

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 1955

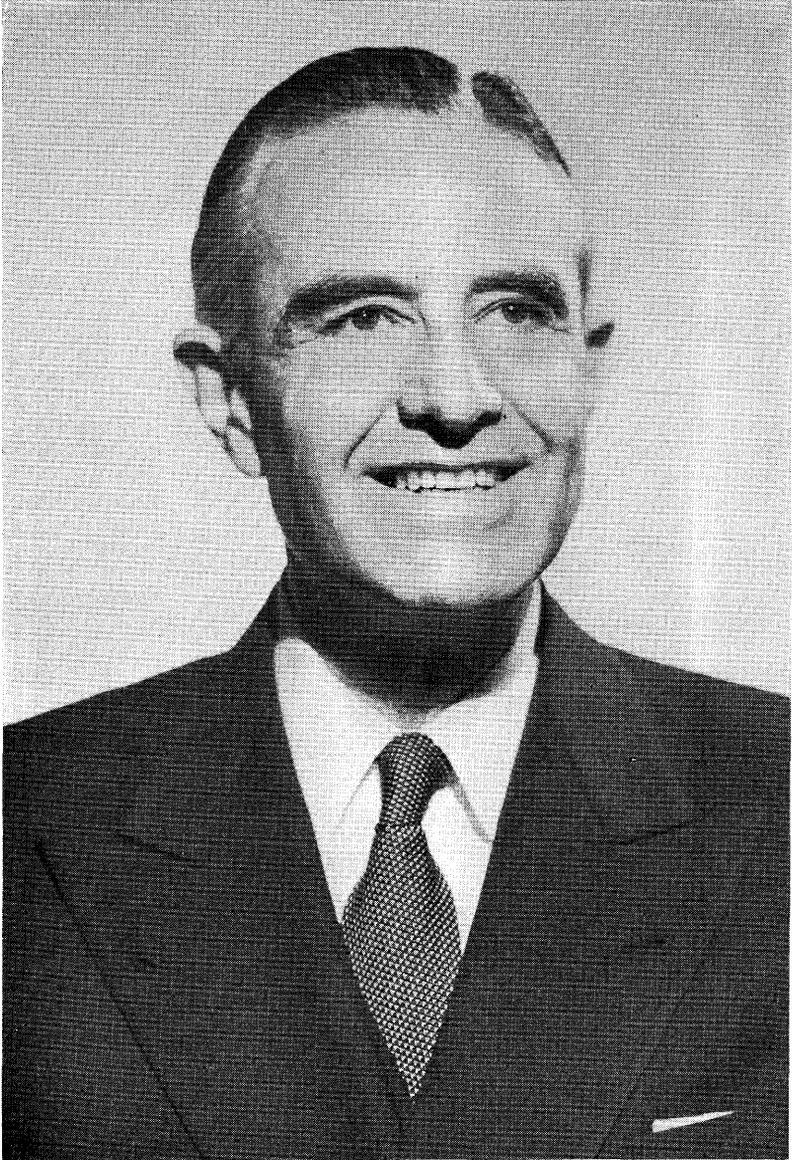
KARL F. HAUSAUER
Major General, N.Y.N.G.
Chief of Staff to the Governor



11 January 1956

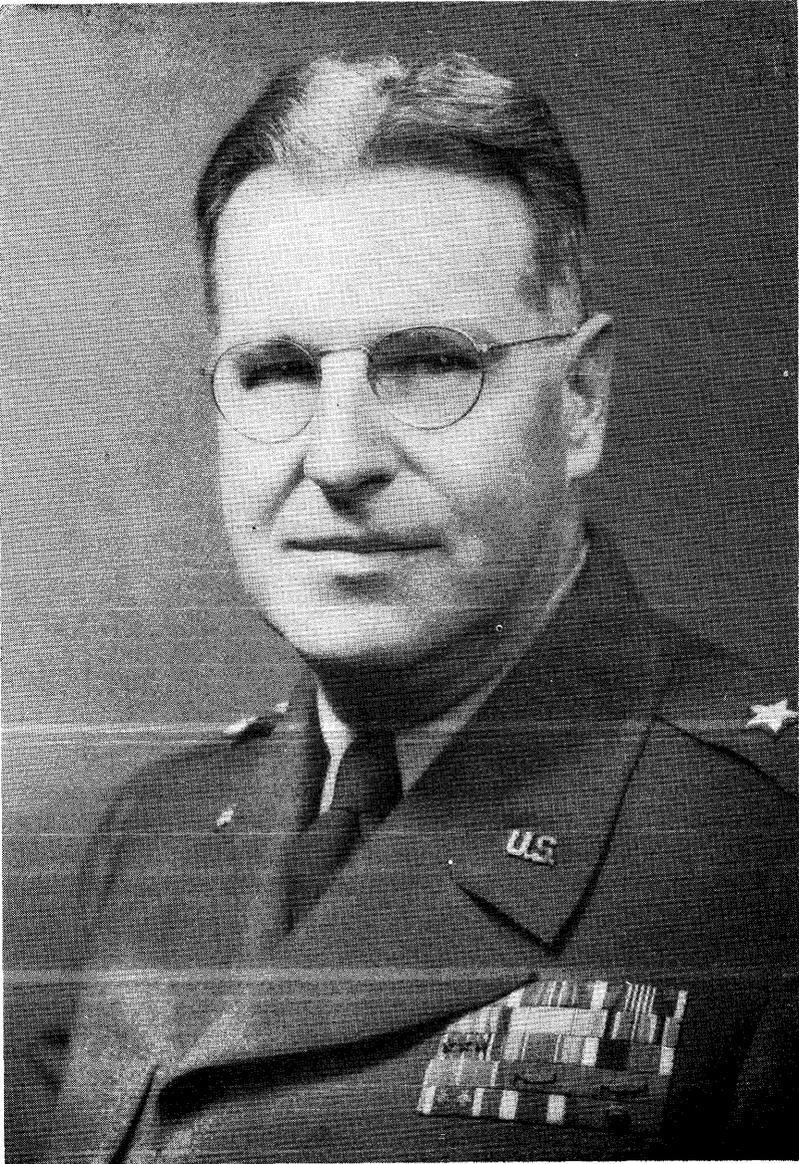
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Division of Military and Naval Affairs
270 Broadway
New York 7, New York

NEW YORK
HERALD SQUARE PRESS, Inc.
1955

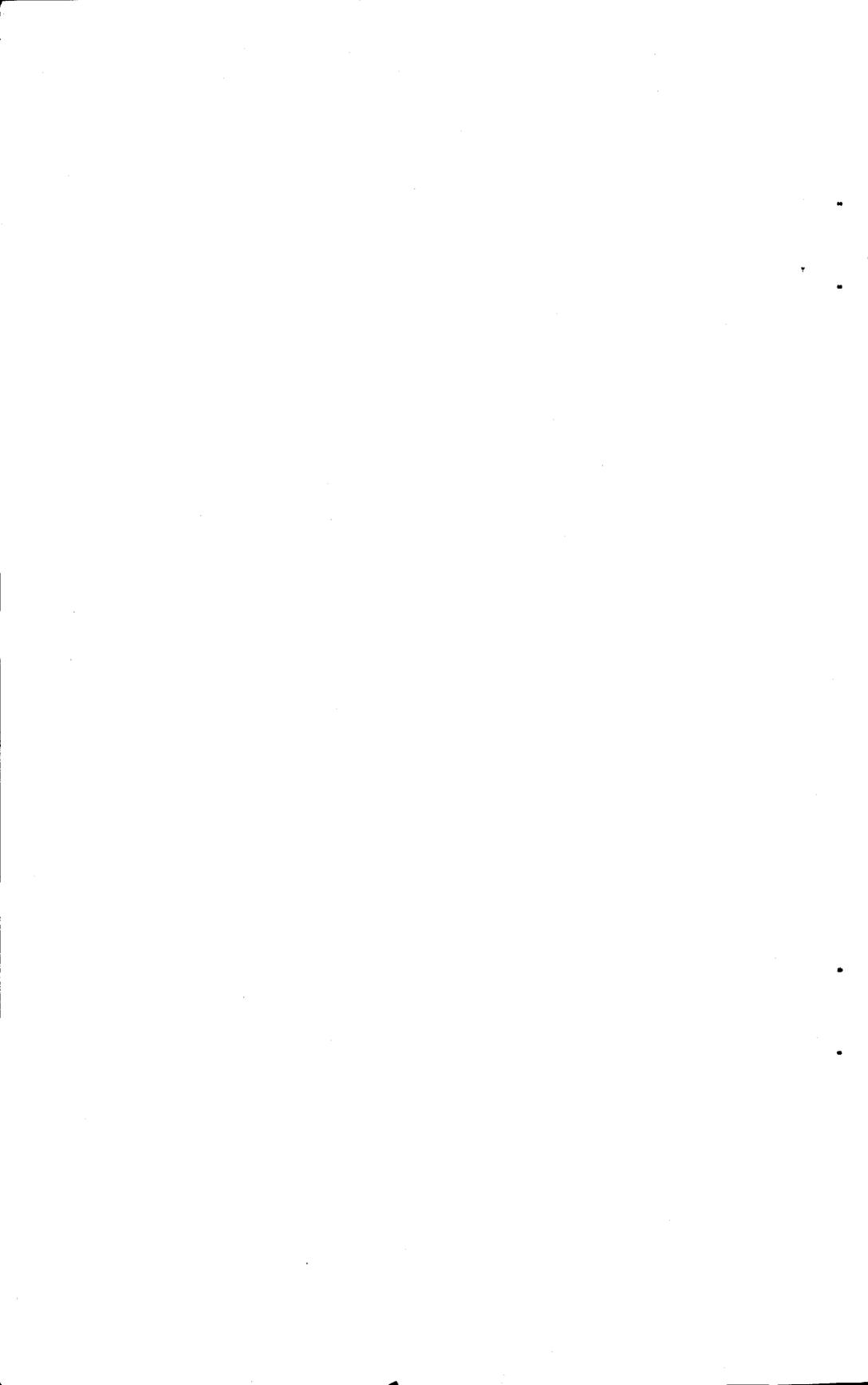


GOVERNOR AVERELL HARRIMAN

Commander-in-Chief, Armed Forces of the State of New York



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



11 January 1956

THE HONORABLE AVERELL HARRIMAN
Governor of the State of New York
Executive Chamber
Albany, New York

DEAR GOVERNOR HARRIMAN:

Pursuant to Section 190 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 covering the activities of the Division for the year 1955.

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

Respectfully yours,

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

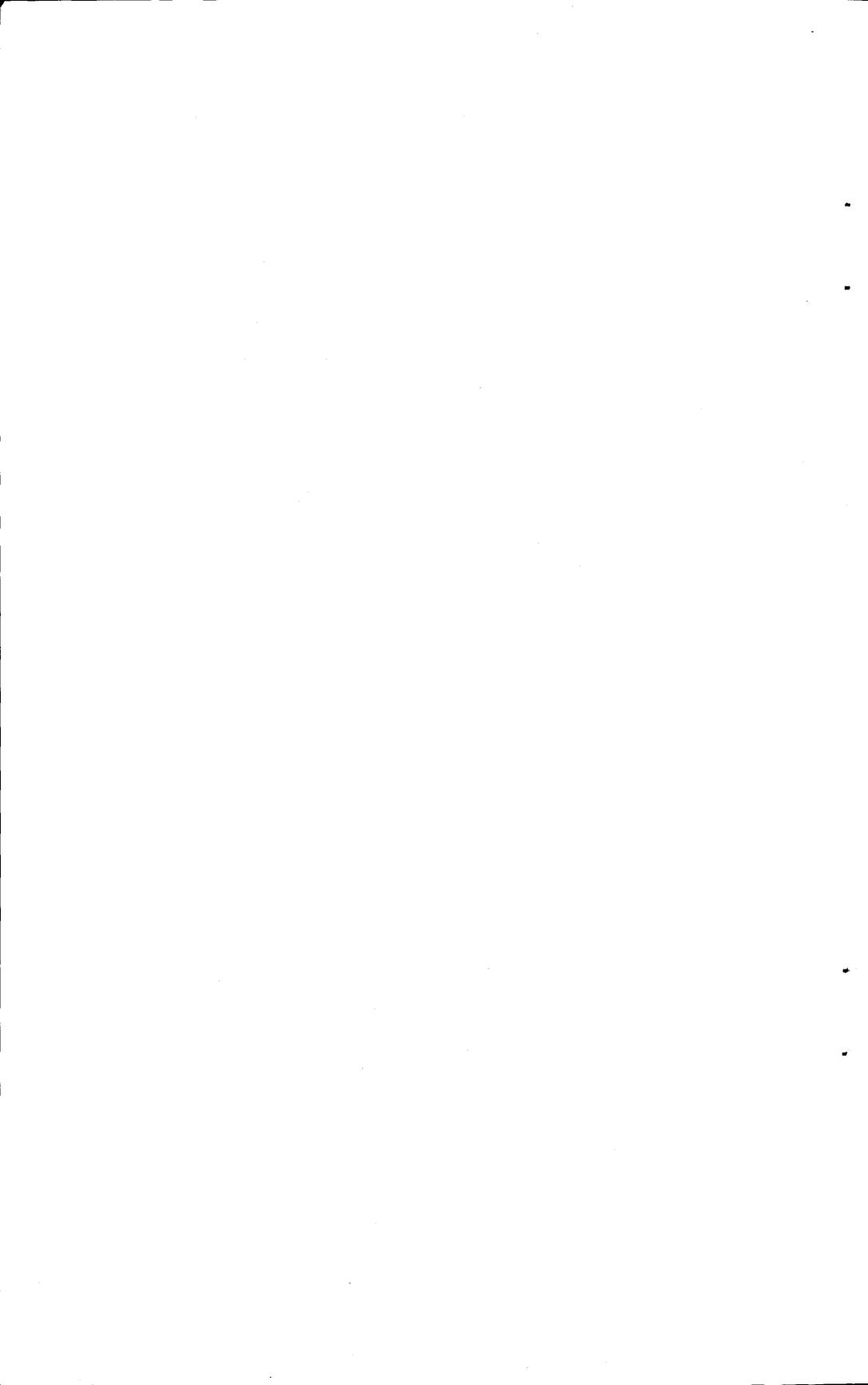
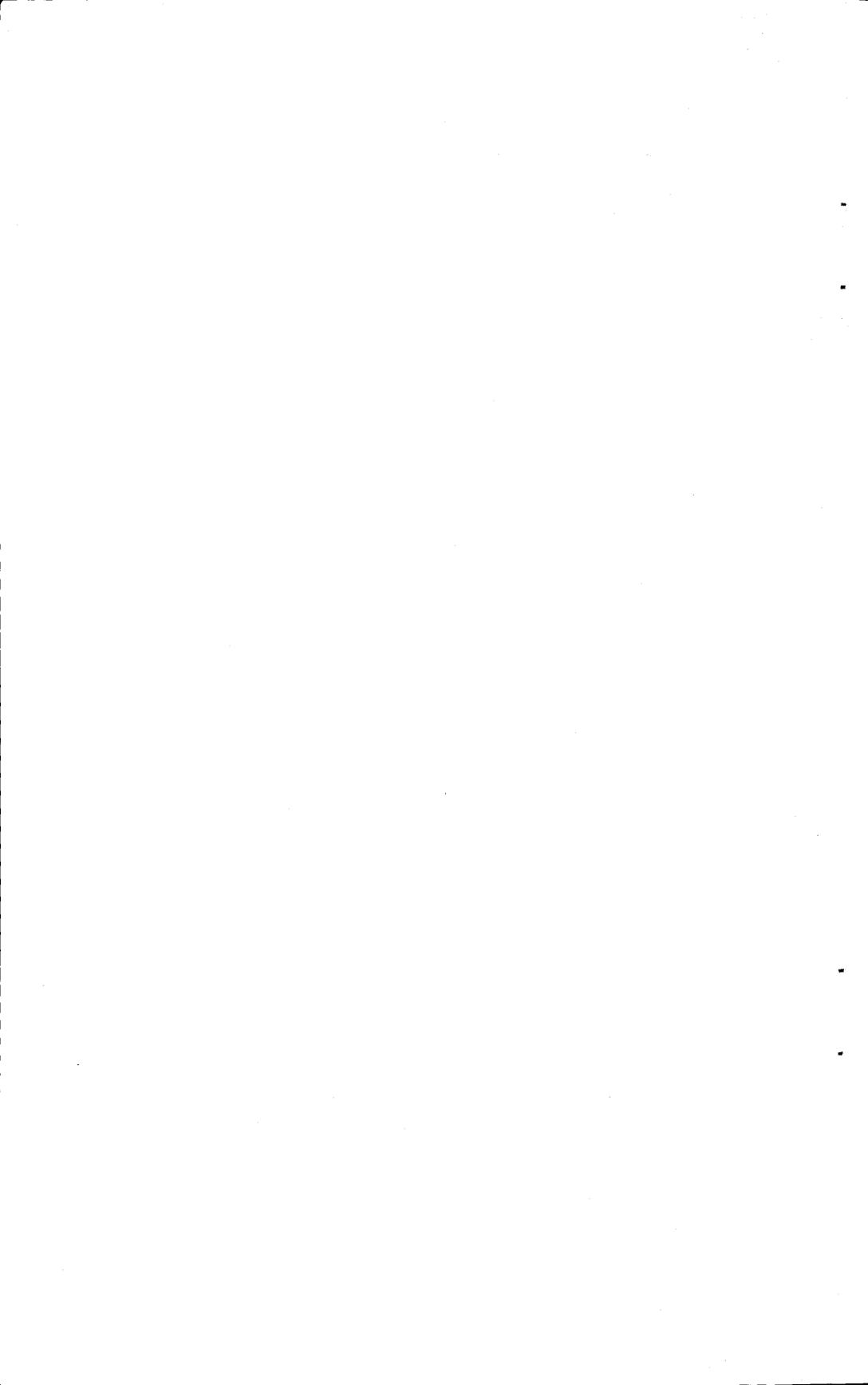


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CHAPTER ONE
REPORT OF THE
CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE GOVERNOR

GENERAL

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This introductory chapter reviews the principal developments within the Division, and the major problems with which we were confronted during 1955. The remainder of the report sets forth in detail the operations of the State Military Forces.

I. THE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

During the past year a major significant change was effected in the structure of the New York National Guard (Army). On 1 February 1955, after months of exhaustive study and in compliance with a request by the Department of the Army, the 27th Infantry Division was converted to the 27th Armored Division. This conversion involved other changes, which, in the main, provided additional combat support units required in a balanced force and implemented the "On-Site" Antiaircraft missions assigned to the State of New York in support of the National Defense Pattern.

The conversion particularly affected the following units:

1. The 106th AAA Battalion, located at Rochester, which was converted to an Armored Field Artillery Battalion and assigned to the 27th Armored Division. This battalion was replaced in the

105th AAA Brigade by the transfer of units from the 174th Infantry in the Buffalo-Niagara Falls areas for reassignment as Antiaircraft Artillery batteries.

2. The 170th Field Artillery Battalion, located at Newburgh and Middletown, which was relieved from assignment to the 27th Infantry Division and transferred to the command of II Corps Artillery.

3. The Glens Falls, Malone, Saranac Lake, Ticonderoga and Ogdensburg units were converted from Infantry to Field Artillery and became the organic units of the 186th Field Artillery Battalion.

4. Company C, 108th Infantry, at Rome, was converted to a tank company and assigned to the 101st Armored Cavalry to complete the organization of that Regiment.

The Troop Allotment of the State of New York was amended to add one (1) Field Artillery Group and three (3) Field Artillery Battalions to replace the 369th AAA Group and the 369th, 870th and 715th AAA Battalions. These units were converted on 1 April 1955 to Field Artillery and assigned to II Corps Artillery. The battalion numerical designations were changed to 569th, 970th and 715th Field Artillery Battalions.

Another of the most significant accomplishments of the National Guard was the outstanding service they rendered in aid of the civil authorities during four periods when natural disasters threatened the State of New York, and on one occasion during the terrible floods in the State of Connecticut. These periods were from 10-13 August 1955 during Hurricane "Connie"; from 19-23 August 1955 during Hurricane "Diane"; from 19-20 September 1955 during Hurricane "Ione" and from 16-18 October 1955 during the time when high waters and tides threatened areas in the southern area of the State.

During "Operation Connie", all Major Commands of the New York National Guard were placed on operational alert. As a precautionary measure three (3) DUKWs (amphibious trucks) were moved from Camp Smith, Peekskill, New York to the Kingsbridge Armory in New York City. During this operation a number of volunteer National Guardsmen evacuated twenty (20) families from high waters at Far Rockaway, New York.

The majority of services rendered in aid to civil authorities was during the operation connected with Hurricane "Diane". Amphibious vehicles and task forces were sent to Port Jervis, Ellenville and Middletown, New York, as well as to Winsted and Torrington, Connecticut, to aid in the evacuation of families rendered helpless by the raging torrents of flood waters. The forces sent to these areas conducted themselves in such a manner as to bring credit to the Military Forces of the State of New York. As a result of their heroic acts, two (2) enlisted men received the New York State Medal of Valor from Governor Harriman. The enlisted men who received the medal for their heroism were Sergeant First Class Joseph H. Williams, ASN 21912048 and Sergeant Thomas F. Fitzgerald, ASN 21911960, both of Company B, 742d Ordnance Battalion.

During Operation "Ione", Headquarters New York National Guard and Headquarters 42d Infantry Division were both placed on operational alert. However, the threat of natural disaster subsided and it was not necessary to use troops.

Again, from 16-18 October 1955, Headquarters New York National Guard responded to the alert during high tides and flood waters and dispatched a helicopter which was used in the Albany-Schenectady area to assist in reconnaissance and aid public utilities in restringing downed electrical wires.

During all of the above periods it was demonstrated that the New York National Guard stands ready at all times, not only to be immediately integrated into the Federal Forces in case of enemy attack, but also to be utilized by its home state in areas ravaged by storms and turbulent flood waters. The New York National Guard is ever alert to aid civil authorities in the event of any natural disaster.

Once again New York National Guardsmen were given the opportunity to compete for and win appointments to the United States Military Academy at West Point. The Adjutant General of the Army designates applicants to compete in the regular March entrance examinations to the Military Academy. To better prepare the Guardsmen from New York State, the New York National Guard United States Military Academy Preparatory School was established, with present location at the New York City Community College, 300 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, New York. To date, twenty (20) Guardsmen have been admitted to the Military Academy from this school during the first four (4) years of its operation. This represents one-third of the nationwide total of Guardsmen entering during this period. At the present time, there are twenty (20) students enrolled in this year's class, which is more than double the size of the preceding classes.

Our New York National Guard Officer Candidate 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 Chief, National Guard Bureau. The graduates of this school are qualified for a commission in the National Guard of the State of New York, and as a Reserve commissioned officer in the Army. The school has filled a long felt need for providing well-qualified second lieutenants for units throughout the State. In the first four (4) years of operation a total of 590 Guardsmen have been graduated. The prerequisites for acceptance in the Officer Candidate School are: At least one (1) 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 leadership qualities. The candidate himself appears before a Screening Board which must pass upon his application and recommend his acceptance. The candidate must initially satisfactorily complete Phase I, a two week's Leadership School, which is conducted at Camp

Smith annually. This is based upon the Army Leadership School curriculum in a concentrated form. The candidates who successfully complete this Phase I or Leadership Course are then eligible to take the Academic Course Phase II. This phase is now being conducted at two (2) Branch Schools—one in New York City and one in Syracuse. The Academic Course has recently been increased from 145 hours of instruction to 200 hours. This increase has necessitated running Phase II over a two year period with nine (9) week-end assemblies each year. The increase in instruction will give the State a better educated officer more able to fill his place in the commissioned ranks. The curriculum is prescribed by the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia and is designed primarily for the combat arms. A new class enters each year Phase I, Leadership School, thus insuring a continuing flow of graduates into the commissioned ranks each year.

Attendance at summer field training this year was most outstanding, and again the units of the New York National Guard established all-time, nationwide high attendance records with the 27th Armored Division entering training with 99.68 per cent of their officer and enlisted personnel at Camp Drum, N. Y., for training, closely followed by the 42d Infantry Division with 98.78 per cent in training. All units attained over 96 per cent attendance ratings.

A limited number of National Guard Antiaircraft Artillery battalions in the United States have been selected by the Department of the Army to be prepositioned at Antiaircraft sites around critical defense areas. These battalions have the mission of being integrated into the Active Army Antiaircraft Artillery defenses on or subsequent to an enemy air attack. In New York State seven (7) Antiaircraft Artillery batteries have been established "On-Site"—five (5) in the Metropolitan New York area and two (2) in the Niagara Falls area. These batteries are manned full time by a limited force of National Guard technicians consisting of one (1) officer and fourteen (14) enlisted men. When certain critical equipment has been received and a required standard of training achieved these units will be integrated into the Antiaircraft Artillery defenses and designated by the Department of the Army as Special Security Forces.

A total of 114 employees were engaged during 1955 in this program at an annual payroll cost of \$931,635. Upon completion of the program during 1957, 388 employees will be engaged at an annual payroll cost of \$1,630,242.

Repairs, maintenance and utilities are provided by local contractors. These costs in 1955 amounted to \$585,217.

II. THE AIR NATIONAL GUARD

As to the Air National Guard, this year has been marked by a number of significant events:

Within the State, the year 1955 was marked by substantial acquisitions of airbase and training facilities at Niagara Falls,

Syracuse and Schenectady; by the formal dedication of a Permanent Training Site for the Air National Guard at Hancock Field, Syracuse, by Governor Harriman; and by our participation in two nation-wide Air National Guard alerts, the winning of second place in a cross-country jet aircraft race, and the annual Air National Guard gunnery meet at Boise, Idaho.

The year marked the first time that a Governor of our State had inspected one of our major organizations at a summer encampment, and the first award of a Governor's Trophy to one of our squadrons for overall excellence which was won by the 139th Fighter Squadron of Schenectady.

Two of our Squadrons, the 137th Fighter Interceptor Squadron of the Westchester County Airport, White Plains, N. Y., and the 138th Fighter Interceptor Squadron of Hancock Field, Syracuse, continued their active duty roles in the Nation's air defense program, providing day-time crews of F-94 Starfire jet all-weather interceptor aircraft, pilots and support personnel under the Air Defense Command. These squadrons are units of the 107th Fighter Interceptor Wing, with headquarters at the Municipal Airport, Niagara Falls.

We anticipate that our other major tactical unit, the 106th Bombardment Wing Tactical at Floyd Bennett Field, Brooklyn, will be equipped in the future with B-57 jet bombers, to replace the obsolete B-26's its squadrons now fly. With the acquisition of these jet airplanes, New York will have one of the major Air National Guard organizations in the entire United States and the Territories.

III. THE NAVAL MILITIA

In our Naval Militia, the highlight of this year has been the continuation of the negotiations with the Navy authorities for the State to be relieved of a substantial cost of the maintenance and operation of the Naval Militia armories. These negotiations are expected to be brought to a satisfactory close by early Spring of 1956.

Of particular note is the manner in which our Marine Corps units of the New York Naval Militia readily reorganized on their return from Korean War service. These units have shown consistent gains in strength and participated notably in summer field training this year.

Plans were commenced during this year for the disestablishment of the U.S.S. Prairie State as a training site after many years of service to the New York Naval Militia, and for the transfer of the units training there to a new location in Manhattan.

IV. THE NEW YORK GUARD

In addition to the formation of Headquarters New York Guard, authorization was received to form, on a cadre basis of fifteen (15) officers each, five (5) Service Commands in five (5) zones throughout the State. The Headquarters of the Service Commands are

located in New York City, Hempstead, Albany, Syracuse and Buffalo. The primary mission of the Service Commands is to furnish logistical support (procurement of supplies and equipment) to the New York National Guard and/or New York Guard in an emergency. The secondary mission is to assist in the rapid formation of the New York Guard within zones.

The Service Command concept is unique to the State of New York. It is the concept upon which the Base Commands were formed in England and the various Island Commands in the Pacific area during World War II for logistical support of combat units. It proved sound and logical and is believed to be equally sound and logical in this instance. It is understood that the Federal Civil Defense Administration has mentioned the scheme favorably to other States.

V. COOPERATION WITH CIVIL DEFENSE

The Division's plan for working and cooperating with the State Civil Defense Commission to effect a quick, efficient utilization of the capabilities of both agencies progressed steadily during the year. This was carried on by the Division without assistance of additional personnel.

Cooperative operational plans were further developed with Civil Defense and renewed emphasis placed on pre-attack dispersal in the hope of sharply reducing the effect following a large scale atomic attack. Joint planning increased the capabilities of the State Military and Civil Defense Forces meeting the power of present day improved nuclear weapons. The use of armories at the time of an emergency for the purpose of housing, feeding and other medical and welfare services was considered, keeping in mind the primary military use of armories in the event of an emergency. No commitments were made but a mutual understanding was arrived at whereby Officers in Charge and Control of armories discussed this proposition with local Civil Defense Directors.

