing the State acquires the necessary land. Approximately 40 acres is in the process of being acquired by the State, and the United States District Engineers are preparing plans and specifications for the following facilities to be constructed during the next year:

- (1) Hangar.
- (2) Warehouse.
- (3) Paint, oil, and dope storage building.
- (4) Motor Vehicle Shop.
- (5) Motor Pool Park.
- (6) Aircraft Parking Apron.
- (7) Taxiway.

IV. 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	
Unencumbered Balance 1 December 1953.....	\$8,314 00
Apportionment No. 62—Special Repairs	
State Naval Militia Armory, 52nd Street and First Avenue, Brooklyn	175,588 57
Unencumbered Balance 1 December 1953.....	2 16
Apportionment No. 71—Special Repairs	
State Naval Militia Armory, U. S. S. Prairie State.....	29,536 00
Unencumbered Balance 1 December 1953.....	10,175 57
Apportionment No. 75—Special Repairs	
State Arsenal, 201—64th Street, Brooklyn.....	34,488 95
Unencumbered Balance 1 December 1953.....	1 00
Apportionment No. 85—Special Repairs	
State Naval Militia Armory, 52nd Street and First Avenue, Brooklyn (to supplement Apportionment No. 62).....	16,500 00
Unencumbered Balance 1 December 1953.....	114 06
Apportionment No. 90—Special Repairs	
State Naval Militia Armory, U. S. S. Prairie State (to sup- plement Apportionment No. 71).....	4,825 00
Unencumbered Balance 1 December 1953.....	4,825 00
Apportionment No. 91—Special Repairs	
State Naval Militia Armory, Tompkinsville, Staten Island (to supplement Apportionment No. 61).....	532 00
Unencumbered Balance 1 December 1953.....	0
Apportionment No. 92—Rehabilitation and Improvements	
State Naval Militia Armory, Dunkirk, N. Y. (former Fish Hatchery)	23,400 00
Unencumbered Balance 1 December 1953.....	19,993 00
Apportionment No. 96—Special Repairs	
State Naval Militia Armory, 52nd Street and First Avenue, Brooklyn (to supplement Apportionment No. 62).....	867 75
Unencumbered Balance 1 December 1953.....	100 00

V. SPECIAL ORDER CONTRACTS

1. Drawings and specifications were prepared, bids obtained and contracts awarded by this Division for 166 Special Order (short form) contracts totaling \$109,485 for minor repairs to buildings during the fiscal year ending 31 March 1953.

2. On 1 April 1953, legislation became effective which raised the limit for special order (short form) contracts from \$1,000 to \$2,500. This legislation has enabled the Division to process many additional repair projects in all branches of the work that heretofore required processing as rehabilitation or long form contracts. Between 1 April 1953 and 10 December 1953, 130 such short form contracts aggregating \$114,364 have been processed.

VI. MILITARY STRUCTURES

1. 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 — 235 State Street.....	1949	10,950
Bayshore — Bayshore High School (Leased Quarters) Owner, Free School Dist. No. 1, Town of Islip.....		8,267
*Bayshore — Reddington St. and Brentwood Rd. (Storage only)	1951	10,950
Binghamton — 85 W. End Avenue.....	1932	63,021
Buffalo — 184 Connecticut Street.....	1900	261,986
29 Masten Avenue.....	1933	255,300
1015 W. 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.....	1928	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
Hudson — Fifth and State Streets.....	1898	31,700
Jamestown — Porter and Front Streets.....	1932	38,494
Kingston — North Manor Avenue.....	1932	71,616
Lockport — 285 Hawley Street (Leased Quarters) Owner, City of Lockport.....		13,816
Malone — 116 West Main Street.....	1892	23,000
Medina — Pearl Street and Prospect Ave.....	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 Fort 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 (State Owned).....	1913	458,554

ARMORIES—continued

Location	Date of Erection	Floor Space (Sq. Ft.)
Borough of Brooklyn:		
201 — 64th Street (State Owned).....	1925	166,000
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. (State Owned)	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
*Patchoque — 190 Barton Avenue.....	1949	10,950
Peekskill — 855 Washington Street.....	1932	70,024
Poughkeepsie — 61 Market Street.....	1891	27,612
Pochester — 900 East Main Street.....	1905	127,705
145 Culver Road.....	1918	81,144
1044 University Avenue (Leased Quarters).....	.....	13,800
Rome — 117 Dominick Street (Leased Quarters) Owner, Lucy A. Rutherford, Rome, N. Y.....	.....	12,953
Saranac Lake — 109 River Street.....	1928	8,923
Saratoga Springs — 61 Lake Avenue.....	1889	29,880
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
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.....	1897	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.....		6,433,109

* Motor Vehicle Storage Buildings now used as armories.

ARMORIES—continued

Location	Date of Erection	Floor Space (Sq. Ft.)
New York Naval Militia Armories:		
Buffalo — 184 Connecticut Street (Quartered in NYNG Armory).....	1930	15,026
Boathouse — Porter Avenue.....		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
178 Point Drive North (Formerly under jurisdiction of Conservation Department).....		7,735
New Rochelle — 270 Main Street.....	1932	30,320
Butler Hut Extension.....	1948	3,735
Oswego — 265 West First (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.....		696,433
Grand Total.....		7,129,542

2. The active military establishment of the State is housed in the 103 buildings indicated above of which 9 are leased. Storage and training facilities are provided at the United States Naval Reservation, Sacketts Harbor, for units of the New York Naval Militia at Watertown.

3. 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.

VII. FIELD TRAINING CAMPS

1. Field training areas operated by the State for use by units of the New York National Guard, are:

a. Camp Smith, Peekskill, approximately 1886 acres, maneuver area, tank driving course, ranges with 286 targets of all types.

b. Camp O'Ryan, Wethersfield, approximately 376 acres, maneuver area, tank driving course, 50 target rifle range with 100 and 200 yard firing points.

c. Guilderland Range, Guilderland, approximately 238 acres, maneuver area, 25 target rifle range with 100 and 200 yard firing points.

VIII. RIFLE RANGES

Field Rifle Ranges for the use 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.....	4	200
*Auburn.....	140 00	Town of Throop.....	4	200 to 600
**Binghamton.....	200 00	Binghamton.....	4	200
**Elmira.....	125 00	Elmira.....	4	200 and 300
*Geneseo.....	70 00	Town of Groveland....	5	200
**Glens Falls.....	75 00	Glens Falls.....	4	200, 300 and 500
**Hoosick Falls....	240 00	Hoosick Falls.....	4	200 and 300
*Mohawk.....	315 00	Town of Herkimer....	4	100 to 500
**Malone.....	200 00	Malone.....	6	100 to 300
**Medina.....	150 00	Medina.....	4	100 to 600
**Olean.....	250 00	Olean.....	3	100 to 600
**Oneonta.....	200 00	Oneonta.....	6	100 to 800
**Oneida.....	125 00	Oneida.....	2	200
*Saratoga.....	325 00	Saratoga.....	6	200 to 600
**Syracuse.....	250 00	Town of Manlius.....	4	100 and 200
**Ticonderoga.....	125 00	Town of Ticonderoga..	6	100 and 200
*Walton.....	25 00	Walton.....		Pistol and SMG

*Leased by State

**Leased by Federal Government

IX. STATE QUARTERMASTER

1. The State Quartermaster continued his efforts to obtain the maximum use of State property on hand at armories and installations of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs.

2. The budget requests from Officers in Charge and Control of armories for equipment additional and replacement Fiscal Year 1953/1954 were examined and screened to determine items for

approval for procurement. There were 749 items requested, consisting of 9,886 pieces of equipment; total estimated cost was \$332,322.00. The amount allocated was \$100,000.00.

3. A total of 280 Armory Purchase Requests were processed covering approved items in budget requests for Fiscal Year 1953/1954 for equipment for 60 armories.

4. The budget requests from Officers in Charge and Control of armories for equipment additional and replacement Fiscal Year 1954/1955 were examined and screened to establish the basis for justification to Director, Division of the Budget. There were 531 items requested, consisting of 6,111 pieces of equipment; total estimated cost was \$301,341.34.

5. The completion of the program to obtain new typewriters in replacement of all typewriters of 1942 and prior, of which there were approximately 941, was accomplished. The final phase of this operation occurring during 1953 required the processing of 144 purchase orders covering the procurement of 426 new and trade-in of 520 old typewriters. The adjustment of the serially numbered file was also accomplished to reflect the current serial numbers of typewriters on hand in each armory as a result of this program.

6. Repairs to 6,486 lockers in 41 armories and 2,628 pieces of furniture in 66 armories disclosed as the result of a survey, have been commenced, and are being accomplished within limits of approved funds.

7. A plan to obtain required new furniture for unit dayrooms was proposed to the Director, Division of the Budget. The plan provides for the supply of furniture for each element of unit size in each of the three branches of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs at an estimated cost of \$750.00 per unit. The total estimated cost is \$325,250.00 to be phased over a five-year period at an expenditure of \$65,250.00 annually. This plan, if approved, would become operative with the 1954/1955 Fiscal Year budget.

8. Seventeen separate items of State property issued for State Guard use and having a total value of \$6,853.67 were recovered from armories and returned to the State Quartermaster warehouse during 1953.

9. Surplus items of property were developed in some armories and also made available by the Division of Housing and transferred to armories where required. There were 43 armories affected, comprising 101 transactions totaling 2,027 individual items, with an estimated value of \$28,500.00.

10. State Guard Property.—Items of property procured and placed in State Quartermaster Warehouse are

Quantity	Item	Total Cost
10,000 ea.	Bayonets (plastic and wooden handles)	\$7,700 00
10,000 ea.	Scabbards, bayonet	25,200 00

11. Procurement and distribution of 51 sets of colors was completed. The issue was made on the basis of one set of colors, one each National and State Flag to each armory not authorized colors by Table of Organization and Equipment. These cost \$6,145.50.

12. A total of 860 vouchers were processed covering property transactions.

13. There were 12,383 raincoats, dismantled, on hand, representing the residue of this item used by the State Guard during World War II. An inspection was made to determine the extent of deterioration. As a result of this, they were reported to the Division of the Budget for consideration as to disposal. The Director, Division of the Budget, decided to dispose of same by bid and they were sold on 27 November 1953 at \$1.61 per raincoat.

X. NEW YORK STATE ARSENAL

1. *General.*—There were no major changes in the upward trend of Supply activity as was indicated in the 1952 Annual Report. While 45,617 vouchers were processed to the period ending 31 October, a total of 5500 more than last year, the additional activity is attributed to the stress placed on the return of excess property from troop units to depots, change of T/O&E's, initial issues of new type Signal and Ordnance equipment and a particularly high influx of unit requisitions received prior to Field Training as a result of an intensified recruiting campaign. Current property accounting activity continues to be adversely affected by the transfer of records from manual to electrical machine system; by review and research involved in the attempt to liquidate to the maximum extent possible (1949-50) Reports of Survey resultant from 1949-50 transfers from organizational to unit accounts; from the many discrepancies incident to the 1950 State-wide Field Inventory; by difficulties encountered in inventorying, auditing and reconciling accounts wherein there have been changes of responsible officers without the timely submission of property adjustment vouchers. The transfer of accounts from the manual to the electrical machine system commenced about 23 January 1952. While the transfer process is not too rapid, the pace established is considered satisfactory in that the transfer must be accomplished simultaneously with Supply operations and not adversely affect troop issue to the Field. Procedures and codes for major and check list items must be examined and determined to be practical before actual transfer by technical service is initiated. It is fully anticipated that the established target date of completion (prior to end of calendar year 1954) will be met. The specific details of the Machine Accounting Section and of the Supply, Construction, Finance, Maintenance and Administrative Divisions of this office are reported in the sections following. The annual audit of the Army and Air accounts of this office was conducted by auditors of the New York Regional Office, Army Audit Agency during April 1953. Report of Audit NY 5275-53 (Army) and NY 5539-53 (Air) was subsequently received. These reports do not contain an adjectival rating. Representatives of the Inspector General's Office, Headquarters, First Army, Governors Island, New York, conducted an annual inspection of the Army functions of this office and all activities under its jurisdiction, during the period 9 March-3 April 1953 and extended a formal report rating

of "Excellent". Representatives of the Inspector General's Office, Headquarters, First Air Force, Mitchell Air Force Base, New York, conducted an annual inspection of the Air functions of this office during the period 1-4 June 1953. The Air Force does not extend an adjectival rating. No irregularities or deficiencies were noted.

2. *Machine Accounting Section.*—The property of the following technical services is now on the electrical machine accounting system and all transactions therefore are processed through the medium of machine records:

Engineer	All classes
Chemical	All classes
Chemical Ammunition	All classes
Quartermaster	Classes 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 17, 18, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27, 29, 31, 34, 36, 37, 43, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 66, 69, 71, 72, 73, and 74.

It is anticipated that all classes of Quartermaster property will be transferred prior to the end of this year. The transfer of all classes was effected without interrupting the accounting and supply mission of the Office of the U. S. Property and Disbursing Officer.

During the calendar year, 19,219 vouchers (all types) representing 86,951 transactions have been processed through the medium of machine records as compared with 2,525 vouchers representing 15,477 transactions for the calendar year of 1952.

403 consolidated memorandum receipts on preprinted tabulated machine forms have been prepared this calendar year as compared to 244 for the 1952 calendar year.

To date, there are approximately 70,000 line items on machine records (separate items, major check list items and check list component items).

Survey Status Reports (old and new procedures) were prepared monthly and forwarded to the Office of Chief of Staff.

An annual State Property Status Report was prepared and forwarded to the Office of The Adjutant General.

Active and inactive accounts through the medium of machine records have been kept current and reports have been processed to Supply Division and the various branches and technical service sections on the current status of the accounts.

Cycle and warehouse annual inventories of technical section property have been processed through the machine accounting system.

The following reports were prepared during the calendar year for Quartermaster, Signal, Chemical, Chemical Ammunition, Engineer, Transportation and Medical Sections:

Monthly Reports

Transaction Register and Warehouse Stock Availability Cards
 Memorandum Receipt Change Report
 Due-in and Due-out Listings
 Unfiled Voucher Report

Quarterly Reports

Consolidated Memorandum Receipt Report
 Activity Listing
 State Stock Balance Report

The Machine Accounting Section is composed of the following personnel:

- 1 Supervisor (Machine Accounting Section)
- 1 Tabulating Equipment Supervisor
- 3 Tabulating Equipment Operators
- 1 Key Punch Operator

The following machines are in use in the Machine Accounting Section:

Number	Type
2	.031—Key Punch
1	.055—Verifier
1	.077—Collator
1	.080—Sorter
1	.402—Accounting Machine
1	.513—Reproducer
1	.523—Summary Punch
1	.552—Interpreter

3. *Supply Division.*—Improvement in the supply status of the New York National Guard is reflected in the continuing increase in overall supply activity which is greater than that required merely by the increased number of units in the State. The increase in the paper work necessary to continue this trend is reflected in the increased activity in the warehouse handling of supplies. While the replacement of old type Signal equipment and World War II type vehicles was effected as major projects, as noted in last year's report, there has been a similar but less conspicuous improvement in Engineer equipment and in sets of Medical supplies. The greatest increase in activity, however, is noted in the Quartermaster Section as a result of the necessity for replacing items of clothing and individual equipment that have been wearing out over the past five years. This is a continuing process augmented by retirements and reenlistments of personnel and such activities are expected to increase further before a stable level is reached. The following comments reflect the impact of these changes on the various sections of the supply organization.

Quartermaster: To 31 October 1953, a total of 16,641 vouchers, as listed below, were processed as compared to a total of 14,585 processed for a similar period in 1952:

	1952	1953
Issue Slips	4,934	*6,242
Turn-in Slips	4,910	*5,650
Receiving Reports	753	655
Reports of Survey	340	509
Monthly Abstract of Issue of Gasoline, Oils	492	630
Certificates of Droppage	1,082	906
Statements of Charges	1,372	1,459
Army Shipping Documents	236	258
Federal Depot Requisitions	511	†332

* Includes documentation substantiating 464 Organizational Transfers of Property.

† Includes 105 weekend (outdoor) training subsistence requisitions and for travel rations for units enroute to Field Training sites.

In addition to processing the above vouchers, 661 Inventory adjustment Reports, 874 Monthly Credit Card Gasoline Reports were edited and 2534 Back-order Releases were prepared in this section and forwarded for supply action.

Estimates were furnished to the National Guard Bureau and Army Camps of Instruction for 255,939 gallons of motor gasoline for use with general purpose vehicles and 25,000 gallons of 80-octane gasoline and 55,650 gallons of Gasoline, automotive combat 86A, used by all combat and track-laying vehicles of the New York National Guard, plus 24,180 gallons of aviation gasoline for Army aircraft. In addition to furnishing estimates of gasoline requirements, oils, greases and matching lubricants were requisitioned by this section and shipped to the various camps of instruction.

This section also coordinated with Headquarters, First Army and the National Guard Bureau concerning details having to do with the subsisting of the New York National Guard troops at the various camps of instruction.

In order to facilitate and expedite the receipt and issue of Quartermaster clothing and equipment and the records of such transactions, steps were initiated early in the year to transfer all such accounts to machine posting. This was virtually completed by the end of the year.

Statement of monetary credits and expenditures for Quartermaster operating supplies for Fiscal Year 1953 as compared to Fiscal Year 1952 is as follows:

Allotted:	FY 1952	FY 1953
Stationery	\$15,800 00	\$10,375 00
Other supplies	49,860 00	21,750 00
Expended:		
Stationery	14,364 83	6,336 51
Other supplies	49,327 65	14,151 75
Balance (30 June):		
Stationery	1,435 17	4,038 49
Other supplies	532 35	7,598 25

Ordnance: The Vehicle Exchange Program that commenced early in 1952 continued through the year and is about 90% completed. There remain a few World War II type vehicles yet to be exchanged, i.e., Ordnance shop vans, Engineer dump trucks, armored tanks. However, of the vehicles cited, replacements have arrived for the dump trucks and light tanks. The exchange program has been augmented by additional issue of vehicles by National Guard Bureau, which brought the totals of vehicles on hand in New York State to 4434 (a fully-equipped combat division has 400 less).

Following is a list of vehicles now on hand within the state:

Item	Quantity
Truck, $\frac{1}{4}$ ton, M38	458
Truck, $\frac{1}{4}$ ton, M38A1	738
Truck, $\frac{3}{4}$ ton, M42	52
Truck, $\frac{3}{4}$ ton, M37	358
Truck, $\frac{3}{4}$ ton, Ambulance M43	26
Truck, $\frac{1}{2}$ ton, Panel	3
Truck, $\frac{1}{2}$ ton, Pickup	6
Truck, $\frac{1}{2}$ ton, Carryall	3
Truck, $\frac{1}{2}$ ton, Ambulance	1
Truck, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton, Dump	4
Truck, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton S&P	7
Trailer, $\frac{1}{4}$ ton, M100	866
Trailer, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton, M104	266
Trailer, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton, M105ES	200
Trailer, 2 ton, M7	11
Trailer, 2 ton, M14	4
Semi Trailer, 6 ton	2
Semi Trailer, 45 ton	2
Semi Trailer, 6-10 ton	8
Semi Trailer (Gas tank)	3
Truck, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ton, M135	408
Truck, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ton, M211	600
Truck, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ton, LWB dump	19
Truck, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ton, M47 dump	6
Truck, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ton, Gas tank	1
Truck tractor, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ton	3
Truck, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ton, Shop vans (all types)	61
Truck, 4-5 ton, tractor	3
Truck, 6 ton, wrecker	8
Truck, 40 ton, tractor	2
Truck, fire	1
Truck, 5 ton, M54	2
Carriage, motor, M16	16
Carriage, motor, M16A1	8
Carriage, motor, M7	12
Car, armored, M8	18
Sedan, 5 pass, light	38
Tractor, 13 ton, M5	35
Tractor, 18 ton, M4	29
Tank, light, M24	20
Tank, Med, M4A3	126
Total	4,434

An illustration of the cost of some vehicles now on hand is indicated below:

Number	Tactical Vehicles	Total Cost
1,186	Trucks, $\frac{1}{4}$ ton	\$2,223,729 84
436	Trucks, $\frac{3}{4}$ ton	1,566,435 02
1,008	Trucks, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ton	6,487,308 72
866	Trailer, $\frac{1}{4}$ ton	277,986 00
466	Trailer, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton	523,318 00
Total		\$11,078,777 58

Vehicles listed above are the latest models being furnished all Army components. The $2\frac{1}{2}$ ton truck, M135 and M211, are equipped with hydramatic transmission, and is capable of limited motor submersion operation.

All Ordnance tool sets are being either recalled or converted in order to withdraw from field use obsolete tools and some tools which were not utilized often enough to warrant retention. The smaller mechanics tool sets are being converted in the field without interruption of maintenance and training programs. However, the large special sets are being withdrawn from use after the issue of new sets, again coordinated to insure non-interruption of any activity. This project when completed will affect approximately 2000 sets.

Based on Headquarters, New York National Guard instruction, distribution has been made of training aid models of rifles, carbines and cal .30 machine guns. Sufficient quantities were issued to insure at least one of each item per Armory. In addition, sub-caliber adapters were received and issued to using troops for 57mm and 75mm recoilless rifle. This attachment is furnished in two calibers, thus enabling the weapon to be used for home station training indoors (cal .22) and on outdoor ranges (cal .30). It is anticipated that sub-caliber adapters for 4.2" mortars will be furnished soon for home station practice firing.

Thirty-one reports of lost and/or stolen sensitive items of Ordnance supply were processed during the year. Itemized list is as follows:

Rifle, US, cal .30, M1.....	3
Carbine, cal .30, M1.....	14
Pistol, automatic, cal .45 M1911A.....	8
Binoculars, M3.....	5
Gun, sub machine, cal .45, Mc.....	1

Appropriate reports were filed by the units concerned with local, State and Federal police agencies as well as Headquarters, First Army, and the National Guard Bureau.

Due to reorganization per new T/O&E, redesignation and the return of organizations from active service, the quantity of weapons actually on hand in most cases has changed considerably during the past year. Attached hereto as Appendix "F" is a breakdown illustrating the weapons authorized per current T/O&E's, the quantity actually on hand as of 31 October, and the quantity on hand one year ago.

Army aviation was affected by a change of the technical service responsible for procurement, maintenance and supply. Responsibility was assumed by Transportation Corps for Army aircraft and all assemblies and sub-assemblies thereof. However, related aircraft components, tools, radios, etc., continue to be the responsibility of the various technical services. Tool sets authorized by T/O&E, formerly supplied from Air Force channels are to be issued by Ordnance Department using applicable Ordnance stock numbers. This will necessitate replacing those Air Force tools which are no longer required in the Ordnance tool sets. Exchange of tools will commence immediately after receipt of an interchangeability list of tools of both services.

In mid-September, the State received its first helicopter. The aircraft was assigned to Hq & Hq Co, 27th Infantry Division stationed at Buffalo, New York. It is expected that a helicopter will

be delivered shortly for issue to Hq & Hq Co, 42nd Infantry Division.

There are 41 aircraft on hand in the State as follows:

Aircraft, 2 place, fixed wing, L19	37
Aircraft, multipassenger, fixed wing, L17	3
Aircraft, helicopter, utility, H23B (Hiller)	1

There are sufficient parachutes on hand to assure that there is a parachute available for every seat in every aircraft assigned to units. In addition, as an added safety factor, life preservers were issued to metropolitan New York units, whose flights originating from Long Island necessitate overwater passage.

Statement of monetary credits and expenditures for Ordnance operating supplies, Fiscal Years 1952 and 1953 is as follows:

<i>Armament and Automotive</i>	FY 1952	FY 1953
Allotment	\$242,800 00	\$247,100 00
Expenditures	215,055 00	240,119 68
Transferred to other technical sections....	17,523 60	0
Balance (30 June)	10,220 90	6,980 32
<i>Army Aviation</i>		
Allotment	19,203 60	15,457 00
Expenditures	19,203 60	15,418 29
Balance (30 June)	0	38 71

All requirements for Field Training ammunition were satisfactorily met and 407 ammunition requests for home station firing were processed.

Listed below are the amounts of small arms ammunition expended this year for Field Training at weekend firing as compared to 1952 and 1951:

	1951	1952	1953
Cartridge, ball, cal .22 LR	1,193,054	1,269,562	1,430,833
Cartridge ball, cal .30 M1 (carbine)	668,506	552,702	1,013,822
Cartridge, ball, cal .30 M2 (Rifle & MG) ...	830,619	691,470	1,321,917
Cartridge, ball, cal .45 M1911	418,121	319,458	454,136
Cartridge, ball, cal .50 M2	241,453	221,050	123,190

Signal: During the calendar year ending 31 October, approximately 5500 documents were received and processed by the Signal Section as compared to 4,915 during 1952. The breakdown of documents processed is as follows:

	1952	1953
Issue Slips	1,750	2,393
Turn-in Slips	525	748
Receiving Reports	50	14
Reports of Surveys	350	207
Certificates of Droppage	500	978
Army Shipping Documents	1,500	884
Forms 18	240	276

The administrative issue of Signal equipment by the National Guard Bureau increased during the year necessitating the compilation of tables indicating the distribution of equipment for re-issue

to units in accordance with T/O&E and T/A allowances. Following are the principal items received for administrative issue:

Radio Sets, AN/GRC-3 thru 9 series
 Radio Sets, AN/VRC-8 thru 18 series
 Radio Sets, AN/VRQ-1 thru 3 series
 Radio Set, AN/GRR-5
 Radio Set, AN/TPS-1D
 Radio Set, AN/PRC-6, 9 and 10 series
 Radio Set, SCR-584
 Channel Alignment Indicator 1D-292/PRC-6
 Operations Center AN/MTQ-1
 Silenium Rectifiers

Distribution of the new series radios was based on 1/3 T/O&E Reduction Tables for non-AAA units and 100% for AAA units.

In addition to the 2200 old type radios returned to designated depots, the National Guard Bureau has directed that all Radio Sets SCR 609, 610 and 619 be withdrawn. Approximately 250 radio sets of these types with associated equipment are being returned to Lexington Signal Depot.

To simplify the accounting on unit records of wire on rolls and spools, these items were broken down to show separate charges for wire by the foot and for reels and spools.

Necessary crystals to convert over 500 Radio Sets AN/PRC-6 to different frequencies in order to avoid confusion and interferences between units in radio communication were forwarded to the summer Field Training site.

Statement of monetary credits and expenditures for Signal operating supplies, Fiscal Years 1952 and 1953, is as follows:

	FY 1952	FY 1953
Allotment	\$35,350 00	\$62,280 00
Expenditures	34,875 50	62,156 33
Balance (30 June).....	474 50	123 67

Items in short supply during the year included new series radios, field and assault wire, field telephones, radar equipment, meteorological observation set SCM 12 and radio relay equipment AN/TRC-3. Arrangements were made between the 27th Infantry Division and the 42nd Infantry Division for the mutual loan of radio relay equipment and meteorological observation set SCM 12 for Field Training purposes. The 50% reduction of T/O&E allowances and subsequent lateral redistribution has materially reduced the items now in short supply.

Medical: 1,474 vouchers of various types were received and processed during the year as compared with 5,073 during 1952:

	1952	1953
Issue Slips	1,656	603
Turn-in Slips	812	368
Reports of Survey.....	377	88
Statements of Charges.....	331	91
Certificates of Droppage.....	396	113
Army Shipping Documents.....	375	96
Requisitions	629	41
Certificates of Expenditure.....	497	74

Depot requisitions covered 382 line items.

124 items comprising 23,609 units were declared to the National Guard Bureau in Excess Technical Service Equipment Report due to changes in T/A, T/O&E and revision of Warehouse stock levels.

40 requisitions were prepared and submitted to various Medical Depots for supply action.

Inoculation vaccines were requisitioned and issued in sufficient quantities to inoculate all personnel of the New York National Guard prior to the 1953 Field Training period.

All items of medical property are now being accounted for by electrical machine system of accounting.

Statement of monetary credits and expenditures for Medical operating supplies, Fiscal 1952 and 1953, is as follows:

	Army Stock Fund †		
	FY 1952	FY 1953	FY 1953
Allotment	\$6,641 00	\$6,280 00	\$16,000 00
Expenditures	6,641 00	5,468 03	.....
Balance (30 June).....		811 97*	16,000 00

* The unobligated balance of \$811.97 of monetary operating credits was withdrawn from the State on 1 April 1953.

† The Medical monetary operating allotment system of supply was superseded on 1 April 1953 by the Army Stock Fund system of supply.

85 Medical Field Sets No. 1 and 79 Medical Field Sets No. 2 on issue throughout the State are being converted at unit level to Medical Field Set Supplemental, Medical Field Set Combat and Medical Set Dispensary by withdrawal, transfer of depot return of items rendered excess and the requisitioning of items not in stock.

Chemical: 1,028 vouchers were received and processed during the year as compared with 3,384 during 1952:

	1952	1953
Issue Slips	336	402
Turn-in Slips	1,350	284
Reports of Survey.....	243	71
Statements of Charges.....	365	54
Certificates of Droppage.....	459	74
Army Shipping Documents.....	143	29
Requisitions	116	27
Certificates of Expenditure.....	372	87

All receipts and issues of Chemical supplies and equipment are now being accounted for by electrical machine accounting.

Masks, Gas M9 and Masks, Protective, Field M9A1, are still in short supply and currently not available to the National Guard.

Statement of monetary credits and expenditures for Chemical operating supplies, Fiscal Years 1952 and 1953, is as follows:

	FY 1952	FY 1953
Allotment	\$100 00	\$700 00
Expenditures	29 88	106 43
Balance (30 June).....	70 12	593 57

Engineer: During the calendar year 6,346 vouchers were received and processed through electrical machine operation as compared to 5,961 for calendar year 1952:

	1952	1953
Issue Slips	2,265	2,390
Turn-in Slips	1,208	1,346
Reports of Survey	152	170
Certificates of Droppage	450	502
Army Shipping Documents	1,152	1,126
Statements of Charges	20	32
Requisitions	714	780

There was a considerable number of T/A and T/O&E changes in equipment necessitating recall, transfer or declaration of excesses so generated. Drafting Equipment sets, Surveying Equipment sets Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Land Odograph, 6-volt, and Polarmeters have been declared obsolete. Replacement sets are available and have been requisitioned. Many other items have been declared excess due to reduction in authorized allowances.

Based upon distribution instructions from Headquarters, New York National Guard, issue of the following training aids have been made:

Mine, Field Marking Set
 Bridge, Model, Bailey Type
 Bridge, Model, Trestle Type
 Map Reading Kit

Sniperscopes still remain in short supply. Requisitions have been forwarded to depots for all new T/O&E items authorized, but to date advice as to availability has not been received.

Statement of monetary credits and expenditures for Engineering operating supplies is as follows:

	FY 1952	FY 1953
Allotment	\$16,282 00	\$16,782 00
Expenditures	16,281 80	16,577 00
Balance (30 June)	20	205 00

Purchasing and Contracting: A total of approximately 2,330 Federal requisitions and requests for supplies and services, requiring procurement action, were received from Army and Air Force units of the New York National Guard, during the calendar year, resulting in the processing of Delivery Orders against Federal contracts, Purchase Orders negotiated through competitive bidding, interdepartmental and interservice procurement for a total of approximately \$448,000.00.

Approximately 792,000 gallons of gasoline (training, administrative and Field Training convoy), amounting to approximately \$147,000.00, were procured for various Army and Air Force units throughout the State, through Armed Services Petroleum Purchasing Agency contracts, Service Station contracts negotiated by the General Services Administration for units authorized credit cards, and open market purchases in localities where contracts were in process of negotiation but not awarded. In addition approximately 336,500 gallons of gasoline were delivered to New York National

Guard units during the 1953 Field Training periods at Camp Drum, New York, Camp Edwards, Massachusetts, and Spaatz Field, Reading, Pennsylvania, through arrangements with the respective Camp Quartermasters, on a suballotment basis, precluding the necessity of processing Delivery Orders and Purchase Orders from this office.

Purchase and Delivery Orders, amounting to approximately \$17,500.00, were issued by this branch, covering various training aids for ground and air units. These included such items as reproducing and sign making machines, plywood and other 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, book cases, projection screen holders, training graphs, etc.

Delivery Order, amounting to \$12,342.00, was issued to the International Business Machines Corp., covering rental of electric accounting machines in use in the USP&DO office for the period 1 July 1953 to 30 June 1954. In addition, Purchase Orders amounting to approximately \$4,200.00 were issued, covering various items of supply for the Machine Accounting Branch.

Purchase Orders approximating \$54,800.00, covering various work projects throughout the State and negotiated through the Construction Branch, were processed.

Purchase and Delivery Orders, amounting to approximately \$6,500.00, were processed, covering various supplies in connection with the rehabilitation of the permanent Field Training Site of the New York Air National Guard at Hancock Field, Mattydale, New York.

Formal contracts, Purchase Orders and Delivery Orders, totalling approximately \$50,700.00, were processed through this branch, covering all the necessary supplies for the construction 100 wood hutments at Camp Smith, Peekskill, New York. These supplies included such items as lumber, roofing, concrete, paint, hardware, electric wiring and fixtures, plumbing supplies, etc.

Several purchases, amounting to approximately \$10,500.00, were made through the General Services Administration warehouse, located in Newark, New Jersey, of items covered by their stock catalog, on an interdepartmental reimbursible basis. These items consisted principally of stationery and office supplies, small tools, nails and other hardware items.

Purchase Orders, approximating \$5,400.00 were processed covering laundering of mattress covers, blankets, cotton clothing, web equipment, etc., by the New York Port of Embarkation Quartermaster Laundry, Army Base, Brooklyn, New York, for units located in the New York City metropolitan area, on an interservice reimbursible basis, as authorized by Headquarters, First Army.

Purchase Orders and Delivery Orders, covering reconditioning and minor repairs to approximately 375 unserviceable typewriters of various manufacture, located in Army and Air Force units throughout the State, were processed during the calendar year 1953.