Headquarters New York National Guard participated in the Federal National Post Exercise "Operation Alert" held 15-16 June and conducted by the Federal Civil Defense Administration. Towards the close of the exercise, the President declared a "mock" state of martial law for the entire country. This posed so many perplexing questions concerning the impact of such a declaration that the President thereafter appointed a special Committee to undertake a study thereof. In this connection, a brief prepared by this Division was submitted to this Committee which acknowledged the information therein to be most helpful in its deliberations of the problem. To date, this committee has not made its final report. However, due to the Division's knowledge of Civil Defense plans, the State Military Forces were well prepared for this eventuality.

State Military Forces were alerted for State Natural Disaster Assistance on several occasions and this Division supported Civil Defense Operations with amphibious vehicles and task forces.

Headquarters New York National Guard conducted New York Guard Service Command Conferences throughout the State during the year. These were attended by State and local Civil Defense staff personnel.

VI. NATIONAL GUARD CIVILIAN PERSONNEL EMPLOYEES

General. The annual turnover of employees under this Program continues to decrease. This improved stability of employment is believed to be due primarily to two factors: first: an increased feeling on the part of the individual employees that there is more and more permanency to their positions, and, second: the salary increases which have been granted.

It is to be noted that these employees are not included in either the State or Federal Civil Service retirement systems. In an effort to improve their retirement status, an attempt is being made to have the Departments of the Army and Air Force to authorize, under the provisions of Public Law 810, 80th Congress, the granting of retirement credit points to such of these employees as are members of the Army and Air National Guard for each day they are so employed, in the same manner as these points are granted for each assembly for drill or instruction and for each day of field training. This, if the attempt is successful, should further reduce the number of employees who resign to accept other positions.

In connection with Social Security: Public Law 761—83rd Congress, permits the States to modify their present agreement with Social Security, which is effective from 1 October 1953, so as to make that agreement retroactively effective to 1 January 1951. Approximately ninety percent (90%) of the employees concerned indicated their desire not to participate in the retroactive coverage. As a consequence, this Division did not recommend that the State of New York modify the present agreement.

Positions and Funds Programmed	Army National Guard	Air National Guard
Fiscal Year ending 30 June 1955:		
Funds authorized.....	\$3,868,400	\$2,769,000
Positions authorized.....	1,129	619
Positions Filled 1 October 1954.....	925**	592
Fiscal Year ending 30 June 1956:		
Funds Programmed.....	\$4,484,300	\$3,092,000
Positions Programmed.....	1,049	663
Positions Filled 1 October 1955.....	1,026	656

**Increased to 1,021 by 30 June 1955.

Army National Guard: The National Guard Bureau, in accordance with their Manning Criteria, authorized a total of 1,212 positions for the Fiscal Year 1956. Their Funding Program, however, provides funds only barely sufficient to cover the cost of the 1,049 positions shown as programmed for the year. The Bureau has been requested to increase the Funding Program so that it will cover the cost of additional positions which are necessary if the mission of the Army National Guard Technician Program is to be accom-

plished and to cover the cost of NGM Grade employees (mechanics, etc.) permitted by Army-Air Force Wage Board Locality Schedules received since 1 July 1955.

Air National Guard: The Air National Guard Civilian Personnel Program is being re-evaluated in the National Guard Bureau and their Manning Tables are being restudied with the view of revision. It is expected that, for the 3rd and 4th Quarters of Fiscal Year 1956, the New York Air National Guard will receive approximately a seven percent (7%) increase in funds and man-months.

VII. NEW ARMORY CONSTRUCTION UNDER P. L. 783

Our new Armory construction program and major armory expansion and rehabilitation program under Public Law 783, 81st Congress (National Defense Facilities Act of 1950) progressed noticeably this year with the completion or start of construction of several projects, and the acquisition of sites for a number of new armory projects. Under the provisions of this law the Federal Government contributes 75% of the cost of the projects permitted under the law and the State furnishes the remaining 25% with the site for new armories. In addition the State furnishes 100% of the cost of landscaping, paving and carrying the utilities beyond the line 5 feet from the building.

Under this program facilities have been completed at Zahn's Airport, Amityville, and at Bay Shore. At this time expansion programs are already under construction at Niagara Falls and the Delavan Avenue Armory in Buffalo, and a new two unit armory is under construction at Lockport.

New armory programs have been approved and the plans are being processed for Riverhead, Auburn, Huntington, Cortland, Carthage, Rome, Orangeburg, Saranac Lake, Batavia and Geneseo; and expansions for the armories at Rochester, Kingsbridge Road in the Bronx, N. Y., Poughkeepsie and Hempstead.

Particulars on this program are given in the Chapter titled, "Logistics."

VIII. STATE ARMY, AIR AND NAVAL MILITIA ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE

The 71st annual conference of the Army and Air National Guard and Naval Militia Association of the State of New York was held at the Hotel Seneca, Rochester, N. Y., in September.

Ranking Army, Navy and Air Force representatives from the regular services attended the Conference and addressed the delegates.

IX. THE NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES

Officers and warrant officers of the Army and Air National Guard enrollment in the National Guard Association of the United States in New York is 100%. The membership carries with it a

subscription to "The National Guardsman" magazine, a monthly publication, and the New York State edition contains a monthly four-page insert entirely devoted to New York National Guard news.

The Seventy-Seventh General Conference was held at New Orleans, Louisiana. The New York delegation represented all major commands of the Army and Air National Guard.

X. STATE LEGISLATION

Legislative Program of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs

The Division submitted the following bills to the 1955 session of the Legislature which became law:

1. Bill to amend Section 327 of the Military Law to extend the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act until July 1, 1956. This became Chapter 220, Laws of 1955.

2. Bill to amend Section 187 of the Military Law to change the salary schedules of armory employees. This became Chapter 475, Laws of 1955.

This legislation confirmed into law the adjusted salaries for armory employees established under emergency and blanket increases granted to all State employees since 1951, the last one being the blanket increase granted pursuant to Chapter 308, Laws of 1954. The Act does not provide for any increase in salary for any armory employees, but merely has enacted into law the gross salaries established in previous years.

This Act also confirmed into law the title and salary grade of Assistant Armory Superintendent which was approved by the Division of the Budget and established by administrative action on 1 July 1953. Persons have been filling this position since then at the rates of compensation shown in the new law. Similarly, the Act confirms into law the position of Air Base Security Guard, also previously established by administrative action of the Division of the Budget.

3. Bill to amend Section 590 of the Labor Law to grant unemployment insurance benefits to employees of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs. This became Chapter 597, Laws of 1955.

This Bill corrected a situation arising out of a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Third Department, (286 App. Div. 236), affirmed without opinion by the Court of Appeals on 31 December 1954, which held that one of the former civilian employees of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs was not entitled to unemployment insurance benefits. The signing of this Act by Governor Harriman now extends State unemployment insurance benefits to State employees in the Division of Military and Naval Affairs when such employees lose their positions under such circumstances as to justify the award of the benefits.

The law applies only to the persons employed in the Division and paid by the State. It does not apply to members of the State

Military Forces ordered into active State service or to perform other military duties with pay, under the provisions of Section 6, 7, 46 and 210 of the Military Law. It also does not apply to federally-paid employees.

XI. FEDERAL LEGISLATION

While it has been our practice in the past to briefly outline the various federal legislation that we have been concerned with, the importance of the bills on which we actively worked tends to justify detailing the legislation and our activities in this section of the report. The major legislation which we were concerned with is as follows:

1. *The Reserve Forces Act of 1955, Public Law 305—84th Congress, approved August 9, 1955.*

For the past four years the Chief of Staff has been in the forefront in urging that legislation be enacted to strengthen the Army National Guard and Air National Guard, and the Reserve Forces generally, by providing for the involuntary transfer of persons who have completed a period of either training or service in the active forces, into the Army National Guard or Air National Guard, as well as to the other Reserve Forces. He has urged this primarily in order to raise the training level of the National Guard, by assuring it a steady flow of persons who have had at least some period of basic training in active service. This would eliminate in large part the annual turnover of approximately 30% raw recruits in our units, which has always been the case under present law and under laws prior to World War II. A further reason is that under existing law, it will be unlikely that the Army National Guard will be able to enlist on a voluntary basis all the men it should have to be able to fulfill its missions under today's international conditions.

Finally, as stated in the Chief of Staff's Annual Report for 1954, the National Guard Association of the United States accepted the proposition that if the matter of involuntary induction or transfer into State units was made to depend on the consent of the Governor, it would approve the proposal. Thereafter, the National Guard Association acquiesced in the language contained in H.R. 5297, discussed below, which provided for the *transfer* to the Army National Guard or Air National Guard upon request or approval of the Governor, of persons who have completed a period of either active service or active duty for training.

The Chief of Staff had to fight a similar battle in the Reserve Forces Policy Board of the Department of Defense of which he is a member, and finally convinced them of the validity of the above proposal. The Board approved a draft bill which contained the exact language to accomplish involuntary transfer which the State Judge Advocate had previously prepared. Unfortunately, however, the Department of Defense did not adopt the format of the bill prepared by the Board.

On 25 January 1955, Rep. Brooks (D-La.), introduced H.R. 2967,

“A Bill to Strengthen the Reserve Forces and for Other Purposes.” The short title thereof was cited as “The National Reserve Plan.” The Bill was the last of a long series of draft bills prepared by the Department of Defense beginning in the Fall of 1954. It contained the two basic principles set forth in the Statement of Policy adopted at the 76th General Conference of the National Guard Association on 19 October 1954, referred to in the Chief of Staff’s Annual Report for 1954; namely:

- a. That the right to volunteer should not be abridged.
- b. That a draft or forced induction into the Reserve Forces would operate only to the extent that the voluntary method failed to provide required strengths.

The bill, H.R. 2967, was defective from the viewpoint of the National Guard in the following respects:

- a. The 10-year service obligation was too long.
- b. The ceiling of 100,000 trainees annually was insufficient to maintain the authorized strength of the Army National Guard, to say nothing of the Army Reserve, and provide a token force of 1,000 annually for the Marine Corps Reserve.

c. The Bill made no provision for personnel for the Air National Guard.

d. The provision to “assign” reservists to the Army National Guard of the United States for training as set forth in the Act would have made the Army National Guard of a State a hybrid force in that those so assigned would not be members of the Army National Guard and hence not subject to the orders of the Governor thereof.

e. The provisions dealing with the establishment of a State Defense Force and the utilization of the Army National Guard for internal security missions within a State in the event of an emergency, were unacceptable.

Hearings on H.R. 2967 opened on 8 February 1955 before Subcommittee No. 1 of the House Armed Services Committee, and terminated on 25 February 1955, at which time the Subcommittee went into Executive Session to consider the measure. The State Judge Advocate appeared at the hearing at which the National Guard Association representatives were heard.

During March 1955 the Subcommittee accepted a number of amendments, technical and otherwise, prepared by the National Guard Association. The major amendments dealt with the following:

- a. Striking out the words “assigned to the Army National Guard of the United States or Air National Guard of the United States for training in accordance with the purposes of this Act,” and substituting in lieu thereof substantially the words “transfer to the Army National Guard or Air National Guard of such State, Territory or District of Columbia.” This language was originally drafted by the State Judge Advocate and recommended to the National Guard Association and Reserve Forces Policy Board by the Chief of Staff. It was submitted to the General Counsel of the Department of Defense, who upheld the constitutionality of the proposal and

defended it before the Attorney General of the United States when the latter questioned it and substituted the language regarding assignment to the National Guard of the United States for training in accordance with the purposes of the Act.

The House Armed Services Committee finally settled the matter by adopting the language for *transfer* to the National Guard of the several States, originally drafted in 1951 by the State Judge Advocate and recommended consistently since then by the Chief of Staff.

Unfortunately, it was stricken out of the bill later, due to the controversies over other matters which developed on the floor of the House when the bill came up for debate.

b. Elimination of the restrictions on the utilization of the Army National Guard of a State for internal security missions in the event of an emergency proclaimed by the President or the Congress.

c. Providing for the organization of a State Defense Force in a manner acceptable to the several States and in such appropriate numbers and under such regulations as the Secretary of the Army might promulgate.

On 28 March 1955, by a vote of 14 to 1, Subcommittee No. 1 agreed to report a clean bill, H.R. 5297, which superseded H.R. 2967, and favorably reported the Bill to the whole Armed Services Committee which in turn favorably reported H.R. 5297 to the House of Representatives. Accordingly, the Bill was placed on the Calendar of the House.

The following were the main provisions of H.R. 5297 with respect to service in the Army National Guard and Air National Guard:

A. *Transfer to Army National Guard and Air National Guard*

a. If insufficient volunteers were obtained by the Army National Guard or Air National Guard, *upon request or approval of the Governor*, a person, on release from active duty could be transferred to the Army National Guard or Air National Guard of a State and concurrently become a member of the Army National Guard of the United States or Air National Guard of the United States, thus acquiring the same dual State-Federal status which volunteer National Guardsmen assume. The largest group to which the above provision would have applied is the persons who are inducted into the Active Forces by Selective Service for two years service. They would be *prior service personnel* or "veterans", when they come into the National Guard.

b. As stated above, the provision for "transfer to the National Guard with the consent of the Governor" was originally proposed by the Chief of Staff to the National Guard Association in 1951. The Chief of Staff has been urging adoption of such a provision since 1951, over objections from many sources who were opposed to any mandatory provision of this nature.

c. The bill did *not* authorize the *involuntary* induction of persons for *six months or less* on active duty or active duty for training. These persons are known as *non-prior service personnel*. They may *voluntarily* join a Reserve Force, (including the Army National Guard or Air National Guard), and thus become liable to perform

six months on active duty for training, but the bill did *not* permit *involuntary* induction for this purpose *followed by involuntary transfer to the Army National Guard or Air National Guard.*

B. *Repeal of Former 17-18½ year old Draft Deferments for Guardsmen*

a. The former *complete* deferment from active duty or active for training (other than the annual period of field training), granted under prior law to Guardsmen who perform their Guard duties satisfactorily would have been terminated.

b. The Guard would have been placed on the same footing as all other Reserves insofar as the sources of personnel are concerned. The sources including the 17-18½ year olds would be available not only to the Army National Guard and Air National Guard, but also to the Army Reserve, the Naval Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, the Air Force Reserve and the Coast Guard Reserve. This particular feature was eventually adopted in the Reserve Forces Act of 1955.

As stated in paragraph Ac above, the House Armed Services Committee struck from H.R. 5297 the provision contained in the original bill for standby authority to induct 17-18½ year olds into the six months program, if insufficient volunteers for the Reserve Forces were obtained from the 17-18½ year olds to fill the quota of a maximum of 250,000 annually authorized by the bill for all the Reserve Forces under the program.

This provision was vital insofar as the National Guard is concerned. The Chief of Staff supported this provision and the State Judge Advocate corresponded at length on this subject with the members of Congress after the bill was reported out.

On 18 May 1955, the Committee of the Whole House considered H.R. 5297 and two major amendments were submitted namely, the Powell amendment dealing with abolition of segregation in the National Guard, and the Bow amendment which prohibited sending American service personnel to any country with which the United States had a treaty or an agreement whereby such personnel were subjected to the jurisdiction of the Courts of those countries. Both amendments prevailed, whereupon the Honorable Carl Vinson, Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, moved that the Committee of the Whole House rise, which motion prevailed and, as a result, action was suspended on H.R. 5297.

Thereafter, President Eisenhower issued several statements urging reconsideration of the bill. At his press conference on 8 June 1955, he urged that the "Reserve bill is more essential than ever before to the security of the United States."

After the President's statement the House Armed Services Committee without further public hearings approved a new reserve bill, H.R. 7000 which was passed by the House at the end of June. Its provisions were for the primary benefit of the Federal Reserves, principally the Army Reserve.

The bill set up a program under which 17-18½ year olds may specifically enlist in the Federal Reserves for a period of 8 years,

on condition that they must take the initial period of active duty for training of not less than three or more than six months.

In providing the above program and others for the Army Reserve (and other Federal Reserves), the bill eliminated the repeal of the provision in existing law for the enlistment of 17-18½ year olds in the National Guard. As stated above, the original National Reserve Plan bills, H.R. 2967 and H.R. 5297 provided for the repeal of this provision, because it was intended to require all 17-18½ year old enlistees whether in the Guard or in the Federal Reserves, to take 6 months of initial basic training. Under the new House bill (H.R. 7000) the right of the National Guard to enlist the 17-18½ year olds to serve until age 28 without taking basic training unless they volunteered for it, was left untouched, but the same right was extended to the Army Reserve and other Reserves.

While the bill was pending in the Senate, the Chief of Staff wrote to Senators Lehman and Ives stating the position which he had taken with respect to this legislation and urging that it should not be unilateral, i.e. make mandatory transfer of personnel from active training or service applicable for the benefit of the Army Reserve but not give the same right to the National Guard.

The Senate, however, took no action on this score. It merely amended the bill to provide that a 17-18½ year old enlistee in the National Guard could reduce his obligation from age 28 to a total of 8 years, by voluntarily performing not less than three consecutive months of active duty for training. This amendment was accepted by the House and is contained in the bill which was approved by the President on 9 August 1955 as Public Law 305, 84th Congress.

Another provision in H.R. 7000 which affects the National Guard (as well as the Federal Reserves), although the Guard is not specifically referred to, is that which reduces the total obligation of *prior service personnel* from 8 years to 6 years. This provision applies to persons inducted or enlisted in the active forces *after 9 August 1955*. The provision will apply to the future veterans of two years' active service who enlist in the National Guard.

The present veterans and members of the active forces on or before 9 August 1955 will continue to have a total 8 year obligation.

These two provisions are the only provisions in the bill as passed by Congress which directly affect the National Guard. The other provisions of the bill which are designed primarily to strengthen the Army Reserve may have serious indirect effects on the Guard for the following reasons:

C. *Re: non-prior service personnel*

The Guard will lose its exclusive right to recruit the 17-18½ year olds on a deferment-from-the-draft-basis. This source of personnel will be opened up to all the Federal Reserves as well as the Guard. The Guard will continue to get the hard core of its personnel through volunteers, but the bill provides for a total Ready Reserve of 2,900,000 of which the Army Department desires that approximately 600,000 be members of the Army National Guard

of the United States, all in combat divisions, AAA brigades, combat teams and combat support units which are essential to the Army's D-Day missions.

The 30 June 1955 strength of the Army National Guard of the United States was about 358,000. Congress had authorized 375,000. Thus, the Guard fell short of its budgetary strength by about 17,000. Under the conditions imposed by the new law, which will increase the competition for recruiting the 17-18½ year olds, the National Guard is not likely on a strictly volunteer basis to be able to increase its strength to the desired figure of nearly 600,000.

In this connection, the new Act fails to grant authority as urged by the President and the Department of Defense in its original bill, to induct non-prior service personnel into the Reserve Forces, including involuntary transfer of these persons into the National Guard on completion of their basic training. The Chief of Staff has consistently urged this for years as an essential element of the proposed new reserve plan.

D. *Re: prior service personnel*

With respect to *prior service personnel*, as distinguished from the 17-18½ year old non-prior service personnel, the bill provides for the future involuntary assignment of prior service personnel to Army Reserve units (and other Federal Reserve units). It does not provide for involuntary transfer of those persons to the National Guard. Thus, commencing two years hence, when the persons inducted or enlisted in the active forces *after* 9 August 1955, start to be released from their 24 months of active service, they may be assigned *involuntarily* to Army Reserve units. The National Guard will not have access to these veterans unless they join the National Guard voluntarily. Our results in obtaining volunteers from this source during the past four years have been negligible.

The new law will require these future veterans to do 3 years of service in a Ready Reserve unit or category. Such compulsory reserve service has not been required in the past and will not be required of present veterans or present members of the active forces. It will be applicable, however, to the future veterans beginning two years from now. Perhaps this compulsion will result in more of these veterans deciding to serve in the National Guard, than before. It is problematical. The increase is not likely to amount to very much judging from our past experience with the two year veterans. In any event, it will still be necessary for the unit commanders of the National Guard to seek out those veterans and attempt to enlist them voluntarily, whereas on release from active duty, they will be assigned in the first instance to a Federal Reserve category. The Army Reserve will have the advantages of a) enforcing mandatory assignment of the future veterans to its units, and b) of enforcing their participation in drills and annual training.

The penalty established by the new law for Reservists who refuse to do their drills or annual training is to be ordered involuntarily to perform 45 days of active duty for training. Failure to

obey such an order would result in trial by Federal court-martial. This penalty is not available to the National Guard under the new law. There are many other provisions in the bill which apply only to the Federal Reserves and not to the National Guard.

The new law is unilateral in its effect with respect to strengthening the Reserve Forces. It will strengthen the Army Reserve, but leaves the National Guard in status quo to fend for itself.

That this is true was admitted in the debate in the Senate on H.R. 7000 by Senator Russell, Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee. He said:

MR. RUSSELL. I would that I could answer that question in the affirmative, because I should like very much to see the National Guard greatly expanded; *but, in my opinion, the National Guard will be played down in regard to expansion, and the Reserve units of the Armed Forces will be played up.* I wish it were the other way. I will be sincere with the Senator from Minnesota. I should like to see the National Guard increased, *but unquestionably, under the program being advanced, and as was indicated in nearly every line of the testimony, from now on, the emphasis is going to be placed on the Reserve units rather than the National Guard. I would rather have it the other way.*

The New York National Guard will continue to put forth its best efforts to increase its strength and improve its state of training, which it had hoped would be helped by the new law. If successful, it will be the result of the Guard's own efforts, not because of any help obtained as a result of the new legislation.

As Assistant Secretary of Defense Burgess said in his testimony on H.R. 7000 before the Senate Armed Services Committee:

"We take no comfort in the fact that we have no positive peacetime means of bringing National Guard combat divisions to the strength which may be authorized at any given time."

The deficiencies in the bill affecting the National Guard were emphasized by the President in his statement issued on 9 August 1955 on signing the reserve bill into law. He said:

"I am, however, concerned by the failure of the bill to afford the same guarantees of prior training for the National Guard as it has done for the Reserves." * * * *

"In my special message of January 13 and in recommendations of the Department of Defense, it was urged that provisions be included to insure a hard core of prior-service personnel to the National Guard. Not only did the Congress fail to include such provisions, but it also excluded the National Guard from the provisions for interim incentives to secure participation of prior service personnel in the various Reserve training programs.

"I have serious doubt that in the absence of further statutory authority, the National Guard can fully attain its planned size, and the standards of military proficiency and readiness, that are essential in our mobilization planning. I am, therefore, instructing the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff to conduct a continuing review of National Guard programs and standards to

determine whether they meet the imperative requirements of our first line defenses.'"

The President's statement sustains the position which the Chief of Staff has taken on this matter for the past four years and for which he has waged a continuous fight during that time in the National Guard Association of the United States, the Reserve Forces Policy Board and in statements to Congress.

The Chief of Staff intends to continue his efforts to obtain further congressional legislation to provide the National Guard with the right to obtain personnel involuntarily who have had prior training or service, in the event that voluntary methods fail. In this connection, the Chief of Staff as a member of the Executive Council of the National Guard Association of the United States urged adoption of a Resolution along these lines by the 77th General Conference of the National Guard Association of the United States at New Orleans on 17-20 October 1955.

Such a Resolution was adopted as Resolution No. 1 on 19 October 1955. It urges the strengthening of the Reserve Forces by providing for:

- a. the induction by Selective Service of non-prior service persons into the Reserves and their subsequent transfer to the Army National Guard or Air National Guard upon the request and approval of the appropriate State authorities, and,
- b. the transfer into the National Guard or Air National Guard, upon the request and approval of the appropriate State authorities, of prior service persons who have a remaining military Ready Reserve service obligation.

2. *The bill to authorize the States to organize and maintain State Defense Forces in addition to their National Guards, Public Law 364, 84th Congress. Approved August 11, 1955*

During World War I, World War II and the Korean War, Section 61 of the National Defense Act was amended to authorize the States to organize and maintain military forces other than the National Guard while any part of the National Guard was in active Federal service. The State Guard of New York is known as the New York Guard. (Section 165, Military Law)

The Federal authorization which was enacted during the Korean War expired on September 27, 1952.

In view of the fact that a future war might begin with a sudden attack on this country, thus necessitating a much quicker mobilization of the New York Guard than was necessary in the previous wars, the Division prepared a bill in 1952 to extend the authorization for State Guards until December 31, 1954. The bill would have permitted the States at any time during that period to organize and maintain military forces at cadre strength in addition to the National Guard, even if no part of the National Guard was in active Federal service. The bill was introduced in the 82nd Congress, but was not reported out of Committee.

A new bill was prepared by the Division and introduced in the 83rd Congress, but again the bill died in Committee. In the mean-

time, the State Guard which had been created during the Korean War was disbanded, except for Headquarters, New York Guard.

On 13 January 1955, in recommending to the 84th Congress that the National Reserve Plan be enacted, President Eisenhower, with respect to State Guards, stated:

“****, existing law does not permit States to maintain troops in addition to the National Guard. In view of the fact that the potential enemy possesses weapons of mass destruction and means of their delivery, it is a matter of urgent importance that there be no break between the time that the National Guard units might be called into Federal service and the time that the States could raise additional forces to replace them. I therefore recommend that the Congress enact legislation which would permit the States to raise and maintain in time of peace organized militia forces which would take over the National Guard's domestic missions and support Civil Defense activities upon its withdrawal.”

As indicated in the discussion above of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955, the President's recommendations for State Defense Forces were originally included in the National Reserve Plan bills, H.R. 2967 and H.R. 5297.

However, they were not included in the final bill, H.R. 7000, which became law. They were introduced as a separate bill, H.R. 7289.

The State of New York has sponsored resolutions at the annual General Conferences of the National Guard Association of the United States since 1952 urging the enactment of such legislation.

The following is a summary of the original H.R. 7289:

a. In addition to the Army National Guard and Air National Guard, the States may organize and maintain State defense forces. (retained in Senate amendments)

b. Such forces are to be organized in conformance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army. (omitted from Senate amendments)

c. The regulations shall provide for the maximum composition of the State defense forces within each State and shall limit them in peacetime to a strength deemed appropriate for organizing and planning and to serve as a basis for rapid expansion if the National Guard is ordered to active duty or during periods of national emergency. (omitted from Senate amendments)

d. These forces may not be called, ordered or drafted as such into the Armed Forces of the United States. (retained in Senate amendments)

e. They may be used within their State borders as deemed necessary by the Governor. (retained in Senate amendments)

f. Members of such forces are *not* exempt from the draft and are *not* entitled to Federal pay, allowances, subsistence, transportation or medical care. (retained in Senate amendments)

g. No person may become a member of these forces if he is a member of the Reserve Forces as defined in Section 101 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952. (retained in Senate amendments)

NOTE: This provision is erroneous and should not have been included in the bill because there is no definition of the Reserve Forces in the Armed Forces Reserve Act, as amended.

h. *The President may prescribe for the issuance of such arms, ammunition, clothing and other items of military equipment for the use of such forces as he deems appropriate.* (omitted from Senate amendments)

i. The National Guard Bureau shall be charged with administering the Act and shall be the channel of communication between the Department of the Army and the several States. (omitted from Senate amendments)

The bill passed the House with all the above provisions included, but the Senate Armed Services Committee deleted the provisions b, c, h, and i above. As passed, the bill gives the States carte blanche to organize these forces, but at their own expense and without Federal aid of any kind.

It is obvious that the Senate Armed Services Committee did not understand the need for and mission of the State Guards in the light of possible future atomic or hydrogen bombing attacks. That mission is important to the security of the nation as well as to the States. The State Guards should, therefore, be entitled to receive Federal arms, clothing and equipment, particularly if these are surplus to the needs of the Active Forces. And, the Federal Government should retain a measure of control over the organization and activities of these State forces, even if their leadership and operations should be under State Command.

The Division sponsored a Resolution which was adopted by the 77th General Conference of the National Guard Association of the United States on 20 October 1955, urging amendment of Public Law 364, in order to restore the deleted provisions.

The Chief of Staff also presented the matter for discussion at the meeting of the Reserve Forces Policy Board on 7-9 December 1955.

3. *The 1955 Amendments to the Universal Military Training and Service Act. Public Law 118-84th Congress. Approved June 30, 1955.*

The principal purpose of these amendments is to extend for four years the authority to draft men for 24 months of active Federal service.

The Chief of Staff to the Governor supported the bill and was particularly interested in the provision of the bill in regard to the termination of the draft liability of persons who enlisted or who enlist in the National Guard between the ages of 17 and 18½.

These persons are deferred from the draft as long as they serve satisfactorily in the Guard. The prior law was ambiguous as to the length of time they were required to serve in the Guard in order to maintain such deferment. It had been held in a ruling by the

Director of Selective Service that they had to serve until age 35. This meant that a 17 year old enlisting in the Guard faced an 18 year enlistment.