Air Force: As indicated in the 1952 report, decentralization of the USP&DO accountable stock records to base level has been completed. Each Base Supply Officer has been appointed an Assistant to the Acting USP&DO to maintain the prescribed accountable records. The Air Force Branch at this office consists of Administrative, Audit and Inspection sections.

Comprehensive audit and inspections were conducted during the year by representatives of this office at all bases. These audit and inspections covered virtually every phase relative to administration, requisitioning, receipt, storage, and issue of Federal property. Accounting procedures were examined in detail for compliance with existing regulations. The workload at each base was ascertained and existing procedures analyzed. As a result of these studies superior methods were recommended where required and uniform procedures established. The following is a summary of supply activity consolidated for all bases for the period 31 October:

Total amount of Vouchers.....	15,802
Total Number of Line Items on all Vouchers assigned during the Quarter.....	40,867
Number of Priority Requests submitted during the Quarter.....	358
Number of Line Items on above Priority Requests.....	983
Number of routine requests submitted during the Quarter.....	2,471
Number of Line Items on above Routine requests.....	10,155
Number of AOCF Requests submitted during the Quarter.....	69
Number of Back-order Releases prepared during Quarter.....	2,965
Number of Line Items on above Back-order Releases.....	6,167
Number of Pieces of Franked Mail, Parcel Post, and Freight received during the Quarter.....	10,732
Total Weight of all receipts during Quarter.....	976,360

In the accomplishment of the dual mission of Audit and Inspection, representatives of this office expended a total of approximately 1200 manhours, which amounted to an extended stay of 3 weeks at each base.

Several interim visits between these audits and inspections were made to each base for the purpose of furnishing administrative and technical assistance in problem areas. These visits consumed from 1 to 3 days or a total of 704 manhours.

In view of the administrative control exercised over base accountable officers and the comprehensive coverage of the audit and inspections performed by personnel of the Air Branch, representatives of the Army Audit Agency determined that an individual audit of each base was not necessary. "Report of Audit" dated 14 September 1953 concluded with the statement that "An adequate system of policing and auditing of the supply bases has been established by the USP&DO and is functioning in a satisfactory manner."

Field Training for New York Air National Guard units was conducted at Spaatz Air Force Base, Pennsylvania, since the Training Site of Hancock Field, New York, was not ready. More than 85% of the training equipment has been received at the Training Site and will be available for 1954.

To further the establishment of uniform operating procedures under the decentralization plan, this office conducted a supply conference on 1-2 October 1953 at Schenectady County Airport for all

base supply personnel. Representatives from National Guard Bureau and Air Materiel Command also attended. As a result of the number of major supply problems resolved and uniform procedures established, attending personnel requested subsequent meetings. It was resolved to conduct these conferences semiannually at different bases.

Memorandum receipt: This section is currently maintaining 376 active Memorandum Receipt accounts. All documents of all units of the New York National Guard reflecting changes in property responsibility, whether manually or electrically machine posted, are processed through this section.

Approximately 36,000 manually posted vouchers and 9,000 electric machine posted vouchers were processed during the year.

The processing of the manual vouchers included registering in the jacket file of the unit concerned, posting to the unit property books and checklists, and securing of the signature of the responsible officer through the mails. The final operation is the filing of these vouchers in the unit jacket file as a valid voucher to the Memorandum Receipt Account. The processing of the machine posted vouchers is the same as that of the manually posted vouchers except that all postings are accomplished by the Machine Accounting Section.

This section received 320 inventories conducted by the Field Audit Section during the past twelve months and cleared a total of 241 inventories for the same period.

85 individual accounts were reconciled by personnel of this section working directly with representatives of various units.

The transfer of 25 classes of Quartermaster property during the year from manual to the electric machine accounting system involved the recording and rechecking of all these classes in all accounts and the closing of manual records for these items.

A considerable amount of time is devoted to initiating and answering correspondence relative to property accounting. An average of 500 pieces of correspondence were received by this section during the last calendar period requesting information or adjustment on various Memorandum Receipt matters.

Stock record: 45,617 documents were recorded in the voucher register and processed during the year compared to 40,117 recorded during 1952.

In view of the extraordinarily heavy influx of requisitions received during the Field Training period, it was necessary to utilize all warehouse personnel for shipping purposes. Consequently, a complete cyclic inventory was not accomplished. A 100% inventory was completed for all technical service stock except Ordnance, which was 90% completed and Quartermaster, which was 10% completed. In addition, spot inventories were taken in every instance where discrepancies were noted or if an item reached a zero accounting balance.

The serial number file for all accounts, cross referenced with a master account is approximately 90% as of this date. Preliminary

action has been initiated to transfer these files to the electric machine accounting system.

Unit listings of serial numbers were furnished the Audit section for each of the 320 inventories conducted by that section during the year.

292 Inventory and Adjustment Reports were prepared and processed for all classes or items transferred from manual to electrical machine accounting and for all inventory discrepancies.

All entries on approximately 58 manual stock record cards have been thoroughly reviewed and verified in order to furnish pertinent information to the various technical sections. Reviews were required to indicate the quantity on hand in each Memorandum Receipt account and in the warehouse in order to adjust existing discrepancies between Memorandum Receipt, Warehouse and Stock Record sections.

All changes in technical service responsibility have been indicated on account records. Approximately 50 items of supply have been transferred from one technical service to another.

Storage and Issue: The number of outgoing and incoming shipments made during the year as compared to 1952 is as follows:

<i>Outgoing</i>	1952	1953
Weight (tons)	998	1,304
Pieces	31,708	33,740
Shipments	13,903	17,485
<i>Incoming</i>		
Weight (tons)	902	1,051
Pieces	23,489	38,745
Shipments	3,912	4,755

The preceding report does not include any transactions by Warehouses at Rochester and Peekskill. The former is used chiefly for semi-static storage and for a collection and distribution point, while the latter is primarily an ammunition and target material shipping point.

The entire 5th floor (New York State Arsenal warehouse) has been rewarehoused in accordance with a predetermined plan which enabled property to be stored in approved locations, speeded inventories and expedited receipts and issues.

Approximately 7,000 rifles were processed by the Ordnance Weapons Sections. The process included removing protective grease from weapons by warehouse personnel utilizing Ft. Wadsworth facilities, checking of serial numbers, inspection for serviceability and packing for issue. In addition 10,000 Springfield rifles were received from Federal depots for storage in the warehouse.

The heavy influx of requisitions received and shipments made during the Field Training period 1 June to 15 August was double that of 1952:

	1952	1953
Requisitions	3,829	7,483
Pieces	7,162	13,675
Weight (tons)	216	488

During the Field Training period, the cooperation between the various units and the Arsenal Supply Section in the utilization of transportation resulted in all supplies and equipment being delivered to using units without delay.

Field Audit: During the year, Field Audit-Inspectors conducted 320 inventories of the 376 active accounts. Of the 320 inventories accomplished, 156 were annual settlements and 164 were special settlements.

Included in the special settlements were 40 units which received more than one inventory. This was necessitated due to changes in command subsequent to the annual settlement.

406 officers' requests for separation from service in the New York National Guard (Form 76) were received and processed; 80 of these were for officers who had property responsibility. Of the 80 responsible officers, there remain 31 officers whose responsibilities have not been cleared by the submission of adjustment documents.

In accordance with a new procedure established about August 1953, officers' requests for transfer or separation (Form 76) are not held at this office pending receipt of property adjustment documents; but are immediately processed to The Adjutant General's Office, Albany, New York. Action is taken to have an inventory taken and the account reconciled. Adjustment documents are the responsibility of the officer or organization concerned within the time limitations to be established by the Office of the Chief of Staff.

Field Auditor-Inspector staff accomplished 320 audit-inventories (annual and specials) on USP&DO Memorandum Receipt Accounts. Total amount of audit-inventories accomplished reflects an increase of 63 over the previous calendar year.

Approximately six Field Audit days were lost per Field Auditor-Inspector due to the suspension or cancellation of an inventory by the unit and/or the Field Auditor-Inspector for various reasons (unit unprepared, necessary documents not signed or initiated as per instructions Headquarters, New York National Guard, Field Training, Federal Inspections).

Newly activated units returned from Federal service were personally contacted in order to render every possible assistance in the establishment of property accounts and to clarify current procedures.

Periodic visits were made to recently de-activated units for the purpose of assisting and guiding each responsible officer in solving any accounting problems arising in the clearance of his command.

The Account Clearance Sub-section established within the Field Audit Section in 1952 was transferred to this section to expedite the processing of all field inventory documentation. The functions of this sub-section include receiving, recording, and clearing all unit annual and change of command inventories conducted by the Field Audit Section of this office. This work entails the recording and the editing of all adjustment vouchers received in the Arsenal that are pertinent to these inventories.

Field Audit Inspectors were also used to reconcile and research records in conjunction with Survey relative to S-4 accounts. This

required detailed and accurate review, verification of vouchers, affidavits and/or other pertinent information relative to the reduction or cancellation of same.

Formulation of policy and procedures initiated by the Audit Section :

Through extensive research devised a filing system reflecting the history of each Memorandum Receipt account, changes, redesignations, responsible officer and date of all inventories.

Compiled a complete listing of active and inactive accounts for recording on machine records.

A revised listing of T/A 21-1 items (individual clothing) was formulated by the Audit Section for recording on electric machine accounts. This listing materially expedites the conduct of audit-inventories.

Necessary information was compiled by this office, bringing the bond schedules up to date.

4. *Maintenance Division.*—The overall objective and policies of the State Maintenance Officer remains as expressed during the previous years. It is gratifying to know that the efforts of the past years have in the main produced the results expected, and that the performance of maintenance on equipment pertaining to the various technical services is still on the upgrade as evidenced by a report on organizational maintenance, compiled by the National Guard Bureau. The State of New York received an "Excellent" rating in all categories. The inspections were performed by "Technical Inspection Teams" operated by First Army. It is still one of the primary missions of this office to continue its efforts toward the complete maintenance indoctrination of all units.

Technical information, instructions, directives, bulletins, etc., that are received from the various technical services are continuously being reviewed for pertinent data and expeditious dissemination to the field. Unannounced technical inspections and liaison visits are constantly being made by representatives of this office to all state maintenance installations which are responsible for the performance of field maintenance and have the state stockage and storage mission for complete major items. During these visits, critical studies and observations are made regarding internal problems, in order to improve the efficiency of each installation visited. Such observations and studies have resulted in improved methods of maintenance, storage, and supply procedure.

As a matter of procedure by this office the utmost priority is given to the supervision and assistance toward the procurement, establishment of stock levels, interchangeability and control of selected items of spare parts and supplies required by each of the Service Centers now accomplishing organizational maintenance for the major commands.

In addition to the routine maintenance, storage and supply problems which normally confront this office one major change occurred. That change was the activation of 16 additional Service Centers, bringing the total in the State to twenty-five. This meant an addi-

tional work load from the standpoint of supply. The additional work load was handled expeditiously and all requirements met.

The activation of the two Divisional Ordnance battalions posed a minor problem in that a change of shop parent units was made. Company "B" (Rear) 742nd Ordnance Bn was designated the parent unit of Combined Maintenance Shop "A" vice the 102nd Ordnance Maintenance Co., which was redesignated Company "B" (Rear), 742nd Ordnance Bn. Company "B" (Rear) 727th Ordnance Co. was designated the parent unit of Combined Maintenance Shop "C" vice the 133rd Maintenance Co. The problem was primarily one of an administrative nature and did not interfere with shop operation.

Prior to the release of new type motor vehicles to the field, all organizations were operating at approximately 50% of reduced T/O&E authorizations. Vehicles in hands of units in the field were of the World War II type and were recalled to Army depots. New type replacement vehicles began to arrive in this State at approximately double the rate of previous stocks of World War II type.

Based on the increased release of replacement vehicles, organizational requirements were increased to approximately 100% of their reduced T/O&E authorizations. The increase of T/O&E vehicles to the field in turn, increased the demand for organizational maintenance and supplies to approximately the demand for organizational maintenance and supplies to approximately 100% over previous years. It became apparent that in order to meet the increased requirements of organizational maintenance problem, additional service centers would be required.

A request was submitted to the National Guard Bureau on 14 May 1953 for authority to establish 16 service centers, in addition to the 9 previously established and operating at over-loaded capacities. Final authority and approval to establish the additional 16 service centers was received from the National Guard Bureau on 23 June 1953. The additional service centers authorized were located in existing armory facilities and required little or no major modifications or construction to become completely operational.

The total of 25 service centers having been established and permanently assigned to this State and operating since 1 June 1953 are under the direct supervision and administrative control of the several major commands. Responsibility for the operation of service centers passed from the State Maintenance Office to the major command concerned, effective 1 July 1953.

Permanent assignments of the various service centers under the direct control of a responsible major command is as follows:

Major Command	Service Centers Assigned	Total
105th AAA Brigade.....	No. 1 & 2.....	2
27th Infantry Division.....	No. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13 & 14.....	10
42nd Infantry Division.....	No. 8, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18 & 19...	7
II Corps Artillery.....	No. 20, 21 & 22.....	3
102nd AAA Brigade.....	No. 23 & 24.....	2
101st Signal Bn.....	No. 25.....	1

See Appendix "G" for parent units, locations and shops upon which based.

Due to the additional service centers the responsibilities for the supply mission have been increased approximately 64% when compared to previous years' requirements for supply support to service centers.

While the complete administrative and maintenance control for the operation of service centers remains with the major commands concerned, it is still a primary responsibility of the State Maintenance Officer to conduct formal inspections of each service center at least twice each year. Supervisors of the supporting combined maintenance installations are required to conduct a liaison visit at least once a month. The purpose of these visits is to provide such technical assistance, information, and guidance as may be required to insure a proper and efficiently operating service center.

Effective 1 September 1953, approval had been granted this State by the National Guard Bureau to designate a maintenance installation to be known as Combined Maintenance Sub Shop "C" at Camp Drum, New York. This facility will be located in the same area in which Concentration Site No. 1 is contained. An allocation of necessary clerical production and technical personnel has been authorized to Sub Shop "C" in order to adequately perform the maintenance mission. Sub Shop "C" is a satellite of Combined Maintenance Shop "C", Rochester, New York, and is based thereon for all categories of supplies, applicable to type equipment supported.

A reallocation of units, previously supported by other combined maintenance installations will be made to Sub Shop "C". These units are:

Designation	Location
Co M, 108th Infantry Regt.....	Oswego
Tank Co, 108th Infantry Regt.....	Watertown
Co D, 108th Infantry Regt.....	Ogdensburg
Co I, 105th Infantry Regt.....	Malone
Co K, 105th Infantry Regt.....	Saranac Lake
Heavy Mortar Co, 105th Infantry Regt.....	Ticonderoga
Tank Co, 105th Infantry Regt.....	Whitehall
Hq & Hq Co, 3rd Bn, 105th Infantry Regt.....	Glens Falls

In addition to the above, approximately 373 major items of equipment are stored at Camp Drum in category "A" concentration. This equipment is maintained on a "Ready for Issue" (RFI) basis. It will become the responsibility of Sub Shop "C" to support this equipment for field maintenance.

Upon authority of the National Guard Bureau, Concentration Site No. 4 has been activated at 34 Avon Road, Geneseo, New York, effective 1 September 1953, parent unit 27th Recon Co. Present plans are to store vehicles that can not be readily issued to units located in the northwestern part of the State, due to the armory limitations. Vehicles stored at this site will be made available to units within that geographical location, for use as required during the weekend and Field training periods.

A well qualified Signal Maintenance & Repair Supervisor, MOS 4415, has been appointed to the immediate staff of this office, effective 1 July 1953. The primary mission and assignment of this officer

is to perform the necessary liaison duties and contacts between the field maintenance shops and organizations in the field, with respect to all matters pertaining to signal corps property, maintenance or supply-wise, at organizational and field maintenance levels. In addition, he will provide such technical information, instructions, and assistance that may be required for the proper servicing, adjusting, care and cleaning, testing and preparation of such equipment, prior to limited or long term storage, at organizations, USP&DO, warehouses or concentration sites.

It is anticipated that with the appointment of this qualified Signal Maintenance and Repair Officer, the signal maintenance and supply problem will be reduced considerably, eventually resulting in a great improvement of organizational maintenance for Signal Corps property while in the hands of using units.

In order to further the technical training of the civilian employees, it is the policy of this office to encourage those qualified to attend the appropriate courses at the various Army Service schools. The courses selected are applicable to the individual's MOS assignment as a civilian employee. Listed below are the maintenance personnel who have attended or are presently attending the various technical training schools during the past year:

Maintenance Officers	Maintenance Personnel	Technical Training School
3	..	Preventive Maintenance Course
2	2	Helicopter Training School
1	4	Signal Radio Training School
1	2	Signal Radar Training School
..	2	Ordnance Instrument School
..	3	Ordnance Tank Turret School
..	2	Ordnance M33 Fire Control School
..	2	Ordnance M47 Tank Track School
1	1	Signal AN/TPS-ID Familiarization School

Plans are now being made to send all State Maintenance supervisory officers to the Army Technical Service Schools for purposes of attending refresher courses or learning any new maintenance procedures required for the latest type equipment issued to the National Guard. It is anticipated that the following Officer Training Courses will be attended during the coming year:

Officers	Technical Training Service School
2.....	Associate Ordnance Officer Advance Course
4.....	Automotive Maintenance and Repair Officer
2.....	Ordnance Maintenance Service Officer
2.....	Armament Maintenance and Repair Officer
1.....	Ordnance General Supply Officer
2.....	Signal General Supply Officer

Enlisted personnel (civilian employees) will be scheduled to attend the technical training services schools during the coming year, as the various type specialist courses are made available to this State.

Technical training and courses of instruction pertaining to new type equipment are frequently conducted in the field maintenance installations for the purposes of introducing and familiarizing all

maintenance personnel with the characteristics of new type equipment prior to its release to the field. Training and courses of instruction are conducted by the Manufacturers Field Representatives, Army Field Technical Advisors, and National Guard civilian personnel previously qualified as graduates from the appropriate Army Field Service Schools.

Complete and detailed instructions have been incorporated in the newly revised Standard Operating Procedures, applicable to each type maintenance installation. Detailed instructions furnished pertain to the internal operations of the maintenance and supply procedures required in each installation. Standard Operating Procedures have been published for the following:

Combined Maintenance Shops
Signal Maintenance Repair Sections
Concentration Sites
Service Centers

Maintenance Facilities: Combined Maintenance Shop "A" There has been a continued overall improvement in this installation during the past year pertaining to inspection, production, parts supply, administration and operations, due to closer administrative supervision, improved shop control, the acquisition of better trained and more qualified personnel, new tools and equipment and general overall improvements of operating facilities. During the year, Shop "A" processed 3,367 job orders of all types as indicated, at an average cost of \$50 per job order.

Type Job Order	Job Order	Labor and Material Costs
Automotive	1,637	\$106,802,24
Combat Vehicles	31	19,056 10
Artillery	197	24,461 42
Signal	337	10,004 01
Small Arms	660	4,727 02
Instruments	102	2,117 60
Allied Trades	403	14,796 05

Combined Maintenance Shop B: There has been a definite overall improvement in the entire operation of this shop and the shop is constantly maintaining a close control over its field maintenance mission. While this shop is of a smaller design and limited in shop repair space, and operating with a staff of less personnel, as compared to the larger combined shops (A & C), it maintains its production schedules and field maintenance obligations with a great degree of proficiency. During the past year, this shop processed 5,722 job orders indicated at an average cost of \$18.08 per job order.

Type Job Order	Job Order	Labor and Material Costs
Automotive	418	\$31,415 76
Combat	59	6,753 69
Artillery	46	1,317 67
Signal	363	8,354 31
Small Arms	3,713	8,155 86
Instruments	330	11,159 35
Allied Trades	793	36,291 41

Combined Maintenance Shop C: This installation has completed its changeover of civilian personnel to military personnel, and all employees are now members of Company B, 727th Ordnance Maintenance Co, which has been designated as the parent unit of this installation. The performance of the field maintenance mission within the geographical area of responsibility of this installation has proven very satisfactory. Logistical support for this area has been well planned and executed. During the year, this shop processed 5,474 job orders as indicated at an average cost of \$28.94 per job order.

Type Job Order	Job Order	Labor and Material Costs
Automotive	1,495	\$73,024 66
Combat Vehicles	19	16,465 80
Artillery	85	10,596 15
Signal	1,839	18,617 04
Small Arms	567	6,501 14
Instruments	155	7,768 50
Allied Trades	1,314	25,486 95

See Appendix "H" for chart of job orders and consolidated costs. Combined Maintenance Shops.

Concentration Sites: Concentration Site No. 1 continues to prove of great value to this State and in the continuance of its mission of preparing, storing and issuing of heavy major items to all organizations of the New York National Guard, during the annual Field Training periods at Camp Drum, New York.

Among the many other military components that utilize Concentration Site No. 1 storage equipment are: Regular Army, Organized Reserve Corps and National Guard units from the states of Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Maine and Connecticut. While the accommodations provided to these additional agencies are not the primary function of this site, the release of such equipment to these agencies results in a considerable savings of National Guard and Army transportation funds, approximately \$480,000.00. For chart of Concentration Site activities, see Appendix "I".

Concentration Site No. 2 continues to operate as heretofore. Vehicles which cannot be issued to units due to armory space limitations are concentrated at this site. This site has proven successful in issuing vehicles on a loan basis to units which require additional vehicles to perform the weekend of Field Training missions. At present, there are approximately 616 major items in storage as category "A" equipment at this site.

Concentration Site No. 3 continues to operate as heretofore under the same policies and plans applicable to Concentration Site No. 2. The primary mission of this installation is to service, store, and issue all general purpose vehicles and trailers consigned to units located in the central part of this State, or storage of USP&DO stock of vehicles that are required for use during the Field Training periods of each year. Maximum storage capacity of vehicles at this location is approximately 125 each trucks, 2½ ton, 6 x 6, M135 and M211 series.

Concentration Site No. 4 has been recently activated and will operate under the same plans and policies applicable to Concentration Site No. 2 and 3. The primary mission of this site is the same as specified for Site No. 3 and will service, store and issue those vehicles consigned as required for use of units located in the northwestern part of this State. Maximum storage capacity at this location is approximately 140 trucks, 2½ ton, 6 x 6, M135 and M211 models.

Army Aviation—During the past year, the activities and responsibilities of the Army Aviation Maintenance Sections of this State were increased due to the arrival of 10 new L19 aircraft, and 1 new helicopter, Model H23A. Assignment of aircraft to the Army Aviation Maintenance Sections are as follows:

	L17	L19	H23A
Army Aviation Maintenance			
Pool No. 1, Zahns Airport, Amityville, L. I.	2	22	..
Army Aviation Maintenance			
Pool No. 2, Orchard Park, New York.	1	14	1

The arrival of the additional L19 aircraft does affect and increase the maintenance activities, but does not affect or increase the supply activities, since the basic load of spare parts for L19 aircraft has been on hand.

The arrival of the Helicopter H23A will affect and increase both the maintenance and supply activities since this type aircraft has not been maintained or assigned to this State heretofore. It is anticipated that in the future additional helicopters will be assigned to the State to meet the T/O&E requirements.

Qualified pilots and maintenance personnel required to perform the complete operation, servicing and maintenance checks for the helicopter aircraft are available. All personnel charged with the responsibility for the operation and care of this type aircraft have completed the helicopter operation and maintenance courses at the appropriate Army Service Schools.

The Army Aircraft Maintenance Sections are charged with the complete maintenance and supply mission for approximately 42 L19 aircraft, three L17 aircraft, and one H23A helicopter aircraft.

Field maintenance support was furnished to each major command attending Field Training periods at Camp Drum, New York, and Camp Wellfleet, Massachusetts. During the camp tour periods, the State maintenance shops revert to a military status as the ordnance maintenance organization assigned to support the major commands.

a. The 105th AAA Brigade combined with the 102nd AAA Brigade was supported at Camp Wellfleet, Massachusetts, by the organic 133rd Ordnance Maintenance Co (D.S.) supplemented by 28 civilian technicians from the State Maintenance installations.

b. The 27th Infantry Division was supported by the organic divisional 727th Ordnance Maintenance Bn at Camp Drum, New York.

c. The 42nd Infantry Division was supported by the organic divisional 742nd Ordnance Maintenance Bn at Camp Drum, New York.

d. The II Corps Artillery was supported by the organic corps 127th Ordnance Maintenance Co (Army) at Camp Drum, New York.

Spare parts and supply loads carried by each of the ordnance support organizations serving the major commands were well planned and adequate. Logistics support in regard to replenishment supplies and evacuation was furnished to each ordnance organization by the State Maintenance installations not attending camp periods at that time.

Comparative analyses of production of State Maintenance facilities are enclosed herewith as Appendices "J", "K", and "L".

5. *Administrative Division.—Personnel.* 914 personnel orders were prepared and distributed during the year up to 30 October covering appointments, changes in status, increases and separations of 1944 employees.

41 applications for reemployment, submitted by former Air and Army National Guard civilian employees were acknowledged and verification of former employment furnished Commanding Officer, New York Air National Guard or Commanding General, New York National Guard.

Library: 1118 travel orders were prepared and issued for federally-paid Administrative Supply and Maintenance Technicians, Administrative Assistants, Field Auditors and Air Technicians.

122 injury compensation reports for federally-paid personnel were received and processed to the Bureau of Employees' Compensation during the year.

Copies of all publications (regulations, manual, bulletins, orders, etc.) received from all sources were cross-referenced and filed, and distribution or circulation made throughout the office of pertinent information. Approximately 1250 publications of the various types are received weekly.

Survey: During the year, 877 new Reports of Survey, initiated by various units of the New York Army and Air National Guard, were received in this office for processing.

Army Ground National Guard.....	867 at value of	\$837,407 29
Air National Guard.....	10 at value of	8,489 17
		<hr/>
		\$845,896 46

Reports of Survey with final action holding individuals or the State pecuniarily liable, approved by Office of Chief of Staff to be paid from State Credit for State-owned property taken into Federal Service World War I, per authority established under the provisions of Section 1, Act of June 28, 1930, (46 Stat 828) were forwarded to Chief, National Guard Bureau, to be set off against credit, as follows:

Army Ground National Guard.....	234 at value of	\$13,014 51
Air National Guard.....	2 at value of	340 23
		<hr/>
		\$13,354 74

Reports of Survey with final approval holding individuals pecuniarily liable and on which collection letters were forwarded to

individuals concerned direct or through unit or organization commanders and on which collection was effected:

Army Ground National Guard.....	256 at value of	\$17,369 21
Air National Guard.....	3 at value of	263 04
		<hr/>
		\$17,632 25

Reports of Survey on which final action had been completed and were forwarded to Office of Chief of Staff for various actions, per provisions of Circular No. 6, Office of Chief of Staff, 15 March 1951:

Army Ground National Guard.....	369
Air National Guard.....	14
	<hr/>
	383

Reports of Survey with action of the Surveying Officer completed holding individuals or the State pecuniarily liable were forwarded to Office of Chief of Staff for review, per provisions of Circular No. 6, Office of Chief of Staff, 15 March 1951:

Army Ground National Guard.....	211
Air National Guard.....	2
	<hr/>
	213

Reports of Survey with final action holding individuals or the State pecuniarily returned to First Army or Chief, National Guard Bureau, for reconsideration or amendment of the Final Action:

Army Ground National Guard.....	117
Air National Guard.....	3
	<hr/>
	120

Reports of Survey charged to unit military funds by State:

Army Ground National Guard.....	57 at value of	\$6,523 52
Air National Guard.....	2 at value of	165 49
		<hr/>
		\$6,689 01

Approved Reports of Survey on which claims against bonding company were made:

Army Ground National Guard.....	17 at value of	\$2,259 41
Air National Guard.....	0 at value of	.....

2,567 Statements of Property Lost, Damaged or Destroyed (Form 18) were processed on cash and payroll deductions for a total value of \$52,414.83.

Transportation: 143 transportation requests were issued for Field Training transportation of ground personnel at an estimated cost of \$211,039.55.

Four transportation requests were issued for Field Training transportation of air personnel at an estimated cost of \$24,981.84.

148 bills of lading for Field Training transportation of supplies and equipment were issued at an estimated cost of \$37,200.10.

For the period ending 31 October, a total of 791 transportation requests were issued for ground personnel at an estimated cost of \$25,438.63. 105 transportation requests were issued for air per-

sonnel at an estimated cost of \$3,440.71. In addition, there was a total of 635 transportation requests citing other appropriations.

For the period 31 October, a total of 378 bills of lading from National Guard funds were issued at an estimated cost of \$18,256.47. 475 were issued from Army National Guard funds at an estimated cost of \$10,641.96. In addition, there was a total of 208 bills of lading issued citing other appropriations.

A total of 1,678 transportation requests for the year were issued, and a total of 1,209 bills of lading were issued.

Shipments of inbound and outbound shipments are as follows:

	Inbound	No.	Weight (lbs.)	No.	Weight (lbs.)
No. of LCL Shipments.....	227	117,648	599	455,630	
No. of LTL Shipments.....	526	1,008,224	166	193,073	
No. of CL Shipments.....	3	95,341	22	806,289	
No. of TL Shipments.....	32	746,607	13	261,958	
No. of REA Shipments.....	58	2,611	53	1,691	

Weight of inbound and outbound shipments for services is as follows:

Service	Inbound Weight (lbs.)	Outbound Weight (lbs.)	Est. Cost
Chemical.....	26,011	2,133	\$55 48
Engineer.....	185,385	6,140	164 91
Medical.....	28,520	2,919	66 59
Ordnance.....	708,596	772,391	7,840 19
Quartermaster.....	704,252	72,888	1,517,52
Signal.....	277,267	36,628	880 63
Mixed Shipments.....	22,989	4,867	116 64
Air.....	17,411	820,675	18,256 47

Number of bills of lading accomplished for incoming shipments was 892.

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

Letters.....	4,800
Indorsements.....	2,100
Memoranda.....	1,350
Army Shipping Documents.....	300
Issue Slips for Administrative and Due-out Issues.....	3,500
Outgoing teletype messages.....	557
Office Form Letters.....	14,900
Requisitions.....	3,050
Requisitions (incl. special weekly subsistence).....	285

Motor Pool: The 9 cargo vehicles of this pool completed 931 local and long distance trips during the year delivering equipment and supplies to various Federal depots. 9,365 gallons of gas, 181 quarts of motor oil, 975 lbs of chassis and gear lubricant were expended in this delivery project which covered approximately 68,232 miles.

6. *Construction Division.*—During the calendar year 1953, National Guard Bureau funds in the amount of \$5,731,231.80 were allotted to the State and obligated or suballotted to the District

Engineer, Corps of Engineers, and Civil Aeronautics Administration (CAA), for New York Air and Army National Guard new construction, alterations, repairs, rehabilitation and maintenance, as follows:

Air National Guard Funds.....	\$5,242,550 90
Army National Guard Funds.....	488,680 90
Total	<u>\$5,731,231 80</u>

AIR CONSTRUCTION

Floyd Bennett Naval Air Base

Heating work, miscellaneous, repairs, Hangars 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, Bldgs "C" and "D".....	\$32,884 40
Overhaul vacuum pumps, heating system, buildings "C" and "D".....	1,480 00
Total	<u>\$34,364 40</u>

Hancock Field, Mattydale, N. Y.