The original House bill cut the liability down to age 26 and the bill passed the House accordingly. The Defense Department asked the Senate Committee to raise the age to age 30. The Senate Committee acceded to this in its report on the bill. Before the bill came on for vote, the Chief of Staff sent telegrams to Senators Lehman and Ives urging restoration of the age 26 provision, and stating the reasons in support of the proposal. Other States followed the same course of action.

The result was a compromise. The bill was enacted with the age 28 as the limit. This means that a 17-18½ year old who enlisted or enlists in the National Guard must serve satisfactorily therein until age 28 in order to maintain deferment from the draft, a term of 9½ to 11 years. Under the Reserve Forces Act of 1955, referred to above, he may cut his liability down to 8 years by voluntarily taking not less than three consecutive months of active duty for training.

4. *The Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1956. Public Law 157-84th Congress. Approved July 13, 1955.*

The bill to amend the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950. Public Law 302-84th Congress. Approved August 9, 1955.

These items may be considered together because the main interest of the Chief of Staff in both bills was in the provisions in both which will authorize the construction at 100% Federal expense of the motor vehicle storage and maintenance buildings needed for the 27th Armored Division as a result of its conversion from infantry to armor.

a. *Construction needed as result of conversion of 27th Infantry Division to Armor.*

In the latter part of 1954, the Army Department requested the State of New York to convert one of its two infantry divisions into armor. Military requirements for more armored divisions in the National Guard necessitated the change-over. The Chief of Staff after consulting with the Governor and other New York State officials concerned consented to the conversion, on condition that the expense incident thereto would be borne 100% by the Federal Government. The main item of expense involved is the construction of motor vehicle and maintenance buildings to house the tanks and other heavy equipment of an armored division. Each company sized unit of the division which did not already have one of these buildings will be required to have one. The costs of the conversion amount to roughly one and three quarter million dollars.

When the Federal officials came to allocate the money for these costs they found that there were no provisions in the Fiscal Year 1955 Appropriation Act or in the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950 (Public Law 783-81st Congress), which would authorize these expenditures at 100% Federal expense, and that the necessary

work could only be accomplished on a 75% Federal-25% State basis. This was unacceptable to the Chief of Staff and to the State of New York.

Accordingly, the Division took action to have the necessary provisions included in the FY 1956 Appropriations Act and in the bill to extend and amend the provisions of the National Defense Facilities Act. This required many conferences in Washington by the Chief of Staff and officers of his staff. It was necessary to confer with the Assistant Secretaries of Defense and Army, the Assistant Chief of Staff of the Army for Logistics, the Chief and Legal Advisor of the National Guard Bureau, the military representatives of other States and other officials.

The State Judge Advocate drafted proposed amendment to the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950 under which the expenditure of moneys under that Act would be authorized at 100% Federal expense in order to expand, rehabilitate or convert facilities owned by the State or to acquire, construct or expand such additional facilities which are made necessary by any reconversion, rehabilitation or reorganization of National Guard units. The proposed amendment was submitted to the Department of Defense, was adopted by it and was finally incorporated by the Senate amendments into the bill to amend the National Defense Facilities Act.

In the meantime, as an additional measure, the Chief of Staff urged the National Guard Bureau to attempt to obtain the insertion of special language in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act for the Fiscal Year 1956, which would have the effect of exempting from the 75% restriction on Federal contributions, construction of the facilities made necessary by the conversion of the 27th Division into armor. As a result of these efforts the following proviso was inserted in the Appropriation bill at the request of the Department of Defense, with respect to the appropriation of \$31,611,000 for the construction of facilities for the Army National Guard and Army Reserve:

“Provided, That funds under this head shall be available, without regard to the 75 per centum restriction on contributions contained in section 4 (d) of the Act of September 11, 1950, for construction, alteration, improvement, and expansion of facilities made necessary by the conversion, redesignation, or reorganization of National Guard units, required for federal purposes, and in an amount not exceeding \$5,000,000 for construction of buildings and facilities other than armories.”

The Comptroller of the Army has advised the National Guard Bureau that under this proviso the cost of construction of the facilities required by the conversion of the 27th Division may be charged against the \$31,611,000 on a 100% Federal basis.

It is expected that these buildings and the other work made necessary by the conversion of the 27th Division will be completed or under-way at 100% Federal expense during the current fiscal year.

b. *Application of Federal Davis-Bacon Act to armory construction.*

The bill to amend the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950 may solve another problem which has held up our armory construction program for the Army National Guard under Public Law 783. This problem concerns the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. Section 276a) regarding the payment of prevailing labor rates as determined by the U. S. Secretary of Labor on Federal construction projects.

In the early part of 1955, the U. S. Department of Labor ruled that the Davis-Bacon Act would apply to the construction of armories by the States under Public Law 783. Prior to that time the prevailing labor rates had been determined in New York by the State Industrial Commissioner under the provisions of State Law. This action by the U. S. Department of Labor had the specific effect of immediately stopping the awarding of a contract for the construction of a new armory at Lockport, New York.

Immediately upon learning of this action by the U. S. Department of Labor, the Chief of Staff telephoned Washington and arranged for a conference with the Solicitor of the U. S. Department of Labor to be attended by the State Adjutant General, the State Judge Advocate and other officers and officials. The conference was held on 27 April 1955 in Washington. At the outset of the conference, the Solicitor of the Department of Labor stated that the Lockport contract could proceed without regard to the Davis-Bacon Act. With respect to future armory construction, it was agreed that representatives of the State and Federal Labor Departments would work out a modus operandi under which the labor rates would be fixed in such a manner as to insure that both the Federal and State laws on this subject were complied with.

During the next two months the details of this agreement were worked out by the Governor's Counsel's office in consultation with the State Adjutant General, the State Judge Advocate, the Counsel for the State Department of Labor, the State Architect's office and the U. S. Department of Labor. It was agreed that the representatives of the two Labor Departments would confer as to the prevailing rates fixed by each department and a determination made of the rates to be paid which would be not less than the prevailing rates determined by the U. S. Department of Labor. In the event the New York rate was higher, the higher rate would be fixed.

The results of this work were incorporated in a letter by the Chief of Staff to the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, enclosing sample specifications on an armory construction project in Rochester, containing the agreed upon provisions concerning payment of the prevailing rate of wages. These provisions were later approved by the National Guard Bureau and are now in effect.

In the meantime, the Senate Armed Services Committee had called a hearing on the bill to amend the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950. The State Adjutant General and the State Judge Advocate attended the hearing on 28 April 1955. The matter of the application

of the Davis-Bacon Act to armory construction for the National Guard under the Act was raised by Senator Russell, Chairman of the Committee.

Thereafter, the Senate Committee incorporated the following amendment in the bill:

“All construction, expansion, rehabilitation, or conversion of facilities in each State pursuant to section 3 (b) or 3 (c) of this Act shall be done in accordance with the laws of such State and under the supervision of officials of each State, subject to the inspection and approval of the Secretary of Defense.”

5. *The Mutual Military Aid Compact bill (S. 2142-H.R. 6623)*

On December 29, 1954, New York and Connecticut entered into a compact for mutual military aid in an emergency. Thereafter, with the approval of the Governor's Counsel a bill was prepared by the Division and was submitted to Senator Lehman and Congressman Celler for introduction in Congress. The State Judge Advocate conferred in Washington with the Assistant Counsel to the House Judiciary Committee concerning revision of the bill and a revised version was introduced. Senator Ives, Senators Purtell and Bush of Connecticut, Senators Saltonstall and Kennedy of Massachusetts, and Senators Smith and Case of New Jersey were co-sponsors of the Senate bill. The bill was not reported out of Committee in the first session of the 84th Congress due to the pressure of other Committee work.

The bill proposes to amend the Act of July 2, 1952 (Public Law 435-82nd Congress) which granted Congressional consent to the similar compact between New York and New Jersey entered into on December 11, 1950 to which compact Pennsylvania became a part to on December 14, 1951. Detailed history of the action taken by the Chief of Staff to initiate and accomplish enactment of the Act of July 2, 1952 is contained in the Annual Reports of the Chief of Staff for the years 1950, 1951 and 1952.

The purpose of the bill is to grant the consent of Congress under the U. S. Constitution (Article I, Section 10) to permit the States of New York and New Jersey, and States sharing a common border with either of them, to enter into mutual military aid compacts. The proposed legislation, will permit the States adjoining New York and New Jersey to enter into compacts to:

- a. Provide mutual military aid in case of war emergency; and
- b. Allow fresh pursuit, across State borders, of enemies, saboteurs, or other dangerous persons.

At the time Public Law 435 was being considered in 1952, the Congress was of the opinion that such compacts should not be extended without limitation, and therefore restricted its consent to the above-mentioned States. The question subsequently arose, however, whether States having a common border with one of the signatories of the compact, but not with the others, could adhere to this same compact without the consent of all the participating States. This problem presented itself when New Jersey and Pennsylvania declined to join in an agreement permitting Connecticut to become

a party to the original compact, even though it shares a common boundary with the State of New York. In view of this objection, it became necessary for New York to enter into a separate compact with Connecticut. Consent must now be sought from Congress for this new compact.

The bill is so worded that Massachusetts may join in the compact later without further submission to Congress. The Chief of Staff has written to the Adjutant General of Massachusetts to ascertain if the State of Massachusetts desires to join in the compact. The Adjutant General has advised the Chief of Staff that it will first be necessary to obtain an enabling Act from the Massachusetts Legislature.

The present bill will amend Public Law 435 by adding a new subsection to permit identical compacts between other states in this area of the country, without the necessity of obtaining (a) prior Congressional consent, or (b) the consent of the signatories to the original compact. Such compacts would bind only the States entering into them and not any other States.

The State of New York, through the Chief of Staff has pioneered in advocating the making of these mutual military aid compacts. They are the first compacts of their kind which have been entered into.

These compacts would authorize the State Military Forces of the compacting States to operate across State lines in a war emergency. Modern weapons of war, atomic and hydrogen bombs, guided missiles, etc. can obviously create devastation transcending State lines. It may be vital for the State Military Forces of one State, as distinguished from Federal forces (which of course can operate freely across State boundaries) to go to the aid of a neighboring State in a war disaster situation. In this regard the Military Aid compacts are parallel to the interstate compacts for mutual aid in civil defense.

The compacts can also be used in natural disasters. In fact the compact with Connecticut was availed of in the flood disaster in Connecticut which followed Hurricane Diane in August 1955. Certain members of the New York Army National Guard were ordered into the active service of the State pursuant to Sections 6 and 22 of the Military Law and the Interstate Compact with Connecticut. They proceeded with "dukws" to the vicinity of Torrington and Winsted, Connecticut and participated in the rescue operations at those places. This was probably the first use made in the history of the nation of an interstate compact for mutual military aid.

All that is needed now is the approval of Congress to the amendments to Public Law 435 above described.

It is expected that the bill now in Congress will be acted on early in the next session.

6. *Alert Procedure in Case of Enemy Attack (amendment of Section 233(b), Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 by Reserve Forces Act of 1955—Public Law 305, 84th Congress).*

At the January 1955 meeting of the Reserve Forces Policy Board, the Chief of Staff presented a resolution, which was unanimously

adopted, urging that an alert procedure be established for getting the Army National Guard and Air National Guard into Federal service immediately and automatically upon the happening of an attack or receipt of warning of imminent attack. The Chief of Staff urged that standby orders be prepared in advance by the appropriate Federal officials and kept ready for instant issuance in case of need. The Chief of Staff further urged that the machinery for transmitting these orders be prepared in advance so that the National Guard troops, (which in any event will on verbal orders respond to an alert), will be assured that the necessary *written* orders putting them into Federal service will be issued automatically and as a matter of course; and that therefore, no confusion will arise as to whether they are performing their mission in State or Federal service.

This is important not only from the individual's but also from the State's point of view. Defense against enemy attack is primarily a Federal function and the State should not be required to foot any part of the bill that may arise out of responding to an attack, alert or particularly to a "false alarm".

The earlier efforts of the Chief of Staff in this regard were described in his Annual Report for 1951.

Since January, the Chief of Staff has followed up the matter at subsequent RFPB meetings, but action was delayed by the Defense Department, pending approval of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 which includes a provision amending Section 233(b) of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, authorizing the President, without going to Congress first, to "order" not more than one million members of the Ready Reserve (which includes the Army National Guard and Air National Guard) into active Federal service in an emergency.

Now that this has become law with the President's approval of the Reserve Forces Act on 9 August 1955, the Army and Air Force Departments are setting up alert procedures for the prompt ordering of Army National Guard and Air National Guard units into active Federal service immediately upon the happening of a sudden enemy attack.

Thus, the Division's efforts in this regard over the past several years have finally produced results.

7. *The Equalization of Benefits Bill. (S. 1643—H.R. 6408)*

The general purpose of this bill is to equalize as between the Regular forces, the Federal Reserve Forces and the National Guard, existing laws in regard to benefits to which members may be entitled in case of injury, disease, disability or death suffered in line of duty. The bill would correct any inequalities existing under present law.

For example, with respect to *active duty for training* periods for 30 days or less, which in the main are the fifteen days annual field training periods, present law authorizes only medical care and pay and allowances while laid up from disease and limits these benefits

to a period of 6 months. No pension or compensation benefits are payable in case of death or permanent disability arising from disease. Full coverage, however, is granted in case of injury.

A person can become permanently disabled and die from disease contracted during these periods, in the same manner that a man can be permanently disabled or die from *injuries* suffered during such a period. The same benefits should be payable in case of disease as in case of injury contracted during active duty for training periods. The bill would permit this.

However, the bill does not correct one inequality which is of particular concern to the National Guard. It does not adequately provide for disease, (as contrasted with injury) contracted by members of the reserve components, including the National Guard, while on *inactive training duty* for periods of less than thirty days. Injuries are covered but not disease.

Inactive duty training includes armory drills and weekend training. Few cases arise where a man becomes ill during a two hour armory drill. In such cases, it is invariably the case that the disease was contracted prior to coming to drill. However, there is not any provision in law to provide at Government expense, emergency medical and hospital care in case the disease does manifest itself during the drill period, and emergency attention is needed regardless of when the disease was actually contracted.

There is also no reason why, if it can be proved that the *disease* was contracted during the drill period, the man should not be entitled to the same benefits as are awarded in case he had been *injured* during such a period.

The above statements apply with even greater force to the weekend drill periods when the man is in an inactive duty for training status for two days instead of for two hours. In many instances the weekend training programs are conducted during the Spring when the weather is variable and some times very cold and damp. Personnel have contracted serious illnesses during these periods for which no benefits have been recoverable under existing law. Medical evidence can be produced in such cases in order to show whether or not the disease was contracted during the weekend training period or before. If the evidence proves that it was contracted during the period, then again the same benefits should be awarded as are awarded in case of injury during such a period.

The Adjutant General and the Director of the Bureau of Claims of The Adjutant General's Office have attended many conferences and have conducted much correspondence covering this bill. The Director of the Bureau of Claims prepared a draft of proposed amendments to the bill to accomplish the purposes described above.

The State Judge Advocate in collaboration with the Director of the Bureau of Claims and the Legal Adviser to the National Guard Bureau, prepared a resolution urging Congress to adopt these amendments which resolution was unanimously adopted by the 77th General Conference of the National Guard Association of the United States at New Orleans, Louisiana, on 20 October 1955.

It is hoped that Congress will take action on the bill in the 1956 session.

XII. PUBLIC INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

The Public Information Office, Office of the Chief of Staff to the Governor, now in its fourth year of operation continued its operations with the following basic public relations objectives: (a) to win greater understanding of the National Guard and its purpose and attainments, (b) to aid the manpower program of the New York Army and Air National Guard, and (c) to improve the community relations of the New York Military Establishment in the areas surrounding its installations.

Highlights of the program during this year were:

Distinguished Guest Tours: During this summer field training period the organizations representing the metropolitan New York area were visited by the members of the Reserve Forces Policy Board as guests of the New York National Guard. Headed by their Chairman, Dr. Arthur S. Adams, this group which comprised high ranking officers from all of the services spent two days at Camp Drum, N. Y., where they visited training of the Guard and Reserve units in the field. Unlike previous such operations, this was a coordinated operation with representatives of the Camp Drum Post personnel, the Army Reserve, and the National Guard all working together jointly. At the dinner held in their honor, a visual presentation of the operations of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs was given, and a special 28-page, attractively printed and illustrated booklet was prepared for the occasion which outlined the organization of the Division and the background and organization of each of the services represented in the New York Military Establishment. The booklet also contained welcoming messages from the Chief of Staff to the Governor and from Governor Harriman.

Governor's Days: During the field training period, Governor Harriman visited the 107th Fighter Interceptor Wing of the Air National Guard at Hancock Field, Syracuse, and formally dedicated the new Permanent Air National Guard Training Site. In September, he visited the 27th Armored Division at Camp Drum, N. Y., during their field training period. Included in this latter visit were members of the Legislative Military Affairs Committees who were independently flown to Camp Drum for the occasion by the Air National Guard. Coordination with the organizations concerned with both these visits were carried by the Public Information Officer as the Project Officer, Office of the Chief of Staff.

Special Publicity: During the field training period of the 42nd Infantry Division at Camp Drum, special arrangements with the New York Herald Tribune were made to fly their Camerama Photo crew to Camp Drum for the Divisional Review. This specialized wide angle camera crew took pictures which resulted in the publishing, in over 400,000 copies, of a photo of the divisional review 16 columns wide.

Operation "Full-Strength": On loan to the 27th Armored Division, the Public Information Officer at the request of the Commanding General, 27th Armored Division, prepared a complete and detailed program of publicity and recruiting promotion. This program was presented to a session of the major commanders of the Division at Ft. Knox, Kentucky, where they were attending the Armored School.

Operation Minuteman: A nationwide surprise alert was held to bring the National Guard to the attention of the public. The program in New York was most successful. For several weeks prior to the alert, publicity was disseminated that such an event was forthcoming in order to prevent undue excitement. At Albany, the State PIO office was organized as a news room staffed by regular personnel and the Air Guard PIO. A continuous check in various areas, and a flow of information on the progress of the mobilization to the PIO, resulted in the New York National Guard receiving some of the widest and most favorable coverage it has ever received. The centralization of the PIO office as a news center afforded the flow of "color" stories and incidents which the press was desperately seeking. This activity resulted in an official commendation from the PIO, National Guard Bureau.

Special Projects: Special publicity projects were set up during the year (1) on the conversion of the 27th Armored Division from Infantry; (2) on sending a group from the 258th Field Artillery (The Washington Greys) to England to take part in the dedication of the Washington Ancestral Home; (3) a special Press Tour arranged for the New York City Press on a training weekend. On the latter, nine newsmen and photographers were guests of the New York National Guard and attended a briefing on the Guard at Headquarters, NYNG, attended a staff training assembly at the 101st Armored Cavalry Regiment armory, and then visited an AAA On-Site unit at LaGuardia Field. This program resulted in excellent coverage in the metropolitan area.

Field Training coverage: New York National Guard and Air National Guard field training coverage this year showed a marked increase over previous years and was our most fruitful favorable publicity coverage. As in the past our organizations utilized the policy of pre-camp preparations, camp activities, and homecoming duties as the key publicity material. All media—newspaper, radio and TV—were utilized. The increased use of hometown releases and radio interview tapes to hometown stations continued to gain excellent acceptance.

General Publicity: Army and Air Guard publicity gained in acceptance during this year. Through greater use of weeklies and house organs, more than 5400 column inches of publicity space were gained, and over 3400 column inches of photos on Guard activities. Seven New York National Guard television presentations were made, and nine radio shows throughout the State. TV Slides and records, "Let's Go to Town", were used by nine TV Stations and 69 radio stations used this material distributed for the Guard by the National

Guard Bureau. In cooperation with the New York State Department of Commerce, 236 radio spot announcements were distributed on the National Guard to every radio station in the State in their weekly packets.

Other normal activities of this office were: Dissemination of news to various information media; maintenance of our press-radio-TV relations with the outlets of the State; production of special promotions for the AAA On-Site commanders; writing speeches; liaison with Headquarters, New York National Guard, the National Guard Bureau, the National Guard Association of the United States, and with the Public Information Officer, National Guard Bureau and the Public Information Officers of other States. These normal activities also included the distribution of films and recruiting materials to units; the distribution of State flags to service personnel and organizations; and the editing of the New York Insert of "The National Guardsman" magazine.

XIII. RESERVE FORCES POLICY BOARD

As an appointed member of the Reserve Forces Policy Board of the Department of Defense, I have represented and have actively supported the National Guard on many important problems. All of these matters have been covered in the preceding part of this report having to do with Federal legislative or administrative procedures.

XIV. ANALYSIS OF STATE AND FEDERAL FISCAL SUPPORT

1. Major accomplishments of the Division, since its reorganization, starting in 1949, have had their origin largely in legislation initiated by the New York National Guard. It is believed that some of these accomplishments are best illustrated by charts which follow. Each chart is accompanied by a brief *resume*.

2. Although these charts show a comparison of ten (10) years of our operation, this matter has not been covered in previous reports. This comparison clearly indicates the increased Federal aid sought and obtained through the active and continual efforts of the Division to obtain increased Federal support for the State Military Forces.

3. Persistent efforts of the Chief of Staff to the Governor as a member of the Reserve Forces Policy Board of the Department of Defense, and as a member of the Executive Council of the National Guard Association of the United States, have been a deciding factor in influencing greater Federal support.

COMPARISON OF ALL FEDERAL AND STATE FUNDS

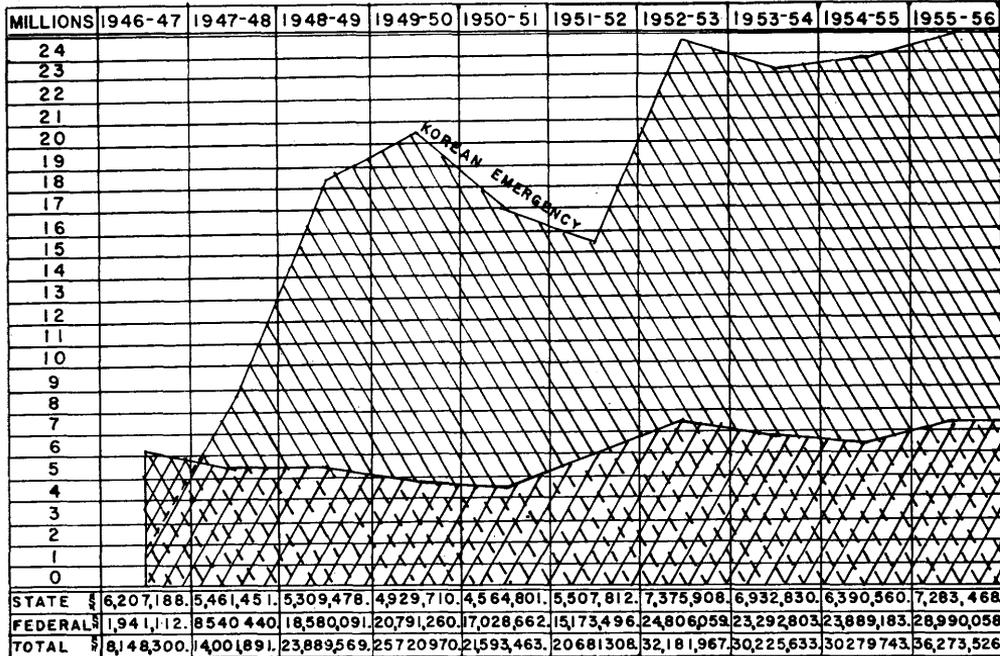
1. This Chart graphically illustrates the comparison of all Federal and State funds, including Public Law 783 "Construction Funds" for the ten-year period shown in this Chart.

2. The dip in the Chart in the 1950-1952 period was due to the Korean Emergency and induction of many of our units into Federal service.

3. It can be seen from this Chart that Federal aid ten (10) years ago was less than \$2,000,000., but today it has risen to almost \$29,000,000; whereas, the State appropriations have remained more or less constant despite the depreciating value of the dollar, growth in units and strength, the statutory increases in salaries, the increased benefits to blind veterans and the addition of the Air National Guard, which was non-existent in 1946. The ever increasing Federal assistance has greatly benefited the internal economy of local communities of the State through such factors as employment, purchase of materials and the awarding of local contracts.

4. The Federal figures used in this Chart, include Federal military pay, construction, service contracts and money appropriated to the State for attendance at Service Schools, the breakdown of which is shown in separate Charts.

**COMPARISON ALL FEDERAL FUNDS
(INCLUDING P.L. 783 CONSTRUCTION)
AND STATE FUNDS FOR PERIOD 1946-47 TO 1955-56**



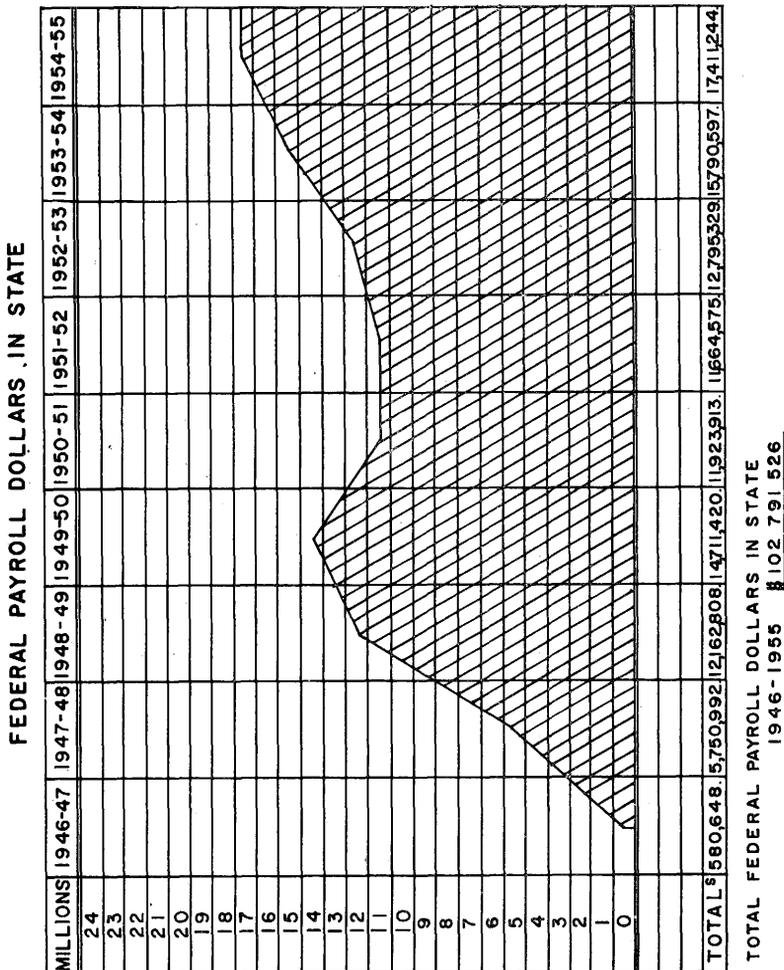
FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR | JULY TO 30 JUNE
STATE FISCAL YEAR | APRIL TO 31 MARCH

LEGEND
FEDERAL 
STATE 

FEDERAL PAYROLL DOLLARS IN STATE

1. This Chart shows the increase in payroll dollars during the period 1946 to 1955. This is an increase of over \$17,000,000., making a grand total of \$102,791,526., for the period.

2. The dip in the Chart in 1949-50 to 1952-53 reflects the induction of our organizations into Federal service during the Korean Emergency. Federal aid will steadily climb as we approach our Table of Organization and Equipment strength in the next few years. This additional payroll spread throughout the State, not only



increases the earnings of the members of the National Guard and their purchasing power, but also adds to the overall economy of the several communities in the State. As an example of the potential value to a community of said payroll money, the total pay for

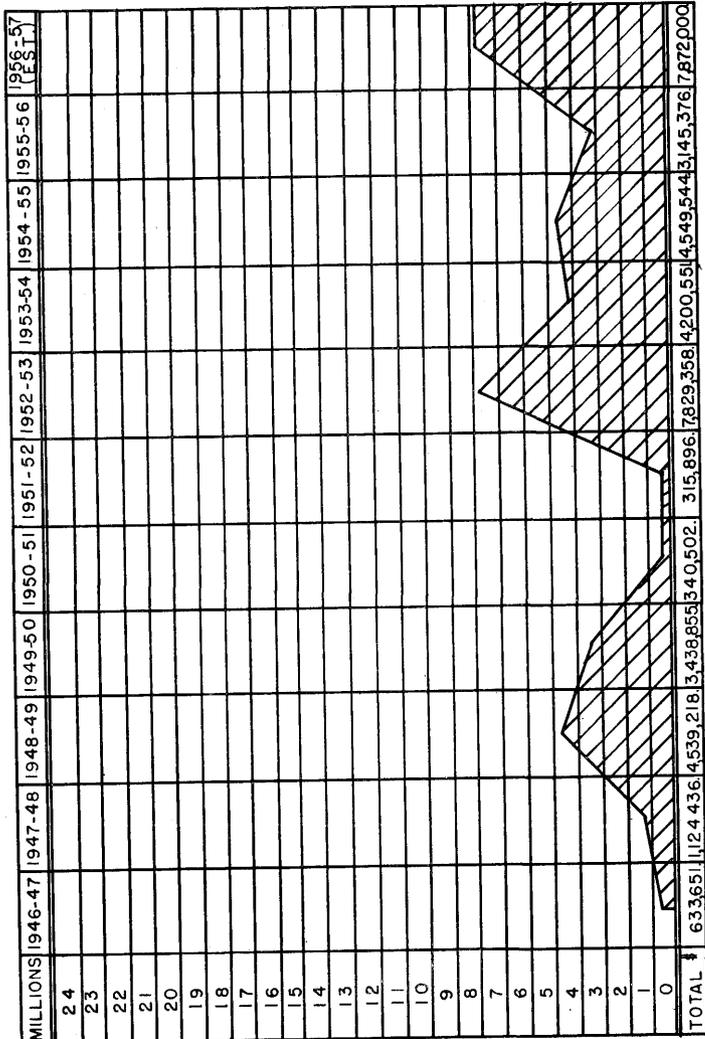
employees, armory drill and field training pay of a 6-unit armory is \$507,745.

FEDERAL CONSTRUCTION AID

1. This Chart clearly shows the progressive and successful efforts of the Division in obtaining Federal construction aid. Armory reconstruction costs, which at one time, were borne entirely by the State, is now accomplished with Federal assistance, totalling \$38,000,000, as follows:

a. Rehabilitation of armories of converted units, as is the case of the 27th Infantry Division which was converted to Armor, on a

STATE OF NEW YORK
DIVISION OF MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS
FEDERAL CONSTRUCTION AID



100% Federal basis. (This was accomplished by obtaining an amendment to the Federal Appropriations Act).

b. Construction of Air National Guard facilities, vehicle storage sheds, and security rooms are also on a 100% Federal basis.

c. Rehabilitation of all castle-type armories on a 50% Federal and 50% State basis, thus saving the State 50% of the cost necessary to modernize these old armories, which is essential for housing and training under our present troop allotment and modern type equipment now in use.

d. Armory construction on a 75% Federal and 25% State basis.

2. a. The projected plans for future Federal construction aid is expected to exceed \$7,000,000.

b. Also included in our future objective is a change in the Federal construction criteria, pertaining to landscaping, extension of utility lines, paving, parking facilities, etc., all at increased Federal support.

c. Also, it is hoped that the Federal government will share a more equitable cost of operation and maintenance of existing Army National Guard armories.

3. It is worthy to note also that architect's fees in connection with plans for new armory construction have previously been borne 100% by the State. The State will, in the future, be reimbursed 75% of this cost from the Federal government.

4. This program obviously benefits our construction industries within the State, and provides community centers for many smaller communities and cities which might not otherwise be able financially to provide these facilities. Also, it will enable young men to perform mandatory Army service in the National Guard in their own locality and continue schooling or job employment without interruption.

FEDERAL AID SECURED IN SERVICE CONTRACTS

1. This chart depicts Federal financial assistance to the State for maintenance and operation of such facilities and agencies as additional armory, depot and Air National Guard facilities, during the periods 1946-47 to 1954-1955, which previously was in large part a 100% State responsibility.

2. Under the terms of these service contracts, the Federal government pays 75% of the cost of operation and maintenance, and the State 25%. For example, service contracts for Camps Smith and O'Ryan, constructed many years ago at State expense, results in an approximate savings of \$76,000 annually to the State.

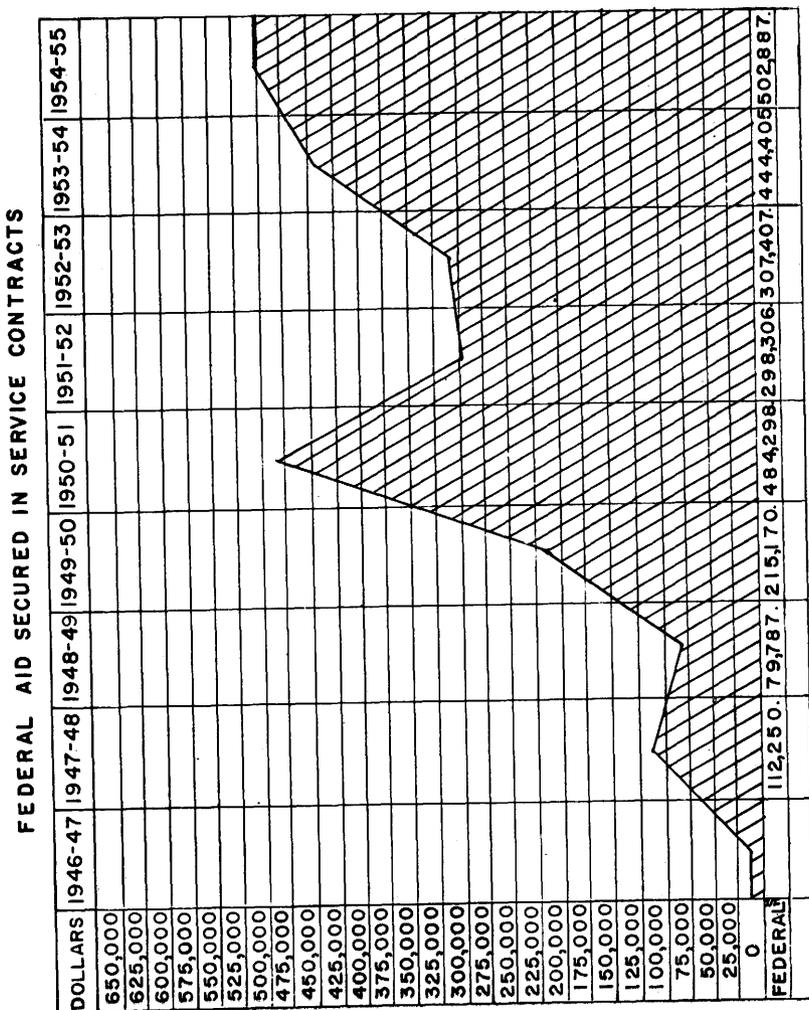
3. In addition thereto, the State also receives 100% Federal support for the maintenance of rifle ranges at Camp Smith and O'Ryan and for the thirteen (13) federally leased ranges throughout the State.

FEDERAL TRAINING AND SCHOOL MONEY

1. In order to be better trained in their respective military occupational specialties, members of the Army and Air National

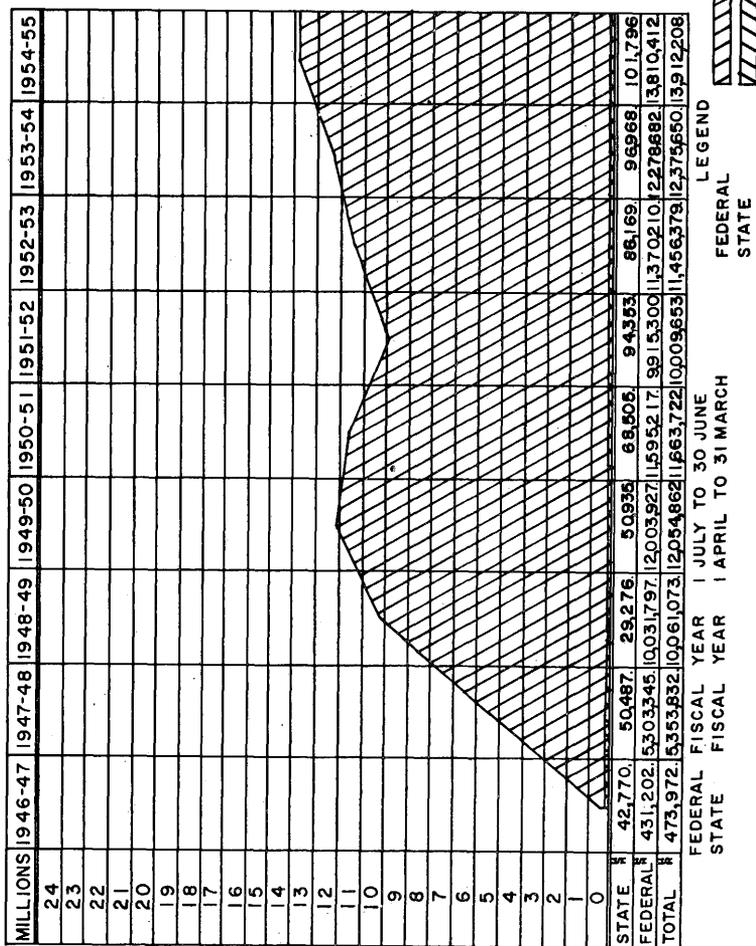
Guard participate in Federal training, and attend courses at various Regular service schools conducted by the Departments of the Army and the Air Force. A factor bearing on the increase in funds to approximately \$14,000,000., today, as shown on the chart, is attributed to the conversion of the 27th Division to armor, and the change over of certain Antiaircraft Artillery units to Field Artillery, which required additional schooling to qualify members of these units in their new branches.

2. Included in the chart are Federal funds required for conducting unit schools, such as methods of instruction and training management. All of these schools not only better prepare Guardsmen in their military proficiency but also prepare them for employment or opportunity for advancement in civilian occupations. Many



of these courses are related to civilian occupations, e.g., clerk-typists, aircraft mechanics, automotive maintenance, repair technicians, radiological specialties and many others. This reflects the highest type of vocational training made possible entirely at Federal expense.

STATE OF NEW YORK
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FEDERAL TRAINING AND SCHOOL MONEY



COMPARISON OF UNITS ADMINISTERED WITH APPROPRIATIONS

This Chart indicates the growth of the National Guard in terms of the number of organizations administered. In 1938 with 397 units, the State appropriated \$5,555,432., and the Federal government \$3,892,324., whereas, in 1955, for 495 units, the State appropriated \$6,390,560., and the Federal \$23,889,183. In 1938 the State was bearing 59% of the total cost and the Federal government 41%,

**COMPARISON OF UNITS ADMINISTERED
WITH APPROPRIATIONS — 1938 and 1955**

NO OF UNITS	STATE COSTS	FEDERAL COSTS				TOTAL STATE-FED. COSTS	% OF TOTAL COST		AVERAGE COST PER UNIT	
		CONST'R'T'N	PERSONAL SERVICE	ALLOTHER M & O	TOTAL		STATE	FED.	STATE	FED.
<u>1938</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1938</u>
397	\$5,555,432	9,020	2,696,493	1,186,811	3,892,324	9,447,756	.59	.41	13,992	9,804
<u>1955</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1955</u>
495	\$6,390,560	2,245,166	17,411,244	4,232,773	23,889,183	30,279,743	.20	.80	12,999	48,261
									- 7 %	+ 490 %

NOTES

1. NUMBER OF UNITS ADMINISTERED HAS INCREASED APPROXIMATELY 25 %
2. ADMINISTRATIVE WORKLOAD HAS INCREASED AT LEAST 200 %
3. PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR HAS DECREASED APPROXIMATELY 48 %

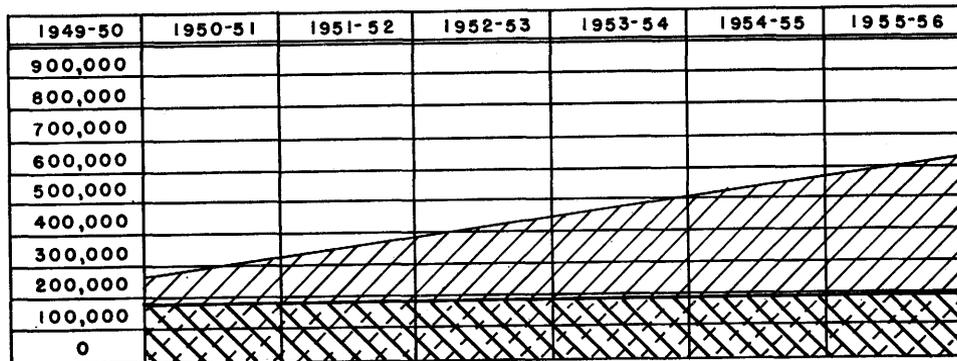
whereas, in 1955, the State's share was 20% and the Federal government's share was 80%. This is indicative not only of this Division's successful effort to obtain an ever increasing share of Federal funds for the support of its programs and services, but also reflects the efficient operations of the New York State Arsenal in administering and issuing increasing amounts of supplies and equipment to about 100 more units in 1955 than in 1938, without any mention of the increased complexities of today's modern equipment compared to that of 1938.

ARSENAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

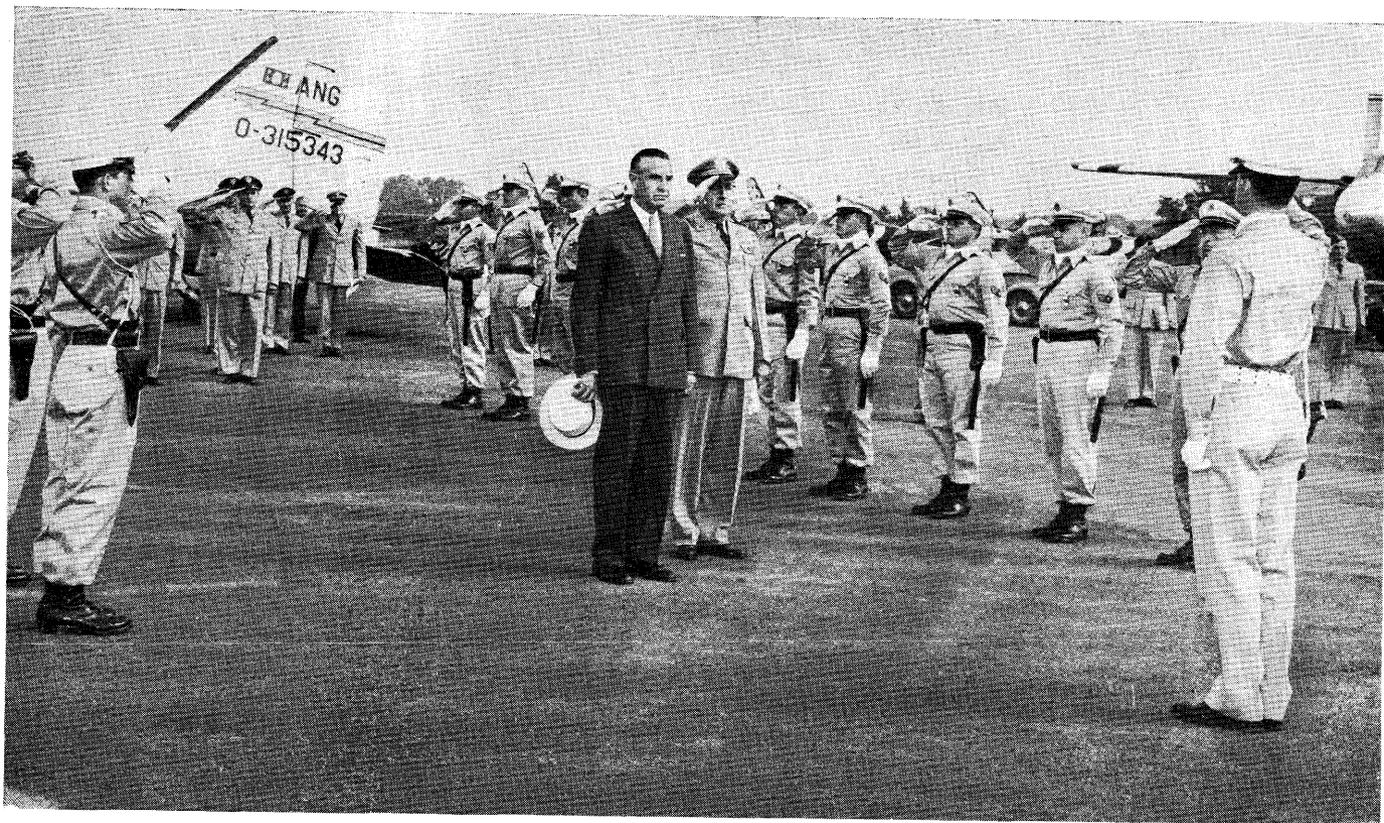
1. The following Chart shows that prior to World War II and up until 1948, the expenses of the State Arsenal were borne largely by the State, with a minimum of funds from Federal sources. This condition was reversed in the beginning of 1949, when a service contract was negotiated for this installation. Since that time, there has been an ever increasing share of Federal funds for the operation and maintenance of this installation. Each year the amount of Federal aid necessary to operate this installation has increased from approximately \$437,000., in 1949-50 to more than \$824,000., today. Service contracts are explained more fully in the Service Contract Section.

2. In the years 1949-50, the State's share of maintenance and operation of the Arsenal was 40%, whereas today it has been reduced to 23%, and the Federal ratio has raised from 60% to 77%.

**COMPARISON OF STATE AND FEDERAL OPERATING COSTS
NEW YORK STATE ARSENAL
1949-50 TO 1955-56**



PERIOD	STATE			PERSONAL SERVICE			FEDERAL			TOTAL
	NO. OF EMPLOYEES	COST	%	NO. OF EMPLOYEES	COST	%	NO. OF EMPLOYEES	COST	%	
1949-1950	59	\$158,686	38%	122	\$262,716	62%	122	\$262,716	60%	\$411,402
1955-1956	58	192,161	23%	145	618,179	77%	145	618,179	77%	810,340
MAINTENANCE & OPERATION										
1949-1950		16,500	100%		—	—		—	—	16,500
1955-1956		3,455	25%		10,242	75%		10,242	75%	13,697
1949-1950		\$175,186	40%		\$262,716	60%		\$262,716	60%	\$437,902
1955-1956		195,616	23%		628,421	77%		628,421	77%	824,037



RECEIVES AND SALUTE . . . Governor Averell Harriman of New York accompanied by Major General Karl F. Hausauer, his Chief of Staff and Commander of the New York National Guard, receives the salute of the Honor Guard upon his arrival at Hancock Field, Syracuse, in August to formally dedicate the NYANG's new Permanent Training Site.



GOVERNOR'S TROPHY . . . Governor Averell Harriman is shown presenting the New York Air National Guard's "Governor's Trophy" for 1955 to Lt. Colonel Frederick J. Zilly, Jr., Commander of the 139th Fighter Interceptor Squadron of Schenectady. The presentation was made during "Governor's Day" festivities at Hancock Field, Syracuse, in August.



Platoon size class of instruction: Leadership School, Camp Smith, Peekskill, New York.



New York National Guard-United States Military Academy Preparatory School class: New York City Community College, Brooklyn, New York.



New York National Guard AA — on Site Battery Position.

CHAPTER TWO

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

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I. INDUCTION OF NATIONAL GUARD UNITS

Since report of 31 December 1953, no further organizations of the New York National Guard (including Air) have been inducted into active United States Service.

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

Organization	Date Released	Date Inducted
187th Field Artillery Group	17 January 1955	11 September 1950
133rd Ordnance Medium Maintenance Co.	20 January 1955	11 September 1950
199th Army Band	15 February 1955	15 October 1950
89th Army Band	24 February 1955	15 October 1950
369th Signal Detachment (RMU Type C)	18 March 1955	14 August 1950
955th Field Artillery Battalion	18 March 1955	19 August 1950

The return of all New York National Guard organizations (including Air) inducted into active United States service during the years 1950 and 1951 for the Korean emergency, is now complete.

II. ORGANIZATION CHANGES

During 1955 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
9 Jan. 1955	27th Military Police Company, NYNG, 29 Masten Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.	Station changed to 184 Connecticut Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
18 Jan. 1955	187th Field Artillery Group, NGUS, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Disbanded.
	Company D, 142nd Tank Battalion, NYNG, Freeport, L. I.	New organization.
20 Jan. 1955	133rd Ordnance Company (Direct Support), NGUS, Rochester, N. Y.	Disbanded.
21 Jan. 1955	133rd Ordnance Medium Maintenance Company, NYNG, Rochester, N. Y.	Redesignated 133rd Ordnance Company (Direct Support), NYNG.
1 Feb. 1955	27th Infantry Division, NYNG, Buffalo, N. Y.	Redesignated and reorganized as 27th Armored Division, NYNG (See G.O. 33, 17 December 1954 as amended by G.O. 2, 15 January 1955, G.O. 12, 27 May 1955, G.O. 28, 29 Sep 55 & G.O. 32, 1 Nov 55).
	367th Signal Detachment (RMU) Type E, NYNG, 900 East Main Street, Rochester, N. Y.	Station changed to 145 Culver Road, Rochester, N. Y.
15 Feb. 1955	199th Army Band, NGUS, New York, N. Y.	Disbanded.
24 Feb. 1955	89th Army Band, NGUS, Rochester, N. Y.	Disbanded.
18 Mar. 1955	955th Field Artillery Battalion, NGUS, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Disbanded.
19 Mar. 1955	369th Signal Radar Maintenance Unit, Type C, NYNG, New York, N. Y.	Disbanded.
1 Apr. 1955	Company A, 727th Armored Ordnance Battalion, NYNG, Cohoes, N. Y.	Redesignated Company B, 727th Armored Ordnance Battalion, NYNG.
	Company B, 727th Armored Ordnance Battalion, NYNG, Mohawk, N. Y.	Redesignated Company A, 727th Armored Ordnance Battalion, NYNG.
	Company B, 108th Armored Infantry Battalion, NYNG, Oneonta, N. Y.	Redesignated Company C, 108th Armored Infantry Battalion, NYNG.
1 Apr. 1955	Company C, 108th Armored Infantry Battalion, NYNG, Geneva, N. Y.	Redesignated Company B, 108th Armored Infantry Battalion, NYNG.
	369th Antiaircraft Artillery Group, NYNG, New York, N. Y.	369th Field Artillery Group, NYNG.
	369th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion, NYNG, New York, N. Y.	569th Field Artillery Battalion, NYNG.
	Battery D, 369th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion, NYNG, New York, N. Y.	Service Battery, 569th Field Artillery Battalion, NYNG.
	870th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion, NYNG, New York, N. Y.	970th Field Artillery Battalion, NYNG.
	Battery D, 870th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion, NYNG, New York, N. Y.	Service Battery, 970th Field Artillery Battalion, NYNG.
	715th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion, NYNG, Brooklyn, N. Y.	715th Field Artillery Battalion, NYNG.
	Battery D, 715th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion, NYNG, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Service Battery, 715th Field Artillery Battalion, NYNG.
18 Apr. 1955	42nd Replacement Company, NYNG, New York, N. Y.	New organization.
1 July 1955	106th Bombardment Wing, Light, NYANG, Brooklyn, N. Y.	106th Bombardment Wing, Tactical NYANG.
	106th Bombardment Group, Light, NYANG, Brooklyn, N. Y.	106th Bombardment Group, Tactical, NYANG.
	102nd Bombardment Squadron, Light, NYANG, Brooklyn, N. Y.	102nd Bombardment Squadron, Tactical, NYANG.
	114th Bombardment Squadron, Light, NYANG, Brooklyn, N. Y.	114th Bombardment Squadron, Tactical, NYANG.
	106th Maintenance Squadron, NYANG, Brooklyn, N. Y.	106th Field Maintenance Squadron, NYANG.
1 July 1955	107th Maintenance Squadron, NYANG, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	107th Field Maintenance Squadron, NYANG.
	274th Communications Squadron, Operations, NYANG, White Plains, N. Y.	274th Communications Squadron (Operations), NYANG.
15 Aug. 1955	Company B, 106th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion, NYNG, Tonawanda, N. Y.	New organization.
1 Sept. 1955	Headquarters & Headquarters Company, 3rd Battalion, 101st Armored Cavalry, NYNG, Rochester, N. Y.	Redesignated Company H, 101st Armored Cavalry, NYNG.
	Company H, 101st Armored Cavalry, NYNG, Utica, N. Y.	Redesignated Headquarters & Headquarters Company, 3rd Battalion, 101st Armored Cavalry, NYNG.
	Headquarters, Headquarters & Service Company, 142nd Tank Battalion, NYNG, Freeport, N. Y.	Station changed to Bayshore, N. Y.

Effective Date	Unit and Station	Change
1 Oct. 1955	156th Armored Field Artillery Battalion, NYNG (Various stations). 186th Field Artillery Battalion, NYNG (Various stations). Medical Detachment (less 5 Battalion Detachments), 27th Armored Division Artillery, NYNG, Buffalo, N. Y. Medical Detachment, 186th Armored Field Artillery Battalion, NYNG, Glens Falls, N. Y.	Redesignated 156th Field Artillery Battalion, NYNG. Redesignated 186th Armored Field Artillery Battalion, NYNG. Redesignated Medical Detachment (less 4 Battalion Detachments), 27th Armored Division Artillery, NYNG. New organization.
1 Nov. 1955	Company B, (Rear), 742nd Ordnance Battalion, NYNG, Peekskill, N. Y. Company B, (Rear), 742nd Ordnance Battalion, NYNG, New York, N. Y.	Redesignated 134th Ordnance Company (Field Maintenance), NYNG. New organization.
15 Nov. 1955	396th Ordnance Detachment, (Detachment CC), NYNG, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	New organization.
30 Nov. 1955	Company C, 205th Tank Battalion NYNG, Troy, N. Y.	Disbanded.
1 Dec. 1955	Separate Detachment, 27th Armored Signal Company, NYNG, Hoosick Falls, N. Y. 27th Armored Signal Company, (less Separate Detachment), NYNG, Albany, N. Y.	Redesignated Company C, 205th Tank Battalion, NYNG. Redesignated 27th Armored Signal Company, NYNG.
5 Dec. 1955	Medical Detachment, 170th Field Artillery Battalion, NYNG, Newburgh, N. Y.	New organization.
30 Dec. 1955	368th Signal Detachment (Radar Maint Type E) NYNG, 120 West 62nd Street, New York, N. Y.	Station changed to 355 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

III. CANDIDATES FOR THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY AND THE AIR FORCE ACADEMY

Four of the New York National Guard enlisted men who entered the United States Military Academy 1 July 1951 were graduated therefrom 30 June 1955 and were appointed 2nd Lieutenants in the United States Armed Forces. They were former Private First Class Arthur E. Muller, Jr., Company L, 108th Infantry, whose class standing was number 95 in a class of 324 graduates, Private First Class John F. Passafume, Headquarters & Service Co., 142nd Tank Battalion, who was number 117 in his class, Private Rodney L. Waterstrat, Company K, 174th Infantry, number 164 in his class and Sergeant First Class Charles A. Schuh, Headquarters Battery, 102nd AAA Group, number 245 in his class. Seven New York National Guardsmen received appointments to the class of 1959 of the United States Military Academy and reported as Cadets 1 July 1955. They were Corporal William A. Fitzgerald, Headquarters & Service Co., 142nd Tank Battalion, Corporal John J. Koisch, Battery B, 170th Field Artillery Battalion, Corporal Irving Schor, Headquarters Detachment, NYNG, Private First Class Francis J. Rodgers, Company I, 165th Infantry, Private Michael J. Barbero, Company B, 174th Armored Infantry Battalion, Private Thomas W. Gilligan, Company L, 165th Infantry and Airman Third Class Paul A. Stoecker, 138th Fighter Interceptor Squadron, NYANG. Airman Third Class William D. Telford, 102nd Light Bombardment Squadron, NYANG won an appointment to the first class to be held at the newly organized United States Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs, Colorado, and entered 1 July 1955.

All except Corporal Koisch trained for the entrance examination at our New York National Guard Preparatory School for West Point which was conducted between 1 October 1954 and 3 January 1955 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. The entrance of these seven into the United States Military Academy brings our total to twenty-three (23) cadets in training, classed as follows: Class of 1956—5; of 1957—7; of 1958—4 and 1959—7.

The current year class at the New York National Guard Preparatory School for the United States Military Academy is being attended by twenty (20) New York National Guardsmen (one of whom is a member of the New York Air National Guard) who passed the designating examination last July and are preparing to take the competitive examination for the United States Military Academy on 17 March 1956. They are:

- Cpl. Peter L. Benzinger, 991st Field Artillery Battalion, Elmhurst, New York.
- Pvt. Robert D. Eckert, 156th Field Artillery Battalion, Rifton, New York.
- Pvt. John V. Ello, Headquarters Detachment, NYNG, Bronx, New York.
- Pvt. John V. Heclan, Jr., 165th Infantry, Elmhurst, N. Y.
- Pvt. John C. Fyfe, 165th Infantry, Hicksville, L. I., N. Y.
- Pvt. Weldon R. Hall, 175th Armored Infantry Battalion, Johnson City, N. Y.
- Pvt. John F. Hargrove, 107th Infantry, Bronx, New York.
- Pvt. Joseph L. Hegadorn, 107th Infantry, Ridgefield, N. J.
- Pvt. Lawrence A. Leven, 107th Infantry, New York City
- Pvt. Hugh A. MacCallum, 107th Infantry, New York City.
- Pvt. James L. McLaughlin, 107th Infantry, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
- Pvt. Rufus M. Overlander III, 107th Infantry, Bronx, N. Y.
- Cpl. Steven V. Wichik, 107th Infantry, New York City.
- PFC John D. Hogarth, 205th Antiaircraft Artillery Detachment (RCAT) Pittsford, N. Y.
- Cpl. Richard A. Mergele, Jr., 152nd Armored Engineer Battalion, Clarence, N. Y.
- Airman 2nd class Michael J. Mooney, 152nd Tactical Control Group, NYANG, New York City.
- Pvt. Thomas W. Parker, 170th Field Artillery Battalion, Beacon, N. Y.
- Pvt. Emanuel J. Scivoletto, 742nd Ordnance Battalion, Peekskill, N. Y.
- Pvt. Joseph W. Squires, 102nd Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion, Batavia, N. Y.
- PFC Eugene M. Tyma, 274th Tank Battalion, Buffalo, N. Y.