Construction, warehouse for training facilities.....	\$304,120 00
Chain Link Fence and Gates, training facilities.....	16,344 00
Repair and modification of existing buildings, for training facilities. Purchase and Hire.....	25,000 00
Electric fan exhaust system, aircraft fuel storage.....	306 00
Funds sub-allotted to Civil Aeronautics Administration, (CAA) for relocation of instrument landing system, in connection with runway extension. (Not previously reported).....	54,968 00
Additional funds sub-allotted to District Engineer, Corps of Engrs, for processing of construction projects, in connection with summer training facilities, barracks, mess halls, latrine and shower buildings, vehicle storage sheds, aircraft parking aprons, firing-in-butts, crash truck station, access roads, walks and incidental utilities.....	1,344,095 00
Total	<u>\$1,744,833 00</u>

Niagara Falls Municipal Airport

Funds sub-allotted to District Engineer, Corps of Engineers for initial design and engineering in connection with construction of hangar, supply and armament storage facility, paint, oil and dope storage, motor service shop, motor pool park, aircraft parking apron, security fence, access taxiway.....	\$40,000 00
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Schenectady County Airport

Installation lightning protective system, warehouse.....	1,526 00
Repairs to heating system, Administrative Bldg.....	1,284 00
Funds sub-allotted to District Engineer, Corps of Engrs. for survey, design and construction of new runway and taxiways.....	3,366,411 00
Total	<u>\$3,369,221 00</u>

Westchester County Airport

Installation of lightning protective system.....	1,526 00
Conversion of obstruction lights, chimneys, hangar bldgs.....	1,785 50
Electric changes, separate metering, hangar bldg.....	1,780 00
Emergency repairs, heating system, Administration Bldg.....	1,148 00
Funds sub-allotted to Civil Aeronautics Administration (CAA) to defray costs of relocation of antenna shelter, neon approach light lane, instrument landing system, in connection with runway extension. (Not previously reported).....	47,893 00
Total	<u>\$54,132 50</u>

ARMY CONSTRUCTION

Army Aviation Installation—Orchard Park

Rehabilitation of Shop—Hangar.....	\$20,292 52
Chain link fence and gates.....	3,410 00
Paint materials.....	168 50
Concrete apron at hangar.....	1,230 00
Gasoline storage tanks and pumps.....	4,100 00
Construct oil storage building.....	4,453 00
Total.....	\$33,654 02

Army Aviation Installation—Zahn's Airport, Amityville

Construction of Hangar—shop and facilities.....	\$155,230 00
Chain link fence and gates.....	6,777 00
Bituminous macadam paving.....	19,405 40
Installation of floodlights.....	1,294 00
Total.....	\$182,706 40

Camp Smith

Barracks for troops in training: Construction of 100 frame hutments approx. 16'x35' to replace pyramidal tents which are no longer issued.....	93,500 00
Combined Maintenance Shop. (No. 120): Concrete hardstanding	1,322 53
Ventilating system in paint room.....	1,390 00
Calking pre-cast roof slabs.....	4,200 00
Installation of steam generator.....	3,595 00
Brick building to house steam generator.....	2,175 87
Alterations to shop heating system.....	640 00
Gasoline fumes exhaust system.....	4,250 00
Auxiliary Maintenance Shop (No. 84): Alterations to heating system.....	1,840 00
Maintenance Shop Oil Storage Bldg: Installation of oil storage tanks.....	445 00
Motor Parts Storage Bldg (No. 87): Bldg alterations.....	1,450 00
Interior wiring and installation of electric fixtures.....	1,533 00
Concentration Site—Construction of extension to Bldg No. 70, to provide battery room.....	14,447 00
Concrete hardstanding and drainage.....	13,700 00
Alterations to heating system, Bldg No. 70.....	855 00
Waterproofing sump pits (No. 70).....	495 00
Masonry repairs, Bldgs No. 70-75.....	1,940 00
Install compressed air outlets (No. 70).....	375 00
Gasoline storage tanks and pump.....	4,269 18
Painting all metal work, Bldgs No. 70-75.....	3,725 00
Purchase of putty for item above.....	6 51
Rebuilding partially collapsed wall (No. 74).....	1,850 00
Install, fuel oil storage tank (No. 70).....	815 00
Ammunition Magazine: Install prison type lock on magazine..	161 00
Repairs to Ranges & Target houses.....	9,500 00
Utilities, roads & approaches: Replacement of sewer line.....	3,497 92
Improvements of accesses, approaches and roads (North Camp and Wendover Roads).....	13,568 08
Mess Halls—Replacement purchase of mess hall range parts...	1,695 60
Replacement purchase of range oil burners, range boilers and coils for valves.....	749 52
Replacement purchase of range fuel oil tanks and copper tubing	384 12
Total (Cp. Smith).....	\$188,405 33

Auxiliary Concentration Site—Peekskill

Chain link fence and gates.....	2,749 00
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State Concentration Sites*Utica—Parkway East*

Install 3 phase electricity.....	1,876 00
Construct oil storage building.....	4,300 00
Insulation board ceilings in shops.....	6,735 00
Total (Utica)	\$12,911 00

Geneseo—Arvon Road

Install heating system in shop.....	6,414 77
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Camp Drum

Repair and replacement of fence and gates.....	1,989 00
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State Arsenal Combined Maintenance Shop—Brooklyn

Gasoline fumes exhaust system.....	4,300 00
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State Service Centers*Albany, New Scotland Avenue*

Change in previously awarded contract for installation of a service center in existing storage building.....	134 55
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Binghamton

Gasoline storage tanks and pumps.....	1,862 00
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Bronx

Improvements to heating system.....	985 00
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Buffalo

Replace compressor and motor.....	882 00
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Hempstead

Improvements to heating system.....	1,985 00
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Kingston

Replace compressor and motor.....	607 00
Repair overhead door.....	475 00

Rochester

Replace compressor and motor.....	662 00
Install 3'x7' access door.....	580 00

Syracuse

Replace compressor and motor.....	565 50
Install 3'x7' access door.....	487 00
Improvements to heating system.....	1,570 00

\$10,795 05

State Vehicle Storage Buildings*Albany, New Scotland Avenue*

Change in previously awarded contract for electrical wiring and installations in vehicle storage buildings.....	\$438 48
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Binghamton Outdoor Target Range

Repairs and improvements.....	1,652 00
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<i>State Armory and Tank Training Area—Freeport</i>	
Gasoline storage tanks and pump.....	4,679 25
<i>State Armory and Tank Training Area—Patchogue</i>	
Gasoline storage tanks and pump.....	4,050 00
<i>Wethersfield Target Range and Maneuver Area</i>	
Construction of combination bath-latrine.....	28,806 00
Purchase of 200 poplar trees—wind break.....	350 00
Construct security rooms.....	1,985 00
Drainage and erosion control.....	1,000 00
Total (Wethersfield)	\$32,141 00
<i>Rochester Depot—Combined Maintenance Shop and USP&DO Warehouse</i>	
Replace heating trap elements.....	177 60
Lower 174 fluorescent fixtures.....	1,230 00
Replace 5 HP coal conveyor motor and electrical work.....	388 00
Total (Rochester Depot).....	\$1,795 60

Service Contracts, Fiscal Year 1954: Negotiated service contracts between the State of New York and the National Guard Bureau provides for the operation and maintenance of facilities used by New York National Guard Army and Air Force organizations. All service contracts have been negotiated on a cost ratio of 75% National Guard Bureau funds and 25% State funds. Service contracts for the indicated facilities are as follows:

AIR FORCE

<i>Location</i>	DA30-192-NG	Federal Share—75%
Floyd Bennett Field.....	226	\$60,000 00
Westchester County Airport.....	227	48,000 00
Hancock Field	228	48,000 00
White Plains Armory.....	229	12,000 00
Niagara Falls Municipal Airport.....	230	42,000 00
Schenectady County Airport.....	231	37,000 00
Total (Air)		\$247,000 00

ARMY

Camp Smith	141	69,312 50
Rochester Depot	142	32,580 00
Arsenal Combined Maint Shop "B".....	143	4,744 00
State Arsenal	144	49,675 25
Wethersfield Range	145	5,295 60
Orchard Park Airport.....	198	2,400 00
Zahn's Airport	199	4,800 00
Utica Concentration Site No. 3.....	200	2,100 00
Total (Army)		\$170,907 35
Total Air and Army.....		\$417,907 35

7. *Fiscal Division.—Federal funds:* Allotment of Federal funds totalling \$14,387,221.47 were received by this State from the National Guard Bureau during the Federal Fiscal Year 1953 for operating expenses under the following projects:

GROUND FORCES

<i>Project</i>	Allotted & Obligated
Pay and Allowances—Duty with Regular Army	
Pay and allowances, NG personnel attending State unit Schools	\$72,032 61
Pay and allowances, NG personnel attending Army Service Schools	424,920 00
Travel to and from unit schools	12,119 81
Travel to and from Army Service schools	52,435 00
Travel and per diem State NG civilians attending Service Schools	2,025 50
Armory Drill Expenses (Exclusive of regular Armory Drill Pay)	
Inactive duty training pay (weekend training)	435,050 00
Command Inspections	1,185 00
Training Aids	2,200 00
Subsistence of the National Guard	
Inactive duty training (weekend)	70,072 89
Enlisted Men at Army Service Schools	9,055 54
Enlisted Men State NG unit schools	1,843 60
Other Military Personnel Costs	
Pay and allowances while hospitalized	8,776 00
Medical care in non-Army facilities	3,600 00
Severance Pay	2,890 00
Travel to and from hospitals	48 60
Uniform allowance	324,800 00
Operation of National Guard units	
Sub-allotment of funds to Army Commanders	2,799 39
Contractual Repair Liaison Planes	32 50
Maintenance and operational supplies Liaison Planes	52 66
Fuels & Lubes—Drive & Delivery	368 49
Postage	689 00
Stationery and office supplies	1,700 55
Alteration and repair of uniforms	6,766 88
Cleaning of blankets	7,715 78
Sheet music	511 00
Organizational supplies	5,059 03
Procurement of office equipment	2,447 94
Rental of accounting machine equipment	12,261 33
Transportation Costs B/L's	14,653 52
Transportation supplies and services	13,369 77
Gas and Lubes—Administrative use	34,034 85
Gas and Lubes—Armory Drill	70,238 03
Contractual Maintenance services	5,921 22
Maintenance supplies	13,178 36
Travel USP&DO	314 09
Travel of NG State civilian employees	23,933 04
Burial expenses	590 00
Pay of State civilian employees	
Pay of accounting, clerical, custodial, State Maint. Officer and Administrative Assistant to USP&DO	567,127 61
Pay to caretakers	923,110 49
Pay of Pool Maintenance employees	620,218 00
Pay of rangekeepers	2,600 00
Pay of Administrative Assistants	1,015,133 98
Operation of Other Facilities	
Service Contracts	160,407 36
Maintenance and Repair of State facilities	170,847 61
Public Works Construction other facilities	248,730 00
Field Training (itemized below)	2,247,446 55
 Total	 \$7,596,313 58

AIR

Construction

Hancock Field	\$1,347,715 00
Schenectady County Airport.....	3,214,411 00
Westchester County Airport.....	16,258 00
Distribution of Material.....	16,711 00
Base Operations and Maintenance	
Maintenance Buildings and Grounds.....	409 00
Real Property Rentals.....	24,000 00
Base Equipment Maintenance.....	11,819 00
Base supply	7,138 00
Base service and operations.....	16,961 00
Administrative and service.....	11,490 00
Service Contracts	212,000 00
Pay of accounting clerks and air technicians.....	1,606,531 00
All other temporary civilian personnel.....	8,690 89
Major repairs and minor construction.....	35,467 00
Pay and allowance—school training.....	68,030 00
Disability payments	45 00
Subsistence	
Service Schools	5,567 00
Unit training assemblies.....	6,432 00
Field Training expenses (itemized below).....	181,233 00
	<hr/>
	\$6,790,907 89

Allotment 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 allowance.....	\$1,545,477 59
Subsistence	359,174 22
Transportation of subsistence.....	1,218 91
Transportation of personnel.....	216,832 63
Transportation of equipment.....	69,439 25
Gas and Lubes.....	47,450 29
Communication services.....	1,241 98
Rentals	200 00
Miscellaneous expenses	13 00
Miscellaneous supplies	7,398 68
	<hr/>
Total	\$2,248,446 55

AIR FORCES

Field Training—All camps

Pay and allowance.....	\$167,206 00
Subsistence (travel rations).....	2,215 00
Travel of Personnel	10,845 00
Communications	42 00
Fuels & Lubes.....	925 00
	<hr/>
Total	\$181,233 00

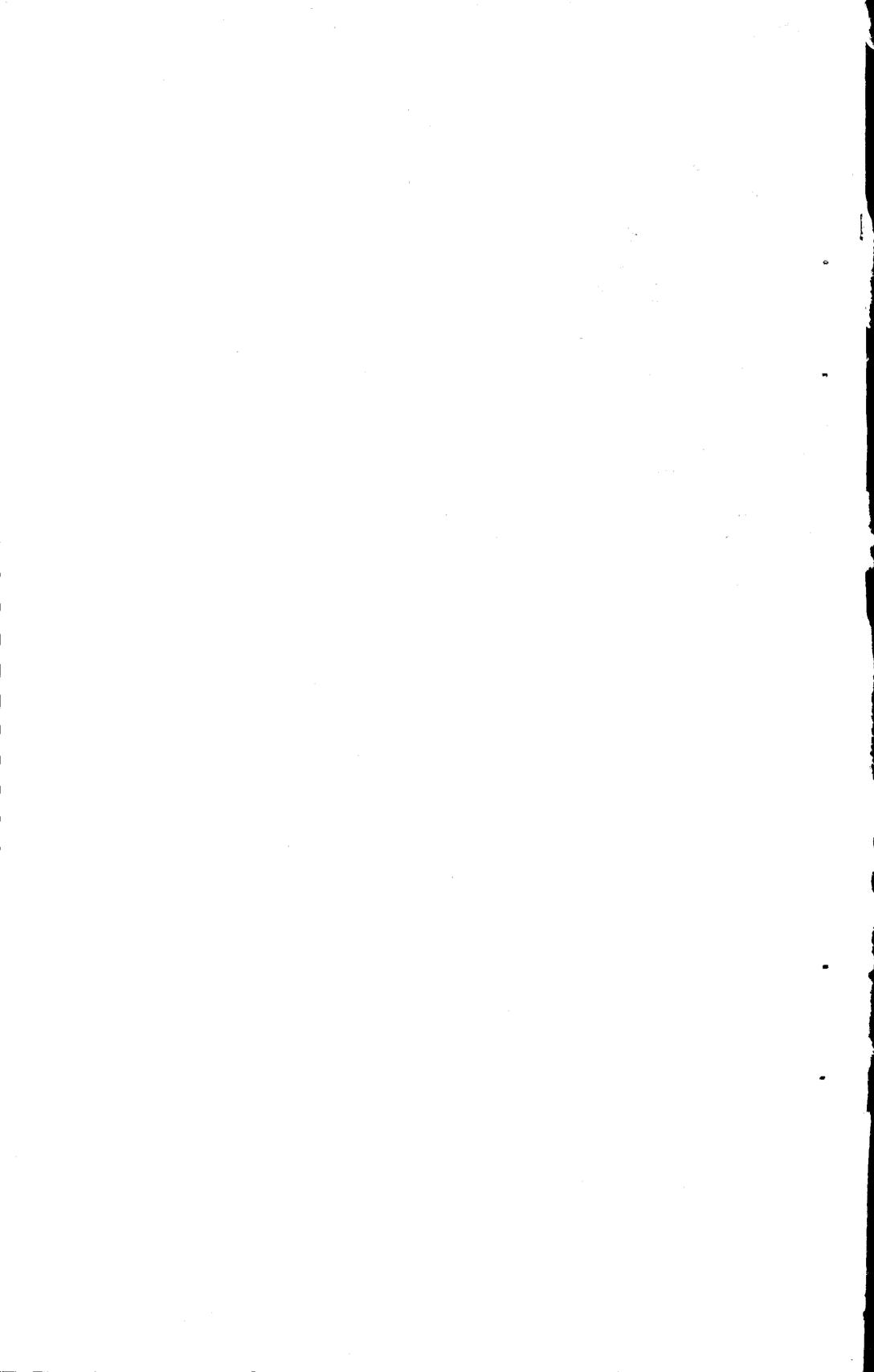
10,399 Federal vouchers were prepared, audited and submitted to the Finance Officer, U. S. Army and the Air Force Disbursing Officer for settlement.

1,350 payrolls, covering semi-monthly payments to National Guard civilian personnel were processed to cover the following:

Accounting Clerks	175
Pool Maintenance	175
Unit Caretakers	313
Administrative Assistance	312
Rangekeepers	5
Temporary hourly-ground	52
Air Technicians	515
Temporary Air Technicians.....	1
	1,548

Annual salary payments to the above civilian personnel totaled \$4,371,503.45, while Federal withholding taxes on such payments totaled \$476,071.59.

258 cases of injuries, illness and death, occurring during Field Training and Armory Drill, 1953, were recorded and processed with attendant claims for pay and allowance during hospitalization and costs of medical and hospitalization service rendered by private physicians and hospitals.



CHAPTER 4

NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD (ARMY)

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I. GENERAL

1. The Korean emergency to a lesser degree continued to influence the problems of the National Guard. The manpower problem is considerably improved over last year. Our improvement in strength has been paralleled by an improvement in training progress.

2. During the year, under the Federal Civilian Employee Program, two additional positions were authorized. They are: (1) Civilian Personnel Officer, which has been assigned to the office of the Chief of Staff to the Governor and which has been filled by the appointment of Brigadier General Horace O. Cushman, U.S.A., Retired, and (2) Administrative Assistant, New York National Guard Officer Candidate School, which has been filled by the transfer of Captain Daniel J. Curry, Adjutant, Headquarters, New York National Guard. The position vacated by Captain Curry was filled by the appointment of Warrant Officer Junior Grade Frederick Gillette and its title was changed to Assistant G-1, Headquarters, New York National Guard.

II. PERSONNEL

1. General. *a.* The Selective Service Act of 1951 and regulations issued thereunder continue to limit the source of enlistments to young men within the age brackets of 17-18½ years. This law has the advantage of prescribing that this category of personnel is deferred from the Selective Service as long as the individuals remain members in good standing of the National Guard. Therefore, our losses from this source are very low and our turnover has decreased considerably.

b. The Army National Guard Field Civilian Personnel Administration was transferred from the GI Section of Headquarters New York National Guard and placed under the Civilian Personnel Officer on the Staff of the Chief of Staff to the Governor effective 1 April 1953.

2. Recruiting and Strength.—Assistance from the Advertising Council has helped considerably to get the National Guard story to the eyes and ears of the people of our State. The presentation and explanation of the reserve obligation to men of the AUS currently reaching transfer centers is better than it was six months ago. The Army has been making a concerted effort to see that each soldier knows what the reserve obligation is and who is affected by current laws. The National Guard is now mentioned in all talks, and recently printed literature distributed to the troops includes mention that the reserve obligation can be discharged by service in the National Guard.

b. Headquarters New York National Guard conducted three (3) tests in April and May of 1953 for the purpose of encouraging returnees from Federal service to fulfill their reserve obligation by joining the New York National Guard. The results of these tests were very discouraging and indicated that unless compulsory legislation is passed, returnees from Federal service who have a reserve obligation, will not, in any appreciable numbers, fulfill this obligation by joining the National Guard.

c. (1) Returnees are entering the New York National Guard at a very low rate, according to our Code Report (NYNG Personnel Gains Report (NGBCSNGB-79) for the past 11 months, as follows:

Men with a 5 or 6 yr. obligation	133	in 11 mos. (average of 12 per mo.)
Men with an 8 yr. obligation	52	in 11 mos. (average of 5 per mo.)

185 Total

At the same time that we enlisted these 185 returnees with a military obligation we gained 9,000 others in various ways, including reenlistment, with the bulk of enlistments in the age bracket 17 to 18½. Returnees are enlisting at the rate of slightly less than 1% of our total enlisted strength. Returnees are returning to New York State at the rate of 3,500 per month and an average of 15 of them per month are voluntarily joining the New York National Guard.

(2) We enlisted 555 men between 18½ and 26 years of age during the same period. This personnel is getting military training prior to induction and is hoping that this National Guard service will eventually be credited toward discharge of reserve obligation time.

(3) A recent survey indicates that our enlistments reflect 65% of the men between 17–18½ and 35% in other categories.

d. Aggregate Strength—

Strength of the NYNG—1 January 1953—19,529
Strength of the NYNG—1 October 1953—21,755

A gain of 2,126 men; the best year we have had since 1949.

e. Enlisted Strength—

1 January 1951	18,853	
1 January 1952	17,219	Loss 1,645 EM
1 January 1953	17,261	Gain 42 EM
1 November 1953	19,205	Gain 1,844 EM

Estimated Enlisted Strength, 31 December 1954—21,500

(6) Recruiting—

New Enlistments 1951.....	4,714
New Enlistments 1952.....	4,649
New Enlistments 1953.....	6,905 to 31 October 1953

Recruiting during 1953 has been 20% better than in 1952. Indications are that 1954 will be a good recruiting year.

III. ADMINISTRATION

1. *a.* Inspection Reports.—During the year a total of 304 Federal Annual Armory Inspection Reports were processed with the following results: 7 units were Superior; 183 units were Excellent; 106 units were Satisfactory; and 8 units were Unsatisfactory. One of the latter units was reinspected and found satisfactory. This represents an increase in efficiency of 37 units over the previous year.

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

(1) Number of candidates ordered before Examining Board for Original Commission in the New York National Guard in the Grade of 2nd Lieutenant—321. Of the 321 Candidates ordered before Examining Boards for Original Commission in the New York National Guard for 2nd Lieutenant the following is a breakdown of the source:

(a) NYNG Officer Candidate School.....	142
(b) U. S. Army Officer Candidate School, Army General School, Fort Riley, Kansas	11
(c) Men who were discharged from service as 1st three graders.....	69
(d) Men with degrees from accredited college or university.....	39
(e) Men who completed appropriate series courses.....	48
(f) Commissions from Army Reserve.....	12

(2) Number of candidates ordered before Examining Boards for Original Commission in the NYNG in the grade of 1st Lieutenant—31.

(3) Number of candidates ordered before Examining Boards for Original Commission in the NYNG in the grade of Captain—22.

(4) Number of candidates ordered before Examining Boards for Original Commission in the NYNG in the grade of Major—5.

(5) Number of candidates ordered before Examining Boards for Original Commission in the NYNG in the grade of Lt Colonel—2.

(6) Number of candidates ordered before Examining Boards for Original Commission in the NYNG in the grade of Colonel—0.

(7) Number of Officers ordered before Examining Boards for promotion in the New York National Guard:

2nd Lt. to 1st Lt.....	95
1st Lt. to Captain.....	133
Captain to Major.....	62
Major to Lt. Colonel.....	19
Lt. Colonel to Colonel.....	6

c. The Eisenhower Trophy.—(1) The Board of Officers, which met for this purpose, in accordance with regulations, unanimously

recommended the award be made to the 42nd Military Police Company of Mount Vernon, New York.

(2) Accordingly, Lt. General Withers A. Burress, Commanding General First Army at a ceremony in conjunction with the 42nd Infantry Division, made the presentation at Field Training, at Camp Drum on 29 August 1953.

(3) This is the fifth successive year that this unit has won the award, which is an accomplishment duplicated by few units in the United States.

IV. INTELLIGENCE

1. Continuing close supervision has been maintained over the combat intelligence training of the personnel and the units in the New York National Guard. This supervision indicates that improvement continues to be made in this phase of training.

2. All intelligence section personnel are alert to the needs for continuing attention in the field of controlling and combatting subversive penetration. Controls are established at all levels against the infiltration of subversive individuals and reports indicate that the New York National Guard is free of such influence at this time.

3. All key officers and enlisted personnel have been investigated by Federal agencies and cleared for access to classified materials and information. In addition, individuals and organizations have been investigated as required by The Adjutant General in their use of and admission to armory facilities and other installations under the supervision of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs.

V. PLANS, OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

1. *a. General.*—The Army Units of the New York National Guard completed their most successful year of armory and field training since the reorganization in 1947. Policies and directives of the National Guard Bureau, Office Chief of Army Field Forces and Headquarters First Army were incorporated into directives issued by Headquarters New York National Guard. The training objectives contained in these directives based upon both mobilization and peace-time missions are as follows:

b. Mobilization.—(1) To insure that all units will be capable of immediate mobilization and field service with a minimum of time required for field training prior to commitment to actual combat operations.

(2) In addition to its employment as a separate unit, to be capable of integration into any command in which units of that type reasonably can be expected to be employed.

c. Peace-time.—(1) 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.

(2) To provide a continuing procurement of leaders, both officer and enlisted, by progressive selection and training, so that they may assume command and staff responsibilities of all echelons of command.

2. Armory Training.—Training of the New York National Guard was conducted under the various unit National Guard Training Programs which are utilized as the basic curriculum for the advancement of the individual soldier through a three (3) year enlistment. This training was conducted during a two (2) hour training period, one night a week, for a total of forty-eight (48) weekly periods of ninety-six (96) hours of instruction.

3. Inactive Duty Training (Outdoor).—In addition to the regular weekly drills the Chief, National Guard Bureau authorized the conduct of three (3) two day or six (6) separate days (or suitable combinations of both) of *outdoor training* primarily for the purpose of conducting known distance weapons firing. This training was conducted at Camp Smith, Peekskill, New York which served the troops in the Metropolitan-New York Area and at Camp O'Ryan, Wyoming County, for units in the Rochester-Buffalo Area. In addition nineteen (19) other local rifle ranges were utilized throughout the State for this purpose. This training conducted between April and October enabled the units to accomplish this firing which otherwise would have had to be accomplished during field training thereby utilizing six (6) days of field training time to the detriment of other training. The following training objectives were stressed in order of priority:

a. Completion of qualification firing of individual weapons.

b. Qualification firing and appropriate gunner's tests for all crew-served weapons.

c. Individual and small unit tactical training to include preparation for the conduct of platoon and company and battery training exercises during the field training period.

d. The preparation and serving of food under field conditions by mess personnel.

e. The conduct of marches and establishment of bivouac.

4. Schools.—The New York National Guard School Program is considered as essential part in the overall training of the Guardsmen in this State. The expenditure of funds both State and Federal amounted to the sum of \$927,045.00 for this purpose. The following shows the type of schools made available to personnel during the past year:

a. New York National Guard United States Military Academy Preparatory School.—There is a provision of the law which makes available to members of the National Guard an opportunity to compete for and win an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point. To better prepare the Guardsmen from this State and to place them on an equal status with candidates from the active Army, the New York National Guard Preparatory School

for West Point was instituted with the help of the State Department of Education and the Faculty of the United States Military Academy Preparatory School at Stewart Field. It is conducted under the auspices of the State Department of Education at the New York City Technical Institute, 300 Pearl Street, Brooklyn. It is open to New York National Guardsmen who have been designated by the Adjutant General of the Army to compete in the regular March entrance examinations to the Military Academy. In the fall of 1952 nine Army National Guardsmen were enrolled in the School; all nine passed the examination high enough to qualify for entrance and are now in residence at the Military Academy. The State is proud of the record of this School for there were only eighteen Guardsmen in the entire country who qualified for entrance and we provided half that number.

b. New York National Guard Officer Candidate School.—This School is organized and conducted under the direction of the Commanding General, New York National Guard, as an accredited "State Officer Candidate School" authorized by the National Guard Bureau. The graduates of this school are qualified for a commission in the National Guard, which is recognized by the United States Army. The school is conducted on selected week-ends throughout the Armory year at five Branch Schools located in Brooklyn, Manhattan, Troy, Syracuse and Buffalo. This school has filled a long felt need of providing well-qualified second lieutenants for units throughout the State. In the first year of operation, 225 Guardsmen were graduated. This year, the second of the school, 150 young men were commissioned second lieutenants. The prerequisites for acceptance in the Officer Candidate School are: at least one year enlisted membership in a National Guard unit; a minimum educational requirement of graduation from an accredited High School; and the recommendation of the immediate Commanding Officer to include his certification that the candidate has displayed the characteristics which would indicate the individual has leadership qualities. The candidate himself appears before a Screening Board which must pass upon his application and recommend his acceptance. Prior to the admission to the Academic Phase of the course, the candidate *must* satisfactorily complete a two week's Leadership School which is conducted at Camp Smith annually and which is based upon the Army's Leadership School curriculum, but is of necessity in a much more concentrated form. The candidates who successfully complete this Phase I or Leadership Course, are then eligible to take the Academic Course which we call Phase II and which extends from October until the end of May on fourteen week-ends within that period. The curriculum for this course is formulated and prescribed by the United States Army's General School located at Fort Riley, Kansas. The several subjects are presented at our five Branch Schools by a faculty of highly qualified National Guard instructors. Many of these instructors are teachers in their professional life. The candidates, from time to time, are examined in the subjects. The examinations are provided by the Fort Riley School and the papers are marked and rated by the faculty at Fort

Riley. Those surviving the Academic Phase then enter a Performance period. During the two weeks of field training with their units these candidates are assigned to officer positions. A Board of Officers observe their performance and rate them in their demonstration of the qualities considered essential in a good officer. The candidates surviving Phase III are graduated and commissioned. Early this year Major General Karl F. Hausauer, Chief of Staff to the Governor, wrote the State Commissioner of Education, Dr. Lewis A. Wilson, inviting him and members of his staff to visit the Branch Schools and conduct a survey of our teaching methods, operation and academic organization of the schools. Dr. Wilson readily agreed to this proposal and arranged for visits by members of his staff to the schools in Syracuse and Troy during the month of May. Upon completion of this survey the group wrote a formal report to Dr. Wilson which he forwarded to General Hausauer. The report contained the following comments. "The teaching staff observed was of high quality. Several of the officer-instructors have basic public school teaching background and are currently teaching in the public schools. These men have been active in procurement of candidates. Small classes with provision for candidate participation was much in evidence. In these classes control and student conduct were excellent. Many well-prepared visual aids were available and were being put to good use. The general impressions of the school, in the opinion of the supervisors, were excellent. It is recommended that the New York National Guard be commended for the educational programs that are being carried on, and that the schools of the State be urged to cooperate with the National Guard in the interests of young men as well as national defense."

c. Army Service Schools.—During the past Armory Drill year 321 officers and 162 enlisted men attended courses at the various service schools conducted by the Department of the Army. The courses included basic branch courses for newly commissioned second lieutenants, advanced courses for more senior officers and specialist and technical courses for enlisted men such as typing, cooking, auto mechanic, radar mechanic, tank repair, and radio repair.

d. Unit Schools.—The Chief, National Guard Bureau, authorized the following types of schools to be conducted by Headquarters, New York National Guard, for the purpose of giving additional special training for selected officers and enlisted men:

(1) Intelligence School.—A two day school for all personnel assigned to intelligence sections of the staffs of battalions up to division.

(2) Methods of Instruction.—A two day school designed to teach the fundamentals of Army Instruction Methods for newly commissioned officers and senior non-commissioned officers of all companies and batteries in the State.

(3) Motor Maintenance Supervision.—This was to teach senior and junior commanders the importance of proper vehicular maintenance and the methods of supervising this important aspect of military training.

(4) Staff Training.—Two, two day assemblies for the Staffs of each New York National Guard unit (battalion through division) were conducted during the past year. The programs of instruction were developed under the supervision of the Senior Army Advisor. The first assembly consisted of a map exercise for staffs on the battalion and regimental level. The second assembly consisted of a map maneuver and was conducted for all the staffs upstate in Syracuse and in Metropolitan New York for all the downstate staffs.

e. Cooperation with the State Department of Education.—The Commissioner of Education and the Board of Regents of the State of New York has approved a plan for the granting of credit by High Schools to veterans of the Armed Services, which, in substance will grant certain elective units toward graduation for their accomplishment of a basic or recruit training program, which average 12 or 13 weeks in length. We have recently been advised by the Commissioner of Education that the basic training program of the National Guard in State Service falls within the frame-work of the policy for veterans and that the State Education Department recommends that school authorities allow one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) unit of credit for satisfactory completion of one year of National Guard basic training, including the two week summer period. At the same time, we have been advised that basic or recruit training may also be used to satisfy health or physical education requirements in the twelfth grade when the student is active in the National Guard.

5. Training Aids.—The National Guard Bureau authorized an expenditure of Federal funds to the amount of \$17,500.00 during the past year for the purchase of material for use as Training Aids and the construction of Training Aids. In addition sub-caliber devices, of .22 and .30 caliber for the 57 and 75 millimeter recoilless rifles were issued to the Infantry regiments of the New York National Guard. These items will enable personnel, who man these crew-served weapons, to qualify with the weapons with which they serve for the first time since they have been issued to these units.

6. Field Training.—*a.* The annual field training period was of fifteen (15) days duration including travel time. Training was conducted at Camp Drum, New York by the Infantry Divisions, Corps Artillery Units, Regimental Combat Team, Armored Cavalry Regiment and Ordnance Units. The Antiaircraft Artillery Brigades and attached Antiaircraft Artillery Units conducted training at Camp Wellfleet, Massachusetts. All training was carried out in accordance with the Field Training Directive, 1953, issued by Headquarters, New York National Guard and included the following training objectives.

(1) Completion of individual specialist and tactical training not covered during the armory training period and small unit field training to reach the degree of proficiency required by its primary mission.

(2) Unit training exercises designed to bring units to the tactical and technical proficiency required by their normal mission. Exer-

cises conducted by combat units utilized live ammunition, when terrain and safety consideration permitted.

(3) A Recruit Training Program which provided for the completion of individual basic training of recruits not completed during the armory training period. This was accomplished by the formation of provisional recruit training units utilizing a specially selected cadre and Officer Candidate as Instructors.

b. First Army made available the services of an Armored School Demonstration Team, the AAA Instruction Team and the Pre-camp Feed Service School. These teams rendered valuable training assistance to the units of the New York National Guard.

c. All units training at Camp Drum were required to establish a four (4) day field bivouac away from base camp.

d. The following shows the records of the attendance for units of the New York National Guard at locations and on date indicated:

Location and Dates	Unit	Present*			Per cent Present
		Off & WO	EM	Aggr.	
Camp Wellfleet, Mass. 11-25 July 1953	102d AAA Brig.	164	1,102	1,266	94.1
Camp Wellfleet, Mass. 11-25 July 1953	105th AAA Brig.	85	674	759	98.1
Camp Drum, N. Y. 25 July-8 Aug. 1953	27th Inf. Div.	791	7,643	8,434	98.5
Camp Drum, N. Y. 25 July-8 Aug. 1953	101st Sig. Bn (NGUS)	12	77	89	83.2
Camp Drum, N. Y. 8-22 Aug. 1953	II Corps Arty & Attached Units.	312	2,352	2,664	95.9
Camp Drum, N. Y. 22 Aug.-5 Sept. 1953	42nd Inf. Div.	770	6,228	6,998	97.9
Various Camps and. various dates	Sep. Det, Hq. & Hq. Det (incl. SS)	35	12	47	100
	Hq. & Hq. Det (Less Sep. Det.)				

* Does not include returned veterans excused from Field Training and personnel constructively present.

e. The percentage of attendance at this past field training period for the New York National Guard was 97.6%; the highest record of attendance achieved since reorganization in 1947. This figure is based upon the Actual Strength of 20,844 and the Attendance Strength of 20,340.

7. Presidential Inaugural Parade.—The New York National Guard was represented in the Inauguration Parade conducted on 20 January 1953 in Washington, D. C. by the following units:

27th Infantry Division Band
42nd Military Police Company

8. Command Post Exercises.—To further the training and increase the operating effectiveness of the Headquarters New York National Guard and certain units in event of employment on Federal or State Emergency Missions, personnel participated in the following Command Post Exercises during the year as indicated below:

a. First Army Command Post Exercise, Fort Dix, New Jersey, 22-24 May 1953.—Representatives of this headquarters and of the regimental staffs of the 165th and 174th Infantry Regiments actively participated in a Command Post Exercise known as "Exercise Sentinel" which was designed to test the operation of the Special Security Forces in the First Army Defense Plan.

b. Camp Smith, Peekskill, New York, 20-21 June 1953.—A Command Post Exercise for the personnel of Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment (less Separate Detachment) New York National Guard, known as "Exercise Omnibus", was conducted to further test the basic provisions of the New York State Emergency Plan and the operational logistical and administrative plans related thereto.