IV. PERSONNEL BUREAU, A.G.O.

1. Appointments and separations of Officers. During the year 1955 military commissions and separations were effected as follows:

	New York Nat'l Guard	New York Air Nat'l Guard	New York Guard	Naval Militia	Reserve List	Retired List	Inactive Nat'l Guard	Totals
Officers promoted.....	502	162	37	22	.....	.....	.....	723
Officers appointed from the ranks.....	124	14	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	140
Officers appointed from other sources.....	129	83	25	55	.....	.....	.....	292
Officers appointed on Reserve List.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Officers transferred to Reserve List.....	51	11	.....	9	.....	.....	2	73
Officers placed on Retired List.....	1	1	2	.....	49	.....	.....	53
Officers transferred from Active to Inactive NG....	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126
Officers transferred from Inactive to Active NG....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Officers who resigned and were honorably discharged.	202	71	1	43	4	.....	27	348
Officers dropped under Section 78, M.L.....	4	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	3	14
Officers who died.....	3	1	1	.....	3	6	.....	14
Officers honorably discharged on Surgeon's Certificate of Disability.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

The above table indicates that one thousand, one hundred and fifty-six (1,156) military commissions were issued during the year. Three hundred and seventy-seven (377) officers and warrant 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 1955

MONTH	GAINS				LOSSES	
	Reenlistments		New Enlistments		Army	Air
	Army	Air	Army	Air	EM	AMN
January.....	246	30	414	100	510	32
February.....	253	41	528	86	440	56
March.....	397	65	686	131	423	35
April.....	351	23	570	95	334	34
May.....	411	47	796	104	348	69
June.....	522	70	608	102	516	63
July.....	390	43	384	33	458	46
August.....	290	18	457	23	533	51
September.....	308	36	532	48	513	52
October.....	364	50	753	68	567	53
November.....	292	62	611	62	493	56
December.....	436	77	792	67	376	30
Totals.....	4,260	562	7,131	919	5,541	577

3. CAUSES OF SEPARATION OF ENLISTED MEN FROM THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD (INCLUDING AIR) DURING THE YEAR 1955

Reason for Separation	Number
1. To enter the Armed Forces of the U. S.	1,945
2. Expiration of enlistment (ING)	300
3. Convenience of Government	1,101
4. Certificate of Disability	120
5. Change of Residence	408
6. Hardship	84
7. Minority	113
8. Undesirable Discharge, unfitness, misconduct, fraudulent enlistment or continued absence	8
9. General Discharge, unfitness, misconduct, fraudulent enlistment, imprisonment, or unsatisfactory participation	77
10. Rejected by National Guard Bureau	111
11. Died	23
12. To accept appointment—	
United States Military Academy	9
United States Air Force Academy	1
United States Merchant Marine Academy	1
In the New York National Guard (including Air)	112
13. To reenlist—	
Immediately	61
To Attend Service School	145
To Attend OCS	35
14. To enlist National Guard of another State	96
15. To accept Commission in the Armed Forces of the United States	5
16. To enlist New York Army or Air National Guard	25
17. Honorably discharged for continued absence	1,162
18. Honorably discharged for inaptness, unfitness, misconduct or fraudulent enlistment	21
19. To Enlist—	
United States Army Reserve	67
United States Air Force Reserve	11
United States Marine Corps Reserve	6
United States Navy Reserve	16
United States Coast Guard Reserve	1
20. For failure to qualify for Pilot Training	9
21. Accept apt as Cadet in advanced course of ROTC	4
22. For unsatisfactory participation in a Federally recognized unit	3
Total	6,080

4. STATE DECORATIONS AWARDED DURING THE YEAR 1955

MEDAL FOR VALOR: Two were awarded during the year 1955.

DECORATIONS FOR LONG AND FAITHFUL SERVICE: During 1955 two hundred and eighty-eight (288) Decorations for Long and Faithful Service were awarded to the various classes, as follows:

Special Class (35 years service)	8
First Class (25 years service)	28
Second Class (20 years service)	62
Third Class (15 years service)	78
Fourth Class (10 years service)	112

CONSPICUOUS SERVICE MEDAL: No awards of the Conspicuous Service Medal were made during the year 1955.

CONSPICUOUS SERVICE CROSS: One hundred and forty-five (145) awards of the Conspicuous Service Cross were made during the year 1955.

5. STRENGTH OF THE ARMY NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD 31 DECEMBER 1955

Organization (Army)	Strength			Aggregate
	Officers	Warrant Officers	Enlisted Men	
Hq 27 Armd Div.....	46	9	87	
Hq Co 27 Armd Div.....	6	2	97	
27 Armd Div Band.....	.....	2	39	
Med Det 27 Armd Div.....	1	.....	6	
27 Armd Div Tn.....	4	.....	65	
27 Armd Div Sig Co.....	12	3	157	
27 MP Co.....	6	1	113	
27 Repl Co.....	3	2	19	
C Com "A" 27 Armd Div.....	18	4	70	
C Com "B" 27 Armd Div.....	16	3	81	
C Com "C" 27 Armd Div.....	13	2	76	
27 Armd Div Arty (Incl Med Det).....	17	2	129	
27 Armd QM Bn.....	15	3	208	
27 Recon Bn.....	30	4	532	
105 Armd Inf Bn.....	31	5	577	
108 Armd Inf Bn.....	29	4	566	
174 Armd Inf Bn.....	25	7	331	
175 Armd Inf Bn.....	31	4	544	
106 Armd FA Bn.....	27	2	431	
186 Armd FA Bn.....	23	4	418	
249 Armd FA Bn.....	38	6	440	
270 Armd FA Bn.....	27	5	428	
127 AAA Bn.....	32	4	433	
127 Tk Bn.....	22	6	391	
205 Tk Bn.....	34	5	568	
208 Tk Bn.....	36	6	553	
274 Tk Bn.....	28	4	505	
134 Armd Med Bn.....	28	2	234	
152 Armd Engr Bn.....	32	7	517	
727 Armd Ord Bn.....	22	10	461	
Total 27 Armd Div.....	652	118	9,276	10,046
Hq 42 Inf Div.....	47	10	89	
Hq Co 42 Inf Div.....	9	1	77	
42 Inf Div Band.....	.....	1	36	
Med Det 42 Inf Div.....	1	.....	10	
42 MP Co.....	6	1	143	
42 QM Co.....	10	2	88	
42 Recon Co.....	6	1	104	
42 Repl Co.....	1	1	7	
42 Sig Co.....	10	4	134	
42 Div Arty (Incl Med Det).....	27	3	134	
71 Inf.....	111	23	1,001	
106 Inf.....	103	11	1,059	
165 Inf.....	114	18	1,202	
104 FA Bn.....	28	6	433	
105 FA Bn.....	37	5	303	
226 FA Bn.....	27	4	341	
258 FA Bn.....	30	6	275	
142 AAA Bn.....	24	2	330	
142 Tk Bn.....	25	6	457	
102 Med Bn.....	26	2	170	
102 Engr Bn.....	29	8	286	
742 Ord Bn.....	8	7	99	
Total 42 Inf Div.....	679	122	6,778	7,579
102 AAA Brig.....	9	3	36	
102 AAA Det.....	3	.....	25	
102 Ord Co (DS).....	4	3	68	
212 AAA Gp.....	9	5	47	
244 AAA Gp.....	11	5	57	
398 Ord Det.....	.....	1	6	
400 Ord Det.....	.....	1	5	
245 AAA Bn.....	19	7	247	
259 AAA Bn.....	18	6	215	
633 AAA Bn.....	15	6	159	
773 AAA Bn.....	17	6	201	
Total 102 AAA Brig.....	105	43	1,066	1,214

Organization (Army)	Strength			Aggregate
	Officers	Warrant Officers	Enlisted Men	
105 AAA Brig.....	14	5	70	
89 Army Band.....		1	28	
105 AAA Det.....	4		38	
133 Ord Co (DS).....	3	3	69	
205 AAA Det.....	1		13	
209 AAA Gp.....	10	5	49	
367 Sig Det (RMU).....		1	4	
421 Sig Det (RMU).....		1	1	
102 AAA Bn.....	17	2	312	
106 AAA Bn.....	17	2	159	
336 AAA Bn.....	28	5	347	
Total 105 AAA Brig.....	94	25	1,090	1,209
Hq & Hq Btry II Corps Arty.....	21	4	76	
187 FA Gp.....	11	3	54	
369 FA Gp.....	14	5	55	
156 FA Bn.....	30	5	407	
170 FA Bn.....	32	6	401	
187 FA Bn (OBSR).....	15	7	203	
569 FA Bn.....	23	7	292	
715 FA Bn.....	24	7	301	
955 FA Bn.....	18	2	191	
970 FA Bn.....	26	7	249	
Total II Corps Arty.....	214	53	2,139	2,403
107 Inf.....	116	13	1,104	
991 FA Bn.....	31	6	299	
187 Engr Co (C).....	3	1	68	
Total 107 Ret.....	150	20	1,471	1,641
101 Armd Cav.....	103	16	1,035	
101 Sig Bn (CORPS).....	30	5	309	
127 Ord Co.....	2	2	81	
134 Ord Co (FLD MAINT).....	3	2	98	
199 Army Band.....		1	28	
Hq & Hq Det NYNG (Less Sep Det).....	32	1	52	
Sep Det Hq & Hq Det NYNG.....	34	6	15	
Total Misc (Att Hq NYNG).....	354	53	3,089	3,493
Recapitulation:				
27th Armored Division.....	652	118	9,276	10,045
42d Infantry Division.....	679	122	6,778	7,579
102d AAA Brigade.....	105	43	1,066	1,214
105th AAA Brigade.....	94	25	1,090	1,209
II Corps Artillery.....	214	53	2,139	2,403
Misc Units (Att Hq NYNG).....	354	53	3,089	3,493
Total—All Army Units.....	2,098	414	23,438	25,950
Total Strength 31 Dec 1954.....	2,151	423	21,884	24,458
NET GAIN or LOSS.....	-53	-9	+1,554	+1,492

5b. STRENGTH OF THE NEW YORK AIR NATIONAL GUARD 31 DECEMBER 1955

Organizations (Air)	Officers	Warrant Officers	Enlisted Men	Totals
Hq New York Air National Guard (Including Training Site Det)	13	2	18	
274 Comm Sq (OPR)	7		92	
213 Comm Constr Sq	5		97	
552 Air Force Band		1	23	
Total Misc (Att Hq NYANG)	25	3	230	258
107 Ftr Intep Wg	26		49	
107 Ftr Intep Gp	12		18	
136 Ftr Intep Sq	25		126	
137 Ftr Intep Sq	43		380	
138 Ftr Intep Sq	46		402	
139 Ftr Intep Sq	48	1	425	
107 Air Base Gp	7		50	
107 Comm Sq	4		49	
107 Instl Sq	1		74	
107 Food Svc Sq	1		52	
107 Air Police Sq	2		48	
107 Maint & Sup Gp	4		12	
107 Fld Maint Sq	5		107	
107 Sup Sq	6		99	
107 Mtr Veh Sq	3		98	
107 Tac Hosp	6		56	
Total 107 Ftr Intep Wg	239	1	2,046	2,286
106 Bomb Wg, Tac	28		52	
106 Bomb Gp, Tac	19	1	25	
102 Bomb Sq, Tac	34		141	
114 Bomb Sq, Tac	32		138	
106 Air Base Gp	9		54	
106 Comm Sq	4		56	
106 Instl Sq	3	1	83	
106 Food Svc Sq	1		69	
106 Air Police Sq	2		49	
106 Maint & Sup Gp	4		12	
106 Fld Maint Sq	11	1	150	
106 Sup Sq	6		115	
106 Mtr Veh Sq	2		117	
106 Tac Hosp	8		59	
Total 106 Bomb Wg, Tac	163	3	1,120	1,286
152 Tac Control Gp	19	1	49	
106 Tac Control Sq	22	2	220	
102 Radar Calbr Flt	6		13	
108 AC&W Flt	18		218	
Total 152 Tac Control Gp	65	3	500	568
Actual Strength (Air)	492	10	3,893	4,398
Total Strength 31 Dec 1954	459	9	3,598	4,066
NET GAIN OR LOSS	+33	+1	+298	+332
Recapitulation:				
Army	2,098	414	23,438	25,950
Air	492	10	3,893	4,398
Aggregate—Army and Air National Guard	2,590	424	27,334	30,348
Aggregate Strength 31 Dec 1954	2,610	432	25,482	28,524
NET GAIN OR LOSS 31 Dec 1955	-20	-8	+1,852	+1,824

5c. STRENGTH OF THE NEW YORK NAVAL MILITIA 31 DECEMBER 1955

Unit	Location	Officers	Enlisted Men	Total
Headquarters	New York	14	0	14
Area Commands	New York	1	0	1
	Buffalo	1	0	1
Division 3-66	Dunkirk	5	104	109
Division 3-86	Oswego	5	148	153
Division 3-102	Watertown	9	121	130
Brigade 3-2	Brooklyn	3	1	4
BATT. 3-14 Hqs	Brooklyn	6	1	7
Division 3-48	Brooklyn	5	94	99
Division 3-49	Brooklyn	10	106	116
Division 3-50	Brooklyn	6	68	74
BATT. 3-15 Hqs	Brooklyn	3	1	4
Division 3-51	Brooklyn	8	81	89
Division 3-52	Brooklyn	6	78	84
Division 3-53	Brooklyn	9	84	93
BATT. 3-9 Hqs	Rochester	7	0	7
Division 3-88	Rochester	12	135	147
Division 3-89	Rochester	15	81	96
Division 3-90	Rochester	10	99	109
Division 3-92	Rochester	13	112	125
BATT. 3-17 Hqs	Buffalo	6	1	7
Division 3-57	Buffalo	5	150	155
Division 3-58	Buffalo	6	77	83
Division 3-59	Buffalo	10	127	137
Division 3-60	Buffalo	6	84	90
BATT. 3-20 Hqs	New York	5	1	6
Division 3-72	New York	8	72	80
Division 3-73	New York	6	73	79
Division 3-79	New York	10	72	82
Division 3-81	New York	8	61	69
BATT. 3-22 Hqs	Whitestone	4	1	5
Division 3-75	Whitestone	12	183	195
Division 3-76	Whitestone	12	143	155
Division 3-77	Whitestone	13	182	195
BATT. 3-29 Hqs	Tompkinsville	7	2	9
Division 3-97	Tompkinsville	12	138	150
Division 3-98	Tompkinsville	7	138	145
BATT. 3-30 Hqs	Yonkers	5	2	7
Division 3-105	Yonkers	8	130	138
Division 3-106	Yonkers	14	110	124
BATT. 3-31 Hqs	New Rochelle	3	0	3
Division 3-69	New Rochelle	14	139	153
Division 3-70	New Rochelle	9	97	106
1st Infantry BATT.	Brooklyn			
Hq & Serv Co., MCB	Brooklyn	14	49	63
Weapons Co., MCB	Brooklyn	5	38	43
Rifle Co "A" MCB	Brooklyn	5	82	87
Rifle Co "B" MCB	Brooklyn	3	24	27
2nd Rifle Co MCB	New Rochelle	5	73	78
3rd Signal Co MCB	Rochester	6	224	230
4th Spec Inf Co MCB	New York	5	117	122
29th Spec Inf Co MCB	Buffalo	7	88	95
"Federal Duty Personnel Pool"	New York	7	2,967	2,974
Total Strength 31 December 1955		395	6,959	7,354
Total Strength 31 December 1954		392	7,481	8,873
Net Gain or Loss 31 December 1955		+3	-522	-519

5d. COMMISSIONED STRENGTH, NAVAL RESERVE LIST, 31 DECEMBER 1955

	Rear Admiral	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	6	8	26	36	43	31	151
Medical Corps	1	x	1	4	3	2	x	11
Chaplains	x	x	x	x	x	1	x	1
Supply Corps	x	x	x	2	3	2	1	8
Marine Corps Branch (See Commissioned Strength, Reserve List)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Totals (Naval Reserve List)	2	6	9	32	43	48	33	173

5e. COMMISSIONED STRENGTH, RETIRED LIST 31 DECEMBER 1955

Military	
Lieutenant General	1
Major Generals	11
Brigadier Generals	57
Colonels	60
Lieutenant Colonels	57
Majors	112
Captains	126
First Lieutenants	48
Second Lieutenants	35
WO, W-1	4
Total	511
Naval	
Rear Admirals	3
Commodores	1
Captains	3
Commanders	6
Lieutenant Commanders	8
Lieutenants	8
Lieutenants, Junior Grade	5
Ensigns	0
Major, MCB	1
Total	35

5f. COMMISSIONED STRENGTH, RESERVE LIST 31 DECEMBER 1955

	General	Lieutenant General	Major Generals	Brigadier Generals	Colonels	Lieutenant Colonels	Majors	Captains	First Lieutenants	Second Lieutenants	Chief Warrant Officers	Warrant Officers (JG)	Flight Officers	Totals
Line	4	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	144	.....	173
Adjutant General's Corps	1	6	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Air Force	1	2	9	12	21	52	25	.....	.....	19	141
Armor	2	2	3	34	22	25	.....	.....	.....	88
Artillery	1	12	27	37	161	148	140	.....	.....	.....	523
Chaplains	1	4	11	9	10	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
Chemical Corps	2	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Corps of Engineers	5	7	23	60	48	14	.....	.....	.....	160
Corps of Military Police	1	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Finance Corps	1	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Infantry	36	116	322	733	663	573	.....	.....	.....	2,443
Judge Advocate General's Corps	2	7	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Medical Corps	9	13	52	66	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	168
Medical Service Corps	2	3	12	14	22	.....	.....	.....	53
Dental Service 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	8	5	.....	.....	.....	23
Transportation Corps	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Totals	4	23	83	214	502	1,155	1,033	823	2	144	19	4,055
Marine Corps Branch	1	5	8	2	.....	.....	.....	16

V. PUBLICATIONS BUREAU TAGO

1. During the calendar year 1955 this Bureau shipped one hundred fifty four thousand seven hundred eighty five (154,785) packages to units of the New York National Guard (Army and Air) and the Naval Militia by Franked Mail, Parcel Post and Express.

2. Approximately four million five hundred fifty thousand (4,550,000) Federal and nine hundred eighty seven thousand (987,000) State forms were distributed.

3. One million eight hundred seventy eight thousand (1,878,000) Federal and one hundred and five thousand seven hundred and seventy (105,770), State publications were shipped for unit libraries.

4. Approximately forty thousand (40,000) pieces of recruiting material were distributed.

VI. CLAIMS BUREAU — AGO

Blind Veterans Annuity

At the close of the year 1955 there is a total of Seven Hundred fifty-nine (759) Blind soldiers of all wars and Eighty-six (86) widows of such deceased Blind soldiers who are receiving the Five Hundred and 00/100 (\$500.00) Dollars per annum under the provisions of Sec. 120-122 of the Military Law.

During the year 1955 One Hundred Twelve (112) new applications were received and action taken thereon as indicated below:

Soldier applications approved and certified to Comptroller..	74
Widow applications approved and certified to Comptroller..	9
Soldier applications disapproved	29
Widow applications disapproved.....	3
Total	115

Sixteen (16) soldiers recipients of the Blind Annuity died during the past year and twelve (12) widows made application for continuation of the Annuity as provided by law. Action on these applications is indicated above. Four (4) of the deceased soldier recipients died without leaving a widow surviving. In addition one (1) widow recipient was removed from the Rolls because of remarriage.

During the year 1955 there was a total increase of fifty-six (56) soldier recipients and eight (8) widows over the number previously on the Rolls receiving the Five Hundred and 00/100 (\$500.00) Dollars Annuity. At the close of 1954 there was a total of Seven Hundred eighty-one (781) recipients whereas at the end of 1955 there is a total of Eight Hundred forty-five (845) recipients representing an annual expenditure of Four Hundred Twenty-two thousand Five Hundred (\$422,500) Dollars or an actual annual increase of Twenty-eight Thousand (\$28,000) Dollars over last year.

Pensions

Twenty-eight (28) individuals are at present receiving pensions from the State under the provisions of Sec. 217, Military Law which provides for disability pension for permanent disability incurred by members of the organized militia in the service of the State as distinguished from active duty for training or inactive duty training by the Army and Air National Guard and the Naval Militia in the performance of their Federal Missions under the National Defense Act as amended. These twenty-eight (28) cases are classified as follows:

(1) Former members of the Organized Militia.....	17
(2) Widows and/or minor children of deceased members of the Organized Militia.....	8
(3) Dependent mothers of deceased members of the Organized Militia.....	3
Total	<u>28</u>

During the year 1955—three (3) additional pensioners have made applications for benefits under the provisions of P. L. 108 of the 81st Congress. The United States Veterans Administration has not as yet arrived at a determination as to the eligibility of the three (3) pensioners. If qualified, the pensioners in question—two (2) widows and one (1) dependent mother will be transferred from the State Rolls to the Rolls of the United States Veterans Administration.

Four (4) applications for increases in the amount of State Pension being paid were acted upon. Approval was granted for an increase in three (3) of the cases and concurred in by the Governor. In one (1) case the application was denied and the action of the Adjutant General was sustained upon Court review. Two (2) Pensioners both dependent mothers—died during the year 1955.

Claims

(1) For injuries or disease—Line of Duty.

During 1955, members of the Organized Militia filed three Hundred Sixty-seven (367) claims for compensation, medical care, pay and allowances on account of injuries, disease, disability and death under the provisions of the National Defense Act; Public Law 108, 81st Congress and Sec. 216 of the Military Law of the State. In addition there were forty-nine (49) such claims pending at the close of 1954. Action on these Four Hundred Sixteen (416) claims is indicated as follows:

Approved for Line of Duty.....	344
Disallowed for Line of Duty.....	52
Pending action.....	20

(2) By civilians for Property Damage and/or Personal Injuries.

During 1955, One Hundred Nine (109) accident reports of investigations were handled and processed involving property damage

and/or personal injuries to individuals, private firms, partnerships and corporations. The One Hundred thirteen (113) incidents or claims in question arose out of accidents involving military vehicles and aircraft operated by members of the New York Army and Air National Guard.

The One Hundred Nine (109) reports concerning the investigations made were processed and indicate liability for settlement as follows:

By the United States Government.....	14
By the New York State.....	78
No claim filed.....	19
Pending	2
Total	113

During the past year all of the Federal Vehicles assigned to the Army and Air National Guard and all of the State-owned vehicles assigned to the Division of Military and Naval Affairs have been covered by standard automobile Property Damage and Public Liability Insurance with the Newark Ins. Co., as Carrier thereon. Coverage is provided in the amount of Five Thousand (\$5,000) Dollars for property damage and one-hundred thousand (\$100,000) for personal injuries to one (1) person with a maximum of three hundred thousand (\$300,000) Dollars for each accident. Of the above claims against the State of New York, sixty-eight (68) were referred to the Insurance Carrier for appropriate settlement.

Claims which may be settled for property damage only by the National Guard Bureau under existing law and regulation are still processed for such settlement pursuant to a \$1000 property damage deductible clause in our Automobile Liability Insurance Policy. Eleven (11) cases were referred to the National Guard Bureau for settlement.

Safety Program

The Claims Bureau is charged with the responsibility for the State Safety Program as it affects State Employees only in the Division of Military and Naval Affairs. This is accomplished through the coordinating efforts of the Director of the Claims Bureau, who is also designated the Safety Administrator for the Division of Military and Naval Affairs.

During the past year monthly reports were received concerning accidents and injuries from the Safety Supervisors at each of the one hundred three (103) armories, air bases, arsenals and other Headquarters filing the monthly accident and injury report. These monthly reports were then consolidated into monthly Divisional Reports and submitted to the New York State Division of Safety, Executive Department.

The Safety Administrator attended several conferences sponsored by the Division of Safety at which Safety Administrators from other State Departments participated. Appropriate releases and instructions have been sent from time to time during the year to

the Safety Supervisors at the one hundred three (103) installations of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs.

During the year 1955, a drastic change was made in the reporting requirements of the Division of Safety. This means more administrative duties for the Installation Safety Supervisors and the Safety Administrator for the Division of Military and Naval Affairs. A more detailed monthly summary involving more statistical data is now required each month.

Miscellaneous

During the year 1955 approximately seven hundred (700) inquiries were received and answered requesting Bonus information for real property tax exemption purposes. Another 250-300 inquiries were received and answered concerning present day entitlement to World War I State Bonus, Pension and other Benefits exclusive of inquiries relating to the Blind Annuity. In addition to the foregoing—approximately one hundred fifty (150) letters and telephone calls were received and answered concerning veterans preference for Civil Service and Retirement Rights. These requests were from State and Local Civil Service Systems.

VII. ANNUAL STATE ARMORY INSPECTIONS

Pursuant to G.O. #17, Office of the Chief of Staff, 21 July 1954, the Annual State Armory Inspections for year 1954-55 were conducted by officers appointed by the Chief of Staff, one officer for the Northern Area and one for the Southern Area.

State-appropriated and non-appropriated funds of 565 units of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs were inspected.

Ninety-six State armories of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs were inspected.

Six Air Bases of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs were inspected:

- 5 New York Air National Guard Air Bases
- 1 New York National Guard Air Base

Certificates for SUPERIOR ratings for Building Maintenance, together with a letter of commendation from the Chief of Staff to the Governor, were awarded to 54 State armories of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs, as listed below:

New York National Guard.....	46
New York Naval Militia.....	7
New York Air National Guard.....	1

The awarding of certificates for SUPERIOR Building Maintenance, instituted for the first time this year, has had the effect of creating a spirit of keen competition among the Officers-in-Charge-and-Control and armory employees throughout the State, and has definitely resulted in a much higher standard of building maintenance and efficiency.

State Property

Inspection by the State Inspecting Officers of obsolete property in the State armories under control of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs has resulted in the removal from State armories of property no longer of service to the State of New York, and has resulted in eliminating many fire hazards due to the accumulation of this obsolete property over a period of years. The acting on surveys for loss or destruction of property, through negligence, has also been of a great assistance to the State Quartermaster in reconciling his property accounts. Inspecting Officers have been assisting the State Quartermaster in inaugurating a new system of stock record accounting, using Form 14-110, which is proving of great value, both to the State Quartermaster and armory superintendents, throughout the entire State.

VIII. FISCAL AGENCY, O.C.S.

Pursuant to General Orders No. 26, OCS, dated 16 September 1955, the Finance Division of The Adjutant General's Office, with all its functions and duties was transferred to the Office of the Chief of Staff to the Governor and redesignated as the Fiscal Agency, Office of the Chief of Staff to the Governor.

Following is a Financial Statement for the State Fiscal Year 1 April 1954 to 31 March 1955.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT — April 1, 1954 to March 31, 1955
 RECAPITULATION
 DEPARTMENTAL OPERATION AND OTHER THAN DEPARTMENTAL OPERATION

	Appropriation Chapter 41-1-54	Emergency Compensation Chapter 281-1-54	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 1-1-55	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 94-1-55	Total Appropriation 1954-1955	Expenditures April 1, 1954 to March 31, 1955	Balance September 15, 1955
Printing and Advertising							
American Legion, Department of New York							
Printing departmental report.....	\$2,000 00				\$2,000 00	\$2,000 00	
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		1,000 00
Disabled American Veterans							
Printing departmental report.....	1,500 00				1,500 00	1,011 07	488 93
Special Departmental Charges							
Relief of Blind War Veterans.....	377,475 00		\$16,000 00		393,475 00	393,460 00	14 94
General State Charges							
Pensions — payments to persons eligible under provisions of the Military Law.....	180,000 00			\$17,791 00	197,791 00	194,960 00	2,830 64
Total.....	\$564,975 00		\$16,000 00	\$17,791 00	\$598,766 00	\$593,431 49	\$5,334 51
Maintenance Undistributed							
For services and expenses of the							
Adjutant General's Office.....	424,440 00	63,500 00			487,940 00	487,379 41	560 59
National Guard — Operating.....	427,383 00			15,000 00	442,383 00	438,690 71	3,692 29
Office Chief of Staff (Including Headquarters New York National Guard).....	347,125 00	\$41,100 00			388,225 00	386,445 96	1,779 04
National Guard Armories.....	3,090,074 80	490,800 00			3,580,874 80	3,551,700 39	5,174 41
State Share for additional armory, depot and airfield facilities.....	204,416 20				204,416 20	158,654 57	45,761 63
State Arsenal.....	152,393 00	30,520 00			182,913 00	182,432 29	480 71
Camp of Instruction, Peekskill.....	15,700 00				15,700 00	13,036 05	2,663 95
Guilderland Rifle Range.....	1,000 00				1,000 00	743 61	256 39
Naval Militia Headquarters.....	80,110 00	5,400 00			85,510 00	84,505 99	1,004 01
Naval Militia Armories.....	380,359 00	38,860 00			419,219 00	418,125 98	1,093 02
Total.....	\$5,129,001 00	\$640,180 00		\$15,000 00	\$5,784,181 00	\$5,721,714 96	\$62,466 04
Grand total.....	\$5,693,976 00	\$640,180 00	\$16,000 00	\$32,791 00	\$6,382,947 00	\$6,315,146 45	\$67,800 55

FINANCIAL STATEMENT — April 1, 1954 to March 31, 1955
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF (INCLUDING HEADQUARTERS NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD)

	Appropriation Chapter 41-1-54	Emergency Compensation Chapter 281-1-54	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 1-1-55	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 94-1-55	Total Appropriation 1954-1955	Expenditures April 1, 1954 to March 31, 1955	Balance September 15, 1955
Personal Service (Regular).....	\$296,690 00	\$41,100 00			\$337,790 00	\$337,494 14	\$295 86
Personal Service (Temporary).....	1,200 00				1,200 00	1,197 34	2 66
Total	\$297,890 00	\$41,100 00			\$338,990 00	\$338,691 48	\$298 52
Maintenance and Operation							
Travel Expense.....	20,000 00				20,000 00	19,918 27	81 73
General Office Expense.....	8,060 00				8,060 00	7,704 11	355 89
Printing and Advertising.....	2,225 00				2,225 00	1,433 45	791 55
Communication.....	18,500 00				18,500 00	18,282 84	217 16
Household Expense.....	450 00				450 00	415 81	34 19
Total	\$49,235 00				\$49,235 00	\$47,754 48	\$1,480 52
Total Personal Service and Maintenance and Opera- tion.....	\$347,125 00	\$41,100 00			\$388,225 00	\$386,445 96	\$1,779 04

FINANCIAL STATEMENT — April 1, 1954 to March 31, 1955

NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD OPERATING

	Appropriation Chapter 41-1-54	Emergency Compensation Chapter 281-1-54	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 1-1-55	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 94-1-55	Total Appropriation 1954-1955	Expenditures April 1, 1954 to March 31, 1955	Balance September 15, 1955
Personal Service (Temporary)							
Pay of grade officers and enlisted men ordered to active duty	\$20,312 00				\$20,312 00	\$20,242 82	\$69 18
Medical, surgical and dental services—non-employees.	825 00				825 00	820 00	5 00
Total	\$21,137 00				\$21,137 00	\$21,062 82	\$74 18
Maintenance and Operation							
Travel Expense	83,336 00				83,336 00	82,100 33	1,235 67
Automotive Expense	30,843 00				30,843 00	30,800 98	42 02
General Office Expense	6,150 00				6,150 00	6,120 93	29 07
Printing and Advertising	10,975 00				10,975 00	10,899 63	75 37
Communication	5,944 00				5,944 00	5,791 60	152 40
Household Expense	607 00				607 00	446 04	160 96
Medical and Hospital Service	1,615 00				1,615 00	1,615 00	
Special Supplies and Expense	28,297 00				28,297 00	26,743 29	1,553 71
Rentals	1,035 00				1,035 00	1,005 00	60 00
Special Departmental Charges							
Allowance to Headquarters	60,475 00			\$15,000 00	75,475 00	75,266 65	208 35
Allowance to Organizations	174,544 00				174,544 00	174,544 00	
Allowance to Officers	2,005 00				2,005 00	1,904 73	100 27
Inclemencies	390 00				390 00	389 71	29
Total	\$406,246 00			\$15,000 00	\$421,246 00	\$417,627 89	\$3,618 11
Total Personal Service and Maintenance and Operation	\$427,383 00			\$15,000 00	\$442,383 00	\$438,690 71	\$3,692 29

FINANCIAL STATEMENT — April 1, 1954 to March 31, 1955

NATIONAL GUARD ARMORIES

	Appropriation Chapter 41-1-54	Emergency Compensation Chapter 281-1-54	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 1-1-55	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 94-1-55	Total Appropriation 1954-1955	Expenditures April 1, 1954 to March 31, 1955	Balance September 15, 1955
Personal Service (Regular).....	\$2,098,698 00	\$460,800 00			\$2,559,498 00	\$2,559,497 08	\$0 92
Personal Service (Temporary).....	2,591 00				2,591 00	2,590 84	16
Total.....	\$2,101,289 00	\$460,800 00			\$2,562,089 00	\$2,562,087 92	\$1 08
Maintenance and Operation							
Automotive Expense.....	1,070 00				1,070 00	1,015 79	54 21
General Office Expense.....	4,300 00				4,300 00	4,217 65	82 35
Printing and Advertising.....	700 00				700 00	657 62	42 38
Communication.....	94,903 00				94,903 00	94,750 72	152 28
Fuel, Light, Power and Water.....	536,956 00				536,956 00	535,657 60	1,298 40
Household Expense.....	47,675 00				47,675 00	46,686 00	989 00
Farm and Garden Expense.....	2,400 00				2,400 00	2,341 76	58 24
Special Supplies and Expense.....	16,760 00				16,760 00	16,567 18	192 82
Repairs.....	278,959 80				278,959 80	276,694 48	2,265 32
Rentals.....	11,062 00				11,062 00	11,023 67	38 33
Total.....	\$994,785 80				\$994,785 80	\$989,612 47	\$5,173 33
Total Personal Service and Maintenance and Opera- tion.....	\$3,096,074 80	\$460,800 00			\$3,556,874 80	\$3,551,700 39	\$5,174 41

FINANCIAL STATEMENT — April 1, 1954 to March 31, 1955
GUILDERLAND RIFLE RANGE

	Appropriation Chapter 41-1-54	Emergency Compensation Chapter 281-1-54	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 1-1-55	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 94-1-55	Total Appropriation 1954-1955	Expenditures April 1, 1954 to March 31, 1955	Balance September 15, 1955
Maintenance and Operation							
Communication	\$500 00				\$500 00	\$308 00	\$192 00
Special Supplies and Expense	100 00				100 00	72 00	28 00
Repairs	400 00				400 00	363 61	36 39
Total Maintenance and Operation	<u>\$1,000 00</u>				<u>\$1,000 00</u>	<u>\$743 61</u>	<u>\$256 39</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENT — April 1, 1954 to March 31, 1955
CAMP OF INSTRUCTION — PEEKSKILL

	Appropriation Chapter 41-1-54	Emergency Compensation Chapter 281-1-54	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 1-1-55	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 94-1-55	Total Appropriation 1954-1955	Expenditures April 1, 1954 to March 31, 1955	Balance September 15, 1955
Personal Service (Temporary).....	\$5,000 00				\$5,000 00	\$4,998 44	\$1 56
Maintenance and Operation							
Travel Expense.....	50 00				50 00	18 76	31 24
General Office Expense.....	50 00				50 00	34 64	15 36
Communication.....	1,015 00				1,015 00	837 09	177 91
Fuel, Light, Power and Water.....	2,630 00				2,630 00	1,870 64	759 36
Household Expense.....	85 00				85 00	36 60	48 40
Farm and Garden Expense.....	50 00				50 00	40 40	9 60
Repairs.....	6,820 00				6,820 00	5,199 48	1,620 52
Total Personal Service and Maintenance and Opera- tion.....	\$15,700 00				\$15,700 00	\$13,036 05	\$2,663 95

FINANCIAL STATEMENT — April 1, 1954 to March 31, 1955
NEW YORK STATE ARSENAL

	Appropriation Chapter 41-1-54	Emergency Compensation Chapter 281-1-54	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 1-1-55	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 94-1-55	Total Appropriation 1954-1955	Expenditures April 1, 1954 to March 31, 1955	Balance September 15, 1955
Personal Service (Regular).....	\$141,163 00	\$30,520 00			\$171,683 00	\$171,682 41	\$0 59
Personal Service (Temporary).....	195 00				195 00	195 00	
Total	\$141,358 00	\$30,520 00			\$171,878 00	\$171,877 41	\$0 59
Maintenance and Operation							
Travel Expense.....	2,400 00				2,400 00	2,400 00	
Automotive Expense.....	1,005 00				1,005 00	788 25	216 75
General Office Expense.....	1,000 00				1,000 00	909 14	90 86
Communication.....	3,780 00				3,780 00	3,775 96	4 04
Household Expense.....	1,100 00				1,100 00	996 49	103 51
Farm and Garden Expense.....	150 00				150 00	128 55	21 45
Special Supplies and Expense.....	600 00				600 00	598 03	1 97
Repairs.....	1,000 00				1,000 00	958 46	41 54
Total	\$11,035 00				\$11,035 00	\$10,554 88	\$480 12
Total Personal Service and Maintenance and Operation	\$152,393 00	\$30,520 00			\$182,913 00	\$182,432 29	\$480 71

STATE SHARE OF ADDITIONAL ARMORY, DEPOT, AND AIRFIELD FACILITIES
FINANCIAL STATEMENT — April 1, 1954 to March 31, 1955

	Appropriation Chapter 41-1-54	Emergency Compensation Chapter 281-1-54	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 1-1-55	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 94-1-55	Total Appropriation 1954-1955	Expenditures April 1, 1954 to March 31, 1955	Balance September 15, 1955
Personal Service (Regular).....	\$102,271 00				\$102,271 00	\$71,750 01	\$30,520 99
Personal Service (Temporary).....	8,526 00				8,526 00	7,738 04	787 96
Total	\$110,797 00				\$110,797 00	\$79,488 05	\$31,308 95
Maintenance and Operation							
Automotive Expense.....	496 00				496 00	364 34	131 66
General Office Expense.....	412 25				412 25	60 56	351 69
Communication.....	8,127 00				8,127 00	6,725 65	1,401 35
Fuel, Light, Power and Water.....	58,309 50				58,309 50	53,297 87	5,011 63
Household Expense.....	2,021 75				2,021 75	1,319 68	702 07
Farm and Garden Expense.....	393 50				393 50	157 72	235 78
Special Supplies and Expense.....	9,578 20				9,578 20	6,166 56	3,411 64
Repairs.....	7,781 00				7,781 00	5,874 16	1,906 84
Rentals.....	6,500 00				6,500 00	5,199 98	1,300 02
Total	\$93,619 20				\$93,619 20	\$79,166 52	\$14,452 68
Total Personal Service and Maintenance and Operation	\$204,416 20				\$204,416 20	\$158,654 57	\$45,761 63

FINANCIAL STATEMENT — April 1, 1954 to March 31, 1955
NAVAL MILITIA HEADQUARTERS

	Appropriation Chapter 41-1-54	Emergency Compensation Chapter 281-1-54	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 1-1-55	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 94-1-55	Total Appropriation 1954-1955	Expenditures April 1, 1954 to March 31, 1955	Balance September 15, 1955
Personal Service (Regular)	\$28,957 00	\$5,400 00			\$34,357 00	\$34,356 52	\$0 48
Personal Service (Temporary — Pay of Grade).....	4,403 00				4,403 00	4,402 49	0 51
Total	\$33,360 00	\$5,400 00			\$38,760 00	\$38,759 01	\$0 99
Maintenance and Operation							
Travel Expense	5,000 00				5,000 00	4,573 89	426 11
General Office Expense.....	330 00				330 00	312 94	17 06
Printing and Advertising.....	350 00				350 00	236 40	113 60
Communication	1,000 00				1,000 00	820 95	179 05
Special Supplies and Expense	360 00				360 00	348 00	12 00
Special Departmental Charges							
Allowance to Headquarters	7,655 00				7,655 00	7,400 00	255 00
Allowance to Organizations.....	32,055 00				32,055 00	32,054 80	0 20
Total	\$46,750 00				\$46,750 00	\$45,746 98	\$1,003 02
Total Personal Service and Maintenance and Opera- tion.....	\$80,110 00	\$5,400 00			\$85,510 00	\$84,505 99	\$1,004 01

FINANCIAL STATEMENT — April 1, 1954 to March 31, 1955
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

	Appropriation Chapter 41-1-54	Emergency Compensation Chapter 281-1-54	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 1-1-55	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 94-1-55	Total Appropriation 1954-1955	Expenditures April 1, 1954 to March 31, 1955	Balance September 15, 1955
Personal Service (Regular).....	\$325,779 00	\$63,500 00			\$389,279 00	\$389,277 66	\$1 34
Personal Service (Temporary).....	3,471 00				3,471 00	3,470 89	0 11
Total.....	\$329,250 00	\$63,500 00			\$392,750 00	\$392,748 55	\$1 45
Maintenance and Operation							
Travel Expense.....	10,075 00				10,075 00	10,059 02	15 98
General Office Expense.....	11,800 00				11,800 00	11,767 09	32 91
Printing and Advertising.....	13,475 00				13,475 00	13,197 76	277 24
Communication.....	24,875 00				24,875 00	24,863 36	11 64
Fuel, Light, Power and Water.....	1,825 00				1,825 00	1,800 51	24 49
Food.....	400 00				400 00	285 75	114 25
Household Expense.....	700 00				700 00	684 32	15 68
Special Supplies and Expense.....	1,400 00				1,400 00	1,348 01	51 99
Repairs.....	300 00				300 00	287 60	12 40
Rentals.....	30,340 00				30,340 00	30,337 44	2 56
Total.....	\$95,190 00				\$95,190 00	\$94,630 86	\$559 14
Total Personal Service and Maintenance and Operation.....	\$424,440 00	\$63,500 00			\$487,940 00	\$487,379 41	\$560 59

FINANCIAL STATEMENT — April 1, 1954 to March 31, 1955

NAVAL MILITIA ARMORIES

	Appropriation Chapter 41-1-54	Emergency Compensation Chapter 281-1-54	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 1-1-55	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 94-1-55	Total Appropriation 1954-1955	Expenditures April 1, 1954 to March 31, 1955	Balance September 15, 1955
Personal Service (Regular).....	\$285,455 00	\$38,860 00			\$324,315 00	\$324,291 10	\$23 90
Personal Service (Temporary).....	84 00				84 00	83 22	0 78
Total.....	\$285,539 00	\$38,860 00			\$324,399 00	\$324,374 32	\$24 68
Maintenance and Operation							
Automotive Expense.....	200 00				200 00	184 71	15 29
General Office Expense.....	346 00				346 00	320 32	25 68
Printing and Advertising.....	100 00				100 00	26 40	73 60
Communication.....	4,241 00				4,241 00	4,240 97	0 03
Fuel, Light, Power and Water.....	67,300 00				67,300 00	67,250 36	49 64
Household Expense.....	3,900 00				3,900 00	3,812 59	87 41
Farm and Garden Expense.....	330 00				330 00	291 12	38 88
Special Supplies and Expense.....	2,900 00				2,900 00	2,850 96	49 04
Repairs.....	11,100 00				11,100 00	11,018 41	81 59
Rentals.....	4,403 00				4,403 00	3,755 82	647 18
Total.....	\$94,820 00				\$94,820 00	\$93,751 66	\$1,038 34
Total Personal Service and Maintenance and Operation.....	\$380,359 00	\$38,860 00			\$419,219 00	\$418,125 98	\$1,093 02

CHAPTER THREE

LOGISTICAL MATTERS

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I. CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

The capital and rehabilitation and improvement projects submitted to the Division of the Budget for the fiscal year 1956-1957 follow:

State-Federal Armory Construction		
Various Locations		
1 Capital Outlay Project.....		\$1,431,500 00
State's Share and State Expenses		
1 Capital Outlay Project.....		3,754,500 00
Advance for Federal Share (75%)		
State Capitol, Albany, N. Y.		
1 Capital Outlay Project.....		60,000 00
National Guard Armories (Upstate District)		
1 Capital Outlay Project.....	\$100,000.00	
117 Rehabilitation Projects.....	771,000.00	
Total Upstate District.....		\$871,000 00
National Guard Armories (New York District)		
55 Rehabilitation Projects.....	\$418,000.00	
Total New York District.....		\$418,000 00
Camp of Instruction, Peekskill		
8 Rehabilitation Projects.....	\$207,500.00	
Total Camp of Instruction.....		\$207,500 00
Naval Militia Armories		
20 Rehabilitation Projects.....	\$252,500.00	
Total Naval Militia.....		\$252,500 00
Total Construction Request.....		\$6,995,000 00

II. APPROPRIATIONS

The 1955 Legislature appropriated additional monies in support of the State-Federal Armory Construction and Rehabilitation Program—National Defense Facilities Act of 1950, Public Law 783 (State's Share \$900,000. by Chapter 52/1/55; Advance for Federal Share \$2,600,000. by Chapter 52/7/55).

Under the Capital Construction Fund, Chapter 52/2/55, \$450,000. was appropriated on 1 April 1955 for Rehabilitation and Improvement projects.

III. REAPPROPRIATIONS

Monies previously appropriated by the State for the Joint State-Federal Armory Construction and Rehabilitation Program were reappropriated for the fiscal year 1955-56 as follows:

Chapters 161/8 & 14/52, Re:	
State's Share.....	\$845,638.00
Advance for Federal Share.....	\$2,573,137.00
Chapters 281/10 & 13/54, Re:	
State's Share.....	\$366,000.00
Advance for Federal Share.....	\$295,622.00

The following projects are now completed or under construction:

PROJECT	COST
Amityville (Zahn's Airport)—Addition to Hangar Shop for Armory Purposes—Completed.....	\$16,900 00
Bay Shore (Two Unit Armory)—Completed.....	309,006 00
Bay Shore (Completion of Grounds).....	15,576 00
Niagara Falls (Six Unit Expansion).....	371,103 00
Buffalo, Delavan Ave. (Two Unit Expansion).....	132,977 00
Lockport (Two Unit Armory).....	328,702 00

The following projects are approved and plans are being processed:

PROJECT	ESTIMATE
Rochester, Culver Road (One Unit Expansion)—Award Pending.....	\$73,881 00
Riverhead (Three Unit Armory).....	611,700 00
Auburn (Two Unit Armory).....	500,800 00
Huntington (Two Unit Armory).....	445,600 00
Cortland (Two Unit Armory).....	445,600 00
Carthage (One Unit Armory).....	389,500 00

PROJECT	ESTIMATE
Rome (Two Unit Armory).....	\$451,600 00
Bronx, Kingsbridge Road (Five Unit Expansion).....	300,000 00
Poughkeepsie (One Unit Expansion).....	130,000 00
Orangeburg (Two Unit Armory).....	451,600 00
Saranac Lake (One Unit Armory).....	384,500 00
Batavia (Two Unit Armory).....	455,600 00
Hempstead (Four Unit Expansion).....	440,000 00
Geneseo (One Unit Armory).....	374,000 00
Rehabilitation Projects to Provide Security Rooms and Improved Storage Facilities at Twenty (20) locations.....	415,000 00

Included in the estimated costs shown above and where required are all construction items beyond the five foot building line such as utility lines, grading, roads and sidewalks to be completed at 100% State expense.

Funds appropriated in 1954 under the Capital Construction Fund for Rehabilitation and Improvement projects were reappropriated 1 April 1955 and remain available for obligation until 31 March 1956.

Current status of this appropriation is as follows:

56 Projects completed or under contract.....	\$464,254 00
20 Projects not under contract.....	121,100 00
Unapportioned.....	5,389 00
Total.....	<u>\$590,743.00</u>

IV. SPECIAL ORDER CONTRACTS

Drawings and specifications were prepared, bids obtained and contracts awarded by this Division for 165 Special Order (Short Form) Contracts totaling \$164,284. for minor repairs to buildings during the fiscal year ending 31 March 1955.

Between 1 April 1955 and 20 November 1955, 86 such short form contracts totaling \$89,524. and 230 repair purchase orders totaling \$32,835. have been processed.

V. CAMPS

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

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

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

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

VI. 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
*Geneseo.....	70 00	Town of Groveland..	5	200
**Glens Falls...	75 00	Glens Falls.....	4	200, 300 and 500
**Hoosick Falls...	270 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
**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.

VII. GENERAL

In addition to preparing estimates, studies, sketches, drawings or specifications for the projects under the previously listed programs, this Division also prepared drawings and technical specifications for 15 projects at armories, concentration sites, ranges and service centers for contracting from Federal Funds by the United States Property and Fiscal Officer.

Based on Federal Funds to support the conversion of the 27th Armored Division, NYNG, preliminary plans and studies are being developed involving 27 upstate armory locations to improve motor vehicle storage and training facilities.

Twenty-four (24) leases were negotiated during the year by this Division for various armories, bases and ranges used by the State for its military forces.

VIII. STATE QUARTERMASTER

The budget requests from Officers in Charge and Control of armories for Equipment Additional and Replacement, Fiscal Year 1955/56 were examined and screened to determine items for procurement. There were 553 items requested, consisting of 16,480 pieces of equipment; total estimated cost was \$509,362. The amount allocated was \$112,845.

The budget requests from Officers in Charge and Control of armories for Equipment Additional and Replacement, Fiscal Year 1956/57 were examined and screened to establish the basis of justification to the Director, Division of the Budget. There were 840 items requested, consisting of 14,097 pieces of equipment. Estimated total cost \$400,658.

Surplus items of equipment were developed in some armories and transferred to other armories where required. There were 64 armories affected, comprising 115 transactions, totaling 277 individual items, with an estimated valuation of \$9,644.50.

A total of 491 clothing lockers, which had become excess in certain armories, were recovered and reissued to other armories to meet shortages where the lockers on hand were insufficient to meet the needs of military personnel. In addition, repairs to 70 lockers, totaling \$634.00, were completed.

A total of 1,000 lockers, enlisted men, were procured and furnished to 31 armories requiring same, eliminating existing shortages of lockers.

During the past year a program to obtain new typewriters in exchange for typewriters of 1947 vintage was completed and covered the exchange of 23 typewriters. The serially numbered file of this office has been adjusted to reflect the changes in serial numbers of typewriters on hand in each armory.

As noted in last year's report, a continuance of the plan to obtain required new furniture for unit dayrooms in all armories was approved by the Director, Division of the Budget. From funds allocated, sets of furniture were, during the past year, supplied to an additional 70 units in armories throughout the State, representing a total of 1,330 pieces of furniture. The total estimated cost being \$325,250, towards which a total of \$120,000 was approved and allocated, \$60,000 in FY 1954/55 and 1955/56. This amount represents approximately 40% of the total amount of furniture scheduled to be allocated over a period of five years.

The system which was instituted last year with the approval of the Director of the Budget for the disposal of unserviceable and obso-

lete property through inspections and disposal of such property by officers of this Division, appointed for such purpose, has continued with much success. A total of 536 line items of equipment in 65 transactions were disposed of in this operation, thus releasing valuable storage space and eliminating possible fire hazards in armories.

A total of 94 warehouse transactions were made, representing a total of 295 line items. Among the items issued to armories, NYNG Rifle Detachment and NYNG Officer Candidate School, which were held at Camp Smith, were: Blankets, Chairs, Desks, Pillows, Pillow-cases, Sheets and Ammunition. In addition, a large quantity of radio equipment, tubes, aerials, receivers, tool kits, etc., purchased for the State emergency radio net, were received into the State Quartermaster Warehouse from various contractors. It is estimated that at present there is approximately \$5,000 worth of such equipment which has been received, unpacked, inspected, tallied in and repacked and stored in the security rooms of the warehouse. All of this material is ready for immediate issue as may be required.

A total of 427 vouchers were processed, consisting of 210 Turn-In Slips, 200 Issue Slips and 17 Reports of Survey.

Repairs were made during the past year to 40 pieces of furniture, located in 6 armories, at a total cost of \$2,290.

A program has been instituted whereby 25% of the tear gas projectile shells on hand in the State are to be replaced each year. Action has been taken to ship 850 of these projectiles to 57 armories located in various parts of the State. An equivalent amount of gas shells on hand are used each year for training purposes by members of the units stationed at the armory. This action insures an available supply of fresh tear gas projectiles to be on hand at all times and available for immediate use in event of emergencies.

In connection with the establishment and installation of a State-wide fixed radio net for use in emergencies, the State Quartermaster procured various items of equipment and arranged for the shipment to ten (10) locations throughout the State at which stations are being established, included in which were: Transmitters, Generators, Microphones, Receivers, Spare Tubes, Tower Equipment, Spare Part Kits, etc. The total cost of this equipment was \$60,715.97.

A program is in effect whereby continuing effort is being maintained, with progressive results, by the State Quartermaster to obtain the maximum and efficient usage of State property on hand at armories and other installations of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs through the means of inter-armory transfers of excess serviceable property to meet known requirements, disposal of obsolete and unserviceable property and its replacement with excess serviceable or new property when required, and repair of economically reparable items.

IX. NEW YORK STATE ARSENAL

GENERAL

The increase in activity in respect to both issues and turn-ins, stimulated by the conversion of an infantry to an armored division, held the tonnage of supplies and equipment handled by the Arsenal at about the peak level established in the calendar year 1954. The number of pieces handled also continued to increase with a moderate decline in the number of transactions. This tendency toward larger but fewer orders provides a basis for more efficient supply and accounting operations. Supply activity in anticipation of field training continued the gains noted in preceding years, creating a sharp seasonal peak that could only be met by concerted effort of all concerned. This was considerably augmented in 1955 by the rush to complete the armored division conversion prior to the camp tour. The number of vouchers processed to 31 October was 41,617 as compared to 42,624 for the same period in 1954.

Further progress was made in transcribing the accountable records from manual to machine posting. At the year end such efforts were concentrated on transferring the remaining Ordnance supply accounts leaving Signal items as the last to be transferred. Greater progress in this respect was interrupted by the Army requirement to transcribe all Quartermaster stock numbers to the recently adopted Federal Stock Number system. This placed such a heavy burden on the machine accounting facilities, together with a large volume of concurrent intra-service transfers of supply responsibilities that a backlog of several months' duration had to be overcome before additional transfer of accounts could be resumed.

The acquisition of additional on-site positions during calendar year 1955 brings to a total of 7 the number of Army National Guard antiaircraft artillery units manning these installations. Supply and logistical support rendered these units has not materially increased the workload of this office, although the nature of the requirements have tended to place emphasis on local purchase and contractual agreements.

Although the Office of the USP&FO-NY has been authorized additional personnel, as a result of a National Guard Bureau-conducted workload study, the additional funds necessary to employ them were not provided. Over the past few years, and particularly during the past year, a marked increase in emphasis on accounting has been evident. Practically almost everything required to logistically support the National Guard is subject to funding citations and limitations. The additional administrative functions imposed on a static personnel pattern decreases proportionately the overall productivity.

The financial directives received from the National Guard Bureau during fiscal year 1955 have clearly indicated the growing tendencies on the part of the Bureau to decentralize fund control to the states. This is being done in an attempt to give the states the greatest degree of flexibility in utilizing funds allotted for all

authorized purposes without the necessity of obtaining transfers of funds between projects by the National Guard Bureau as was necessary in prior years.

In addition to the greater flexibility in fund utilization, the Bureau has decentralized to the states the accounting for funds that were previously accounted for by their office and the various technical services. Funds for T/O&E equipment, medical supplies and other major components are now issued to the states and must be cited on requisitions placed with the various technical service depots. This change in funding procedure has its basis in the "State funding" concept of the regular services, which contemplates a system of direct allotment to consuming agencies. An initial "stock fund" is made available to the supplying agencies (technical service) for procurement of initial inventories, thereafter replacement of inventories is accomplished through funds made available on requisitioning documentation submitted by consuming agencies. The purpose of such a procedure is to enable consuming agencies to set up local controls over fund utilization and fix responsibility for proper fund management and utilization of reserves. The Air National Guard has directed the implementation of AFM 177-1 "Accounting System and Procedure." This manual prescribes a commercial-type double entry accounting system aimed at developing cost data which will permit base commanders and higher headquarters to evaluate the performance of subordinate units in terms of dollars and cents and compare "costs of operations" between comparable units. This manual prescribes monetary inventory accounting procedures and expense accounting for all costs of service and supplies consumed during operations, segregated by unit and within unit by function.

The New York Regional Office, Army Audit Agency, did not conduct an internal audit of the accounts of this office during 1955.

The annual inspection of Army functions of this office and all activities under its jurisdiction was conducted by representatives of the Inspector General's Department, Headquarters, First Army, during the period 28 February—1 April 1955. The final report subsequently received rated this activity as "Excellent." This is the fourth consecutive year that this office has received such official appraisal from this source.

The annual inspection of the Air functions of this office was conducted by representatives of the Inspector General's Office, Headquarters, First Air Force, Mitchell Air Base, New York, during the period 26—28 April 1955. There was no adjectival rating rendered. Deficiencies within the scope of this office where noted were corrected.