9. Conclusion.—*a.* The continued progress of the New York National Guard was evident during the summer months when all units completed the most successful field training period since reorganization in 1947. Headquarters New York National Guard again established a Field Headquarters at Camp Drum, New York, for the entire field training period to provide direct liaison with Troop Commanders and to assist them in their relations with Headquarters Summer Training Command and Post Authorities.

b. The invaluable assistance of the Senior Army Advisor and his Staff particularly in the preparation and conduct of the Methods of Instruction Schools and the Regimental and Division Map Exercises and Map Maneuvers, added immeasurably to the high standards of efficiency achieved in training.

c. During the year Colonel Horace O. Cushman, Senior Army Instructor for the New York National Guard for three (3) years, retired from the Regular Army as a Brigadier General and was appointed Brigadier General in the State of New York. Colonel Washington M. Ives then succeeded to the post of Senior Army Advisor.

VI. SUPPLY

1. The New York National Guard during this past year received up to its authorized 50% in General Purpose Vehicles. The wreckers, dump trucks and similar Special Purpose Vehicles are now being received and it is expected that we will have been issued our complete allotment by 1 January 1954 giving us a total of 4416 Vehicles.

2. The radios which were withdrawn during 1952 are rapidly being replaced by new types of which we have received about 40%.

3. We have received an allotment of 46 new T41 medium tanks, 76mm gun as replacement for the M24 light tank. We have also been issued a token number of 20 M47 medium Tanks, 90 mm gun for the divisional tank battalions.

4. We have received one helicopter for the 27th Infantry Division, and one for the 42nd Infantry Division should be received prior to 1 January 1954.

CHAPTER 5

NEW YORK AIR NATIONAL GUARD

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I. GENERAL

1. In the year 1953, the New York Air National Guard saw the return of the 152d Tactical Control Group, which was on Active Federal Service. Both the 106th Light Bomb Wing and the 107th Fighter Interceptor Wing and their subordinate units were in State status for the full year.

a. Unit Returned from Active Federal Service: The 152d Tactical Control Group—This organization returned from active military service in August 1953 and was immediately reorganized from an aircraft control and warning group, the type of unit utilized in Air Defense, to a tactical control group, the type of unit utilized in ground support. This organization returned with 394 officers and airmen, which is approximately 61% of the number of officers and airmen in the organization when it was inducted into Active Federal Service on 1 August 1951. The record of achievement of this organization during its tour of active federal service is an enviable one. Almost immediately after induction into active service, it was sent to the Newfoundland-Greenland-Labrador area to maintain the equipment that was to be installed for a radar surveillance system. The Commander of Headquarters North East Air Command, Lt. General Charles Myers, has stated that in spite of apparently insurmountable obstacles the 152d AC&W Group accomplished much more than could be expected of a similar Air Force unit. To gain their objective of establishing, operating, and maintaining a radar surveillance net, they became involved in the actual construction of sites, operated schools to increase skill levels, utilized all personnel effectively either in actual radar operation or when necessary as "bull gangs", carpenters, plumbers, etc., in the effort to speed up the date when the radar net work would be fully effective. With very few exceptions, the morale of the 152d AC&W Group was exceptionally high. This morale stems from the knowledge that their job has been well done and their active duty period has been of great value to the security of the country. Since the return and reorganization of this unit, immense strides have been made in the training of their personnel to assume the new duties and responsibil-

ities required by the new mission, which is to provide the necessary radar coverage in support of tactical bomber units working in conjunction with the Army units.

b. Units in State Status:

(1) *Headquarters, New York Air National Guard*—Headquarters, New York Air National Guard processed the return of 1,947 officers and airmen from Active Federal service who still had a remaining obligation to the State. The number of personnel is reflected in the strength reports of the units returning from active service as indicated below. Only 42% of the personnel inducted into Active Federal Service were reassigned to returning units upon their return of State status. The difference of 58% of the personnel were primarily in two categories:

(a) Those individuals who elected to serve indefinitely in Active Federal Service, and

(b) Those individuals who were discharged while on active service by reason of completing their enlistment periods.

In every case, the individual was forwarded a complimentary letter for his service with the Air National Guard and the United States Air Force and called his attention to the advantages of enlisting in the Air National Guard. Approximately 10% of these individuals have enlisted. The return of this number of personnel caused an administrative work load in the preparation and disposition of all the records of the individuals who were being returned from active service. Each individual record was carefully scrutinized and brought up to date to insure the individual's retirement credits and benefits for the future; and then depending upon whether they were returned to a unit or discharged, records were disposed of accordingly.

(2) *106th Bombardment Wing, Light*—The 106th Bombardment Wing, Light has received a continuous flow of personnel and is in the process of receiving all property that is authorized. There are twelve B-26 light bomb aircraft assigned to the 106th Bombardment Wing, Light. This organization attended field training from 5 to 19 July 1953 at Spaatz Field, Reading, Pennsylvania, with the exception of the 274th Communications Squadron, Operations, which conducted field training at Mitchell Air Force Base, Hempstead, New York, during the same period. With the limited number of aircraft assigned this organization they accomplished the transition of all pilot personnel and the air-to-ground bombing required for the training of gunners and radar observers as prescribed by Tactical Air Command of the United States Air Force, who is responsible for the field training of the 106th Bomb Wing. It must be noted that this organization returned to State status with no equipment whatsoever. Since the date of reactivation, steady progress has been made in training of this organization for performance of its Federal mission. It is limited in its combat effective-

ness because of the obsolete type aircraft that are assigned. Potentially, this organization would be a great asset to the Air National Guard as many of the key members of this organization have served both in World War II and in the recent Korean conflict and have proved beyond reasonable doubt their capabilities in maintaining an organization which is combat effective. The mission of the 106th Bomb Wing is to provide reserve units for the United States Air Force, properly trained, equipped, and capable of immediate mobilization for performance of Ground Support Missions, and this goal is continuously being strived for by its members. It is believed that within 18 months subsequent to the receipt of jet type bomber aircraft to this organization that the unit will be combat effective.

(3) *107th Fighter Interceptor Wing*—The mission of the 107th Fighter Interceptor Wing is to provide reserve units for the United States Air Force, properly trained, equipped, and capable of immediate mobilization for performance of Air Defense Missions. This organization during the year flew approximately 12,000 hours with the assignment during the period of an average of 55 aircraft to the 136th, 137th, 138th, and 139th Fighter Interceptor Squadrons. A wing alert of all the units of this wing stationed at Niagara Falls National Guard Air Base, Schenectady National Guard Air Base, Syracuse National Guard Air Base, and Westchester National Guard Air Base was conducted on 21 June 1953 to test the alert and base defense plans which have been developed. The response was considered satisfactory, in order to properly meet the commitments of this organization in the Eastern Air Defense Force Mobilization Plan. Again there is the problem of loss of efficiency in using the type aircraft assigned for a fighter interceptor mission, when it is realized that this aircraft is obsolete for this type of mission. However, this year the 107th Fighter Interceptor Wing has started to receive modern jet type craft, therefore making it possible for this organization to prepare for and acknowledge its assigned mission. With few exceptions new equipment is being received by Air National Guard units; however, many critical items which are required for maintaining aircraft have been impossible to procure because of the critical supply, etc. During the year the 107th Fighter Interceptor Wing:

(a) Participated in the Air National Guard Gunnery Exercises at Boise, Idaho, from 1–11 October, 1953.

(b) Conducted field training at Spaatz Field, Reading, Pennsylvania, from 27 July to 10 August 1953.

II. INSPECTIONS

Annual Federal Inspections including operational readiness tests for all units and field training inspections were conducted by officers of the regular Air Force. Outstanding achievements are noted for

the 213th Communication Construction Squadron and the 274th Communications Squadron, Operations. It must be noted that the Federal Inspection rating of an Air National Guard unit is based upon the capabilities of the unit to perform its Federal mission and is measured by the combat effectiveness of the unit, which consists of a sufficient number of personnel, equipment, etc., properly trained to operate and maintain the assigned equipment. The lack of properly trained personnel or insufficient type of equipment results in the unit not being combat ready and consequently not performing its Federal mission.

III. SCHOOLS

During calendar year 1953, 21 officers and 441 airmen attended various United States Air Force Service Schools, including 4 officers attending pilot training. This is approximately 5% of the command.

IV. EMERGENCY FLIGHT

During the year the Air National Guard transported Miss Janice Frantz from Waverly to the Respirator Center in Baltimore. Miss Frantz used a portable respirator enroute from Waverly to the air field, and a tank-type lung, powered by portable gas generators during the night was aboard the plane ready for her use in the air. She had a complete relapse which could have proved fatal if it had not been for the able assistance of the Air National Guard in transporting her to the Respirator Center where she is now receiving the best medical attention available.

V. FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF POWERED FLIGHT

The New York Air National Guard participated in the 50th Anniversary of Powered Flight held at Mitchell Air Force Base on 8 and 9 November 1953. The flyover was a success in that all available aircraft participated.

CHAPTER 6

NEW YORK NAVAL MILITIA

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I. GENERAL

The Commanding Officer, New York Naval Militia has continued during 1953 his policy of placing first emphasis upon the training of personnel of the command in order that the New York Naval Militia will at all times be prepared to carry out its State mission during peacetime and be thoroughly trained for wartime service in event of call by federal authorities.

II. STRENGTH

As a result of the vigorous recruiting program referred to in the 1952 Annual Report, the total number of officers and enlisted men of the New York Naval Militia in drill status at the end of 1953 increased appreciably as compared to the end of 1952. The total strength of the command, including those members on active duty with the U. S. Navy and U. S. Marine Corps, decreased during the year, however, as a result of the removal from the rolls of those men who had failed to rejoin their Naval Militia units upon release from federal active duty. A schedule indicating the changes in strength over the past year is as follows:

	1 Dec '52	1 Dec '53	Change
Drill Status			
Officers	293	345	+ 52
Enlisted Men	3,476	3,914	+ 438
Total Drilling	3,769	4,259	+ 490
Federal Duty Pool			
Officers	149	135	— 14
Enlisted Men	4,385	3,136	—1,249
Total Active Duty.....	4,534	3,271	—1,263
Total Strength			
Officers	442	480	+ 38
Enlisted Men	7,861	7,050	— 811
	8,303	7,530	— 773

III. ORGANIZATION

1. On 1 April 1953, the station of Naval Militia Division 3-70 was changed from the Naval Militia Armory, The Prairie State, New York, N. Y. to the Naval Militia Armory, New Rochelle, N. Y. This transfer was made in order to conform the unit organization of the Naval Militia to that of the Naval Reserve Surface Divisions of the 3rd Naval District in New York State and reflects the increase in enlisted enrollment in suburban areas.

2. After 25 years of long and faithful service in the New York Naval Militia, Captain John J. GOLLER, Medical Corps, NYNM was detached from the Headquarters Staff, was promoted to the grade of Rear Admiral and assigned to the State Reserve List. The vacancy brought about by this reassignment was filled by the appointment of Captain Emanuel J. AMOURY, Medical Corps, NYNM.

IV. TRAINING

1. The year 1953 witnessed many changes, experiments and improvements in the training program for all Naval Militia Divisions. These changes involved not only the administration, but also the methods of instruction and of tabulation of results. It is expected that this process will continue and that the state of training in Naval Militia units will from year to year become progressively better.

2. During the training year, 92.6% of the membership of the Naval Militia participated in active duty for training in ships and schools of the U. S. Navy and training bases of the U. S. Marine Corps.

3. The number of Naval Militiamen participating in Annual Small Arms Practices during 1953 was greater than in any previous year in the history of the Naval Militia. Interest in this exercise continues to improve from year to year and it is believed that resumption of the N. Y. State Rifle Matches will provide even added stimulus to participation.

V. INSPECTIONS

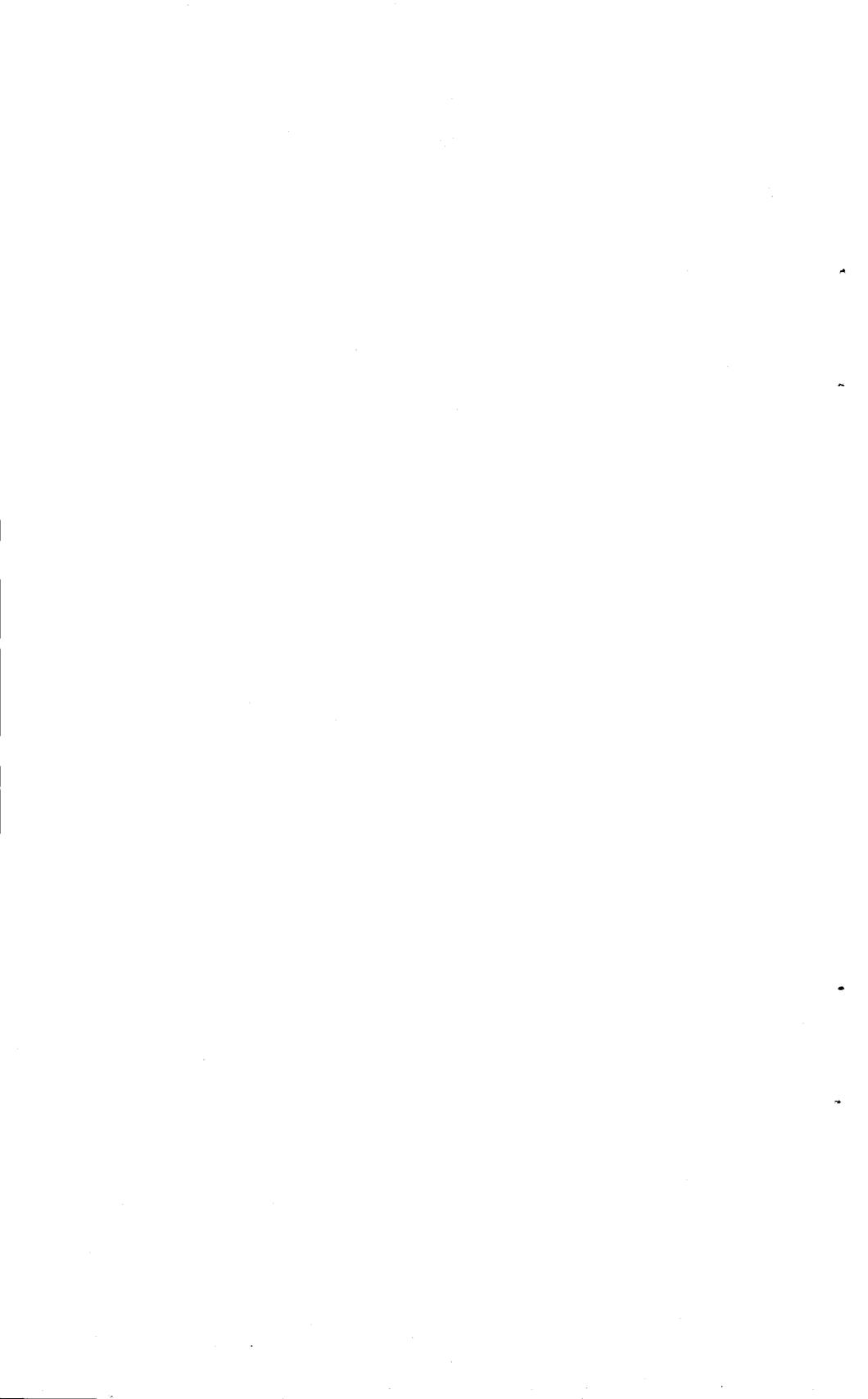
1. As in recent years, the Naval Militia Inspections of naval units were conducted within a month prior to the Annual Naval Reserve Inspections of the same units. The value of this procedure was demonstrated in the improved relative standings of the Naval Militia Divisions among all Naval Reserve Divisions of the 3rd Naval District.

2. The Josephthal Trophy award continues to provide an effective stimulus to competition among both naval and marine units of the command. The marks assigned in the Josephthal Trophy Competition were determined not only from the Annual Naval Militia Inspections, but also from the Annual Naval Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve Inspections and, in addition, from the results of the Annual Small Arms Practices.

3. The first prize for naval units was awarded to Division 3-77, NYNM, Whitestone, N. Y., Ledr. Thomas M. O'CONNOR, NYNM, Commanding. The first prize for marine units was awarded to the 4th Special Infantry Company, MCB, NYNM, New York, N. Y., Major Francis L. COOPER, MCB, NYNM, Commanding. The second prize for naval units was awarded to Division 3-102, NYNM Watertown, N. Y., Ledr. Carleton E. ORR, NYNM, Commanding.

VI. MARINE CORPS BRANCH

A notable improvement in the training of all units of the Marine Corps Branch became evident during their annual period of field training which took place at Camp Le Jeune, N. C., during July. All marine personnel are trained primarily as infantrymen and secondly in their individual specialties.



CHAPTER 7

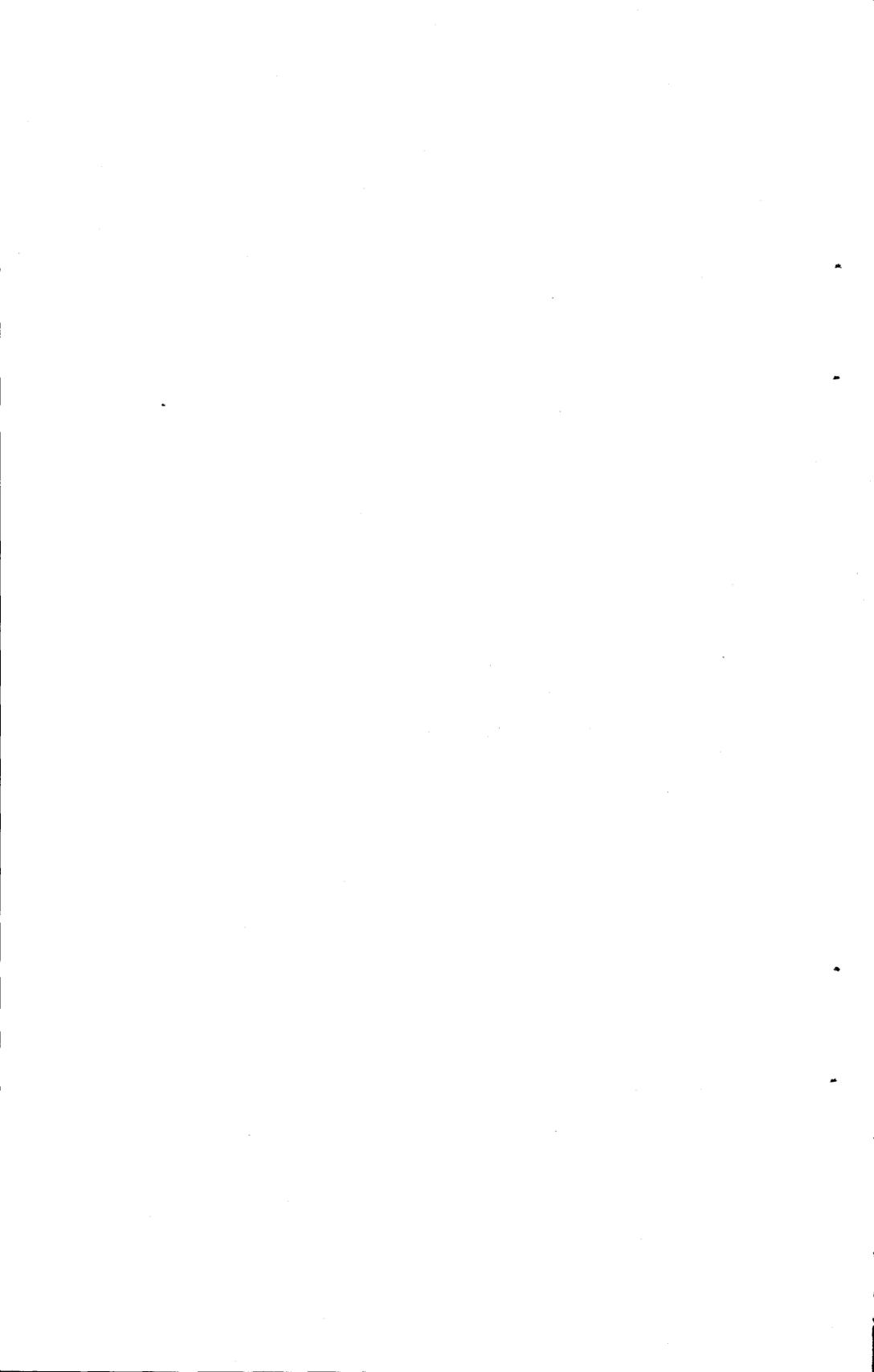
CONCLUSION

1. Each year, upon the conclusion of my Report, it becomes my particular pleasure to express to you again my appreciation, as well as that of all personnel of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs, for your firm support and sympathetic understanding. This extends not only to the many special problems which have confronted us throughout the year as described above, but also is revealed in the confidence and loyalty which we feel towards you as our Commander-in-Chief.

2. I should like also to acknowledge here in an official manner my appreciation for the assistance rendered by the many other State agencies in the course of our operations throughout the year, notably the Division of the Budget, Department of Public Works, Department of Law, and the Civil Defense Commission, as well as the members of your own personal staff.

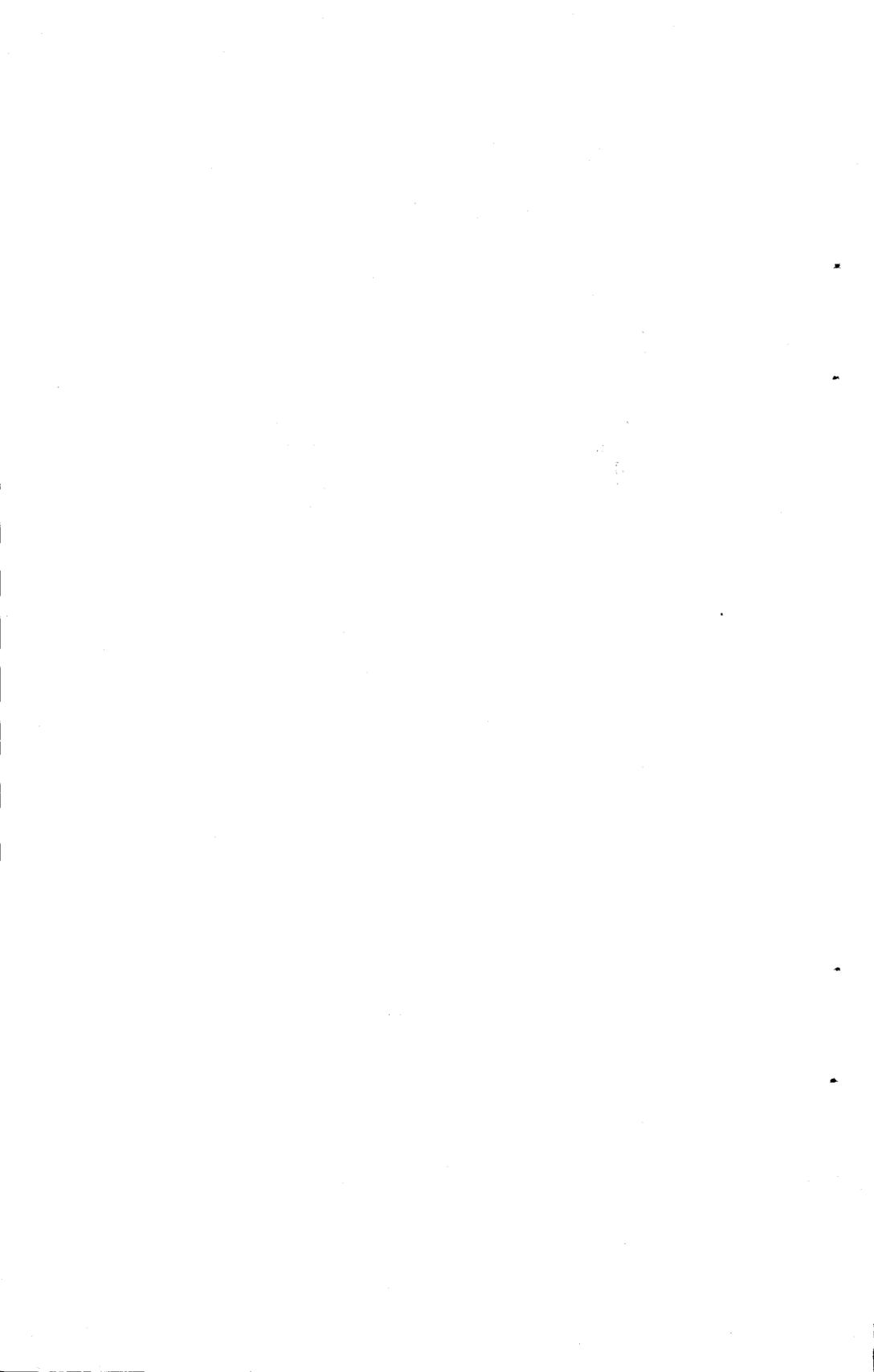
Respectfully submitted,

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



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APPENDIX "A"

BASIC REQUIREMENTS FOR EFFECTIVE RESERVE FORCES OF THE ARMY

I. GENERAL

a. The National Guard of the United States and the Army Reserve are the reserve forces of the Army.

b. The reserve forces of the Army are maintained for the purpose of providing the trained units and qualified individuals, over and above those in the Regular Army, which are required to meet the adopted mobilization plans and schedules.

II. THE PRESENT MISSIONS OF THE RESERVE FORCES

a. The *mission* of the National Guard of the United States, as expressed in present laws, policies and regulations is:

1. To provide a reserve component of the Army of the United States, capable of immediate expansion to war strength as an integral part of the first line of defense and able to furnish units fit for service anywhere in the world, trained and equipped.

2. To defend critical areas of the United States against land, seaborne, or airborne invasion.

3. To assist in covering the mobilization and concentration of the remainder of the reserve forces.

4. To participate by units in all types of operation, including the offensive, either in the United States or overseas.

5. To insure that all units will be capable of immediate mobilization and field service.

b. The *mission* of the Army Reserve, as expressed in present laws, policies and regulations is:

1. To be capable of furnishing in an emergency the organized, trained and equipped units, in excess of those of the Regular Army and the National Guard of the United States, which by types and numbers will meet the planned mobilization schedules.

2. To furnish additional qualified individuals for necessary replacement and expansion of the Army.

III. A STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

a. The present laws, policies and regulations appear to provide the framework upon which to build strong, virile and efficient reserve forces for the Army. They fail, however, to provide the

continuous strength and the degree of training demanded by the assigned missions of the National Guard and the Army Reserve.

b. It should furthermore be accepted as a basic principle that, whenever the Regular Army is reduced in size, the reserve forces should be correspondingly increased and strengthened, in order to procure a balanced over-all structure.

c. It is believed that the defects, difficulties and obstacles in the reserve forces program are caused by a failure to fix more realistically the individual roles of the National Guard and the Army Reserve in the defense program and to implement those roles by necessary action.

d. In more general terms, the basic problem can be stated:

“What are the attainable requirements for combat-ready reserve forces to ‘back-up’ the Regular Army in an emergency, and how can such reserve forces be provided at minimum cost in manpower and money?”

e. For the purpose of fixing these requirements, the problem can be divided into four areas for consideration:

1. A review of the present assigned missions of the National Guard and the Army Reserve based upon their attainable strength and degree of training in relation to their projected combat employment under mobilization schedules.

2. A review of the present troop allotments to the National Guard and to the Army Reserve, by types and strengths, with the changes necessary to meet adequately and realistically the missions assigned to them by the planned mobilization schedules.

3. A review of the pertinent legislation concerning sources of manpower for the National Guard and the Army Reserve, with a view to suitable amendments or to necessary administration action which will insure an adequate and continuous flow of enlisted personnel into the National Guard and the Army Reserve, thus permitting them to meet their troop allotments and to carry out their assigned missions. Concurrently, to eliminate competition between the National Guard and the Army Reserve for available manpower to the detriment of their assigned missions.

4. A review of the armory construction program for the National Guard and the Army Reserve in order to provide the necessary training facilities for each, based upon their troop allotments and missions; to eliminate duplication of facilities and to further joint utilization of the same.

IV. SPECIFIC ITEMS FOR CONSIDERATION AND DETERMINATION

1. The missions of the National Guard and the Army Reserve should be reviewed based upon two logical assumptions, as follows, either or both of which will determine the requirements in strength and state of training:

a. Should the National Guard be maintained at a strength in personnel and with a state of training and essential equipment

which would permit it to be inducted on M-Day and moved, at that strength, within five or ten days to an area of active operations either in the United States or overseas; or

b. Should the National Guard be maintained at a strength in personnel and equipment and with a state of training which will permit it to be inducted on M-Day and moved, at that strength, within five or ten days to a training area in the United States; to receive and initiate the training of filler replacements prior to M plus 30; and to move to an area of active operations either in the United States or overseas at the end of M plus 60, M plus 90, M plus 120, etc.?

c. The same determinations as above should be made for the required units of the Army Reserve, as well as for required Army Reserve individuals.

2. The National Guard and Army Reserve troop program should be reviewed in the light of the following questions:

a. Is the National Guard Troop Program to be limited to divisions, Corps type combat units with a few Corps and Army type service support units, or

b. Is the National Guard Troop Program to have an increased number of service support units with a possible reduction in the number of divisions or the number of Corps type combat support units?

c. Are the Early Ready units of the Army Reserve to be limited to combat and service support units required, in addition to those in the Regular and National Guard Troop Programs, to support the number of divisions in the Regular and National Guard Troop Programs, with

d. Army Reserve divisions and additional combat and service support units placed in the Later Ready Category.

3. *Manpower and Required Strengths.*

a. In order to produce the required strengths of National Guard and Early Ready Army Reserve units necessary to meet their assigned missions, should existing laws be amended to provide for the mandatory induction into these components of individuals who have completed two years of active service?

b. Should the basic ceiling of the National Guard be increased so that its present average strength of 45% to 50% can be increased to a minimum of 80%, thus making it possible in fact to train complete units ready for prompt employment?

c. Should certain Early Ready Army Reserve divisions and Army Reserve combat and service units not required to support the regular and National Guard divisions be eliminated or consolidated?

d. What steps can be taken to correct the existing dissatisfied and resistant psychological attitude of the majority of young veterans toward their remaining military obligations under existing laws?

e. What steps can be taken to answer the following question in a recent issue of the "NATION'S BUSINESS" concerning the present attitude of the young people toward military service:

"The biggest need is a national policy on reservists, a national policy that again convinces the young people that there is some justice, some reason and some predictability in their lives."

4. *Training.*

a. What is the expected efficiency on M-Day and the comparative cost of Regular, National Guard and Army Reserve units?

b. What should be the necessary number of paid drills and assemblies for Early Ready individuals and units of the Army Reserve?

c. Should drill pay be restricted solely to members of the reserve components who are commissioned or enlisted in the Reserve units?

d. Should Regular Army instructor personnel assigned to Reserve components act in a dual capacity for the National Guard and the Army Reserve, thus reducing administrative overhead?

e. How can the level of training of the Reserve components be raised by a more efficient and economical use of individuals with prior active service?

f. The desirability of adding to the curriculum of the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, and the Reserve Officer Training Corps unit a course of instruction and historical background and organization of the reserve components which will better equip junior officers to lead the civilian reserve components in peace or war and to better understand Federal and state laws pertaining to the citizen-soldier.

5. *Training facilities and construction.*

a. Steps to be taken for a better coordination between the reserve components of the Army Construction Program to avoid duplication of facilities and competition for the available sources of manpower in the same locality or installation.

b. The increased use of State-owned National Guard armories by combat and/or service support units of the Early Ready Army Reserve, with a determination of a fair reimbursement to the states concerned for armory operation and maintenance costs.

c. A consideration of the joint use and storage of available equipment by the National Guard and the Army Reserve.

APPENDIX "B"

Report by the Special Drafting Committee

National Guard Association of the United States

Re: Resolution No. 1, 74th General Conference, and Bill to Implement Same

I. INTRODUCTION

General Walsh's circular letter to all States dated 24 August 1953 enumerates the events that have taken place since the April meeting of the Executive Council, which require action on Resolution No. 1 of the 74th General Conference, and on the bill to implement it drafted by the Special Drafting Committee. Of the reasons stated by General Walsh for the need to come to a decision on this matter, the following are paramount:

1. The decision in July by the Department of Defense not to try to enforce mandatory assignment of Reservists to Reserve units. Corollary to this is the action by the Reserve Officers' Association in adopting a resolution at their annual convention in June, urging the Department of Defense to enforce such a policy of mandatory assignment. The policy of the Defense Department is subject to change.

2. The action of the President in calling upon the National Security Training Commission for a new report not later than 1 December on the following matters:

- a. Inequities in the present method of securing men for our Armed Forces' reserves.

- b. Feasibility of operating a National Security Training Program while at the same time continuing induction for service.

- c. The relationship of such a program to the "building of a strong and equitable citizen reserve sufficiently advanced in training to permit Regular forces to expand rapidly from peace strength to war strength."

Since General Walsh's letter a new reason for action has arisen. Recently the *Army, Navy and Air Force Journal* announced that the Joint Chiefs of Staff will order a new inquiry into the size and effectiveness of the reserve forces.

As used in this report, the term "National Guard" will include "Air National Guard".

II. EFFECT OF DEFENSE DEPARTMENT'S POLICY NOT TO ENFORCE MANDATORY ASSIGNMENT OF RETURNEES TO RESERVE UNITS

The Defense Department's policy of not enforcing mandatory assignment of Reservists to Reserve units applies to Selective Service returnees, i.e., those who have completed two years, more or less, of active Federal service. Until National Security Training is adopted, if it is, the Selective Service returnees are the only returnees subject to service in the reserve components. The bill which the Council had before it at its last meeting sought to impose an obligation on these returnees to be subject to mandatory assignment to Reserve units or to compulsory induction or transfer into the National Guard, if selected for either force.