MACHINE ACCOUNTING SECTION

The property of the following technical services are now on the electrical machine accounting system and all transactions therefore are processed through the medium of machine records:

Quartermaster	—All classes
Signal	—All batteries and miscellaneous components of other technical services check lists (i.e., flashlights). Technical service transfers approximately 5% completed
Chemical	—All classes
Chemical Ammunition	—All classes
Engineer	—All classes
Ordnance	—All classes (end items) excluding check list items. Technical service transfers approximately 30% completed
Ordnance Ammunition	—All classes

In view of the complete revision of the Federal categorical program which changed every single stock number for each item previously transferred to machine records as well as numerous changes in nomenclature, all technical services programmed pertinent changes. Thus, everything on the records were revised, redesignated and repunched. To date, Quartermaster and Medical technical service property has been converted to new Federal stock numbers and nomenclatures. This represents 109,450 line items including stock record and memorandum receipt summaries.

Serial numbers exclusive of the Ordnance weapons and check list items (i.e., vehicles, telescope, binoculars, etc.) for all technical services are on machine records, representing approximately 75% of all serial number items in the State.

During the year ending 31 October, 46,153 vouchers representing 228,020 transactions have been processed as compared with 27,649 vouchers representing 166,192 transactions for the calendar year 1954.

To date there are approximately 140,475 items on all memorandum receipt accounts. At the present there are 14,525 items on the stock record accounts for all technical services.

There were 699 consolidated memorandum receipts (audit inventories) on preprinted tabulated machine forms prepared this year as compared to 422 for the 1954 calendar year.

The active and inactive station accounts were kept current and reports on same were submitted to the Supply Division for distribution to the various branches and technical sections.

The following reports were prepared during the calendar year for Quartermaster, Signal, Chemical, Chemical Ammunition, Engineer, Medical and Transportation technical services for utilization by the Supply Division :

Weekly Reports

Transaction Register and Warehouse Stock Availability Cards
 Memorandum Receipt Change Report
 Unfiled Voucher Report

Quarterly Reports

Consolidated Memorandum Receipt Report

In addition to the quarterly reports furnished the Supply Division, a consolidated Social Security report listing the names of all Army and Air National Guard civilian employees (approximately

1800) as well as their Social Security numbers, taxable wages and FICA tax, is furnished the Fiscal Division quarterly.

Due to the increased volume of vouchers and transactions now on machine records, the National Guard Bureau has approved funds for the addition of 1 Type 024 keypunch, 1 Type 056 alphabetical verifier and 1 Type 077 collator. The keypunch and the verifier have been received and are in use; the collator is scheduled for delivery about 15 June 1956.

The following machines are now operated by this section :

1	Accounting machine, Type 402
1	Summary punch, Type 523
1	Sorter, Type 080
2	Verifiers, Type 055 and Type 056
3	Keypunches, Type 2-031 and Type 1-024
2	Collators, Type 077 (1 due in)
1	Reproducer, Type 513
1	Interpreter, Type 552
<hr/>	
12	— Total

Personnel of this section include 1 supervisor, 1 assistant supervisor and 8 operators. The cost of this operation, federally-borne, is approximately \$52,086 per year for personnel, machine rental and material.

SUPPLY DIVISION

To assist in the prompt issue of minimum clothing and equipment requirements for new enlistees, service stocks were established at both the Arsenal and the Rochester Sub-depot from which direct over-the-counter issues were made to the units concerned. The immediate needs of some 1,839 newly enlisted men were provided for by this facility, with a corresponding relief in the issue load of the warehouse proper. To further relieve the load on warehousing and accounting facilities, certain substitute and similar items were consolidated with considerable resultant savings in the labor of editing and posting.

Certain basic changes initiated by the Army in the method of reporting and disposition of excesses greatly expedited the procedure for disposing of surplus and obsolete equipment. This purging provided essential warehouse space for stockage and issue of items to meet current requirements.

Further progress was made in the completion of unit audit inventories and resultant reconciliation of these accounts. The backlog in the total number of inventories to be cleared was reduced to less than 100 as against 276 at the end of 1954. There was also a sharp reduction in the number of uncompleted Reports of Survey on hand as well as other outstanding credit vouchers.

The National Guard Bureau policy of sub-allocating funds to be administered by the State in payment for supplies and equipment obtained from Army and civilian sources was further expanded in fiscal year 1956 to include certain equipment and supplies heretofore funded by Army as well as to provide more freedom in the

application of such funds to meet local requirements. This imposed an additional workload due to the increase in accounting requirements involved. Moreover, curtailment in the amount of such funds made available imposed additional editorial burdens due to the necessity of conserving issues of supplies and equipment to assure that minimum training requirements would be met. This placed additional emphasis on the program for maintenance and conservation of supplies which, consequently, became an urgent prerequisite to the fulfillment of future supply needs.

Following is a review of some of the details of the activities of the various sections of the Supply Division during the year.

Quartermaster

During the past year all items of Quartermaster property have been converted to Federal stock numbers and item description in accordance with the mandatory provisions of the Department of the Army. The beneficial results were immediately evident. Processing of documentation both by troop units and this office was materially simplified and expedited.

On 13 June 1955, the Department of the Army published TA 130-1 which included many essential items of post, camp and station equipment not previously authorized National Guard units, especially items of office furniture, typewriters and other office machines.

Recent changes have been effected in the internal processing of Quartermaster documents covering sized items, which represented approximately 65% of the section's editing time, with the result that such documents are processed in approximately 25% of the time previously required, with a marked improvement in supply service to troop units.

To 31 October a total of 23,906 routine vouchers were processed through this section as compared to 20,922 vouchers for a similar period in 1954:

	1954	1955
Issue Slips.....	7,800	*9,932
Turn-in Slips.....	7,300	*8,008
Receiving Reports.....	510	947
Reports of Survey.....	250	229
Monthly Abstract of Issue of Gasoline, Oil and Operating Supplies.....	850	669
Certificates of Droppage.....	1,350	1,359
Statements of Charges.....	2,275	2,426
Army Shipping Documents.....	225	185
Federal Depot Requisitions.....	362	151

*Includes documentation substantiating 1,000 organizational transfers.

In addition to the foregoing, 931 Inventory Adjustment Reports, 2,482 Back Order Releases and 1,119 Monthly Gasoline Credit Purchase Reports were prepared or edited by this section.

The following estimates were forwarded through the National Guard Bureau to the Office of the Quartermaster General for all

Class III items required for administration, training and field training use of the New York National Guard (Army) :

*2,041,706 gallons of 80 octane —General purpose vehicles
 128,800 gallons of 74 octane —General purpose vehicles
 53,500 gallons of 80 octane —Army aircraft
 10,800 gallons of 100/130 octane—Army aircraft

*1,833,016 increase over previous year due to track laying equipment of the 27th Armored Division.

The National Guard Bureau had made available to this State 1,500 new type overcoats which were distributed to selected units of the major commands in accordance with directives of Headquarters, New York National Guard.

All units of II Corps were furnished 1 pair of trousers, shade 108. Additional procurement and issues of this item is dependent upon the availability of funds.

At present there are no major Quartermaster supply deficiencies at troop level.

Statement of monetary credits and expenditures for Quartermaster operating supplies for fiscal year 1955 as compared to fiscal year 1954 is as follows:

	FY 1954	FY 1955
Allotted (Project):		
Stationery 741311.....	31,075.00	27,100 00
Supplies 741101.....	690,048.00	34,372 00
Clothing 7051*.....	0	437,145 00
Clothing 7321*.....	0	425,334 00
Maintenance of Office Machines 741104*	0	5,900 00
TA-130 Series 7321*.....	0	15,130 00
Gasoline (Administrative) 741203.....	0	47,300 00
Gasoline (Training) 741204.....	0	94,500 00
Expended (Project):		
Stationery 741311.....	29,926.26	24,900 00
Supplies 741101.....	678,288.14	34,372 00
Clothing 7051*.....	0	390,445 00
Clothing 7321*.....	0	360,584 00
Maintenance of Office Machines 741104*	0	5,700 00
TA-130 Series 7321*.....	0	7,170 00
Gasoline (Administrative) 741203.....	0	47,300 00
Gasoline (Training) 741204.....	0	94,500 00
Balance (30 June) (Project):		
Stationery 741311.....	1,148.00	2,200 00
Supplies 741101.....	11,759.86	0
Clothing 7051*.....	0	46,700 00
Clothing 7321*.....	0	64,750 00
Maintenance of Office Machines 741104*	0	200 00
TA-130 Series 7321*.....	0	7,960 00
Gasoline (Administrative) 741203.....	0	0
Gasoline (Training) 741204.....	0	0

*For fiscal year 1954 these allotments were included under Project 741101—Supplies.

Ordnance

The vehicle exchange program continues to provide the State with current model military vehicles as replacement for vehicles of World War II vintage. Additional issues continue to be made by the Department of the Army as part of a program to equip the

National Guard with 50% of T/O&E allowances. Listed below are changes to the 1954 report by virtue of additional vehicles received during the year and revised State on-hand totals:

	<i>Received 1955</i>	<i>Total now on Hand</i>
<i>Tactical General Purpose Vehicles</i>		
Truck, 2½ ton M47 & M215 (Dump)	22	58
<i>Special Purpose Vehicles</i>		
Truck, 2½ ton Gasoline Trailer	2	3
Truck, 2½ ton Ordnance Shop Van	0	28
Sedan, 5 passenger	1	34
Truck, Test Shop FCS Mtd, 2½ ton M355	1	1
Truck, Repair Shop FCS Mtd, 2½ ton M356	1	1
<i>Tractors (Artillery Prime Movers)</i>		
Tractor, high speed, 13 ton M5	6	34
<i>Combat Vehicles</i>		
Tank, Medium M43 (75mm gun)	0	1
Tank, 76mm gun T 44E2 (M41A1)	5	51
Gun, Twin 40mm SP M42	7	7
Vehicle, Armored Infantry M75	22	34
<i>Trailers</i>		
Trailer, ¼ ton M100	103	940
Trailer, 1½ ton M104	4	371
Trailer, 1½ ton M105E3	4	239
Trailer, 1½ ton M107 (water)	4	142
Trailer, Generator M7	2	39
Trailer, Director, M14	4	8
Trailer, Ammunition M10	0	53
Trailer, Fire Control Mount (M33) M242	5	10
Trailer, Fire Control Platform (M33) M243	5	10
Trailer, Fire Control Van (M33) M244	5	10
Trailer, Director M13	1	1
<i>Self Propelled Artillery</i>		
Carriage, Motor M7B2 (105mm Howitzer)	26	26

For the year ending 31 October, 21,570 vouchers were received and processed. 640 requisitions for supplies and equipment were prepared and submitted to Army Ordnance depots for supply action. 10 reports of lost and/or stolen sensitive Ordnance items were processed during the year as compared to 13 such reports during 1954. These items include:

Carbine	1
Gun, sub-machine	1
Pistol, cal .45	2
Binoculars	12
Launcher, rocket 3.5	1
Mount, tripod, cal .30 M2	1
Watch, stop	1

During the past year the State received 2 Link Trainers for further training and to enable the pilots to record instrument flying time without necessity of utilizing aircraft, thus effecting certain economies.

Statement of monetary credits and expenditures for Ordnance operating supplies, fiscal years 1954 and 1955, is as follows:

<i>Armament, Automotive and Army Aviation</i>	<i>FY 1954</i>	<i>FY 1955</i>
Allotment	\$268,675 76	\$34,000 00
Expenditures	252,522 24	30,978 14
Transferred to other technical sections	13,000 12	1,600 00
Balance (30 June)	3,153 40	1,421 86

Signal

During the calendar year ending 31 October, approximately 6,674 vouchers, as listed below, were received and processed by the Signal Section as compared to 5,928 during 1954. The increase of 746 documents was due largely to the processing of new equipment to the newly organized 27th Armored Division and the redesignation of 3 antiaircraft artillery battalions to field artillery.

	<i>1954</i>	<i>1955</i>
Issue Slips.....	3,233	4,146
Turn-in Slips.....	920	870
Receiving Reports.....	5	8
Certificates of Droppage.....	850	900
Army Shipping Documents.....	750	470
Reports of Survey.....	80	130
Forms 18.....	90	150

All new equipment, requisitioned and received, has been distributed to units in accordance with applicable Tables of Organization and Equipment, Tables of Allowances, Training Aid Allowances and distribution directives. The principal items received and issued included:

- Modification Kit MC-898/GP
- Radar Test Set AN/MPM-23
- Maintenance Kit MX-842/GT
- Multimeter AN/PRM-15
- Intercommunication Set AN/UIC-1
- Projector Set AN/PEP-1
- Telephone Terminal AN/TCC-23
- Switchboard SB-86
- Azimuth Elevation Recorder RD-54/TP
- Meteorological Station AN/TMQ-4
- Dryer PH-688/U
- Accessory Group (for housing Radar Set AN/TPS-1D)
- Telegraph Terminal Set AN/TCC-20 and AN/TCC-4
- Radio Terminal Set AN/TRC-3H and AN/TRC-4H
- Retransmission Cable Kit MK-126/G
- Shelter Electrical Equipment S-56/G
- Radar Set AN/MPQ-10A

Due to the conversion of the 27th Infantry Division to an armored division, a considerable quantity of radios were converted to the type required by the latter and an additional quantity issued. Parts were issued for the conversion of 119 various type radios. In addition, 360 armor requirement radios were requisitioned, received and distributed.

Conversion of the 27th Division generated excesses in Radio Sets AN/PRC-6, AN/PRC-10, AN/GRC-9 and AN/GRR-5, which were required to be turned in for redistribution within the State and/or declared as excess to State needs.

Current supply deficiencies include the following items for which the National Guard Bureau has not as yet indicated an availability date and/or which the Signal Corps supply agency has indicated an availability date of 1 year hence:

Sound Ranging Set GR-8
 Telephone Central Office Set TC-2
 Amplifier Power Supply AN-598/U
 Antenna Equipment AT-339/PRC
 Antenna Equipment AT-340/PRC
 Audio Frequency Amplifier AM-364/U
 Trailer K-37
 Radar Set AN/MPQ-10
 Remote Control RC-289
 Power Meter TS-125/AP
 Signal Generator TS-155/UP

Statement of monetary credits and expenditures for Signal operating supplies, fiscal years 1954 and 1955, is as follows:

	FY 1954	FY 1955
Allotment.....	\$51,785 00	\$38,535 00
Expenditures.....	37,102 65	29,297 00
Balance (30 June).....	14,682 35	9,238 00

Medical

To 31 October a total of 1,144 vouchers of various types were received and processed through this section as compared with 951 vouchers during 1954:

	1954	1955
Issue Slips.....	467	561
Turn-in Slips.....	93	130
Reports of Survey.....	17	16
Certificates of Droppage.....	43	66
Statements of Charges.....	24	22
Army Shipping Documents.....	130	137
Requisitions.....	57	65
Certificates of Expenditure.....	48	64
Inventory Adjustment Reports.....	72	54
Error and Correction.....	—	29

Requisitions for 328 line items of medical supplies and equipment were transmitted to Federal depots for supply action.

Innoculation vaccines were requisitioned and delivered in sufficient quantities to inoculate all personnel of the New York National Guard (Army) prior to the 1955 field training period.

The complete rewarehousing of all medical property in storage was accomplished. Stock has been warehoused in ascending Federal stock number numerical sequence.

Sixty-five medical field sets, combat and 19 medical field sets supplemental supplies were assembled and administratively issued. 215 obsolete medical field sets of various types were broken down and the components picked up as warehouse stock.

A total of 2,909 items of surplus property were delivered to property disposal officers for disposition.

Statement of monetary credits and expenditures for medical operating supplies as compared to fiscal year 1954 is as follows:

	FY 1954	FY 1955
Allotment.....	\$23,520 00	\$16,380 00
Expenditures.....	22,961 90	15,795 36
Balance (30 June).....	558 10	584 64

Chemical

Chemical vouchers received and processed during the year, to 31 October, totaled 858 as compared with 525 during 1954. The number of the various types involved were as follows:

	1954	1955
Issue Slips.....	315	496
Turn-in Slips.....	143	255
Reports of Survey.....	5	10
Certificates of Droppage.....	7	16
Army Shipping Documents.....	22	14
Requisitions.....	11	20
Certificates of Expenditures.....	14	17
Forms 18.....	8	10
Inventory Adjustment Reports.....	—	15
Error and Correction.....	—	5

Gas mask M9 and mask protective field M9A1 continue to be in short supply and not available to the National Guard. However, there are sufficient quantities of substitute M3 and M4 gas masks on hand to fulfill the needs of all units.

Decontaminating apparatus portable, 3 gallon, M1 are now available and are being issued to all units as required.

The only major item of T/O&E equipment not presently available to units is the kit, chemical agent detector, M9A2. This is due to limitation of funds available during fiscal year 1956.

Statement of monetary credits and expenditures for chemical operating supplies as compared to fiscal year 1954 is as follows:

	FY 1954	FY 1955
Allotment.....	\$10,800 00	\$1,791 96
Expenditures.....	1,984 26	1,761 72
Balance (30 June).....	8,815 74	30 24

Engineer

With few exceptions, all Engineer T/O&E property is now available for issue in accordance with National Guard Bureau reduction tables. The exceptions include metascopes, lensatic compasses, air conditioning units for the radar van M33 and air compressors (component of Ordnance tool set). It is anticipated that air conditioning units will be available prior to January 1956; delivery of air compressors is contingent upon the ability of commercial contractor to supply the item.

The conversion of the 27th Infantry Division and the substitution of certain equipment to replace sets of equipment declared obsolete caused some delay in supplying the units with 100% of their requirements. However, prior to field training all necessary items were issued to the extent available.

The following equipment was declared obsolete and instructions issued for the disposition of excess serviceable components:

Command post and fire direction equipment
 Drafting equipment sets 4-5-6-7-8-9
 Surveying sets 1-2-3-4-5-7

The following items reported as supply deficiencies during 1954 were received during the year and have been or are now in process of issue:

Plotting equipment set No. 1
 Fire direction set Nos. 3-4 & 5
 Surveying equipment sets Nos. 17 & 18
 Sniperscope "Bob Jones"
 Battery charging rack "Tom Jones"

To 31 October a total of 4,956 vouchers were processed through this section as compared with 4,118 for a similar period in 1954:

	1954	1955
Issue Slips.....	2,309	2,903
Turn-in Slips.....	147	209
Reports of Survey.....	126	152
Certificates of Droppage.....	384	490
Army Shipping Documents.....	1,100	1,090
Statements of Charges.....	19	12
Requisitions.....	33	100

Statement of monetary credits and expenditures for Engineer operating supplies for fiscal years 1954 and 1955 is as follows:

	FY 1954	FY 1955
Allotment.....	\$16,782 00	\$18,888 00
Expenditures.....	16,577 00	17,828 00
Balance (30 June).....	205 00	1,060 00

Purchasing and Contracting

A total of approximately 3,500 Federal requisitions and requests for supplies and services, requiring procurement action, were received in this branch 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 \$629,000. This represents an increase of 1,200 requisitions and \$183,000 as compared for the same period in 1954 and is attributed to depot authorizations for local market procurement in lieu of depot issue.

Approximately 1,197,000 gallons of gasoline (training, administrative and field training convoy), amounting to approximately \$209,100 were procured for various Army and Air Force units throughout the State, through Armed Services Petroleum Purchasing Agency contracts, service stations 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 500,000 gallons of gasoline were delivered to New York National Guard (Army) units during the 1955 field training periods at Camp Drum, New York and Camp Edwards, Massachusetts, through arrangements with the respective Camp Quartermasters, on a sub-allotment basis, precluding the necessity of processing Delivery Orders and Purchase Orders from this office.

Purchase and Delivery Orders, amounting to approximately \$12,900 were issued by this branch, covering various training aids for ground and air units. These included such items as reproducing and sign making machines, tables, back stops, driver testing units, microphones, transparencies, plywood, lumber for stands and display boards, laminating presses, pipe, classroom supplies and small items constructed for classroom use, slide projectors, name tags, map racks, books of instruction, etc.

Delivery Order, amounting to \$14,146, was issued to the International Business Machines Corporation, covering rental of IBM machines in use in the USP&FO office for the period 1 July 1955 to 30 June 1956. In addition, Purchase Orders amounting to approximately \$3,600 were issued, covering various items of supply for the Machine Accounting Section.

Purchase Orders approximating \$19,400, covering various work projects throughout the State and negotiated through the Construction Division were processed.

Purchase and Delivery Orders, amounting to approximately \$36,500 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, Syracuse, New York.

Several purchases, amounting to approximately \$24,100 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 \$3,700 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 483 unserviceable typewriters of various manufacture, located in Army and Air Force units throughout the State were processed during the calendar year 1955.

Charge accounts established for the various combined maintenance shops throughout the State during calendar year 1954 have been amended to increase the small recurrent purchases from \$10 or less to \$25 or less, and the maximum amount from \$100 to \$300 per month, per vendor, further decreasing the volume of Purchase Orders for small amounts.

Air Force

The audit section of this branch continues to conduct semi-annual audits and inspections, also interim visiting to assure corrective action is taken on deficiencies noted. Security and safeguarding of public property is stressed on each visit. The number of Reports of Survey continues to decline.

Inspections by representatives of the Air Inspector General's Office were conducted at all six Air installations. No major deficiencies or irregularities were reported.

The following is a summary of supply activity consolidated for all bases for the fiscal year 1955:

Total number of vouchers.....	82,360
Number of line items on all vouchers.....	187,162
Number of line items inventoried.....	36,773
Number of requisitions submitted during year.....	18,791
Number of line items on above requisitions.....	51,389
Number of pieces of franked mail, parcel post and freight received during year.....	33,397
Number of local purchases made.....	2,300
Monetary value of local purchases made.....	\$227,804.19

Recent changes to Equipment Component Lists are creating an unusually large number of excesses. Excess lists are circulated through the State for possible redistribution. Remaining items excess to requirements of the State either have been, or will be, shipped back to the appropriate depot for credit to the Air National Guard account.

Outstanding major changes in Air National Guard supply and accounting procedures are as follows:

Air Force Clothing Sales Stores—Changes to AFM 67-1 makes the use of the Air Force Clothing Sales Stores available to Air National Guard units. This will eliminate the necessity of carrying large stocks of clothing at Base Supply, and will assure every airman being properly fitted.

Air Force Service Store—The services of the Air Force Local Purchase Service Stores located at regular Air Force bases are also available to Air National Guard Base Supply for local purchase of expendable items. Again the necessity for carrying a large stock, especially office supplies, is eliminated. Since Base Supply personnel are relieved of the task of contacting various vendors for local purchase items, a tremendous savings in time is realized.

Cost Category—Cost Categorization which divides Air Force property into 3 classes; namely, low, medium and high value items, will be implemented 1 January 1956.

Stock Balance Reporting—Will be implemented 1 January 1956.

Transfer of Accountability to Unit Level—Air National Guard Letter 67-07 dated 19 September 1955 which authorizes the Assistant to the USP&FO to drop Federal property from accountable records upon issue to units is presently under study by the Chief of Staff to the Governor pending formulation and implementation

of the regulations. Accountable records under this system will be maintained at unit level allowing the Air National Guard to operate in practically the same manner as regular Air Force units. Accounting for property in this manner will also eliminate the use of Custodial Receipt accounts and will facilitate mobilization.

Personnel of this branch and the Fiscal Division cooperated with the National Guard Bureau in conducting a field test with the view of implementing "Monetary Inventory Accounting System" now presently operating at all regular Air Force bases. This system will be implemented on 1 November 1955 at all Air National Guard bases.

Semi-annual supply and accounting meetings are conducted at the different bases. These meetings are attended by Air National Guard base supply personnel, representatives from Air Materiel Command, Air Inspector General's Office, National Guard Bureau and Headquarters, New York Air National Guard. It is contemplated that an invitation will be extended neighboring states for future meetings. This will enable attending personnel to discuss operational procedures in other states and to benefit from their experience.

Memorandum Receipt

This section maintains a record of all property issued on Memorandum Receipt to each unit of the Army National Guard and all documents reflecting changes in property responsibility are processed through this section. As of 31 October there were 412 active accounts being maintained. During the year ending 31 October there were 15,036 manually posted vouchers and 30,672 machine vouchers processed.

This section also receives, records and clears all unit annual and change of command inventories conducted by field auditors and edits adjustment vouchers relative to these inventories. At the start of the period covered by this report, there were 286 inventories on hand, 379 inventories were received and 568 were cleared, indicating a net decrease of 189 inventories on hand. 3,657 adjustment vouchers were edited during this period indicating that an average of 6 adjustment vouchers are required to clear each inventory of discrepancies.

Personnel of this section reconciled 61 accounts working directly with unit representatives at an average time of 2 days per reconciliation. Approximately 2,000 pieces of correspondence relative to authentication of issue slips, adjustment to unit accounts, requests for new property books, etc., were processed to completion by this section, and in addition, about 21,000 property issue slips were mailed for signature of responsible officers.

Approximately 300 auditors' memoranda concerning errors, discrepancies and corrections which are submitted following each inventory have been processed to date. About 1,700 vouchers including Inventory Adjustment Reports, Error and Correction Notices, and Found on Post Issue Slips were prepared in this section and accounts have had new property books prepared.

Since the inception of Circular No. 10, Office of Chief of Staff to the Governor, 15 April 1954, which was superseded by Military Regulation No. 14, 18 November 1954, the clearances of inventory discrepancies have been materially expedited. Accounts formerly out of balance from 2 to 3 years after an inventory now submit adjustment documentation within approximately 60 days after an inventory.

The following table is indicative of the value of Military Regulation No. 14:

Prior to Military Regulation No. 14:

Inventories on Hand April 1953 362	Inventories Received 318	Inventories Cleared 291	Inventories on Hand April 1954 389
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Subsequent to Military Regulation No. 14:

Inventories on Hand November 1954 291	Inventories Received 408	Inventories Cleared 600	Inventories on Hand November 1955 99
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Stock Record

All transfers of accounts from manual to machine records have been effected without any serious interruptions in the processing of issues and turn-ins. Personnel released by the decrease in manual posting have been absorbed by Machine Accounting and other sections.

Approximately 50 stock record cards were reviewed and reconciled to verify quantities on hand in cash memorandum receipt account and in the warehouse in order to adjust discrepancies between these accounts. These recapitulations were also used as a basis for reports and shipments of excess.

Upon the final transfer of property accounts from manual operation to machine accounting, the accountable records of this office will be carried on machine prepared State Stock Summary listings and consolidated memorandum receipt listings in lieu of the previously maintained item stock record card. Active stock record cards will, of course, continue to be maintained until each item has been transferred and the card reconciled to a zero balance by appropriate adjustment documents where necessary.

Storage and Issue

The annual cycle inventory prescribed for all property on hand in warehouse stock was completed during the year. Analysis of warehouse operations over the preceding 12-month period show that the equipment and supplies handled comprised a larger number of lighter weight items listed on a somewhat smaller number of documents. Equipment received from depots and turn-ins from units disclose the same trend as issues made on requests from units. The following table shows a comparison of incoming and outgoing shipments handled by warehouse personnel for the 12-month period

ending 31 October 1955 as compared with the corresponding period a year earlier.

	1954	1955
<i>Incoming Shipments:</i>		
Number of Transactions	4,509	4,368
Number of Pieces	43,067	43,917
Total Weight in Tons.....	1,693	1,616
<i>Outgoing Shipments:</i>		
Number of transactions.....	20,968	19,699
Number of Pieces	41,901	44,979
Total Weight in Tons.....	1,538	1,504

Over a longer term, operating results disclose a tendency toward the handling of a larger number of pieces and weight per transaction document, which permits a more efficient warehouse operation. The following table shows the sharp increase in issues made in recent years in preparation for summer field training:

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Number of Requisitions....	3,289	3,829	7,483	8,772	8,740
Number of Pieces.....	6,872	7,162	13,675	18,382	22,210
Weight in Pounds.....	355,211	432,369	976,996	1,136,720	1,205,772

Considerable improvement in storage and warehousing facilities has been effected by the acquisition of steel bin racks which not only provide for more economical use of space but permits more expeditious storage, inventory and issue activity.

Field Audit

During the year, field auditor-inspectors conducted 354 audit-inventories. Included in the foregoing were 53 units receiving more than one inventory necessitated by changes in command subsequent to the annual settlement.

At the start of this period, there were 389 active accounts issued property requiring an annual settlement. Conversion of the 27th Division and the activation of new units has increased the total of accounts now requiring an inventory to a total of 412.

During the year requests were received and processed from 362 officers for separation from New York National Guard (Army) (Form 76), of which 101 were officers having property responsibility. All but 22 of these have been completely cleared of property responsibility.

A total of 103 Reports of Survey were on hand at the initiation of the year and in addition, a total of 281 were received for accounting review and investigation of which 337 were completed and returned to the Survey Branch for appropriate further action.

The Adjutant General of New York was notified of 107 changes of address, redesignation or additions to the position bond schedule. As complete review of the conversion and redesignation of the 27th Armored Division elements was accomplished with respect to changes on the position bond schedule.