So long as we continue to have two reserve components of the Army and Air Force, i.e., the National Guard and the Reserves, the obligation to serve in their units should not be *unilateral*. It must apply to both or not at all.

In this respect the resolution of the Reserve Officers' Association adopted last June urging mandatory assignment to Reserve units without mention of compulsory induction or transfer into the National Guard is defective. On the other hand, in this view of the matter, the decision of the Department of Defense not to enforce mandatory assignment of Selective Service returnees to Reserve units was correct.

If a decision to enforce mandatory assignments is to be rendered, a companion decision should be made to ask for legislation for compulsory induction or transfer into the National Guard. However, the Department of Defense decision was made without reference to the National Guard. It was made on the ground that the Department desired to test, for a while longer, the theory that enough volunteers can be obtained to maintain the strength of Reserve units.

This decision may not last long. On 30 August 1953, Assistant Secretary of the Army Mitchell was reported to have said that unless more Reservists came forward to join units voluntarily, the Army would have to ask for legislation to make such service mandatory.

As matters now stand, it would be useless for the National Guard Association, contrary to the attitude of the Department of Defense, to ask Congress for legislation to impose an obligation to serve in the units of the National Guard and to strengthen the obligation to serve in the units of the Reserves. But the Department of Defense may change its mind and the National Guard should be prepared for the eventuality that mandatory assignments to fill up Reserve units may become a fact.

III. EFFECT OF THE PRESIDENT'S RECENT STATEMENT ON NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING

A. *General.*

The President's action in requesting a new report from the National Security Training Commission puts a new light on the entire picture. This is so for these reasons:

1. If NST is adopted there will be returnees from six months' active training as well as returnees from two years' active service, and eventually all of the returnees will be returnees from six months' active training. Or, what will amount to the same thing insofar as returnees are concerned, perhaps the solution will be to reduce Selective Service to six months.

2. One of the purposes of the Commission's report will be to advise on the relationship of National Security Training to the building up of strong reserve forces.

3. Although not expressly set forth in the President's statement, there is good ground for the belief that one of the purposes he has in mind, if world conditions should permit, is to cut the size of the active forces and thereby reduce our defense expenditures, as soon as the reserve forces have been brought up to adequate strength with returnees from six months' active training or service.

For the above reasons, the Special Committee's bill should be considered with a view to presenting it to the National Security Training Commission and recommending that it be incorporated into the Commission's bill to establish an NST program.

B. *Conditions which will be changed if NST is adopted.*

If the active training or service obligation is fixed at or reduced to six months, followed by performance of further service in the active or Reserve forces, the Defense Department undoubtedly will reverse its policy in regard to mandatory assignment of returnees to Reserve units. The Department will be bound to insist on mandatory assignment of such graduates to Reserve units. Otherwise the money spent on the six months' training or service will be largely wasted. The National Guard must not be left to struggle to get these returnees to volunteer after their active training or service, while other Reserve units take them on a silver platter off the assembly line.

Furthermore, with such a program in effect, the 17-18½-year-old deferment for Guardsmen quite properly will come to an end and the six months' graduates or returnees then will be our only source of recruits.

As long as Selective Service for two years continues as at present, there is not much chance of the 17-18½-year-old deferment being taken away from the Guard. But we can not count on it. It exists in the law at the pleasure of the Secretary of Defense. We should make sure that there is something in the law to take its place, if the time should come when the deferment is removed.

C. No greater results in getting volunteers may be expected from the NST graduates than from Selective Service graduates.

Without an obligation to serve in our units, if selected, it is not believed that we will have any more success in getting volunteers from the NST or six months' service graduates of active training or service than we are having with Selective Service graduates today. Out of 83,000 returnees in New York from two years' service, in the past year, we got 200 recruits. Can we expect to obtain any greater percentage from NST or six months' service graduates? People who say we will have no trouble at all because of the large numbers graduating each year from NST ignore the psychology which affects the mass of our youth under existing conditions. Young men will not volunteer, for Army service at least, in the numbers necessary to give us the strength we should have to perform our assigned and accepted missions.

Expert observers have reported that the mass impression they gain of the returnees of today is that these young men expect to be told definitely what to do next insofar as their military obligation is concerned. If they have a purely voluntary choice in the matter, the majority will do nothing. It flies in the face of all experience in our history of building large military forces, to expect success from a purely *voluntary* enlistment program, especially one which follows an *involuntary* program.

The returnees should be given the choice of options to volunteer to serve on active duty, to join a unit of the reserve forces or to enter ROTC, but this must be backed up with a legal obligation to serve if they do not elect one of the options, and if they happen to be selected for any such service. In any case, it should not be a matter of personal choice with a returnee as to whether he will elect to remain a name on file in the Reserve.

IV. DEFECTS IN EXISTING LAW

A. Existing law is unilateral as to obligation to serve in units of reserve forces

At the risk of repeating much that many of you already know, it is essential that the provisions of existing law should be understood. The Universal Military Training and Service Act as so named and amended by PL 51, 82nd Congress, approved 19 June 1951, provides not only for two years of active service but for six months of National Security Training, if and when Congress by concurrent resolution declares that Selective Service can be decreased or eliminated. The law is written throughout so as to be applicable whether we have Selective Service as at present, or National Security Training, if adopted, or both.

The UMT&S Act, as amended, established an eight-year military obligation for those who became and become members of the Armed

Forces, including the reserve components, after 19 June 1951. Its salient provisions are:

1. After completion of active Federal service for 24 months or active National Security Training for six months, if the latter is subsequently approved by Congress, persons subject to the eight-year obligation are transferred to a "reserve component."

2. The Secretaries of the Military Departments may assign such Reservists to a unit of the "reserve components" and it will be the duty of the Reservists "to accept" such assignment.

3. The penalty imposed on Reservists for failure to perform the duty of accepting such assignment or of performing duties after accepting the assignment, such as drills and field training, is punishment in the U. S. civil courts (not by courts-martial), with a maximum sentence of five years in prison, or \$10,000 fine, or both.

The above provisions do not apply to the National Guard of the several States because the latter is not a "reserve component." It is not the National Guard of a State but the National Guard of the United States which is a "reserve component." (The law is unilateral and therefore defective.)

The authors of the UMT&S Act and Congress overlooked this legal basis for the dual status of the National Guard. In the beginning, Congress no doubt thought when it provided for assignment to "a reserve component" that it included the National Guard. The drafters of Public Law 51 did not realize that in order for it to be applicable to the National Guard, it would have had to provide for transfer or induction into the "National Guard of the several States," not into the reserve component, "National Guard of the United States." Such induction or transfer automatically would make a person a member of the National Guard of the United States, just as in the case of voluntary enlistment.

Instead of correcting this situation in the Armed Forces Reserve Act, Congress at the behest of the National Guard Association emphasized in many sections of that law, that a person first must enlist voluntarily in the National Guard of a State before he becomes a member of the National Guard of the United States. (e.g., see Sections 101 (f) and 228, AFRA). The result has been to create a *unilateral* law insofar as the obligations to serve in units of the reserve forces are concerned.

The legal situation now is this:

1. As to the National Guard, persons subject to the UMT&S Act can *not* be assigned involuntarily, transferred or inducted into its units. They only can join the National Guard by voluntary enlistment.

2. As to the Reserves, the Secretaries of the Military Departments may make mandatory assignment to Reserve units, but it is the duty of the Reservists to accept such assignments. If

they do not accept the assignments, they can not be punished by court-martial but only by prosecution in the civil courts, after an involved preliminary procedure set up by the Regulations of the Military Departments and Selective Service. Moreover, there is no power to court-martial them for failure to attend drills and only power to court-martial them for failure to attend field training, if they are apprehended before the expiration of the field training period.

The legal difference in the liability or obligation of persons to serve in the National Guard or Reserve units should be eliminated. To permit Reserve units to be filled up by mandatory assignments of NST or other six-months' returnees, while the National Guard is left to recruit them voluntarily, would place the Guard at a great disadvantage. We can not evade the responsibilities we have accepted as the first line reserves of the Army and Air Force. We can not permit the Guard to have third priority in obtaining manpower, which would happen under NST or any other short term active service program if this legal difference is not eliminated.

The National Guard has just received the approbation of Congress in the form of the highest appropriations in its history. The Department of Defense has justified reductions in the active forces by increased reliance on the National Guard, particularly the Air National Guard.

These facts place a tremendous responsibility on the National Guard to see that the Nation receives full value in National defense for the money invested and the confidence displayed in the National Guard.

We will not be living up to that responsibility or deserve the confidence of Congress and the people, if we do not stand up and ask for the pre-trained personnel we need in order to enable us to be combat-ready in a much shorter time after M-Day than has been the case in the past.

Congress should fix our strength not at what it thinks we can recruit, but on what we ought to have to fulfill our missions as combat-ready forces in the time fixed by the Department of Defense.

B. *Existing law does not provide for needs of active forces in case the active training or service obligation is fixed at or reduced to six months.*

The UMT&S Act is subject to the further objection that it does not provide for active Federal service, if selected for such service, after completion of National Security Training or after completion of a six-months period under Selective Service. The present law does not provide for a flow of personnel into the active establishment from the NST or similar program; it only provides for transfer to a reserve component. The law apparently contemplates that sufficient volunteers for the active forces will be obtained while an NST or a reduced Selective Service program is in operation.

This is an erroneous assumption. The Army will be in the same position as the National Guard and Reserves. The Army, like the National Guard, needs to have the law amended to insure service in

its units after completion of either six-months' NST or six months' Selective Service, whichever is in operation.

This defect was not considered by the Special Drafting Committee in preparing its bill, because at that time it was considering only the existing situation which calls for a period of two years of active service. The Army's needs are satisfied under present conditions. This will not be the case if the two years' service requirement is eliminated or reduced to six months. This defect was not previously pointed out by the Army.

Now that NST is again a possibility, or perhaps a reduced period of Selective Service, the question of maintaining the strength of the active Army definitely must be taken into account.

V. CORRECTIONS WHICH SHOULD BE MADE IN THE UMT&S ACT

This report does not deal with the detailed amendments to the UMT&S Act which will establish the National Security Training Corps. In recent years this Association has endorsed various bills which have provided for such a program.

The amendments in which we are primarily interested have to do with the military obligation imposed on returnees *after* completion of their active training. All that appeared on this subject in the NST bills in the last Congress was a section entitled "Voluntary Service in Guard and Reserve Components." (Section 37, S. 2441; H.R. 5904, 82d Congress).

Section 37 provided for purely voluntary service in the National Guard and Reserves. It may have seemed adequate at the time this Association endorsed those bills. However, further study of the subject and all experience since that time has shown that a different approach is necessary. The new approach should be as follows:

1. The returnees, whether from two years' or six months' Selective Service, or from six months' NST, should be given a choice of options as to voluntary performance of their remaining military obligation upon completion of active service or National Security Training.

2. Such options should not stand alone as has been the case in previous NST bills and as is now the case under the Armed Forces Reserve Act. They should be backed up by an obligation to serve on active duty or in a unit of the National Guard or reserve components or in the ROTC, if the returnee does not voluntarily choose one of the options, and if he happens to be selected for such involuntary service.

3. As indicated above, the involuntary obligation should include an obligation to serve on active duty after six months' active service or National Security Training, as well as to serve in the units of the National Guard and Reserves.

4. A sliding scale of terms of service by returnees to be served on further active duty or in Guard or Reserve units should be established. A complete discharge from their military obligation should be given to the returnees at the end of their respective terms of service. The terms of service insofar as the

reserve forces are concerned should depend on the number of drills performed by the unit in which they serve. This should be spelled out in clear and certain terms and not left to the loose language of existing law.

If the above program is adopted a real inducement for voluntary performance by a returnee of the balance of his military obligation will be created. Furthermore, it is likely that enough volunteers will be obtained under this program to provide practically all the men needed for the active forces and for the reserve forces as well. The mandatory features of the legislation would only have to be used sparingly, if at all.

But the program depends on making the obligation of a returnee to serve if selected, on active duty or in units of the reserve forces, just as binding as the obligation to perform the initial active service or National Security Training.

This is no different than inducing voluntary enlistments in the active forces by imposing an obligation of liability to induction into active service. In this connection, proposed new paragraph J of our bill, providing for induction or transfer into the National Guard, follows the language of Section 4(a) of the UMT&S Act which authorized the President to select and induct persons into the Armed Forces of the United States. The principle is the same, insofar as "inducing" voluntary enlistments is concerned.

VI. AMENDMENTS TO UMT&S ACT TO CARRY OUT ABOVE PRINCIPLES

The principles laid down in points 1 to 4 inclusive in Part V above should be incorporated into the bill previously prepared by the Special Drafting Committee. Additional amendments to the UMT&S Act should provide for the following:

A. Choice of options

The returnee should be given 30 days after his release from active service (Selective Service) or training (NST) and transfer to a reserve component, to choose one or the other of the following options:

1. Voluntarily to serve on active training and service in the Armed Forces for such additional period as may be necessary to complete a total of *three* years' service, or enlist or accept appointment in such Armed Force of the United States as he may elect under the conditions prescribed in Section 209 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act, as amended; or

2. Voluntarily to serve in the National Guard or Air National Guard of a State, Territory or District of Columbia or volunteer for assignment to an organized unit of a reserve component other than the National Guard of the United States or Air National Guard of the United States) which is required to perform at least 48 drills per year and 14 or more days' active duty for training, for such additional period as may be neces-

sary to complete a total of *four* years' service, or for such other period as may be prescribed by law and regulations for enlistments in such National Guard or Air National Guard or for voluntary terms of service in such organized unit of a reserve component; or

3. Volunteer for assignment to an organized unit of a reserve component, (other than the National Guard of the United States or Air National Guard of the United States), which is required to perform at least 24 but less than 48 drills per year and 14 or more days' active duty for training, for such additional period as may be necessary to complete a total of *six* years' service or for such other period as may be prescribed by law and regulations for voluntary terms of service in such organized unit, except that such voluntary term of service shall not be less than the total period necessary to complete the total of *six* years' service.

4. Agree to take and within six months thereafter, enter and continue upon the four-year ROTC course in college and accept a commission on graduation and thereafter serve two years on active duty.

B. Obligation to serve on active duty or in National Guard or reserve components on failure to exercise choice of options

If the returnee fails to exercise his choice of options within 30 days as above set forth, he shall be liable to be:

1. ordered into active training and service in the Armed Forces for such additional period as may be necessary to complete a total of *three* years' service.

2. inducted or transferred into the National Guard or Air National Guard for such additional period as may be necessary to complete a total of *four* years' service.

3. assigned to a 48-drill unit of the Reserves for such additional period as may be necessary to complete a total of *four* years' service.

4. assigned to a 24-drill unit of the Reserves for such additional period as may be necessary to complete *six* years' service.

It will be noted that the options described above follow closely those contained in the so-called "Texas Plan." The difference is that the above proposal will not leave the options on a strictly volunteer basis, as does the "Texas Plan." The returnee will not have the additional right to choose to do nothing by serving out his remaining obligation as a name in a Control Group in the Reserves.

Of course, there are bound to be more returnees than are necessary to fill the needs of the active forces, the National Guard and the 48-drill and 24-drill units of the Reserves. Many returnees, of necessity, will have to become names on file, because of residence, budgetary, essential employment, family, or other reasons. This is inevitable under any system. It is compensated for and adjusted under the above plan, by providing for a complete discharge in a

lesser period of time for those who perform their remaining obligation on active duty in one of the units above mentioned. They will not have to wait out the full six to seven and one-half years after active service or training for their discharge, as will be the case with those who are in a Reserve category which does less than 24 drills per year and 14 days' annual field training.

The foregoing plan will actually "induce" voluntary performance by the returnees of their remaining obligation under one of the options, because the inducement will be backed up by the requirement that if they do not so elect, they will be subject to the liability to serve under one of the options anyway, if and as selected for any such service. They will lose the right to pick their component and unit.

Exhibit A, attached hereto, is a table showing the additional periods of service which would be performed by returnees, either voluntarily or involuntarily under the proposal described above.

C. *Sliding scale of further service by returnees depending on type of unit in which they serve, followed by complete discharge from military obligation.*

These matters were covered in the Special Drafting Committee's original bill and are carried over into the amended bill as set forth in A and B above, with one addition. The new feature is the provision for a total of three years of active duty in order to earn a complete discharge from the military obligation.

Exhibit B, attached hereto, is an explanatory statement concerning the obligation of returnees to perform additional active service in the Armed Forces.

Under the Committee's amended bill, there will be spelled out in clear and certain terms, which is not the case in existing law, the distinction between serving:

1. On active duty—Three years of such service will earn a discharge.

2. In a National Guard or Reserve unit which performs 48 drills per year and at least 14 days of annual field training—Four years of active service or training and of service in such a National Guard or Reserve unit will earn a discharge.

3. In a Reserve unit which performs at least 24 but less than 48 drills per year and at least 14 days of annual field training—Six years of active service or training and of service in such a Reserve unit will earn a discharge.

4. In a Reserve category which does less than 24 drills per year and at least 14 days of annual field training—Eight years of active service or training and of service in such a Reserve category will earn a discharge.

Under the above plan, those who perform greater service per year will not be required to serve as long in order to fulfill their military obligation, as those who perform lesser amounts of service. This will correct one of the glaring inequities in the existing law.

VII. INDUCTION OR TRANSFER INTO THE NATIONAL GUARD ACCOMPLISHED BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT, SUBJECT TO THE APPROVAL OF THE RESPECTIVE GOVERNORS

It is believed that the principal reason why several Governors were loathe to approve the Committee's original bill was the provisions of subparagraphs J and K providing for induction in the National Guard. The apparent objection was that subparagraph J stated that the Governors would set the process in motion by making a requisition on the President.

Even though (a) the requisition would be for numbers of men, not for men by name, and (b) the President, not the Governor, would issue the order to report for induction, it was the opinion that the required procedure placed upon the Governors the main onus for inducting men.

A. *Initiative for induction or transfer into National Guard placed on Federal authorities by new subparagraph J*

New subparagraph J, following the language of Section 4(a) of the UMT&S Act regarding induction of persons by the President into the Armed Forces of the United States, provides that the President may, with the approval of the Governors, select and induct or transfer returnees into the National Guard.

This would place the initiative on the Federal authorities. In fact, the situation then would be analogous to that under Section 60 of the National Defense Act which provides that "the President may prescribe the particular unit or units . . . to be maintained in each State . . ." (32 U.S.C.A. Sec 5)

The practice under the above Section is to make an allotment of units to the States, subject to the State's acceptance and approval.

Similarly, regulations could provide that the Federal authorities would allot or offer to the States an estimated number of returnees to bring the units of their National Guard up to strength.

Those States which did not desire to accept the allotment of individuals for the purpose indicated would not be required to take any further action in the matter other than to indicate that they did not desire such an allotment. Those States which did desire to accept the allotment would thereafter, under regulations to be established, indicate the number of returnees desired by geographical areas where National Guard units are located. These regulations would also establish a procedure for screening the individuals locally and accepting those found qualified and acceptable. Those found unqualified and unacceptable would be reported back by the States to the local Army agency for assignment to Army Reserve units.

B. *Transfer into National Guard*

Those accepted either would be transferred by order of the Military District concerned or other appropriate Federal authority into the National Guard of the State, or, induction through the Selective Service System could be authorized. Transfer or induc-

tion could be either to a State Pool, followed by assignment to units by the State Adjutant General, or direct to the units concerned.

Upon transfer to the National Guard, the returnee would cease to be a member of the Reserve. Even after transfer, if the returnee was found to be unacceptable, he could be discharged from the National Guard of the State and transferred by orders of the State Adjutant General, from the National Guard of the United States to the Reserve, as now authorized by Section 706, AFRA and NGB Bulletin No. 11, dated 8 April 1953.

If a State does not want to keep a returnee, all it has to do is discharge him for the convenience of the State and transfer him back to the Reserves. No new law or regulations are necessary to accomplish this.

C. *Dual oath after transfer*

New subparagraph (K) of the bill provides that a returnee, *after* his transfer into the National Guard shall take a dual oath of allegiance to the United States and to the State. In this regard, new subparagraph (K) does not differ from old (K).

It is customary to prescribe by law the type of oath that a person entering military service of any kind shall take. For active duty the oath is prescribed by Section 8 of the Act of May 5, 1950 which enacted the Uniform Code of Military Justice. The oath which trainees under a National Security Training program would take has been prescribed in the various NST bills. For voluntary enlistees in the National Guard, a dual oath to Nation and State is prescribed in Section 70 of the National Defense Act as amended, (32 U.S.C.A. Sec. 123).

Subparagraph (K) will prescribe a dual oath for involuntary members of the National Guard which is the same as the dual oath for volunteers, except for the agreement for voluntary enlistment for a definite period of years.

The taking of the dual oath will *not* be a pre-requisite for induction or transfer into the National Guard, any more than the taking of the Federal Oath is a pre-requisite for induction into active duty under the Selective Service Regulations.

D. *Involuntary service in National Guard is not an extraordinary concept.*

Although the National Guard has been a volunteer force for many years, it is part of the militia system. The latter is based on the dual obligation of every citizen between certain ages to perform :

- (a) certain types of Federal military service at the call of the President under the Constitution of the United States, and
- (b) State military service under orders of the Governor, depending on the laws of each State.

The term "militia" itself connotes compulsory military service. The first Militia Act adopted by Congress in 1792 imposed an obligation on every citizen between the ages of 18 and 45 to be enrolled as members of the militia company in the district in which he resided.

There is nothing extraordinary about the concept of having involuntary members in National Guard units. Mandatory transfer or induction into the National Guard represents just another means of procuring personnel. Once inducted into a unit, they would be on the same footing as members who enlisted voluntarily.

In any event, there always will be a hard core of volunteers in the National Guard, such as those who have made the National Guard what it is today. In addition, under the plan as proposed, it is hoped that the great bulk of the returnees needed to fill up the units of the National Guard will elect the option to serve in it *voluntarily*, rather than be transferred into it or some other component *involuntarily*.

VIII. RECOMMENDATIONS

Amendments to the bill which will accomplish the objectives outlined above, are being submitted herewith.

It is recommended that :

1. The Council approve the amendments to the bill submitted herewith and approve the bill, as amended.
2. The Council approve the presentation of the amended bill by the President of the Association at the earliest practicable moment to the National Security Training Commission for inclusion by such Commission in its plan and bill to establish National Security Training.
3. The Council approve in principle a resolution, to be drafted hereafter by the officers of the Association, endorsing the bill as amended, and ratifying any action taken by the President of the Association as set forth in 2 above, and urging that the bill be presented by the President to all other agencies interested.

Dated: 12 September 1953

Respectfully submitted

THE SPECIAL DRAFTING COMMITTEE

MAJ. GEN. DONALD W. MCGOWAN, *Chairman*

BRIG. GEN. HAMPTON ANDERSON

COL. CHARLES G. STEVENSON

MAJ. GEN. E. A. WALSH, *ex officio*

NOTE.—The action taken by the Executive Council on this Report will be found in Exhibit C, attached.

EXHIBIT A

TABLE SHOWING ADDITIONAL PERIODS OF SERVICE WHICH WOULD BE PERFORMED BY RETURNEES EITHER VOLUNTARILY OR INVOLUNTARILY UNDER THE PROPOSED BILL

	National Security Training Trainees		Selective Service Selectees	
<i>a. On active Federal duty:</i>				
Active Federal training or service	½ yr.	2 yrs.	½ yr.	other
	PLUS		OR	OR periods
Active Federal service	2½ yrs.	*1 yr.	2½ yrs.	totaling
TOTAL.....	3 yrs.	3 yrs.	3 yrs.	3 yrs.
*NOTE: It is not likely or contemplated that the Army would re-order to active duty for one year, persons who have already completed two years' active service. However, this will not be the case if Selective Service is reduced to six months. The law should cover both possibilities in order to make sure that the Army will always be able to maintain its desired strength.				
<i>b. In units of National Guard, Air National Guard and Reserves which perform 48 drills annually and at least 14 days of annual field training:</i>				
Active Federal training or service	½ yr.	2 yrs.	½ yr.	other
	PLUS		OR	OR periods
Service in National Guard or Reserve	3½ yrs.	2 yrs.	3½ yrs.	totaling
TOTAL.....	4 yrs.	4 yrs.	4 yrs.	4 yrs.
<i>c. In units of Reserves which perform at least 24 drills but less than 48 drills annually and at least 14 days of annual field training:</i>				
Active Federal training or service	½ yr.	2 yrs.	½ yr.	other
	PLUS		OR	OR periods
Service in Reserve units	5½ yrs.	4 yrs.	5½ yrs.	totaling
TOTAL.....	6 yrs.	6 yrs.	6 yrs.	6 yrs.

National
Security
Training
Trainees

Selective
Service
Selectees

d. *In categories of Reserves which perform less than 24 drills annually and 14 days' annual field training:*

Active Federal training or service	$\frac{1}{2}$ yr.	2 yrs.	OR	$\frac{1}{2}$ yr.	OR	other periods
PLUS						
Service in Reserves	$\frac{7}{2}$ yrs.	6 yrs.		$\frac{7}{2}$ yrs.		totaling
TOTAL.....	8 yrs.	8 yrs.		8 yrs.		8 yrs.

EXHIBIT B

STATEMENT RE OBLIGATION OF RETURNEES TO PERFORM
ADDITIONAL ACTIVE DUTY

The proposed bill follows the plan of the existing law which is that every returnee on completion of his period of active service (at present, two years but which could be reduced to six months), or on completion of his period of National Security Training of six months, shall be transferred to a reserve component.

In the case of the Army, that means transfer to a Control Group of the Army Reserve. From that category he can, under the bill, voluntarily or involuntarily be:

1. re-ordered (if a Selective Service returnee) or ordered (if an NST returnee) to active duty
2. inducted or transferred into the National Guard
3. assigned to a 48-drill unit of the Reserves or
4. assigned to a 24-drill unit of the Reserves

He can also voluntarily enter ROTC

In the case of re-ordering a Selective Service returnee to active duty, it is, of course, not contemplated or likely that the Army would re-order to active duty for one year a person who already has completed two years of active service. However, the situation will be different if Selective Service is cut to six months. That eventuality must be provided for as well as the eventuality of adoption of six months' National Security Training.

Our bill would do this by prescribing a total of three years of active duty which can be performed in any combination of initial active service from six months up to two years, plus a remaining active duty obligation from 2½ years down to one year.

The Army must be assured, in fact have priority, as the proposed changes in our bill provide, in obtaining the numbers it needs to maintain its strength. If Selective Service for two years is continued, either with or without NST, there will be no problem. If, however, Selective Service is reduced to six months, or NST for six months is adopted with no Selective Service, authority must exist for the Army to get the graduates of either of such programs in case insufficient volunteers are obtained.

There will be less confusion if all returnees are handled in the same manner, even if some of them are destined to be re-ordered to active duty. There will be no problem in this regard if an NST program with no Selective Service is adopted. In such case, NST returnees ordered to active duty will be going into active service for the first time. It will not be a case of re-ordering them to active duty.

Selective Service returnees as well as NST trainees will be transferred to a reserve component and for 30 days thereafter they will have a choice as to voluntary performance of their remaining military obligation. If Selective Service is reduced to six months and if there are persons who have made up their minds before the end

of their six months, to choose to complete three years of active duty, regulations can be written as to permit them to agree prior to the expiration of the six months and prior to transfer to the Reserves, to stay on active duty for the additional 2½ years or enter into a Regular enlistment.

If the six months of Selective Service elapse before they have made up their minds on this, they should be transferred to a reserve component just the same as will be done with NST returnees, who will not be in active service during their six months' training period.

This method of providing men for the active services on a permanent basis would likely be more acceptable to the people than creating a separate category of persons selected by lot to serve on active duty for two years while the bulk of the others are inducted for six months' training. In the beginning, however, there may have to be an overlapping of two years' Selective Service as at present, with either a six-month program or a six-month period of Selective Service followed by reserve service. The law will have to apply to all types of situations, which our bill does.

EXHIBIT C

MOTION RELATING TO THE FOREGOING REPORT, ADOPTED BY THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES, 13 SEPTEMBER 1953

“It is moved that we delete from the ‘Proposed Bill’ any reference to induction of veterans into the units of the National Guard or Reserves, and that the ‘Proposed Bill’ be so rewritten, and that it be then referred to the President of this Association, to be used as a guide, with copies to be transmitted to the members of the National Security Training Commission in connection with the deliberations on any proposed National Security Training legislation.”

The Executive Council further directed that:

1. The Special Drafting Committee prepare a resolution approving this action of the Executive Council for presentation to the 75th General Conference.
2. The foregoing report of the Special Drafting Committee be printed and copies thereof be distributed to all States and Territories and to the Delegates to the 75th General Conference.

APPENDIX "C"
RESOLUTION NO. 1

Adopted unanimously by the Annual Conference of the National Guard and Naval Militia Association of the State of New York, at Syracuse, N. Y., on 19 September, 1953

Resolution pertaining to Selective Service and National Security Training, and to service by the graduates thereof in the National Guard, Air National Guard and Reserve components

WHEREAS, in July 1953 President Eisenhower requested the National Security Training Commission to give him a new report on or before 1 December 1953 on the feasibility of inaugurating National Security Training or a similar program, and also requested a report on the relationship of such a program to the building up of a strong civilian reserve, and

WHEREAS, the 1951 and 1952 Annual Conference of this Association adopted resolutions urging the passage of legislation by the Congress to insure that the product of existing and future Universal Military Training and Service programs would, if necessary, be transferred to the units of the National Guard, Air National Guard and Reserve components to bring them to full authorized strengths, and

WHEREAS, none of the bills heretofore considered by the Congress to accomplish National Security Training have contained provisions whereby the product of such a program, or a similar program, would be transferred to the units of the National Guard or Air National Guard, and

WHEREAS, if National Security Training for six months is adopted, or if Selective Service is reduced to six months or if a similar program is adopted, it is certain that the Department of Defense will approve mandatory assignment of Reservists to units of the Army Reserve and other Reserve units which policy the Department of Defense has not adopted as yet; and it is further certain that the Department of Defense, if such a program is adopted, would terminate the 17-18½ year old deferment for persons who voluntarily enlist in the National Guard or Air National Guard and that under such conditions the National Guard and Air National Guard would be left to seek their personnel from volunteers among the returnees coming back from active Federal service or National Security Training, and

WHEREAS, under the conditions described above, the National Guard and Air National Guard are not likely to get enough volunteers from such returnees alone to maintain the strength they now have, much less the increased strength which they ought to have in order to fulfill their first-line reserve combat missions, and

WHEREAS, under existing law the returnees from Selective Service or National Security Training may voluntarily join the units of the National Guard, Air National Guard and reserve components, but the only obligation they have is that in case they do not voluntarily join such units they must serve out the balance of their 8-year military obligation as a name on file on the Reserve, and

WHEREAS, the Congress should adopt a plan in connection with all Selective Service or National Security Training legislation which will insure that the product of Selective Service or National Security Training will, if necessary, be mandatorily assigned or transferred to the National Guard, Air National Guard or reserve components, and

WHEREAS, Major General Karl F. Hausauer, Chief of Staff to the Governor and Commanding General of the New York National Guard, has proposed such a plan to this Conference, the details of which are set forth below, and

WHEREAS, it is the sense of this Conference that such plan should be adopted,

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, by the Army and Air National Guard and Naval Militia Association of the State of New York in conference assembled this 19th day of September 1953 in Syracuse, New York, that:

1. This Association affirms that the only just and equitable solution of the problem of defense of this Nation under the conditions which exist today is to provide by law for National Security Training or a similar program, the graduates of which shall, if necessary, be mandatorily assigned or transferred to units of the National Guard, Air National Guard and Reserve components to bring them up to full authorized strength.

2. This Association urges the adoption of legislation and a program of National Security Training for six months, or of reduction of active duty under Selective Service to six months or other similar program, PROVIDED, and only provided, that such legislation and program include provisions whereby the product will be, if necessary, assigned or transferred to further active duty or to the units of the National Guard, Air National Guard and Reserve components.

3. This Association urges the adoption by Congress of a plan in connection with Selective Service or National Security Training legislation which will include the following:

a. Returnees from either Selective Service or National Security training to be given a choice of options to volunteer as follows:

(1) To serve on active duty to complete a total period of active service of 3 years.

(2) To join the National Guard, Air National Guard or a 48-drill unit of the Reserves to complete a total period of active service and of such National Guard or Reserve service totaling 4 years.

(3) To join a 24-drill unit of the Reserves to complete a total of active service and such Reserve service of 6 years.

(4) To agree to take and within six months thereafter enter and continue upon the 4-year ROTC course in college—and accept if available, a commission on graduation, and thereafter serve on active duty as required.

b. Nothing in the above plan would interfere with voluntary enlistments or agreements to remain in the active forces, or in the National Guard, Air National Guard or Reserve units for a stated period in excess of the totals indicated above.

c. These options would not be left purely voluntary as is the case in the law today. If the returnee does not voluntarily enter upon one of the options within 30 days after his release from active duty, he will be liable, if selected, to perform either one of the Options (1), (2) or (3) above, involuntarily. It will not remain a matter of personal choice with a returnee as to whether he will elect to sit out his remaining obligation as a name on file in the Reserves, which is the case today.

d. Those who, on release from active service of training are not needed to fill up the units of the active forces or of the National Guard, Air National Guard or Reserves, will have to serve out their full 8-year military obligation as a member of a category of the Reserves other than the 48-drill or 24-drill units described above.

4. This Association states that, pending adoption of the above or similar program and so long as Selective Service continues with two years of active duty as at present, the deferment of persons who enlist in the National Guard and Air National Guard prior to reaching the age of 18½ years of age must be continued.

Be It Further Resolved that copies of this Resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Governor of the State of New York, the National Security Training Commission, the Reserve Forces Policy Board, the Secretaries of Defense and of the Military Departments, the Chairmen of the Armed Services Committees of Congress, the members of Congress from New York, and other interested parties.

APPENDIX "D"

STATEMENT MADE BEFORE ANNUAL CONFERENCE

National Guard Association of the United States, San Diego, Cal.,
24 Oct. '53, Regarding Resolution contained in Appendix "C"

New York—in common with all other states—strongly supports this Resolution.

However,—also in common with many other States—we do not believe that this Resolution as written fully answers the basic question which confronts us in this vital matter of manpower—and the establishment of an effective Ready Reserve, which is our real target and our ultimate purpose.

All of us, of course, believe in the principle of universal military service or national security training—call it what you will—which this Resolution endorses. We have always believed in it. In fact, this Resolution might just as well—and with equal force—have been written and adopted four, five or six years ago by this Association.

Likewise, we believe—and the Resolution so states—that those men who have already rendered and performed an adequate term of military service should not again be called upon—short of a national emergency—to repeat such service, while other eligible and qualified individuals are permitted to perform either a far shorter and less onerous term of service—or to escape such obligation entirely.

When the original Resolution Number 1 was considered by this Conference last year, it provided specifically for two conditions or situations. The one was concerned with the possible adoption by the Congress of some form of universal military service or training. The other—and of equal importance—was concerned with a suitable procedure whereby those individuals who upon their return or release from active service might be retained and recaptured to form the hard core of an effective reserve force to back up our regular standing, military establishment in any future emergency.

This Resolution treats only with the first situation or condition,—namely, universal military service or training. It omits completely the second situation,—namely, what is to be done with this product of the existing Selective Service System, whereby these returnees from active service—of whatever duration—will be funnelled—if not as *volunteers*, then by compulsion—into some necessary and equitable system of future reserve service.

I will not burden you with the details of this matter. You are already familiar with them, and they are set forth at length in the printed report on the subject which has already been distributed to you.

It should be clear to all of us that, despite the recent action of the President in re-establishing the Commission on universal military service or national security training, there is no definite assurance that such a system—however necessary—will be adopted in

the near future. We hope, of course, that it will be and we will continue to fight for it. On the other hand, it is equally possible, or probable, that the Selective Service System will be continued, either in its form or modified to prescribe a shorter term of active service. In that event, we shall still be confronted with the basic problem,—that is, what should be done with this manpower product of Selective Service, if we are to create, as we must, an effective reserve force. Obviously, the present procedures, wasteful of men and money, cannot and should not be continued.

As you know, we have been laboring with this problem for many months past. We have prepared "a solution," in the form of a Bill for early consideration, it is hoped, by the Congress. The bill will likewise be considered formally by the National Security Training Commission in its deliberations. This proposed Bill, we believe, attacks the problem at its roots. It corrects the inequities of existing manpower legislation. It rejects the dangerous language of such legislation which merely "hopes" that by wishful thinking we can create a reserve force, adequate in strength and training. In this respect, the Bill preserves and supports the "volunteer" concept of the National Guard, but at the same time it insures that, in the event that sources of manpower are insufficient, then the necessary numbers of men will be forthcoming, either from National Security Training or from Selective Service—or from a combination of both—to meet and carry out the defense missions *assigned* to us and—what is more important—*accepted* by us.

It is for these reasons, therefore, that I am compelled to state that, while fully supporting this Resolution now before you, it does not in fact fully satisfy the purpose and intention of the original Resolution Number 1, adopted last year.

This Resolution is not the final answer. We should not think that it is. The basic problem, the basic question, still remains. Sooner or later, it must be faced-up to, and grasped, and solved.

APPENDIX "E"

STATEMENT BEFORE THE NATIONAL SECURITY
TRAINING COMMISSION

By Major General Karl F. Hausauer, Washington, D. C.,

6 November, 1953

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN :

I should like first to express to you our appreciation of this opportunity to appear before you and to present for your consideration certain material, together with our conclusions and recommendations, which we believe will be of value to you in your deliberations on the vital matter of National Defense with which your Commission has been charged by the directive of the President.

I may say that we in New York have been closely engaged in these matters ever since the close of World War II, with particular reference to the proper place of the National Guard in the National Defense as a whole. In this respect, the impact upon the National Guard of any system of Universal Military Training and Service, or National Security Training as it is now called, has been in the forefront of our minds. All our thinking, of course, has been further affected by the manpower problems created by the operation of the Selective Service Act since the Korean emergency and by the provisions of the current Armed Forces Reserve Act concerning the establishment of a sound and effective reserve force, presumably ready in fact and in being to reinforce promptly our regular forces in any emergency.

* * * * *

This is intended to be a joint presentation before you. Accordingly, I am accompanied here by two of my senior Staff Officers, and with your permission I should like to enter in the record a brief biographical notice both for myself and for them :

In my capacity as Chief of Staff to the Governor, I am Head of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs of the State Government, which comprises the New York Army National Guard, the New York Air National Guard and the New York Naval Militia. I hold the Federally-recognized position of Major General, Commanding the New York National Guard, Army and Air, and the New York Guard when organized. The present aggregate strength of the State military forces—Army, Air, Navy and Marine Corps—is approximately 27,000.

I am a member of the Reserve Forces Policy Board, of the First Army Reserve Components Advisory Committee, and of the Executive Council of the National Guard Association. I have been an active member of the New York National Guard for the past 36 years, with service in both World Wars.

Brigadier General Hampton Anderson is the Deputy Chief of Staff in the Division of Military and Naval Affairs of the State Government. All his military service has been in the New York

National Guard, including World Wars I and II. He has served as Chief of Staff of the 27th Infantry Division and as Assistant Division Commander of the 42nd Infantry Division. During World War II, he was the Executive Officer of the War Department Manpower Board and later chief of a section of the U. S. Strategic Bombing Survey. He is Vice-Chairman of the Special Drafting Committee on Legislation of the National Guard Association.

Colonel Charles G. Stevenson is the State Judge Advocate in the Division of Military and Naval Affairs. He is a graduate of the United States Military Academy, with two years in the Regular Army and subsequent service in the New York National Guard, including World War II. In his present capacity he has been engaged in the revision of the Military Law of the State and in the adoption of the present State Code of Military Justice to conform with the Federal code. He has been closely associated with all the legislation on reserve affairs as sponsored by the National Guard Association during the past six years.

* * * * *

At this point, I should like to state that, while we are all National Guardsmen and all members of the National Guard Association of the United States, the views which we shall present are primarily those of New York, although they are supported in a large measure by many of the other states. These views may differ in substance or in degree from the adopted position of the National Guard Association, but I am quite certain that we are all united in the goals to be reached. Someone has said that "Politics—in its proper sense—is the Art of the Possible." Difference of opinion and a choice of methods are the best means of attaining the "Possible" in this, as in most matters.

At this point, it should be stated that our presentation to you stems from a resolution adopted at the recent conference of the National Guard and Naval Militia Association of the State of New York, composed of members of the New York Army and Air National Guard, and the New York Naval Militia, including the Marine Corps. Thus, the proposals which we shall make represent the expressed opinion of all of the major reserve forces.

* * * * *

For the purpose of this presentation, I propose to discuss in broad terms several major facets of the problem, followed by General Anderson, who will comment upon certain specific recommendations. Colonel Stevenson will then review, for your consideration, the pertinent sections of the proposed Bill which has been prepared as a possible practicable solution to the problem. In conclusion, we shall endeavor to answer any questions which you may have.

* * * * *

For the general purposes of this presentation, and in order to restrict the area of discussion, I propose to base my remarks on the three most important statements in the President's directive to your Commission. The first of these is:

“(1) an examination of inequities in the present method of securing men for our Armed Forces’ reserves and the burdens imposed, with suggestions to remedy these inequities.”

In the light of your own knowledge of past and present legislation concerning manpower requirements for the Armed Forces, as well as the proven unsatisfactory results of such legislation in meeting these requirements, it would be repetitious for me to attempt to amplify the President’s statement. In fact, considering the over-all operation of the present Selective Service Act, what we now have in effect is a universal military training and service system in a most unjust form, with all of its reputedly bad features and none of its good ones.

The Armed Forces Reserve Act, which, when approved in 1952, was erroneously hailed as the “Magna Charta of the Reserves,” was predicated upon the early adoption of some form of universal military training. Failing that, all the evidence shows that the attempts to enforce the provisions of the Act during the past two years have merely added to an already confused situation. It would now appear that the few advantages gained by this Act, and the correction of certain obvious defects in the reserve system, could have been accomplished more readily and simply by amended regulations or other administrative action.

The Armed Forces Reserve Act, however well-intentioned, has not—and will not—create a strong and effective reserve force, composed either of organized units or skilled individuals. It has created, to be sure, a voluminous list of names of individuals with varying periods of prior service but with no definite obligations for future training, whose military qualifications will decrease rapidly from year to year and who represent, in effect, an economic waste of a national investment in men, money and material. It is a serious delusion upon the public to report, as has been done from time to time by persons in authority, that we have this vast reservoir of so-called “reserves” in such and such number, when it is obvious that we have nothing of the kind.

If we believe in the principle of truly “universal military service,” it is submitted that we should not wait for the complete termination in the indefinite future of Selective Service, with its many undesirable features, but we should begin now on a transition period looking toward the time when military service for the nation’s defense will be incorporated into the normal and accepted plans and expectations of every young American.

Perhaps the major objection to such proposal is the matter of cost. Can we afford it?

I believe we can, if we are prepared to make certain changes in the present concept of our reserve system, which will result in large economies in its operation and maintenance, without weakening its effectiveness.

The second statement in the President’s directive is:

“(2) the feasibility and desirability of operating a military training program to supply trained non-veteran reserves while at the same time continuing induction for service.”

It has been stated by the Director of Selective Service that there is now—and will be—an adequate supply of manpower to operate concurrently a Selective Service and an initial National Security Training program on a modest scale. The numbers and period of service under Selective Service depends obviously upon the minimum requirements of the active armed forces for filler replacements. The present excessive deferments from Selective Service have a marked effect upon these requirements.

These changes and economies, we believe, will not only permit us to build up a strong reserve force by the proper utilization of those individuals who have completed a period of Selective Service—be it greater or less and so long as that system is continued—but will also permit the establishment of a National Security Training System, with a desirable age bracket and duration, whereby *its* product *also* will be utilized to the maximum extent in our reserve structure. Selective Service, in short, is rightly an *emergency* measure—and was so designed—to be terminated when the immediate emergency passes. A substitute system, more equitable, more economical and having true “universality” should be adopted and inaugurated promptly as a simple matter of prudence in view of the foreseeable future. Our specific recommendations concerning these desirable changes and economies will be developed later by General Anderson and Colonel Steveson.

* * * * *

The third statement in the President's directive is:

“(3) the relationship of such a program to the building of a strong and equitable citizen reserve sufficiently advanced in training to permit regular forces to expand rapidly from peace strength to war strength.”

It is self-evident, I believe, that if we are to maintain a reserve force with the strength, training and equipment required to reinforce the Regular establishment without delay in an emergency, then our first efforts must be directed to the creation of a Ready Reserve composed of organized units. No amount of wishful thinking will produce *overnight*—and it may well be *overnight*—the formed units which must be either immediately available for employment or ready to receive and train without lost motion the inrush of fillers for an expanded force. This is not to deny the necessity for skilled and unassigned individuals, both officers and men, in any reserve system. Speaking only of the National Guard and the Army Reserve, if these components are expected to carry out the missions which have been imposed upon them, then they must be given the manpower necessary for the maintenance of organized units by an assured and automatic “intake” of enlisted personnel, whether from Selective Service or from National Security Training or a combination of both. If such a required intake into the formed units of the Ready Reserve cannot be secured by volunteer methods, or by so-called inducements, or by the uncon-

trolled choice of the individual, then compulsory induction or transfer into the Ready Reserve units of the National Guard or the Army Reserve, in the required numbers and for the required period, is the inescapable alternative. At the same time, it is obvious, as the President emphasizes, that those men who have already rendered and performed an adequate term of active military service should not again be called upon—short of a national emergency—to repeat such service, while other eligible and qualified individuals are permitted, as at present, either to perform a shorter and less onerous term of service, or to escape such obligation entirely.

In a recent article entitled "The Case for National Security Training," Doctor Compton has summed up the entire problem when he stated:

"The building up of a strong and dependable citizens reserve, regularly replenished by trained young manpower, is the nub of the National Security Training Program.

"Until we get a trustworthy reserve, we are faced with the prospect of a permanent draft * * * The only sound alternative is to start transferring a larger part of the responsibility for safeguarding our country from our forces in being to a well-manned, well-trained and well-balanced reserve."

* * * * *

In conclusion, and before asking General Anderson and Colonel Stevenson to amplify and sum up my foregoing remarks on the general problem, I should like to suggest for your consideration certain thoughts of my own concerning the primary objective of National Security Training. These suggestions are intended to meet in a measure some of the familiar objections—political, educational, organizational, and religious—which have been raised in the past against this objective and any legislation to establish the same. These suggestions of mine are largely matters of procedures which may be of value.

First, I believe that, as a practical matter, any final plan which your Commission may produce should be such that it will secure the full support of the National Guard Association and the Reserve Officers Association.

Second, that careful consideration be given to the public relations program concerning the report of the Commission to insure maximum public acceptance and support. In this respect, I might add that, as frequently happens, it may be found that the general public, by now "conditioned" perhaps to compulsory service and well aware of its present defects and inequities, is already somewhat in advance of official thinking and legislative action. It is to be hoped that this will be true in this case.

Third, and here I revert to my former remark on the "Art of the Possible," it may be found that the expedient, economical and attainable solution might be to amend or modify the present Selective Service Act to accomplish the objective in part while retaining the

basic principle of universal or national security training and service, rather than to launch a separate and independent program for National Security Training.

Doubtless, these suggestions have already occurred to you, but I present them to you nevertheless for your further consideration.

And now, with your permission, I will ask General Anderson to present certain additional matter on the subject before you.

* * * * *

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT

**By Brigadier General Hampton Anderson Deputy Chief of Staff
to the Governor**

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN :

General Hausauer has indicated that he wishes me to amplify his statement and to make certain specific recommendations based upon it.

In this respect, my remarks are not concerned solely with universal military training and its desirability. We are all agreed that the principle and the purposes of National Security Training are entirely sound. Furthermore, all of the important objections to universal military training, together with complete and logical answers to those objections, have already been stated in the 1951 Report of your Commission and in the several reports of the Congressional Committee Hearings, particularly in the 1952 Committee Print entitled "Universal Military Training, Pertinent Questions and Answers." It is therefore believed superfluous to repeat those matters here.

We believe thoroughly in the principle of universal military training. We shall continue to support it to the limit, but we cannot count upon it as the solution, however logical, to the immediate problem of creating and maintaining an effective reserve force. And the immediate future, certainly the next four or five years, is obviously a time of decision in our national defense.

* * * * *

From our point of view, the basic problem is: "How can we create an effective reserve force, utilizing to the maximum and proper extent the manpower product of existing legislation, namely the Universal Military Training and Service Act and the Armed Forces Reserve Act?"

Based upon the clear evidence and the practical results to date, present legislation on this subject has not, cannot and will not create an effective reserve force with the strength and state of training required to carry out the missions assigned to such a force by the Department of Defense.

The reason for this is by now painfully apparent. Nowhere in any of this legislation is there a *definite* and *compulsory* obligation upon the "selectee" or "returnee" from active Federal service to render and perform a suitable additional term of military service,

either in a unit of a reserve component or as a skilled individual in a reserve training status.

Instead, all present legislation is based upon the worthy but erroneous assumption that these individuals, upon release from active Federal service and their automatic transfer to the reserve forces, will be "induced" or "persuaded" to perform the expected and necessary additional service in a reserve component to which assigned, or will volunteer for such service.

Nothing of the sort has happened, or will happen. To support this statement, let me take the First Army Area as an example, since we are more familiar with it. According to the best available figures, some 85,000 men were released from active Federal Army service during the past year who were residents of the State of New York. Although all these men are carried meticulously on the rolls as actual and potential members of the Army Reserve, the facts are that the Ready Reserve drilling units of the Army Reserve in the First Army Area are far below their authorized strength and their attendance at armory drills and field training is a matter of great concern.

As to the National Guard, out of the above-mentioned 85,000 in New York, we were able to persuade about 500 to enlist voluntarily in the New York National Guard, and I believe the ratio is about the same in the other states in the Army Area and, in fact, throughout the nation.

Actually, and under present conditions, the National Guard is able to maintain its effective strength only by reason of the temporary authority granted by the Secretary of the Army which permits the enlistment of the 17 to 18½ year age bracket and their deferment from the draft, so long as they perform satisfactory National Guard service. It is estimated that out of the total present enlisted strength of the Army National Guard of some 270,000, more than 50% enlisted under these conditions.

It is highly problematical if this authority will be continued in the future, especially if the Selective Service Act is revised. Certainly, it would be discontinued—and properly so—if National Security Training is adopted. In any event, it is an undesirable and uncertain foundation upon which to build a strong National Guard. It is a make-shift measure dictated, as so many of our military policies have been in the past, by immediate military necessity and not by sound future planning.

Failing the complete adoption of National Security Training and consequently faced with the continuation of Selective Service, however it may be modified, what can be done now to create an effective reserve force, of a realistic and attainable strength, at minimum expense in men, money and materiel, ready to "back-up" the standing forces in an emergency?

We believe that the best solution, and one which is possible of attainment, is to amend the existing laws concerning the reserve forces, specifically Public Law 51, whereby the men inducted by Selective Service, in its present or any modified form, upon their return from active service of whatever duration, and with proper

consideration for combat service as such, will be at once incorporated—if not as *volunteers*, then by *compulsion*—into an equitable system of future reserve service and required to perform the same for the required period under appropriate military penalties. Colonel Stevenson, who will follow me, is prepared to discuss the details of this solution, which we have embodied in the form of a proposed Bill for presentation to the Congress.

* * * * *

There is nothing basically wrong with the Army Reserve and the National Guard systems. Each has its definite part in the reserve structure and the one should properly complement or supplement the other. The thing they both need above all is an assured and continuous flow of fillers and replacements, in order to carry out their missions. The proposed Bill will create and maintain this flow of personnel.

Furthermore, as General Hausauer has pointed out, our proposed solution is intended to operate concurrently or in conjunction with National Security Training, particularly if initiated in a limited form. In fact, it may well be a first and practicable step towards the ultimate and complete acceptance of universal military training as an integral part of our future national defense system.

* * * * *

In any proposed legislation to utilize the returnees from active Federal service as the initial foundation for a Ready Reserve, every safeguard must be established whereby the Korean combat veterans, unless they volunteer for additional service in the reserves, will be exempt from future service in the units of the reserve forces. At the same time, there is no valid reason why all other returnees should not be required to perform additional service in such units for a fixed period, with proper credit given for their period of active Federal service. Our proposed Bill provides for this. Here our position differs somewhat from that of the National Guard Association, which in effect would exempt *all* "veterans," so-called, of whatever length or character of active Federal service, from compulsory additional service in the reserves. This whole question of "fairness" cannot be truly solved until we have an ultimate system of truly universal service. In the meantime, we are faced with the necessity for creating an effective reserve force and the only immediate means for doing so is to utilize, with proper restrictions, the "returnees" from active Federal service to the maximum extent. The complete loss of these men from the reserve system, representing as they do a great investment and asset in money and military experience, is hard to justify. Certainly, in no other country would these veterans be discharged completely from any reasonable future reserve service.

* * * * *

In the time remaining and before turning the discussion over to Colonel Stevenson, I should like to say a few words about the question of economy, inherent throughout this problem and to which General Hausauer has referred. I will attempt only to list certain

subjects or areas, which have come under our direct notice and within our direct experience, and which we believe should be examined in any effort to reduce the present and future financial burden of the reserve system and to assist in creating a real Ready Reserve.

First, there is the obvious fact that if we can create an effective, trained and equipped reserve force, combat ready for deployment in a minimum of time, then the standing forces can be substantially reduced. This is not to say that they should be reduced proportionately, because we are dealing with two types of forces with different states of combat readiness. The money savings, however, could be important. This matter is set forth in some detail statistically in the reports of your Commission and in the Congressional Hearings. The estimate has been made that if a really effective Ready Reserve were established, then for every two Ready Reservists, the standing forces could be reduced by one man. It has also been stated that for personnel costs alone one man in the standing forces costs about five times more per annum than one man in the reserve forces.

Secondly, and speaking of the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard only, it is believed that large economies could be made by a re-examination and a re-statement of the overall missions assigned to these two components. It is completely unrealistic, for example, to state or assume that the National Guard is in a constant state of readiness for immediate active service anywhere in the world. This is highly flattering, but it is not so. Readiness for deployment should be based upon the planned schedules for mobilization under varying conditions as to time and place. For example, it would be more realistic and certainly far more helpful in training if the mission of the National Guard were simply stated in terms of its ability to receive and train filler replacements immediately upon induction on M-day. Some such clarification of missions would certainly make for simplification in organization, training, administration and supply, with consequent economies in men and money. But it should be made clear that no such missions can be accomplished by units which are not maintained at adequate strengths.

Thirdly, it is believed, that in the interests of economy and in eliminating duplication of effort, the present troop allotments of units to the National Guard and to the Army Reserve should be revised. There are a large number of units, chiefly service and support type, now allotted to the National Guard and to the Army Reserve which cannot be maintained efficiently under normal conditions. The most obvious wastes, however, occur where National Guard and Army Reserve units of the same type are assigned and located in the same communities, each competing for the same limited supply of manpower, with the inevitable result that instead of a selected number of units of adequate strength and capable of meeting their missions, we have a large number of weak and ineffective units. This duplication and competition, with all the ensuing excessive overhead, is an obvious waste in men and money.

This condition of duplication of units leads to the final matter of the duplication of facilities, including the construction of new

armories and the joint use of existing training facilities. It is a matter of record that new armories for the Army Reserve are now planned or under construction in communities where, under present conditions, they will never be filled while National Guard armories located in the same communities are frequently half-filled. It is true that so-called Joint Use of Facilities Boards have been operating under Department of Defense directives for several years past in all Army Areas, but it is our belief that no solution of this matter can be reached, insofar as the National Guard and the Army Reserve is concerned, unless there is a re-evaluation of the troop allotments for these components, based upon geographical locations and the available or practicable sources of manpower in the communities concerned. This would have a marked effect in furthering the joint use of training facilities and, insofar as the National Guard armories are concerned, would assist in relieving the states of the inequitable financial burdens which they are now bearing in the maintenance and operation of the state-owned armories for the accommodation of units in excess of their purely state requirements for internal security. Under an expanded joint use of such armories by reserve forces other than the National Guard, these forces would bear a proportionate share of the cost of the operation and maintenance.

Other areas for economies, which we believe will make for a more efficient reserve system, are in the joint use of instructor personnel and in the joint use of major items of training equipment, both of which would be brought about by a more realistic program for the reserve components.

Finally, with respect to training facilities in relation to the National Security Training program, it is believed that, insofar as the National Guard is concerned, it would have no difficulty in receiving and absorbing the expected National Guard quota for such a system, with its existing armories and the armories to be constructed in the immediate future. Taking New York State as an illustration, our present armories have an estimated capacity of about 30,000. New armories under construction or planned in new areas will give an additional capacity of about 5,000. The present strength of the New York National Guard is stabilized at about 20,000. If National Security Training were adopted with an initial program of 60,000, New York might expect to receive at the most 5,000 graduates in the first year for future National Guard service, and these could be readily accommodated. If the full National Security Training program of 800,000 were adopted, undoubtedly additional armory or other training facilities would be required by all the reserve forces to accommodate the expected quotas of graduates. This emphasizes again the necessity for an integrated National Guard and Army Reserve facilities program.

APPENDIX "F"

Item	Authorized	On Hand	On Hand
		31 Oct. 53	31 Oct. 52
Bayonet, knife M4.....	456	336	166
Bayonet, M1.....	11,987	10,196	9,730
Carbine, cal .30, M1.....	17,496	10,307	12,179
Gun, auto, 40mm AA M1.....	32	32	36
Gun, machine, cal .30, M1917A1.....	119	104	113
Gun, machine, cal .30, M1919A4 (note C)...	132	231	235
Gun, machine, cal .30, M1919A6.....	273	194	194
Gun, machine, cal .50, flex. M-2.....	850	655	683
Gun, submachine cal .45, M-3.....	2,715	1,871	2,027
Gun, 90mm M1 (note A).....	160	61	4
Gun, saluting, 75mm M1897.....	1	1	1
Gun, subcaliber, 37mm M13.....	14	14	14
Howitzer, 155mm, M1.....	24	24	24
Howitzer, 105mm M2A1.....	84	36	57
Launcher, Grenade M7.....	4,617	3,646	3,942
Launcher, Grenade M8 (note B).....	303	713	1,487
Launcher, rocket, 2.36 M9 (note B).....	189	108	337
Launcher, rocket, 3.5" M20.....	1,063	721	721
Mortar, 4.2" (Chemical).....	84	21	6
Mortar, 60mm M-2.....	189	144	148
Mortar, 81mm M-1.....	119	103	110
Mount, machine gun cal .50 AA M63.....	516	173	168
Mount, machine gun cal .30, M1917A1.....	394	286	426
Mount, machine gun cal .30, M2.....	407	303	292
Mount, machine gun cal .30, M-48.....	36	36	84
Mount tripod, machine gun, cal .50, M-3....	290	269	291
Mount truck pedestal M24A1.....	228	215	214
Mount truck pedestal, M-31.....	221	200	200
Pistol, auto, cal .45, M1911A1.....	5,576	5,528	6,277
Rifle, auto, cal .30, M1918A2.....	608	461	569
Rifle, cal .22.....	4,155	1,192	1,192
Rifle, US cal .30, M-1.....	11,594	13,357	11,649
Rifle, US cal .30, M1903A4 (Sniper).....	567	493	399
Rifle, 57mm M18 (Recoilless).....	189	65	66
Rifle, 75mm M20 (Recoilless).....	88	24	23
Trtiner gunnery tank 76mm.....	15	15	15

NOTE A — Additional 47 guns expected to arrive shortly.

NOTE B — Obsolete, all quantities being withdrawn.

NOTE C — This is not an excess, actually the additional guns on hand are in Armored Tanks and are not listed on T/O&E's.

APPENDIX "G"

Service Center	Parent Unit	Location	Shop Based		
			A	B	C
No. 1	Hq. Btry. 209th AAA op.	1015 W. Delavan Ave. Buffalo, N. Y.			X
No. 2	Hq. & Hq. Btry. 105th AAA Brigade	145 Culver Road Rochester, N. Y.			X
No. 3	Service Co. 108th Inf. Regt.	1055 E. Genesee St. Syracuse, N. Y.			X
No. 4	Hq. & Service Co. 152nd Engr. Bn.	29 Masten Ave. Buffalo, N. Y.			X
No. 5	Service Co. 105th Inf. Regt.	15th St. Armory Troy, N. Y.	X		
No. 6	Service Btry. 156th FA Bn.	North Manor Ave. Kingston, N. Y.	X		
No. 7	Clearing Co. 134th Medical Bn.	North Pine St. Corning, N. Y.			X
No. 8	Company A 742nd Ord. Bn.	29 W. Kingsbridge Rd. Bronx, N. Y.	X		
No. 9	Tank Co. 105th Inf. Regt.	62 Poultney St. Whitehall, N. Y.	X		
No. 10	Service Co. 165th Inf. Regt.	216 Washington Ave. Hempstead, N. Y.		X	
No. 11	Service Btry. 127th AAA AW Bn.	New Scotland Ave. Albany, N. Y.	X		
No. 12	Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn. 108th Inf. Regt.	85 West End Ave. Binghamton, N. Y.			X
No. 13	Service Btry. 170th FA Bn.	South William St. Newburgh, N. Y.	X		
No. 14	Company A 727th Ord. Bn.	83 East Main St. Mohawk, N. Y.			X
No. 15	Service Btry. 105th FA Bn.	1122 Franklin Ave. Bronx, N. Y.	X		
No. 16	Service Btry. 104th FA Bn.	168th St. & 93rd Ave. Jamaica, N. Y.		X	
No. 17	Service Btry. 226th FA Bn.	171 Clermont Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.		X	
No. 18	Company B 142nd Tank Bn.	105 Union St. Bayshore, N. Y.		X	
No. 19	42nd Reconnaissance Co.	321 Manor Road Staten Island, N. Y.		X	
No. 20	Hq. Btry. II Corps Artillery	1402 8th Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.		X	
No. 21	Hq. & Hq. Co. 101st Armd. Cav. Regt.	1339 Madison Ave. New York, N. Y.		X	
No. 22	Hq. Co., 2nd Bn. 101st Armd. Cav. Regt.	1579 Bedford Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.		X	
No. 23	Hq. & Hq. Btry. 369th AAA Gp.	2366 Fifth Ave. New York, N. Y.	X		
No. 24	Hq. Btry. 245th AAA Gun Bn.	355 Marcy Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.		X	
No. 25	Hq. Co. 101st Sig. Bn.	127 N. Broadway Yonkers, N. Y.	X		

APPENDIX "H"

JOB ORDERS PROCESSED THROUGH MAINTENANCE INSTALLATIONS

November 1, 1952 to October 31, 1953

Type Equipment	Combined Maintenance Shop				Consolidated Maintenance Costs		
	A	B	C	Total	Labor	Parts	Total
Automotive Vehicles...	1,637	418	1,495	3,550	\$188,254 44	\$22,988 22	\$211,242 66
Combat Vehicles.....	31	59	19	109	32,273 61	10,001 98	42,275 59
Artillery Pieces.....	197	46	85	328	35,570 88	777 41	36,348 29
Small Arms Weapons..	660	3,713	567	4,940	15,874 42	3,209 60	19,084 02
Fire Control and Instru- ments.....	102	330	155	587	16,951 35	4,094 10	21,045 45
Allied Trades.....	403	793	1,314	2,510	73,568 99	3,005 42	76,574 41
Signal Equipment.....	337	363	1,839	2,539	34,030 37	2,944 99	36,975 36
Total.....	3,367	5,722	5,474	14,563	\$396,524 06	\$47,021 72	\$443,545 78

AVERAGE COST PER JOB ORDER PROCESSED THROUGH STATE MAINTENANCE
INSTALLATIONS IS APPROXIMATELY \$30.46 PER JOB ORDER

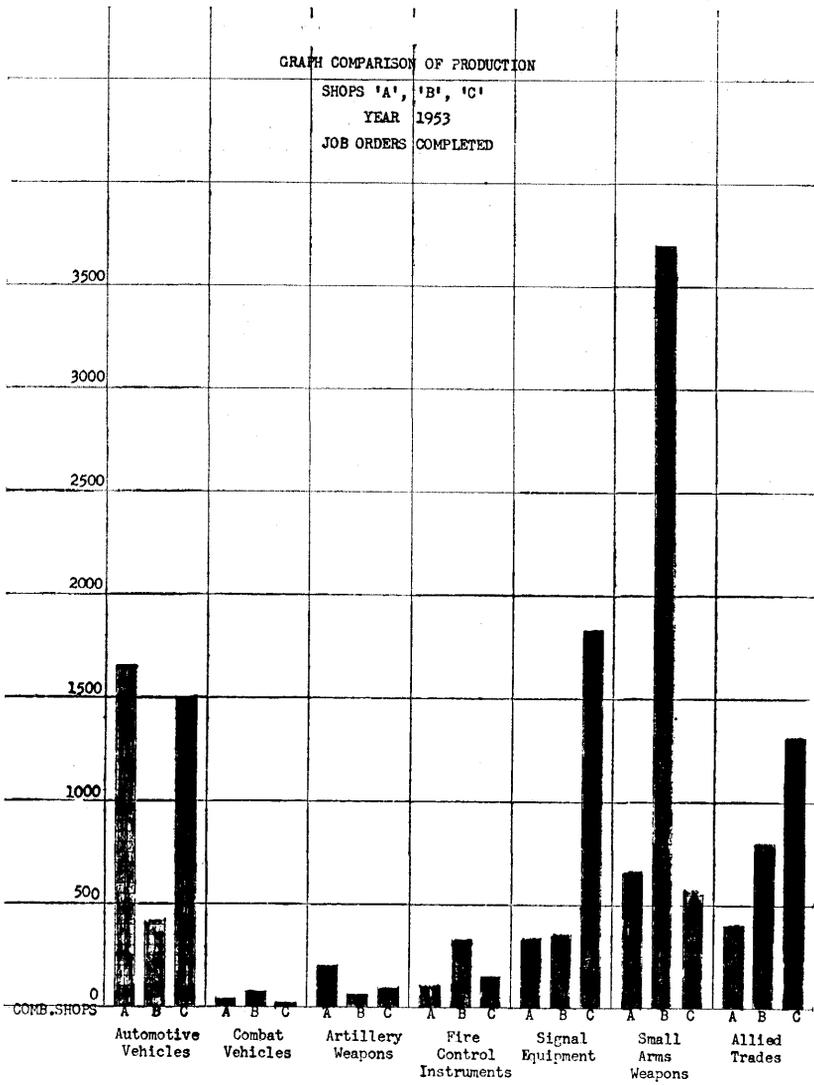
APPENDIX "I"

TYPE OF EQUIPMENT	DATE AVAILABLE	QUANTITY ON HAND	PERIOD I	PERIOD II 12-25 July	PERIOD III 25 July-8 Aug	PERIOD IV 8-22 Aug	PERIOD V 22 Aug-5 Sep
Tank M4A3	Now	93	15 ea Army 38 ea Mass.	15 ea Army 26 ea N. J. 6 ea Mass.	15 ea Army 56 ea N. Y.	36 ea N. Y. 15 ea Army	15 ea Army 50 ea N. Y.
Tank M24	Now	3 trfd 21	3 ea Mass.		7 ea N. Y.	21 ea N. Y.	8 ea N. Y. 2 ea ORC
105 mm Howitzer	8 August	17				2 ea Maine 7 ea N. Y.	17 ea N. Y.
155 mm Howitzer	8 August	3 1-d/1				3 ea N. Y.	
Carriage M-16 Half Track	Now	8	6 ea Mass. 2 ea Conn. ORC	2 ea ORC	8 ea N. Y.	8 ea N. Y.	8 ea N. Y.
Carriage M-7 105 mm S.P.	Now	7		1 ea N. J.		7 ea N. Y.	
40 mm Gun	Now	7	7 ea Mass.		7 ea N. Y.		7 ea N. Y.
Truck ¼ Ton	Now	94			30 ea N. Y.	30 ea N. Y.	30 ea N. Y.
Truck 5 Ton	Now 25 July	1	1 ea Mass.	1 ea Mass.	2 ea N. Y.	1 ea N. Y.	2 ea N. Y.
Trailer — 20 Ton	Now	8	1 ea Mass.	1 ea N. J. 1 ea Mass.	1 ea N. H. 1 ea N. Y.	1 ea Maine 1 ea N. Y.	2 ea N. Y.
Dolly — 20 Ton	Now	2	1 ea Mass.	1 ea N. J. 1 ea Mass.	1 ea N. H. 1 ea N. Y.	1 ea Maine 1 ea N. Y.	2 ea N. Y.

Tractor H/S M-5.....	Now	14	12 ea Mass.		13 ea N. Y.	3 ea N. Y.	13 ea N. Y.
Tractor Cat. D7.....	Now	7	5 ea Mass. 1 ea P. E.	1 ea Mass.	5 ea N. Y.	1 ea N. Y. 1 ea Maine	5 ea N. Y.
Crane, Truck Mtd.....	Now	1	1 ea Mass.	1 ea Mass.	1 ea N. Y.	1 ea N. Y.	1 ea N. Y.
Grader, Road.....	Now	2	1 ea Mass.	1 ea Mass.	2 ea N. Y.	1 ea N. Y.	2 ea N. Y.
Radar SCR 584.....	Now	1				1 ea N. Y.	
Transport-Tank, M26.....	Now	1	1 ea Mass.		1 ea N. Y.		1 ea N. Y.
Boat 27 Foot.....	Now	2					1 ea N. Y.
Trailer Pole.....	Now	48				3 ea N. Y.	6 ea N. Y.
Truck 2½ Ton.....	Now	2					1 ea N. Y.
Trailer, Gasoline.....	Now	1	1 ea ORC	1 ea ORC	1 ea N. Y.	1 ea N. Y.	1 ea N. Y.
Water Purification Set.....	Now	3				1 ea N. Y.	3 ea N. Y.
Truck Gasoline.....	Now	2			1 ea N. Y.	1 ea N. Y.	1 ea N. Y.
Compressor Truck Mtd.....	Now	3				1 ea N. Y.	3 ea N. Y.
Power Equip PE95K.....	Now	6			4 ea N. Y.	1 ea N. Y.	1 ea N. Y.
Motor Out-board.....	Now	16		1 ea Mass.		2 ea N. Y.	4 ea N. Y.
Shop Motorized.....	Now	1					
Trailer Ammo M-10.....	Now	8				8 ea N. Y.	8 ea N. Y.

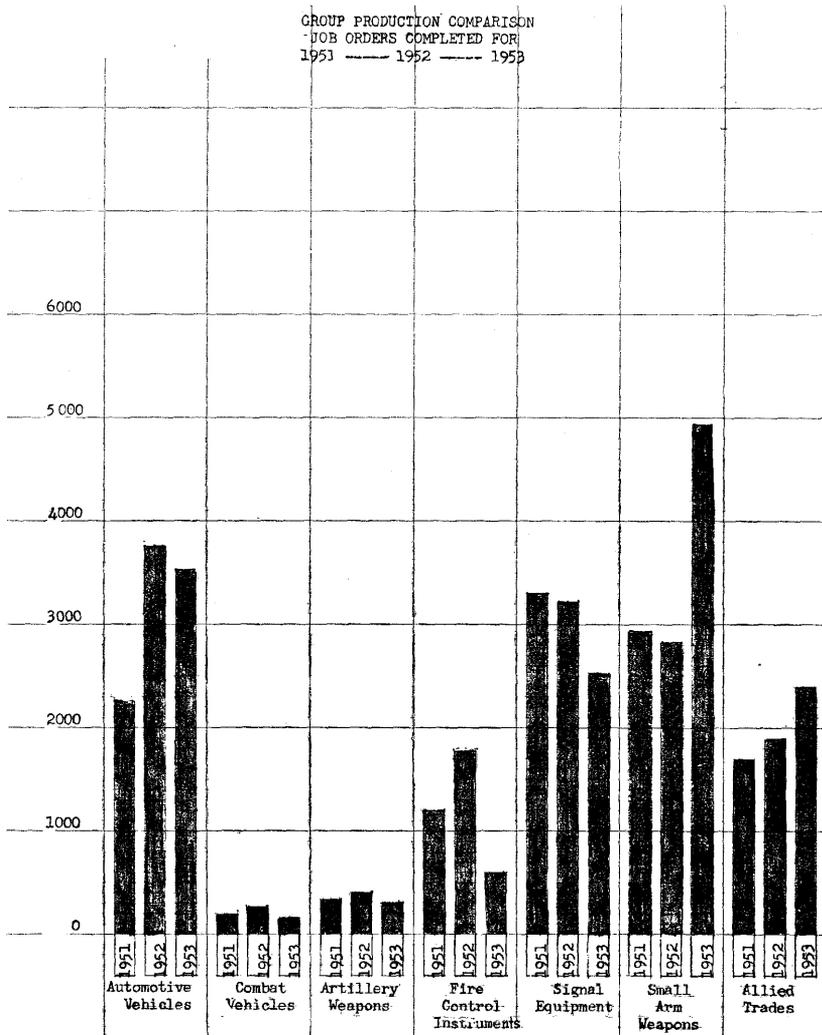
Estimated Freight Savings Period I.....	\$100,000 00
Estimated Freight Savings Period II.....	65,000 00
Estimated Freight Savings Period III.....	105,000 00
Estimated Freight Savings Period IV.....	100,000 00
Estimated Freight Savings Period V.....	110,000 00
Total.....	\$480,000 00

APPENDIX J

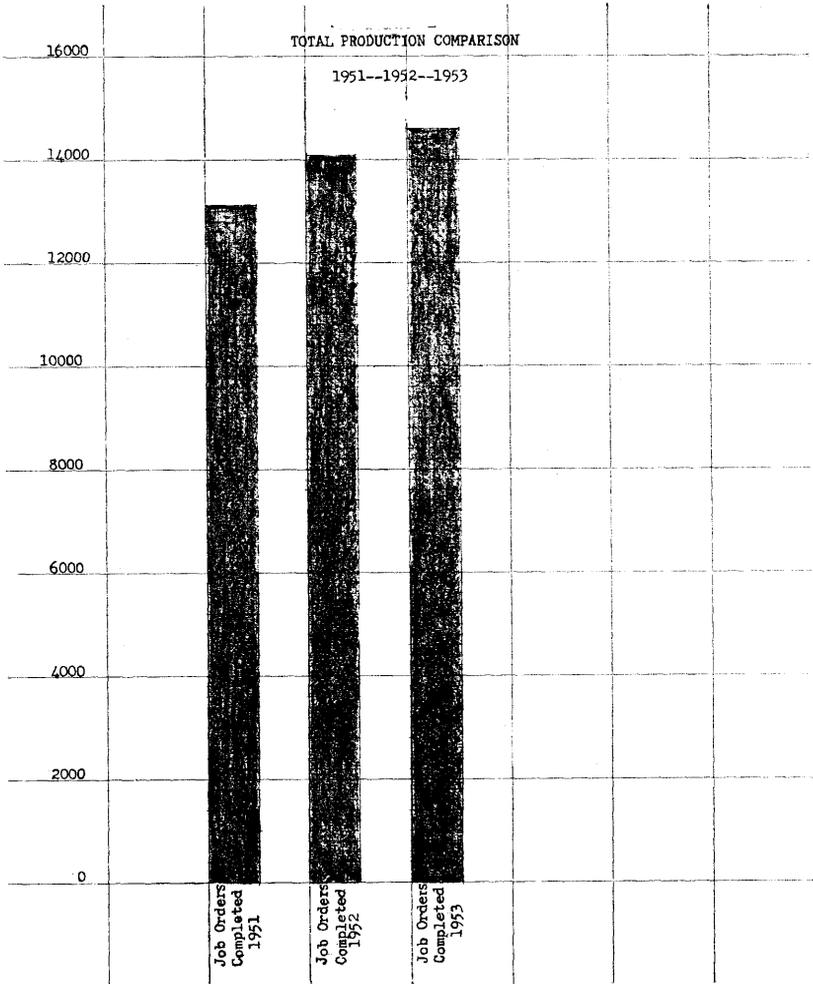


APPENDIX K

GROUP PRODUCTION COMPARISON
 JOB ORDERS COMPLETED FOR
 1951 ----- 1952 ----- 1953



APPENDIX L



APPENDIX "M"

The service performed by New York Army National Guard Organizations while in United States service during the Korean Emergency was contained in Appendix E of the 1952 Annual Report, since that time the following units have returned to State control, on the dates indicated or as NGUS units.

ORGANIZATIONS	DATE OF RETURN OR DISBANDED
29th Ordnance Battalion, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment	Withdrawn from NG Troop Allotment (Disbanded) 1 Jul 1953
89th Army Band (NGUS)	NGUS 14 Mar. 1953
101st Signal Battalion Corps (NGUS)	NGUS 19 Aug. 1952 — In addition to the commendation noted for this unit in the 1952 Annual Report unit while attached to the IX U. S. Corps was awarded the <i>Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation</i> with the citation reading as follows: "On 15 February 1952 Task Force Paik was attached to IX United States Corps for intensive orientation and training which enabled this group on 5 April 1952 to assume the role of Headquarters II ROK Corps. In addition, numerous other Republic of Korea Army units received comprehensive training in combat, logistical, and administrative techniques under the able guidance of IX United States Corps. During the spring and summer of 1952, units of IX United States Corps also conducted Exercise MUSHROOM, the first large-scale atomic defense training maneuver to be executed in a combat theater.

The bold and valiant defense conducted by IX United States Corps along with Eighth Army's key center sector presents an outstanding and enviable record. The IX United States Corps successfully contained more than a thousand probes and hundreds of attacks by strong and fanatical enemy forces varying in strength from squads to divisions. One of the most significant of the enemy thrusts occurred during the period of 6 to 15 October 1952 when the enemy attacked Whitehorse Mountain in an unsuccessful attempt to obtain this key terrain feature dominating the Chorwon Valley area. At the same time IX United States Corps successfully launched limited objective attacks in the Triangle Hill-Sniper Ridge area in order to gain more advantageous defense positions.

On 13 July 1953 the enemy committed ten divisions to an attack against the Kumsong Salient, the largest enemy attack since the Chinese spring offensive of 1951. Through the bravery and heroic efforts of commanders and troops of IX

ORGANIZATIONS

DATE OF RETURN OR DISBANDED

United States Corps the attack was contained within thirty-six hours and a counterattack mounted. Thereafter the Corps battle position was reestablished on the shortest and most defensible line in the Corps zone consistent with the mission.

During the period transportation, communications, evacuations and logistical support presented numerous problems requiring skill and adroitness of planning in their solution and execution. Engineer troops with the Corps constructed, reconditioned, and maintained over 700 miles of road network within the Corps area. Signal troops established, maintained, and serviced over 800 miles of wire communication, and at the same time maintained constant radio and teletype communications with subordinate units and higher headquarters. Artillery and armor units with the Corps constantly rained destruction on enemy personnel, equipment and installations, and harassed the enemy at every opportunity.

While conducting combat operations and supervising training the IX United States Corps also gave assistance to 127,000 civilians in the Corps area in the fields of agriculture, education, law and order, public safety, and public health and welfare.

As long as courage and valor are honored and respected the names of Arrowhead, Whitehorse Mountain, Sniper Ridge, Triangle Hill, and the Kumsong Salient will remain as a constant reminder to the people of the Republic of Korea of the heroic achievements of the IX United States Corps in our common struggle in the cause of freedom."

102nd Quartermaster Group, Headquarters and Headquarters Company	Withdrawn from NG Troop Allotment (disbanded) 1 Jul 1953
132nd Ordnance Medium Automotive Maintenance Company	Withdrawn from NG Troop Allotment (disbanded) 1 Jul 1953
133rd Ordnance Company (NGUS)	NGUS 10 Sep 1952
134th Ordnance Medium Automotive Maintenance Company	Withdrawn from NG Troop Allotment (disbanded) 1 Jul 1953
148th Transportation Truck Battalion, Headquarters and Headquarters Company	Withdrawn from NG Troop Allotment (disbanded) 1 Jul 1953
148th Transportation Truck Company	Withdrawn from NG Troop Allotment (disbanded) 1 Jul 1953
187th Field Artillery Group, Headquarters and Headquarters Btry (NGUS)	NGUS 18 Nov 1952
187th Field Artillery Observation Battalion (NGUS)	NGUS 2 Sep 1952
199th Army Band (NGUS)	NGUS 1 Nov 1952

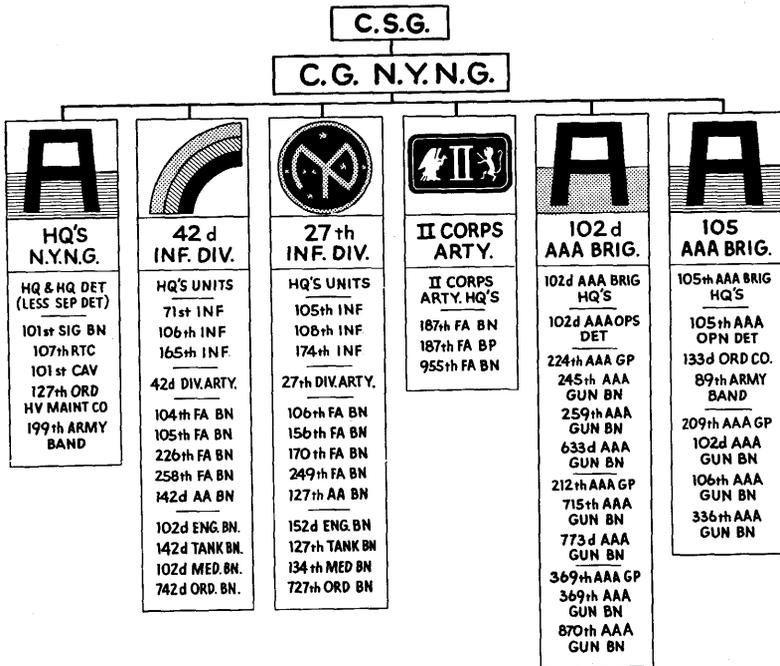
ORGANIZATIONS

DATE OF RETURN OR DISBANDED

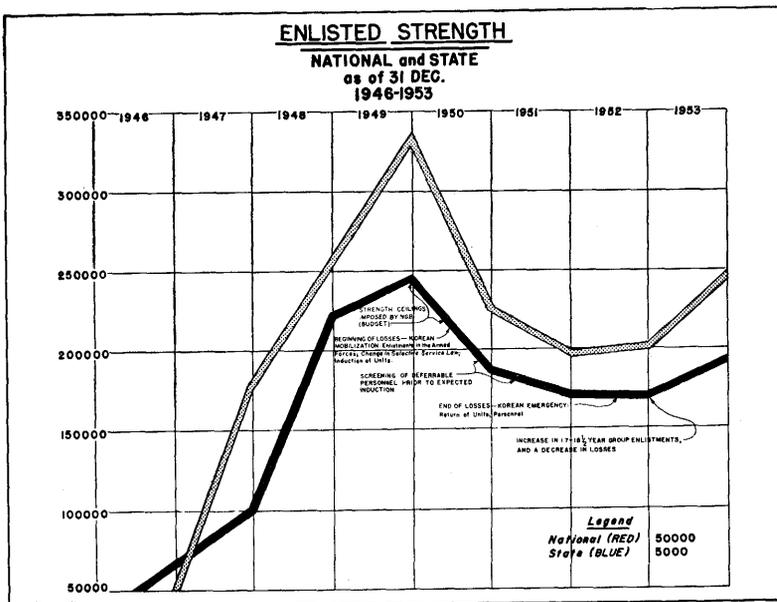
336th Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion	14 Mar 1953
367th Signal Radar Maintenance Unit (NGUS)	NGUS 23 Apr 1953
368th Signal Radar Maintenance Unit	14 Oct 1953
369th Signal Radar Maintenance Unit	Still in Federal Service
421st Signal Radar Maintenance Unit	Still in Federal Service
633d Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion	12 Apr 1953
773d Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion	1 Mar 1953 <i>Additional Summary of Service Since 1952 Annual Report</i> — Assigned to 8th Army in Korea, with further attachment to 10th AAA Group — defense forward airfield. <i>Commendations and Citations</i> — Campaigns — Korea, Summer, Fall 1952, Third Korean Winter. <i>Awards</i> — 1 Bronze Star, 6 Commendation Ribbons.
955th Field Artillery Battalion (NGUS)	NGUS 4 Sep 1952

The official lists of units entitled to battle participation credit for the various campaigns in Korea have not yet been published in Department of the Army General Orders. These campaigns cannot be entered at present on the Statements of lineage and battle honors. When the lists have been published, revised statements will be issued for such units that are entitled to Streamers for certain campaigns of the war in Korea.

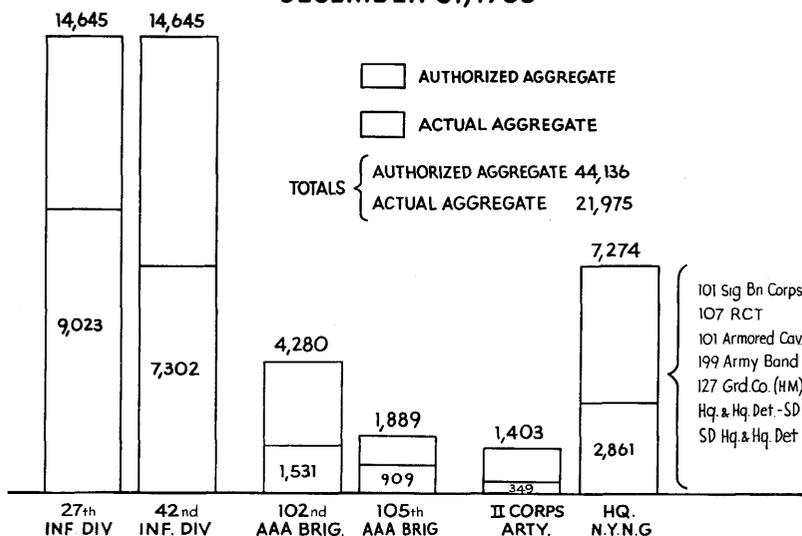
APPENDIX N—CHART 1



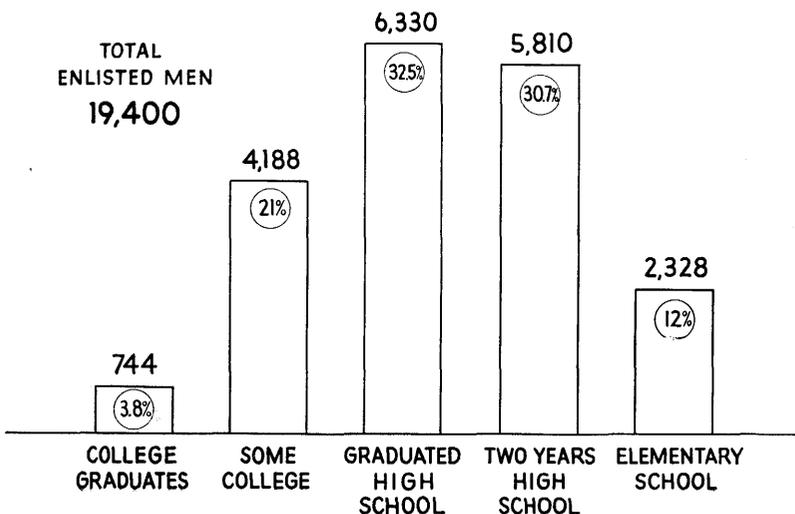
APPENDIX N—CHART 2



**APPENDIX N—CHART 3
COMPARISON—AUTHORIZED TO ACTUAL
AGGREGATE TROOP BASIS - NYNG - ARMY
DECEMBER 31, 1953**

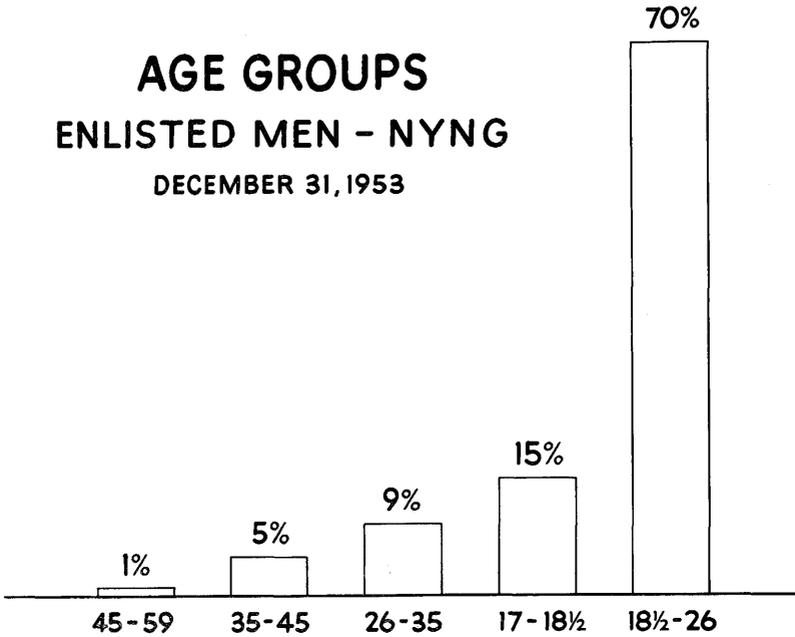


**APPENDIX N—CHART 4
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL
ENLISTED MEN - NYNG - ARMY
DECEMBER 31, 1953**



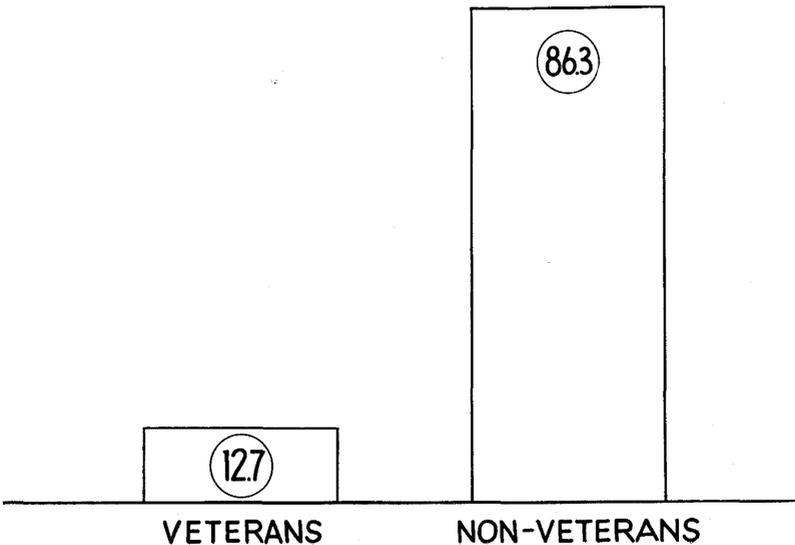
APPENDIX N—CHART 5

AGE GROUPS
ENLISTED MEN - NYNG
 DECEMBER 31, 1953



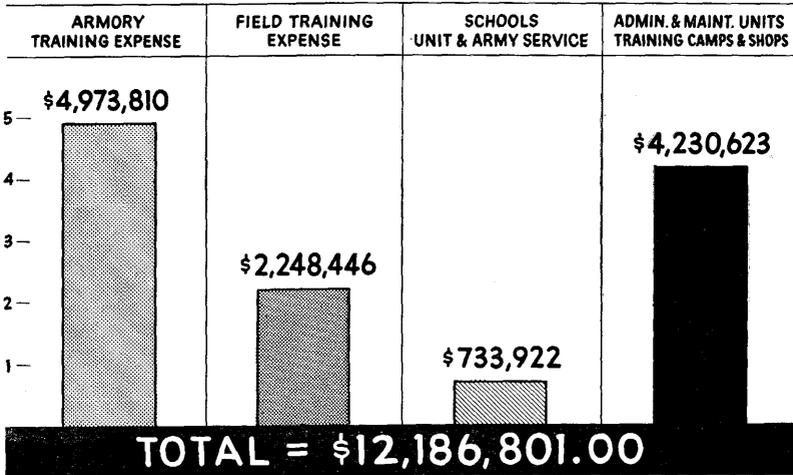
APPENDIX N—CHART 6

ENLISTED MEN WITH PRIOR SERVICE
NYNG - ARMY
 DECEMBER 31, 1953



APPENDIX N—CHART 7

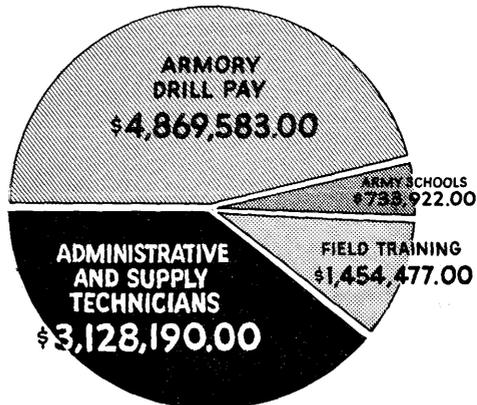
FISCAL YEAR 1953

**FEDERAL EXPENDITURES FOR THE
NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD**

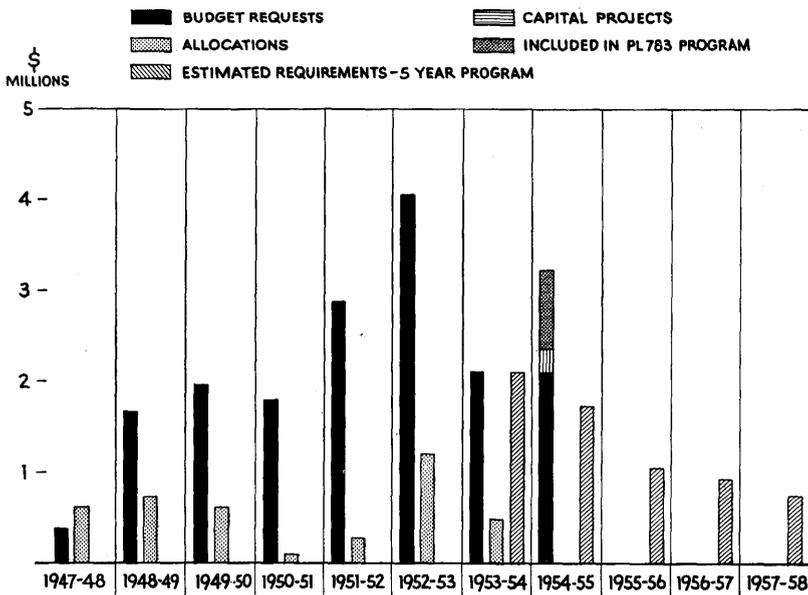
APPENDIX N—CHART 8

**FEDERAL PAY FOR THE
NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD**

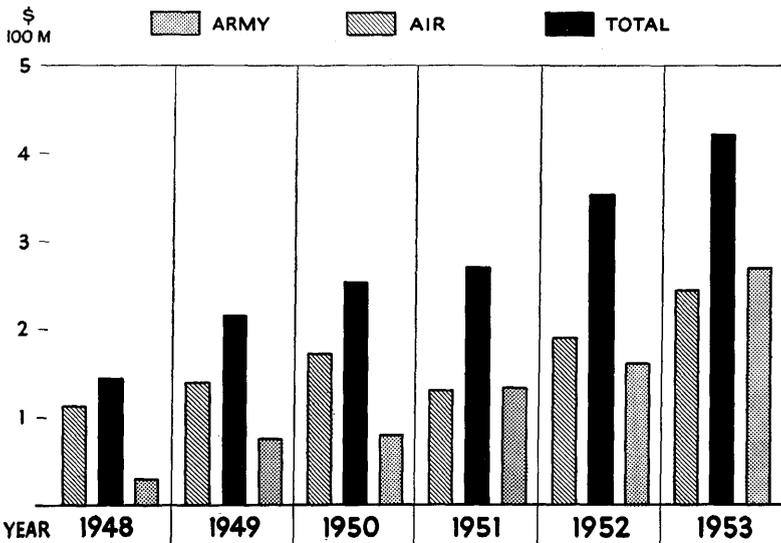
ARMORY DRILL · FIELD TRAINING · SCHOOLS · TECHNICAL SUPPORT

\$10,277,172.00THE PAY
DOLLAR

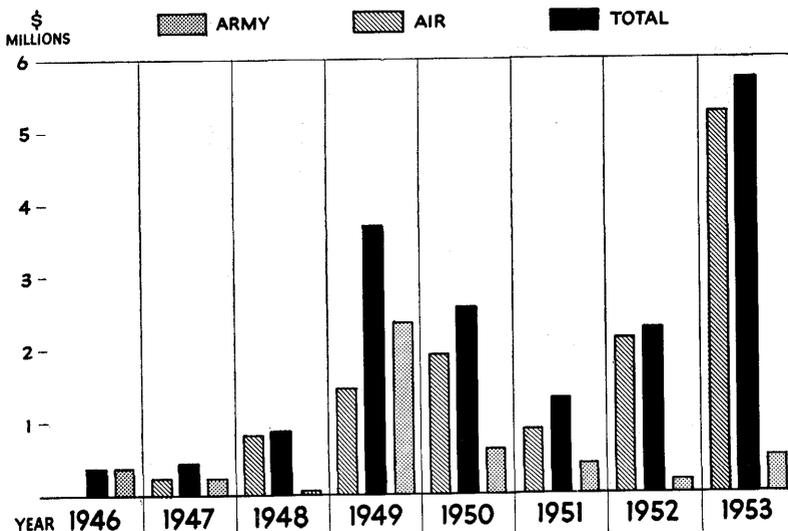
APPENDIX N—CHART 9 ARMORY REHABILITATION PROGRAM



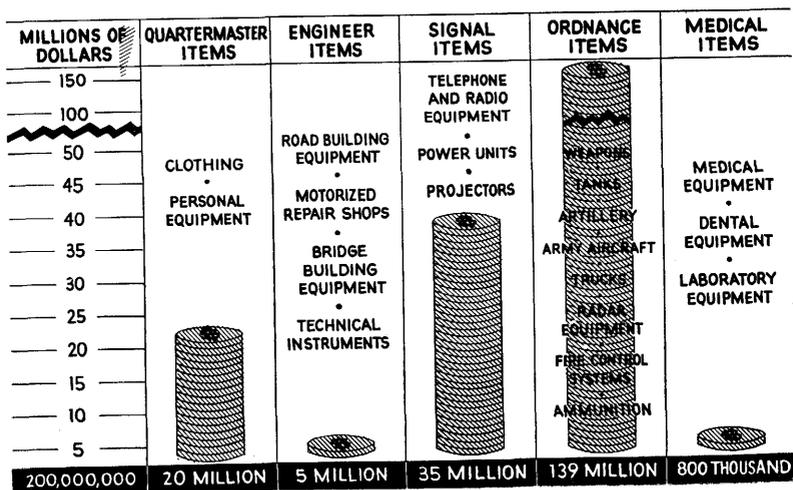
APPENDIX N—CHART 10 FEDERAL EXPENDITURES ON SERVICE CONTRACTS

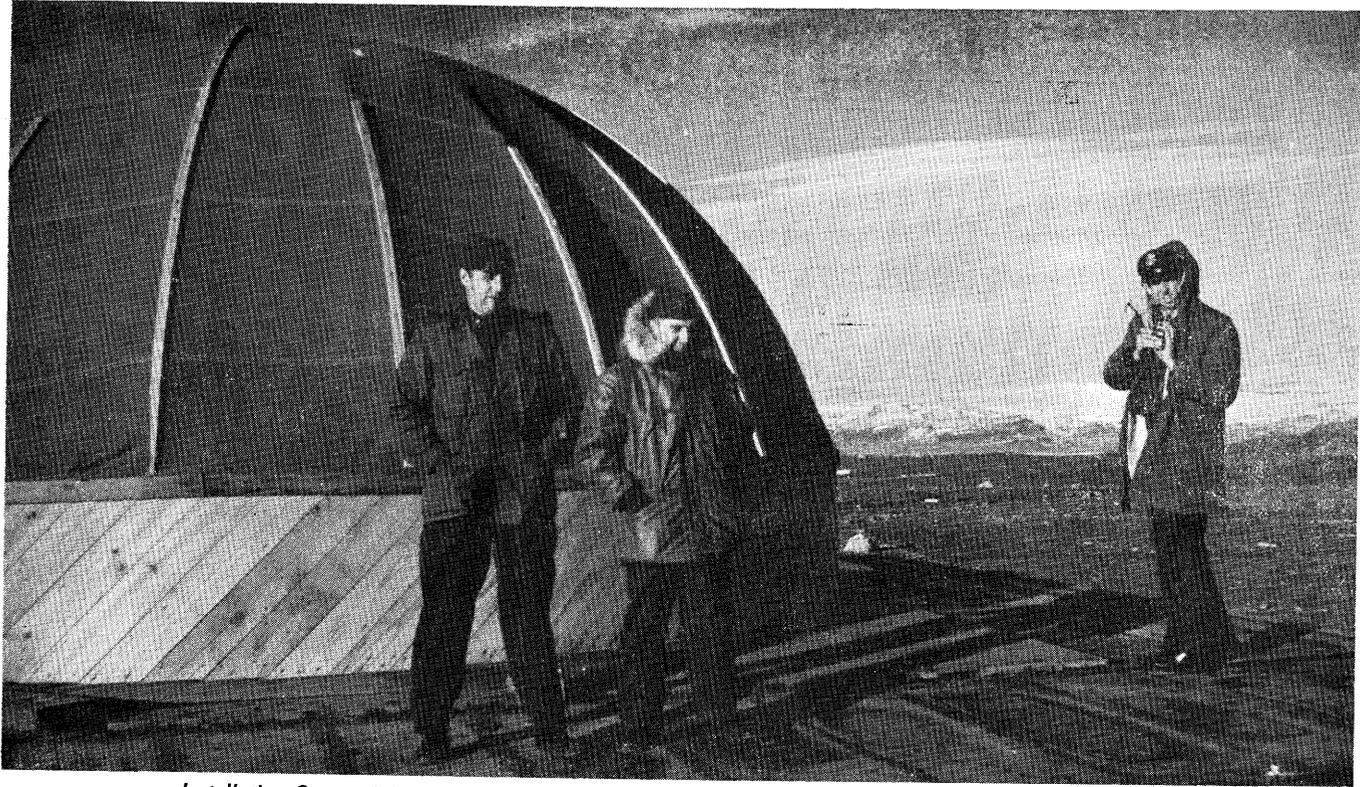


APPENDIX N—CHART 11 FEDERAL CONSTRUCTION FUNDS EXPENDED



APPENDIX N—CHART 12 FEDERAL EQUIPMENT FURNISHED TO THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD TOTAL APPROXIMATE VALUE = 200 MILLION DOLLARS

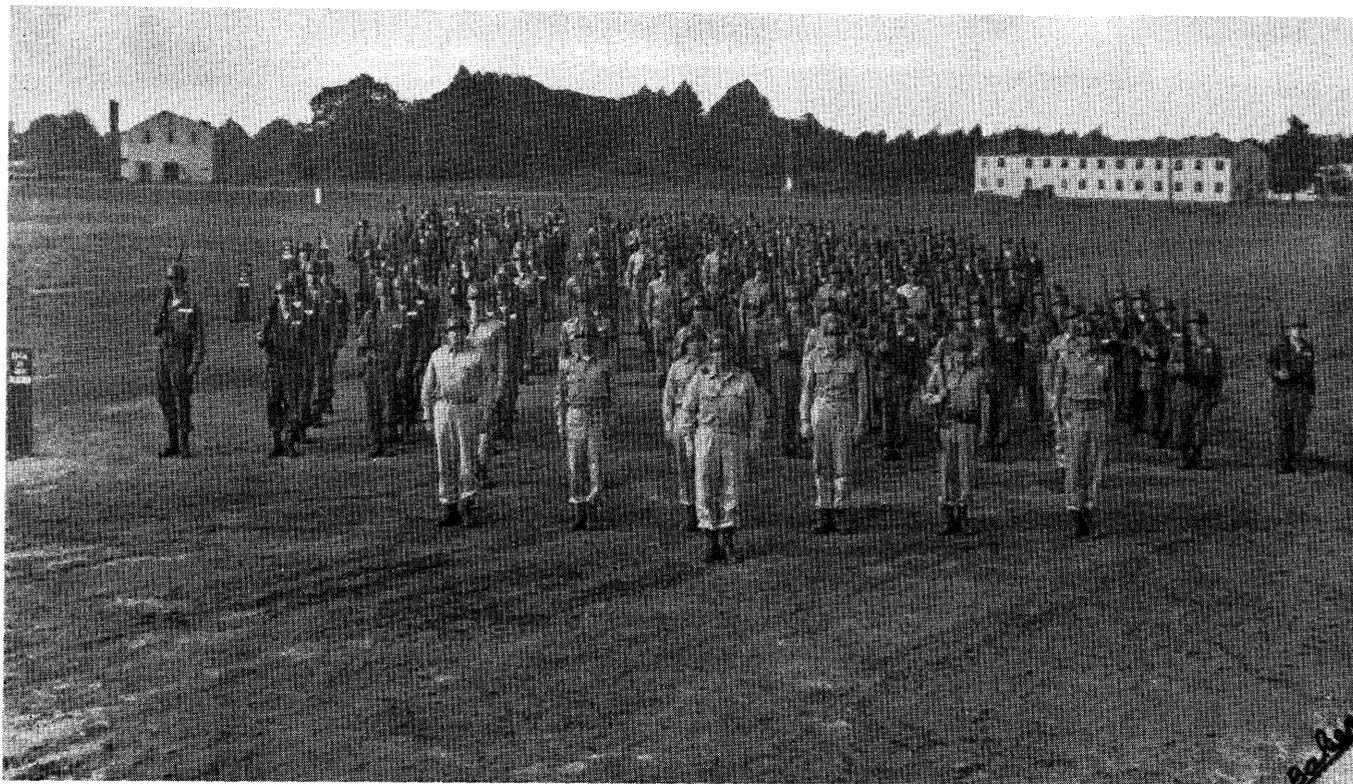




*Installation Operated by Detachment #1, 152d Aircraft Control and Warning Group at Thule, Greenland
1st Lt. Robert Tefft, Major Seymour Liebman (Detachment Commander), Capt. Lawrence Murdock. All Members of the New York Air National
Guard*



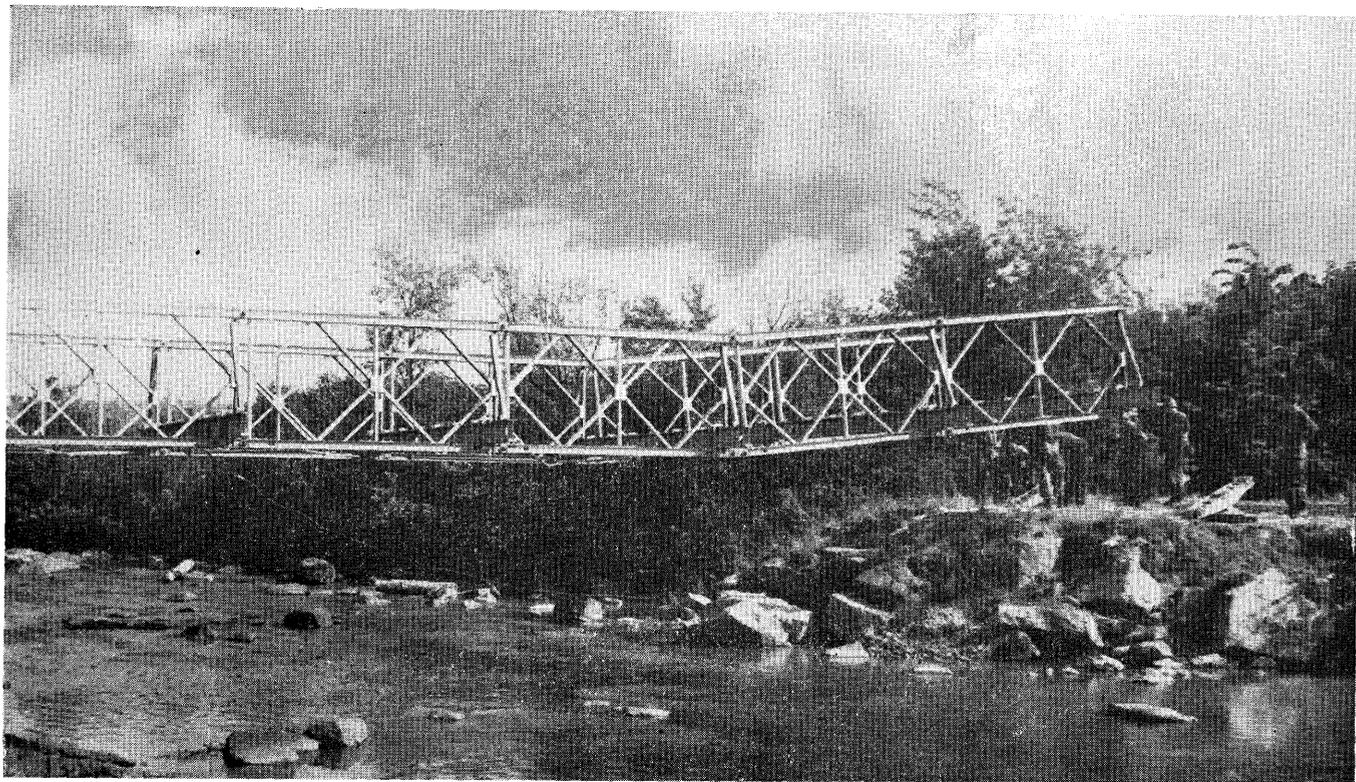
T-33 Jet Trainer Type Aircraft Assigned to the 138th Fighter Interceptor Squadron. First Jet Aircraft Assigned to the New York Air National Guard Since Korea



Recruit Training Class, II Corps Artillery Units, New York National Guard, Camp Drum, N. Y., 8-22 August 1953, Col. John J. Fitzgerald, in charge of instruction



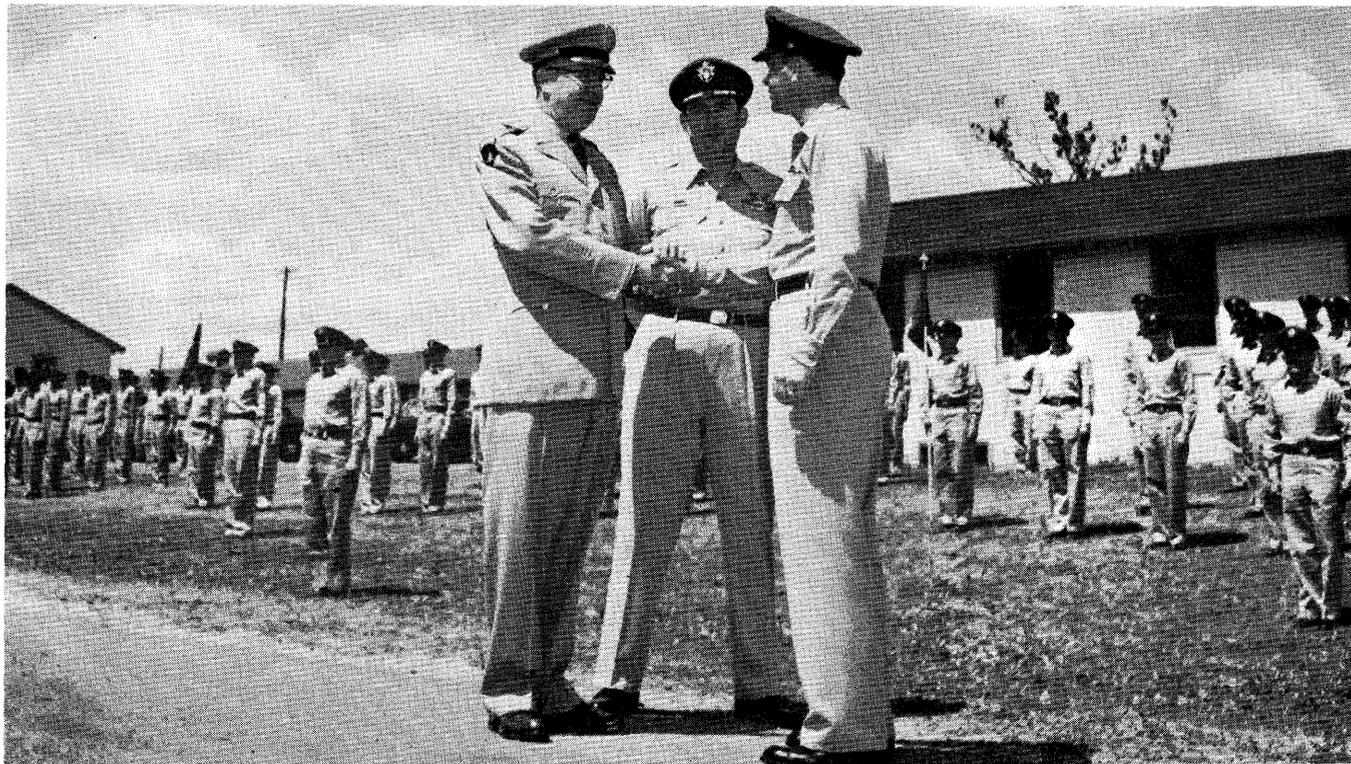
Linemen of the 107th Communications Squadron, N.Y.A.N.G., are shown installing a communications system at Spaatz Field, Pa., where the unit and other squadrons of the 107th Fighter Interceptor Wing, N.Y.A.N.G., were in summer training in 1953. Shown, clockwise, are Airman 3/c Richard Killian of 15 Collingwood Ave., Buffalo; Basic Airman Thomas Neelon of 316 Odgen Road, Tonawanda; Airman 3/c Donald Harder of River Road, Tonawanda, and Sgt. Eugene Donahue, the wire chief, of 506 Delaware Ave., Buffalo



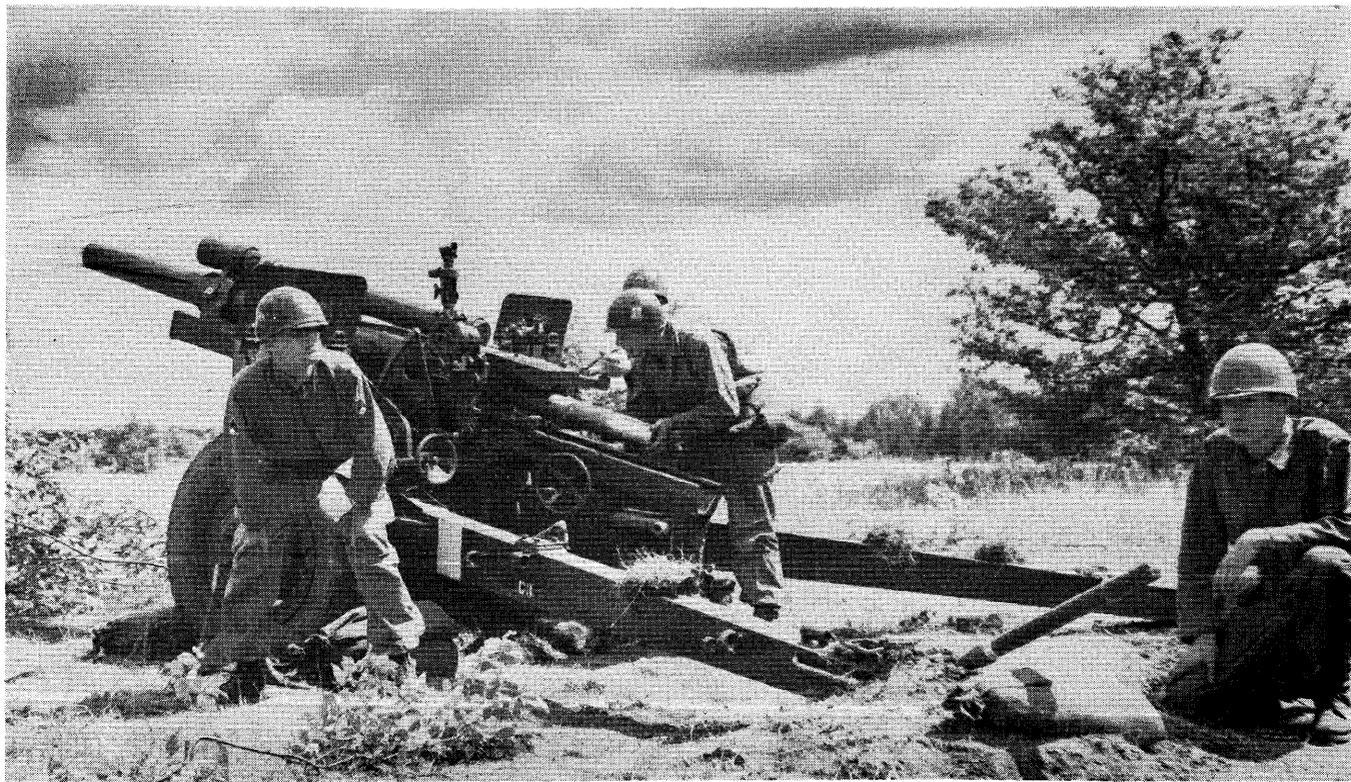
187th Engr. Co., N.Y.N.G., Landing Nose Over River, Camp Drum, N. Y., 8-22 August 1953



Brigadier General Curtis Greeting Major General Turner, Commander, First Air Force, Upon His Arrival at Spatz Field, Reading, Pennsylvania, to Inspect the 106th Light Bombardment Wing During Its Field Training Encampment, 5-19 July 1953



General Hausauer Congratulating Major Paul Hughes, Commander of the Basic Training Detachment, Spaatz Field, Reading, Pennsylvania, 5-19 July 1953



Btry "C" 991st FA. Bn. N.Y.N.G. Firing 105mm How. Camp Drum, N. Y., 8-22 August 1953



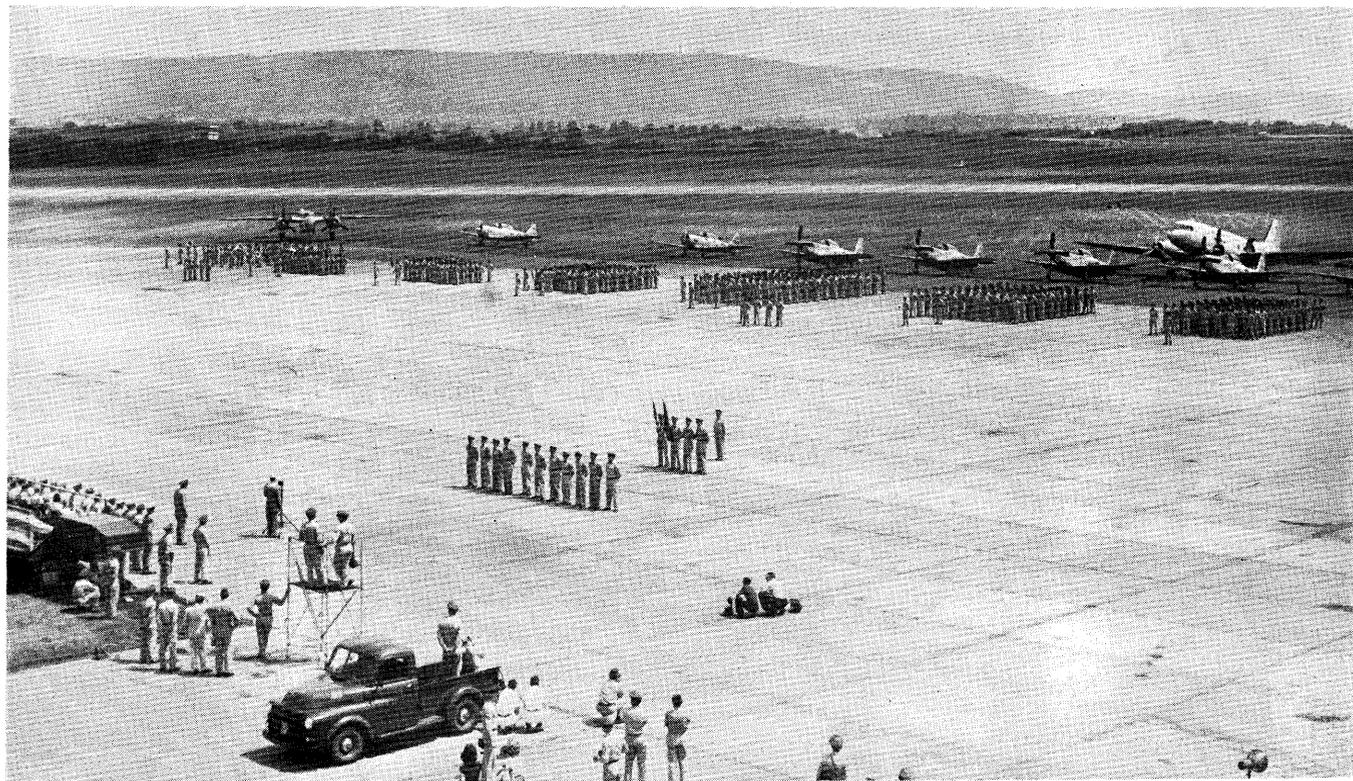
SIGHTING IN

Sgt. Henry J. Mazur, 5 Hempton St., Amsterdam, far right, Co. G, 105th Infantry, points out a target for crew members of a 75 MM Recoilless rifle during field maneuvers. Cpl. William F. Albertine, 22 Henry St., Amsterdam, sights in, while Pvt. William H. Holubetz, Star Route, Amsterdam, readies a shell for the weapon. Pvt. Richard E. Zak, second from left, 52 Van Der Veer Ave., Amsterdam, holds the field glasses while Cpl. Charles E. Lewis, 39 Cedar St., Amsterdam, helps prepare the weapon for firing. The men are undergoing two weeks of field training with other units of the 27th Infantry Division, N.Y.N.G. (27th Signal Co. Photo)



SIGHTING IN

Pfc. Edward A. Peppicelli, 529 Summit Ave., Schenectady, Co. F, 105th Infantry Regiment, right, sights in on a target with his bazooka during field training. Cpl. Thomas L. Bouck, RD 6, Schenectady, issues instructions received over a handy-talkie, while Pvt. Herman L. Von Den Druesch, the loader, stands by. The men are undergoing two weeks of intensive summer training with other units of the 27th Infantry Division, N.Y.N.G. (27th Signal Co. Photo)



Officers and airmen of the 107th Fighter Interceptor Wing, New York Air National Guard, are shown standing in review at Spaatz Field, Pa., to honor Major General Earl F. Hausauer, commander of the New York National Guard and Chief of Staff to Governor Thomas E. Dewey. General Hausauer was inspecting the Wing at its 1953 two-week summer encampment



ON THE MOVE

M/Sgt. Raymond Vanni, 124 French St., Buffalo, commander of an M-24 tank in the Recon Platoon of the 127th Tank Battalion, speeds his tank past the photographer during maneuvers at the field. Pvt. Dennis Gallagher, cannoneer, 434 Parkdale Ave., Buffalo, is on the sergeant's right. Pfc. James Drakeford, 67 Madison St., Buffalo, bow gunner and assistant driver, is in the left foreground, and the tank's driver, Sgt. Albert Neumann, 268 Lexington Ave., Buffalo, is at the right. The men are undergoing two weeks of intensive field training with other units of the 27th Infantry Division, N.Y.N.G. (27th Signal Co. Photo)

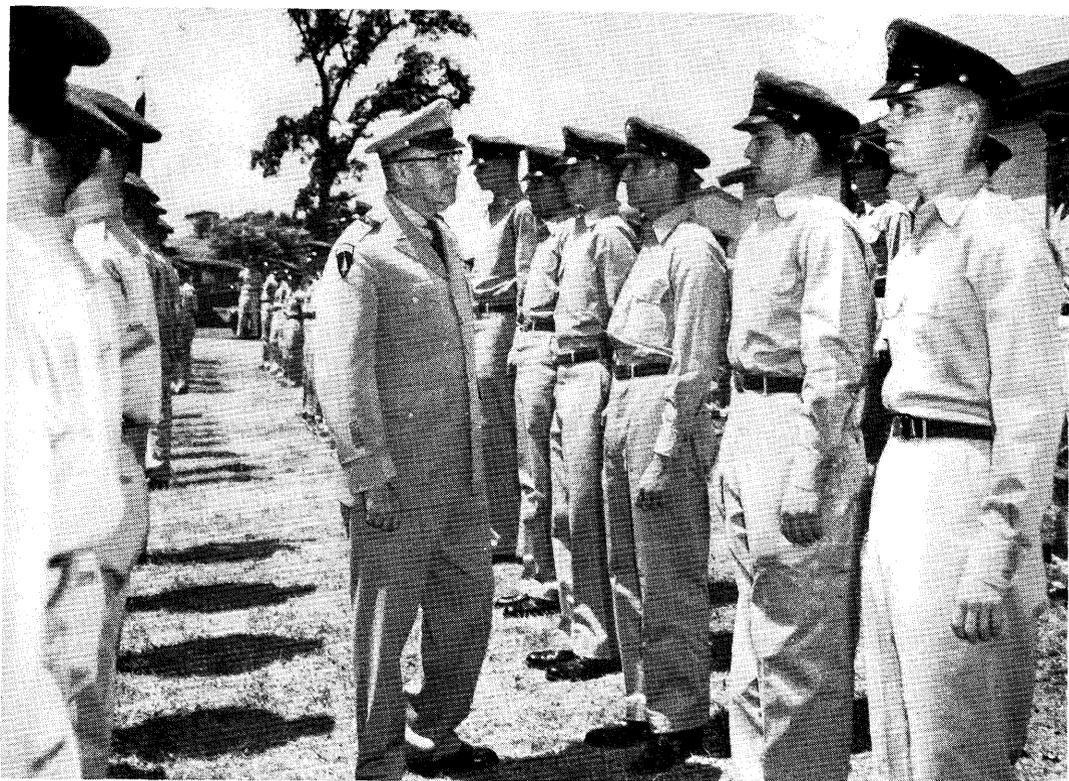


WOE FOR AN ENEMY

Five members of Tank Co., 105th Infantry Regiment, pose at their posts before roaring off to Camp Drum's tank trails. The men, all of whom are from Whitehall, are: front row, M/Sgt. Wilbert Hyatt and Pfc. Richard M. Arquette. In the rear are Cpl. Alfred J. Aubin, Sgt. Raymond L. Hurley, and Cpl. David F. Westcott. (27th Signal Co. Photo)



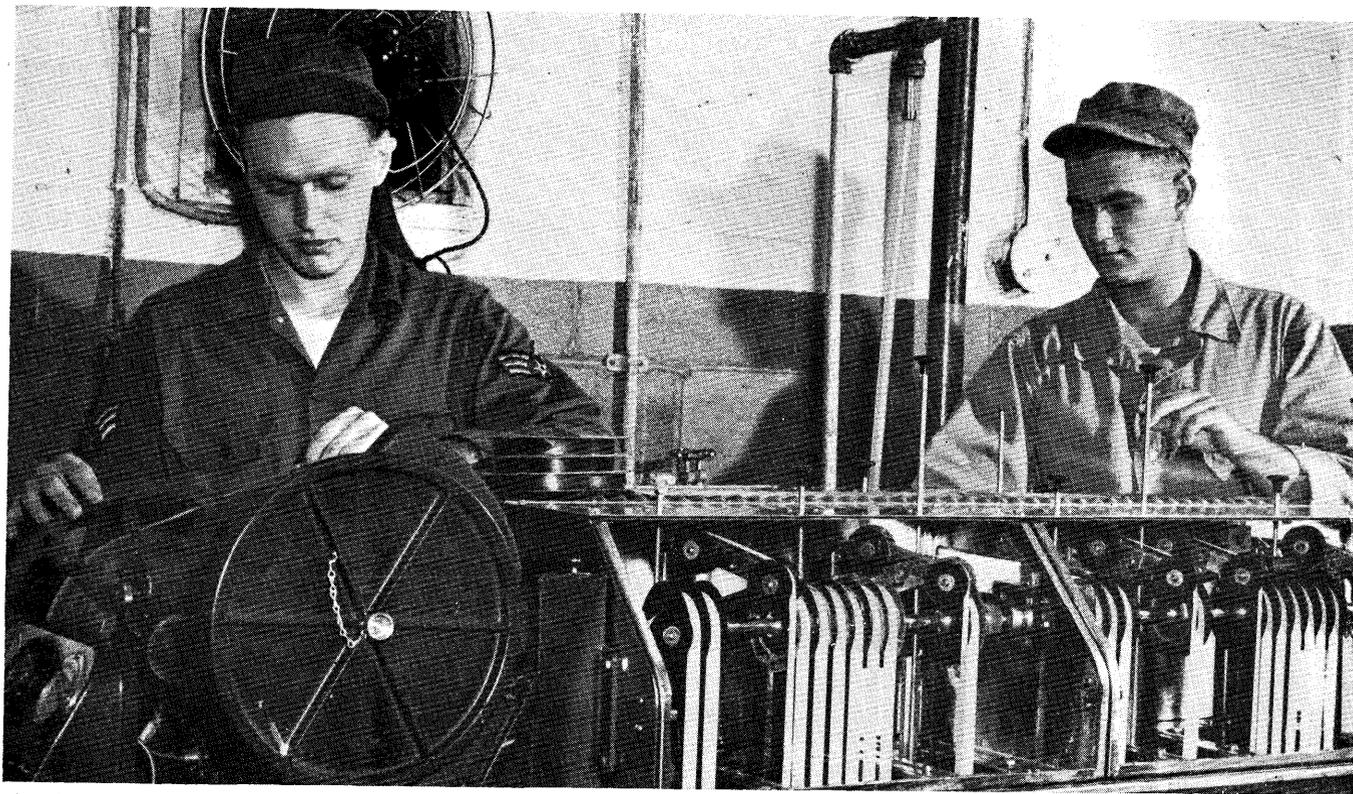
Captain Joseph W. Mirando, at right, of 1807 Semicle Ave., The Bronx, describes a training mission in his F-51 "Mustang" fighter to Captain Eugene E. Bennett, commander of the 137th Fighter Interceptor Squadron of White Plains. The unit, part of the 107th Fighter Interceptor Wing, N.Y.A.N.G., was at Spaatz Field, Pa., for its 1953 summer encampment



Major General Karl F. Hausauer, Chief of Staff to the Governor, State of New York, inspecting the basic recruiting squadron at the field training encampment of the 106th Light Bomb Wing, 5-19 July 1953



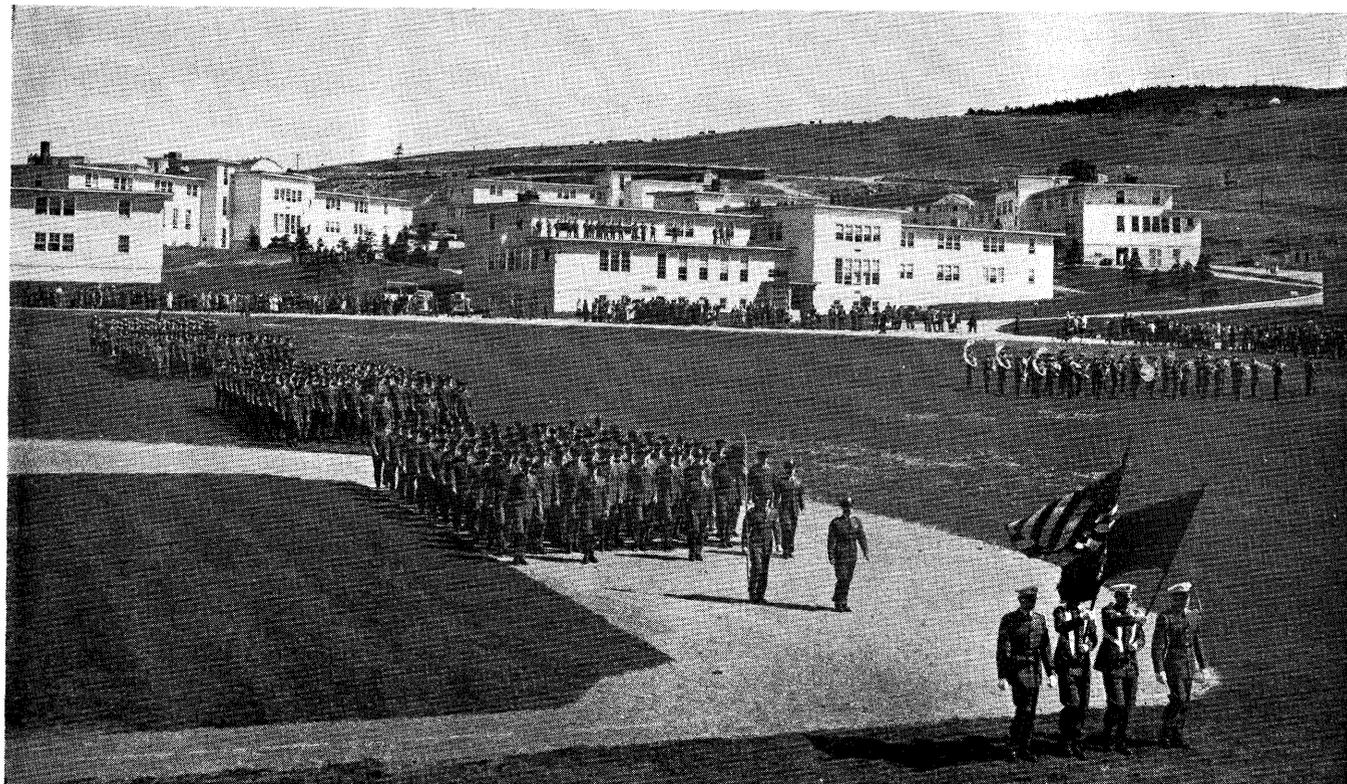
Maj. Gen. Karl F. Hausauer addressing the Graduating Class of N.Y.N.G. O.C.S. Branch School No. 5, Buffalo, N. Y. 20 September 1953



Working on an automatic film developing machine at Spaatz Field, Pa., are, left to right, Airman 1/c David L. Weber of 17 Ridgeview Ave., White Plains, and Airman 2/c Conrad C. Tregg of 24-20 Ditmars Blvd., Long Island City. Both airmen are members of the 137th Fighter Interceptor Squadron of White Plains, a unit of the 107th Fighter Interceptor Wing, New York Air National Guard. The wing was in summer training at Spaatz Field



1st Lt. Staley Koeing instructs his class, branch school #2 New York National Guard, officers candidate school, in map reading at the 165th Inf. National Guard Armory, New York City



Hq. 152d Aircraft Control and Warning Group passes in review. Pepperell AFB, St. Johns Newfoundland. 1st Lt. Brydon Merrihew leading Headquarters Flight



2nd Bn. 101st Armored Cavalry, Camp Drum, N. Y., 8-22 August 1953



155mm How Composite Battery Gun Crew 955th FA Bn N.G.U.S., Camp Drum, N. Y., 8-22 August 1953