The continuing transfer of accounts from manual to machine posting requires a high degree of coordination with the technical sections, Memorandum Receipt Section and the Machine Accounting

Section in order to provide field auditor-inspectors with correct property accounts for the proper recording of the results of audit-inventories. Prior to initiating an audit-inventory, a thorough review of the account and of all documents in process is made to achieve maximum coordination between this office, the unit and the field auditor-inspector.

X. MAINTENANCE DIVISION

The activities of the State Maintenance Office and its subordinate elements for the calendar year 1955 are summarized herewith in 5 parts:

Part I

Policies, Procedures and Objectives:

As in previous years, the efforts of the State Maintenance Office continues to be directed toward improving the maintenance system. Operating procedures, policies and methods of performance within activities are constantly reviewed and revisions are made where necessary to increase maintenance efficiency. Technical information and pertinent data received by this office is reviewed and extracted where necessary and disseminated to the installations under the jurisdiction of this office.

The State Maintenance Office continues, as a matter of policy, to maintain close liaison with the Combined Maintenance Shops, the Army Aviation Aircraft Maintenance Pools and the Concentration Sites, in order to provide additional technical or administrative assistance where needed. In addition to the routine visits, this office continues in its practice to make unscheduled and unannounced visits to its subordinate facilities. The visits are made to the shops in order that "first hand" observations may be made which provide the basis for constructive criticism. In addition to routine shop liaison visits, this office also schedules liaison visits, upon request, to those supported units requiring organizational maintenance assistance or whenever it is felt that supported units are in need of this type aid.

The efforts to increase the maintenance efficiency in the performance of our mission is reflected by the "Excellent" ratings received from Headquarters, First Army, in their technical inspection team reports, for all categories of maintenance.

As a result of the Signal Supply Survey conducted by this office prior to the last report, all signal supply 90-day operating level stock has been concentrated at Combined Maintenance Shop "A" at Camp Smith, Peekskill, New York. This consolidation of signal supplies has generally reduced signal maintenance stock requirements resulting in an overall decrease in signal supply expenditures, materially reduced the possibilities of overstocking of signal parts and has minimized handling and inventory cost, thus achieving greater supply economy.

This office continues in its policy of encouraging the personnel within the Combined Maintenance Shops to attend special and/or

pertinent technical courses at the various Army service schools. As a result of this policy, proficiency in assigned MOSs is increased and higher maintenance standards are achieved. Listed below are the maintenance personnel who have attended service schools during the period of this report:

Maintenance Personnel	Technical Course	Technical School Attended
1	Metal Body Repair (9E3)	Ordnance Auto School Atlanta, Georgia
1	Fire Control Instrument Repair (9E22)	Ordnance School, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland
2	Integrated Fire Control Electronics Repair (9E52)	Ordnance School, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland
3	Electronics Fire Control Equipment Repair (9E28)	Signal School, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey
2	Generators (Special Course)	Bellemeade, New Jersey
1	Field Radio Repair (11E12)	Signal School, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey
4	Armored Officer Refresher	Armored School, Fort Knox, Kentucky

In addition to the training of personnel at service schools to learn the equipment and latest maintenance techniques, the shops conduct internal training programs in order to increase individual and overall efficiency. The internal training programs are conducted by special school trained personnel, as well as technical representatives of the manufacturers providing equipment utilized by Army ground forces. Presently, Allison Division of General Motors is conducting a series of courses at each of the shops, covering the automatic transmission CD 500 and 850 which are used in the new family of tanks.

Part II

Organization, Installation Functions, Production and Cost Analysis:

Combined Maintenance Shop "A", Camp Smith, Peekskill, New York: During the period of this report, an extension was completed on the existing main shop building. Overcrowded conditions are now relieved, additional space for needed work bays is available and anticipated production increases are expected. Increased indoor storage space has also been provided for the supply section of this shop permitting indoor storage of all supplies, including major items, thereby simplifying storage, handling control and inventory.

The changeover of the 27th Infantry Division to the 27th Armored Division had a limited effect on normal shop production since wheel vehicles were supplemented with new type track vehicles. With the advent of the 27th Armored Division, this shop in addition to routine maintenance activities, conducted special courses of instruction for those supported units directly affected, in familiarization, 1st and 2nd echelon maintenance, as well as driving instructions for the new type track vehicles M41 tank, M42 self-propelled mount, M75 personnel carrier, M47 tank and

M7 carriage, self-propelled. As a matter of policy, special assistance of this type is provided for supported units, by all shops, in addition to unit support service.

Constant supervision in administration, supply, production control and improved techniques in maintenance has resulted in an overall increase in efficiency as evidenced by the comparison of shop production with that of 1954.

Shop complement consists of 53 maintenance personnel and 8 clerks.

A comparison analysis of the shop activity is shown below:

<i>Type Job Order</i>	<i>Job Orders Completed</i>		<i>Labor and Material Costs</i>	
	<i>1954</i>	<i>1955</i>	<i>1954</i>	<i>1955</i>
Automotive.....	1,374	1,382	\$163,276.83	\$218,071.30
Combat Vehicles.....	9	59	14,572.87	21,417.50
Artillery.....	203	424	24,722.91	34,469.80
Small Arms.....	1,227	2,233	6,575.69	12,497.65
Instrument.....	102	297	542.22	4,762.87
Signal.....	621	678	10,558.48	10,659.36
Allied Trades.....	721	997	38,567.29	41,519.62
Total.....	4,257	6,070	\$258,816.29	\$343,398.10
Average cost per job order processed: 1954:—\$60.80				
1955:— 56.57				

Combined Maintenance Shop "B", Brooklyn, New York: This installation continues to maintain a high degree of proficiency in the performance of its assigned mission. Maintenance schedules are kept current and production control is kept fairly constant. Due to lack of adequate space requirements, this shop can not operate at peak efficiency. Requests for extending the present shop facilities have been submitted to National Guard Bureau for approval.

Shop complement consists of 33 maintenance personnel and 5 clerks.

A comparison analysis of this shop's activity for the period of this report is shown below. It is to be noted that a loss of production occurred at this installation plus an increase in the cost of operation. This can be attributed to the absorption of the field maintenance requirements of the AAA "On-site" program, which has posed a large problem, without the authorization of additional personnel, prior to the submission of this report. Effective 1 November 1955, authority has been granted, with funds being available, to employ 1 4-man integrated fire control team. The organization of this team will, in part, increase the productivity of the shop, but the loss of production caused by the program can not be entirely overcome by the integrated fire control system repair team, inasmuch as additional artillery and electrician fire control repairmen can not be employed due to lack of funds, which come under a different project than the funding for the integrated fire control system team.

<i>Type Job Order</i>	<i>Job Orders Completed</i>		<i>Labor and Material Costs</i>	
	<i>1954</i>	<i>1955</i>	<i>1954</i>	<i>1955</i>
Automotive.....	419	533	\$48,105.01	\$69,448.83
Combat Vehicles.....	58	56	16,492.62	20,675.37
Artillery.....	5	110	111.53	8,066.28
Small Arms.....	3,488	2,397	9,137.10	18,598.70
Fire Control.....	380	155	8,600.87	20,795.71
Instrument.....	169	400	4,601.36	5,456.17
Signal.....	291	750	9,861.18	24,389.43
Allied Trades.....	667	801	29,088.99	68,221.89
Total.....	5,477	5,202	\$125,998.66	\$235,652.38
Average cost per job order processed: 1954—\$23.00				
1955:—45.30				

Combined Maintenance Shop "C", Rochester, New York: This shop played an important role in the conversion of the 27th Division from infantry to armored. Shop technicians were furnished supported units and Regular Army Advisors, upon request, to assist in the issue, turn-in and lateral transfer of equipment and materiel resulting from the conversion.

Technicians were furnished the 105th AAA Brigade, New York National Guard, to assist in taking over the AAA materiel and equipment for the AAA "On-site" program on the Niagara Frontier. Upon completion of the initial inspection, the materiel was accepted for the USP&FO-NY and shop personnel are presently engaged in maintaining it in a ready-for-issue standby condition.

Consistent with past reports, this installaton continues to perform its mission proficiently, efficiently and expeditiously. Field maintenance requests are scheduled upon receipt and equipment is processed in accordance with the maintenance standards designated by the Technical services concerned.

Shop complement consists of 38 maintenance personnel and 7 clerks.

An analysis of this shop's activity for the period of this report is shown below. In this connection, it will be noted that shop production has decreased and cost of repairs increased. This can be attributed to the conversion of the 27th Division from infantry to armored with the resultant increase in heavy equipment, without additional personnel being available.

<i>Type Job Order</i>	<i>Job Orders Completed</i>		<i>Labor and Material Costs</i>	
	<i>1954</i>	<i>1955</i>	<i>1954</i>	<i>1955</i>
Automotive.....	1,017	1,025	\$66,213.02	\$87,025.06
Combat Vehicles.....	19	56	13,149.81	16,353.49
Artillery.....	82	153	20,009.97	23,371.49
Small Arms.....	1,087	921	9,507.38	9,661.42
Instrument.....	81	361	1,396.63	4,147.69
Signal.....	802	884	18,296.55	31,488.18
Allied Trades.....	1,844	649	33,756.70	39,851.63
Total.....	4,932	4,049	\$162,330.06	\$211,898.96
Average cost per job order processed: 1954:—\$33.00				
1955:— 52.33				

Combined Maintenance Sub-shop "C", Camp Drum, New York: The primary mission of this shop is to provide field maintenance support for Concentration Site No. 1, which is located in the same vicinity. During field training periods, this shop provides field maintenance support for all non-divisional units.

With the conversion of the 27th Division from infantry to armored, this facility conducted a driver's training program, which included 1st and 2nd echelon maintenance. A total of 189 men from the 27th Armored Division received the prescribed training in M41 tank, M47 tank and M75 personnel carrier.

This shop is performing its mission consistent with established maintenance procedures and maintains operating control levels efficiently in spite of adverse conditions. Plans for the building of a new shop at this installation have recently been approved by the National Guard Bureau and construction is expected to start in the very near future.

Sub-shop complement consists of 22 maintenance personnel and 3 clerks.

The activity of this facility has almost tripled in density, while reducing operating costs, since the last report as evidenced by the comparison analysis listed below:

<i>Type Job Order</i>	<i>Job Orders Completed</i>		<i>Labor and Material Costs</i>	
	<i>1954</i>	<i>1955</i>	<i>1954</i>	<i>1955</i>
Automotive.....	62	290	\$5,733.22	\$19,703.62
Combat Vehicles.....	151	288	80,653.55	144,693.20
Artillery.....	87	67	2,752.90	9,192.64
Small Arms.....	37	83	585.82	2,068.48
Instrument.....	0	4	0	28.07
Signal.....	65	243	3,191.18	7,682.76
Allied Trades.....	25	227	3,679.26	22,137.30
Total.....	427	1,202	\$96,595.93	\$205,506.07
Average cost per job order processed:	1954:—\$226.20		1955:— 170.97	

Two charts, one a comparison analysis of production and operating cost of job orders processed through all combined maintenance shops, and the other a combined production graph comparison for work processed during the periods 1953, 1954 and 1955 are submitted herewith as Appendices Nos 1 and 2.

Army Aviation Maintenance Pool No 1, Zahn's Airport, Amityville, New York: This installation continues to accomplish its mission as reported heretofore. 28 Army aircraft of the following types are assigned to this pool:

L-17 — 3
L-19 — 24
H-13 — 1

Maintenance Pool complement consists of 16 maintenance personnel and 2 clerks.

Army Aviation Maintenance Pool No 2, Orchard Park, New York: During the period of this report, construction of an extension to the existing hangar was completed and is presently being used as a parachute storage room, link trainer room and locker storage space.

This facility continues to maintain a high standard in the performance of its mission. 15 Army aircraft of the following types are assigned to this pool:

L-17	—	1
L-19	—	12
H-13	—	2

Maintenance pool complement consists of 11 maintenance personnel.

Concentration Site No 1, Camp Drum, New York: The purpose of this installation is to store, maintain and issue heavy major items to organic units of the New York National Guard participating in field training exercises at Camp Drum, New York. At present, 1,060 major items are being stored at this site.

The activity of this facility is not restricted to service and support of New York National Guard alone. With the permission of the Commanding General, New York National Guard, the Regular Army, Organized Reserve Corps and National Guard units from several other states utilize the facilities at this installation during their training exercise periods. While the primary mission of this equipment concentration site is not to accommodate these additional components, doing so has resulted in considerable savings to the National Guard Bureau and to Army transportation funds, in that major items need not be shipped from units into and out of Camp Drum for field training requirements. Last year a savings of approximately \$524,000 was realized and this year it has been estimated that savings of \$547,676.80 resulted. The importance of this installation becomes obvious in that it is of tremendous importance as an aid for the training of National Guard and Organized Reserve Corps units as well as providing a valuable economy.

Concentration site complement consists of 8 maintenance personnel and 2 clerks.

There is included as Appendices Nos 3A and 3B charts showing the issue of equipment by type to the various components, for use during their field training periods and subsequent return to the Concentration Site for storage.

Concentration Site No 2, Camp Smith, Peekskill, New York: The mission of this installation is to store those vehicles and equipment which are required for field training but are excess to armory requirement due to storage space limitations. In 1953, 616 major items were stored at this site. The year 1954 showed an increase of 564 major items stored, raising the total to 1,180 pieces of equipment being stored. As of this date, there are 1,228 major items maintained showing an added increase over last year's report of 48 major items. Present facilities are inadequate; consequently,

outside storage becomes necessary. This condition has resulted in increased maintenance costs. Requests have been made to increase inside storage facilities but Federal funds were not made available for this construction.

Concentration site complement consists of 13 maintenance personnel and 1 clerk.

The following breakdown will show the type equipment presently being stored at this site:

Trailers, $\frac{1}{4}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$ ton.....	573
Trailers, semi-towed, 6 ton or more.....	6
Trucks, $\frac{1}{4}$ ton.....	146
Trucks, $\frac{3}{4}$ ton.....	177
Trucks, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ton, cargo and special purpose.....	218
Trucks, 5 ton or more including special purpose.....	3
Truck vehicles, all type.....	35
Guns.....	62
Miscellaneous major items.....	8
Total.....	1,228

Concentration Site No 3, Utica, New York: The mission of this installation is to afford those units in central New York storage facilities and maintenance for equipment required to support their training missions. There are presently 129 major items stored and maintained at this site. Site complement consists of 4 maintenance personnel and 1 clerk.

Concentration Site No 4, Geneseo, New York: The primary mission of this site is to afford those units in the Rochester-Buffalo area immediate access to equipment required for units to support their training programs. There are presently 235 major items stored and maintained at this site. Site complement consists of 4 maintenance personnel and 1 clerk.

Concentration Site No 5, Albany, New York: This installation was activated on 1 September 1954, enabling the 27th Division to store equipment in the vicinity of Albany. While monetary figures can not be given, it is generally felt that this installation, in eliminating costly trips and considerable loss of time, has proven to be a great factor in reducing operating cost where concentration of equipment was concerned. There are presently 136 major items stored and maintained at this site. Site complement consists of 3 maintenance personnel and 1 clerk.

Service Centers: Although service centers are under the operational control of the respective major commands, this office, in accordance with existing directives, performs semi-annual inspections and forwards all reports to the Chief of Staff to the Governor. Recent inspections indicate that the standard of organizational maintenance leaves a great deal to be desired in many cases. Adverse conditions are brought to the attention of the command and the commanders concerned in order that they may be kept informed as to the conditions which exist in their subordinate units.

Part III*Additional Maintenance Requirements resulting from the Conversion of an Infantry Division to Armored. Added Maintenance and Supply Support Responsibilities for AAA Gun Sites:*

Infantry Conversion:—The conversion of the 27th Infantry Division to Armored presented a considerable problem to the State Maintenance Office with respect to the maintenance of the heavy increase in Armor equipment. In addition, assistance was rendered the units providing skilled instructors, both in operation and maintenance, to further the units' training. In some cases, a decrease in production of the shops was experienced due to this policy. It is considered, however, in the best interests of the Army National Guard that this policy be continued where necessary inasmuch as immediate attention can be given to weaknesses which may develop.

The greater complexity of Armor equipment received, necessitated longer manhours to effect many type repairs. The State Maintenance Officer did not, during fiscal year 1955, employ additional authorized personnel to handle the additional workload due to funding limitation.

The installation of new type radio equipment peculiar to an armored Division created a project in itself. It had been previously estimated that approximately 258 radio installations were to be required. However, due to delays in shipment from Federal depots this program could not be started until 1 August 1955, 3 weeks prior to the scheduled field training date. In order to provide the maximum possible communications for the newly organized division, all available Signal personnel were concentrated at 2 bases of operations. 6 men were assigned to operate at space made available to them at Concentration Site No 5 at Albany, New York, 6 others were assigned to Combined Maintenance Shop "C", Rochester, New York. These men worked lengthy hours and weekends in order to accomplish the greatest number of installations in the time available. The Commanding General of the 27th Armored Division established a cut-off date of 15 August 1955 in order to enable his units to make their necessary preparations for the field training period. At the end of the cut-off date, 198 installations had been completed. The Commanding General of the 27th Armored Division was satisfied and the division was provided with adequate communications to accomplish its field training mission. However, provisions were made to supply an additional 5 men during the Division field training period in order to complete as many of the remaining installations as possible. A summary of the activities of this 5 man civilian technician team during this period includes:

Approximately 300 "Radio tune-up" and operations checks were performed.

30 radio transmitters, RT66, were repaired.

8 radio sets were installed in various type vehicles. 6 major type sets including radio—radio teletype mobile unit and a radar counter mortar set were repaired.

The Signal program relative to the Division conversion was completely successful.

AAA Sites:—The acquisition of active AAA sites placed an added field maintenance responsibility upon the State Maintenance Office. This activity was absorbed without additional personnel. These responsibilities were:

The establishment of a SOP for the acceptance of AAA equipment from Army sources and the rigid inspections adherent thereto.

The establishment of and adherence to a SOP for the maintenance of the T/O&E and T/A equipment at AAA sites.

Provisions for field maintenance support from the combined maintenance shops.

The procurement, storage and issue of organization and field maintenance spare parts for "On-site" equipment.

Provision where necessary (beyond the capabilities of the combined maintenance shop) to provide for field maintenance support from Army sources.

The establishment of contact team services on a routine and emergency basis.

Liaison with appropriate technical services at Headquarters, First Army.

Liaison with the headquarters of major AAA commands.

A continuing survey of T/O&E and T/A—AAA modifications and field changes.

The establishment of adequate controls governing maintenance and "On-site" supply funds.

Part IV

Field Training Maintenance Support:

During field training exercises, the personnel of the various State Maintenance facilities revert to a military status as members of the several assigned shop parent ordnance and signal units. These units are assigned to support the training of major commands at Camp Drum, New York and at Camp Wellfleet, Massachusetts. The field training periods and supporting units were as follows:

The 102nd AAA Brigade performed field training at Camp Wellfleet, Massachusetts, during Field Training Period I, 25 June to 9 July 1955. Ordnance support was furnished by the 102nd Ordnance Company supplemented by 3 civilian artillery mechanics from Combined Maintenance Shop "A", Peckskill, New York. Signal support was provided by 2 civilian signal technicians from Combined Maintenance Shop "C", Rochester, New York.

The 42nd Infantry Division period 9–23 July 1955 (Field Training Period II), at Camp Drum, New York, was attended by II Corps Artillery units, 101st Armored Cavalry, 101st Signal Battalion (Corps) and the 127th Ordnance Company (HM). The maintenance support for this training period was categorically divided into Divisional and non-Divisional support. Divisional units received all Ordnance support from the 742nd Ordnance Mainte-

ance Battalion, while signal support was provided for by the 42nd Signal Company with back-up support by the 101st Signal Battalion (Corps). Non-Divisional units received all Ordnance support from the 127th Ordnance Company (HM) while all Signal support was provided for by the 101st Signal Battalion (Corps).

Field Training for Period III, 23 July to 6 August 1955 at Camp Wellfleet, Massachusetts attended by the 105th AAA Brigade. Ordnance support for these training exercises was provided by 133rd Ordnance Company (DS) supplemented by 2 civilian artillery mechanics and 2 fire control technicians. Signal support was provided by the 367th RSMU attached to 105th AAA Brigade.

Field Training Period IV, 6-20 August 1955 at Camp Smith, Peekskill, New York, was attended by Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment (less Separate Detachment), Separate Detachment, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 199th Army Band and the New York National Guard Leadership School. All support for this training period was provided by the Combined Maintenance Shop "A", Camp Smith, Peekskill, New York.

Field Training Period V, 20 August to 3 September 1955 at Camp Drum, New York, was attended by the 27th Armored Division and the 107th Regimental Combat Team. Ordnance support for the 27th Armored Division was provided by the 727th Ordnance Maintenance Battalion (Armd). Signal support for the division was provided by the 27th Armored Signal Company supplemented by 6 civilian signal technicians from Combined Maintenance Shops "A" and "C". The 107th Regimental Combat Team received direct ordnance and signal support from the civilian personnel at Combined Maintenance Sub-shop "C", Camp Drum, New York.

Part V

State Maintenance Office Operating Estimates for Fiscal Year 1956:

The State Maintenance Office has estimated that \$1,436,042 would be required during fiscal year 1956, to defray the salaries of authorized field maintenance personnel. The personnel authority is gained by applying certain factors, provided by the National Guard Bureau, against the density of equipment on hand. The results indicate the number of personnel, in various grades, that the National Guard Bureau considers necessary to perform the field maintenance mission.

The funds, when received, several months after the start of the fiscal year, authorized only \$962,800. Therefore, the State Maintenance Officer was unable to employ any additional personnel, who are urgently required, in order to absorb the workload engendered by the increased density and complexity of equipment.

The lack of funds to employ personnel could very likely, result in an inability to staff a contemplated concentration site at Niskayuna, which is in the negotiation stage, thereby negating, to a large extent, plans for dispersion of equipment contained in metropolitan New York. The metropolitan New York City area is critically in need of additional storage area.

The same funding condition is applicable to expenditures for spare parts and operating supplies. It is felt that the National Guard Bureau funds allotted are insufficient for State Maintenance requirements.

A complete study and evaluation in regard to the field maintenance situation was made by the State Maintenance Officer and forwarded to the Chief of Staff to the Governor for his information.

XI. ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

Personnel

1,176 personnel orders were prepared and distributed to units of the New York National Guard (Army) for the period ending 31 October, covering appointments, changes in status, increases and separations of 3,030 federally-paid employees as compared to 927 personnel orders covering 1,754 status changes in 1954.

249 injury compensation reports for federally-paid personnel were received and processed to the United States Bureau of Employees' Compensation during the year. 176 compensation reports were processed for the same period during 1954.

Library

2,042 travel orders were prepared and issued for federally-paid administrative supply and maintenance technicians, administrative assistants, field auditors and air technicians as compared to 1,428 issued during 1954.

Copies of all publications (regulations, manuals, bulletins, orders, etc.) received from all sources were cross-referenced and filed, and distribution or circulation made throughout the office of pertinent information. Approximately 425 publications of the various types are received weekly.

Survey

Statistics as tabulated in Appendix No 4 are presented to show the progress being made in adjusting property accounts for Federal property issued to the State for the Army and Air National Guard which was lost, damaged or otherwise unaccounted for.

In 1953 the effects of the more rigid property responsibility policy enunciated in the 1954 Annual Report began to be more apparent. In 1955 the number of new Reports of Survey dropped 28% as compared to 1954. The first collections on bonds were made in 1953. Collections increased 84% in 1954 and collection claims increased 82% in 1955. However, many individuals, when contacted by the bonding company elected to pay direct, thereby cancelling the claims. This type of cancellation reduced the number of collections on bonds to 33% as compared to 1954.

In 1955 the monetary value of collections from military funds were decreased 62% as compared to 1954, due to Reports of Survey involved having lesser values than in 1954. The number of individuals who were found liable on approved Reports of Survey and

who voluntarily accepted liability and made direct payments on Forms 18 continued to show an increase in 1955.

Particularly noteworthy is the significant drop in the number of new Reports of Survey initiated in 1954 and 1955 as compared to the previous years reported. This continues to indicate an increasing awareness of property responsibility throughout the command and an improvement in the methods and care used to safeguard and account for property.

The enactment of Public Law 676, 83rd Congress, 68 Stat 880, which amended Section 87 of the National Defense Act as amended (32 NSC 47), has resulted, in certain type surveys, in an increase in the number of surveys afforded final relief action by approving authorities. This amendment permits relief of all concerned if the evidence presented with the survey indicates no negligence or carelessness on the part of the responsible officer and the State. Prior to this change, the responsible officer and the State were held in many instances on the premise that the National Defense Act stipulated that relief would not be extended if it were indicated that the loss occurred through "avoidable causes."

Transportation

Transportation requests were issued for the 1955 field training transportation of Army National Guard personnel at an estimated cost of \$194,170.80. Transportation requests were issued for the travel of Air National Guard personnel at an estimated cost of \$10,738.53.

During the period ending 31 October, 789 transportation requests were issued for the travel of Army National Guard personnel at an estimated cost of \$29,553.12. 210 transportation requests were issued for Air National Guard personnel at an estimated cost of \$13,331.46. Both preceding issues were for school or civilian personnel travel. In addition, there were 670 transportation requests issued citing other appropriations.

For field training 1955, there were 117 bills of lading issued at an estimated cost of \$38,595.97 for transportation of Army National Guard property from unit station to field training locations. Bills of lading were issued at an estimated cost of \$4,389.80 for transportation of Air National Guard property for field training purposes.

During the period ending 31 October, 857 bills of lading citing Air National Guard funds were issued at an estimated cost of \$38,540.96. 370 were issued citing Army National Guard funds at an estimated cost of \$55,914.03. In addition, 20 bills of lading were issued for the return of excess property to Army depots citing depot appropriations at an estimated cost of \$4,385.90.

811 bills of lading were accomplished for receipt of incoming commercial shipments.

The number and weights of inbound and outbound shipments during the period ending 31 October were as follows:

	Inbound		Outbound	
	Number	Weight (lbs.)	Number	Weight (lbs.)
Car load shipments.....	11	277,146	52	4,863,803
Less than car load shipments.....	93	51,114	472	382,465
Truck load shipments.....	29	588,870	23	462,502
Less than truck load shipments.....	596	922,839	446	559,345
Railway Express Agency shipments.....	63	3,710	234	62,394
Total.....	792	1,843,679	1,227	6,330,509

For the same period during 1954 inbound and outbound totals were as follows:

Inbound:—	Outbound:—
Number—864	Number—1,248
Weight (lbs.)—2,310,842	Weight (lbs.)—3,662,235

Weight of inbound and outbound shipments by technical service:

Service	Inbound Weight (lbs.)	Outbound Weight (lbs.)	Estimated Cost
Chemical.....	17,107	392	5 99
Engineer.....	94,636	9,971	139 35
Medical.....	7,316	180	2 36
Ordinance.....	472,219	5,008,616	54,377 79
Quartermaster.....	944,860	65,944	1,015 97
Signal.....	272,990	10,833	363 63
Mixed Shipments.....	33,141	570	8 94
Air.....	1,410	1,234,003	38,540 96

Record of actions completed for the period ending 31 October:

	Received	Processed	On hand end of Period
Bills of lading for file (shipments to units).....	1,211	1,211	0
Army shipping documents for file (shipments to units).....	1,121	1,121	0
Bills of lading (shipments to USP&FO).....	740	739	1
Army shipping documents (shipments to USP&FO).....	752	752	0
Action copies of bills of lading (5 & 6 copies)...	1,239	1,237	2
Requests for bills of lading (Air).....	870	866	4
Requests for bills of lading (Army).....	356	353	3
Forwarding original and property received copies of bills of lading.....	255	255	0
Unused tickets.....	122	122	0
Arrival notices.....	25	25	0
Unit requests for postage.....	865	860	5
Unit requests for toll tickets.....	163	163	0
Certificates of expenditure (postage).....	173	172	1
Correspondence (incoming).....	274	274	0
Correspondence originating in Transportation Branch.....	—	541	—
Number of persons traveling by special orders...	944	944	0
Requests for travel requests on special orders...	637	636	1
Miscellaneous filing.....	1,111	1,108	3
Travel requests returned for cancellation.....	247	247	0
Requests for travel requests on travel orders...	181	181	0

Stenographic Pool

In addition to the preparation of periodic reports to the National Guard Bureau, Headquarters, First Army, Headquarters, New York National Guard, etc., the typing service as indicated below was rendered to the various technical supply sections and other branches of this office:

Letters, indorsements, property documents (which includes Army shipping documents, administrative issues, back order releases, office forms, reports, etc.)	28,000
Requisitions	1,853
Special weekly subsistence requisitions	221
Outgoing teletype messages	773

Personnel of this pool also operate the State and Army circuit teletype machines.

Reproduction

The Reproduction Room is responsible for furnishing reproduction service to all agencies located at the Arsenal. This service includes mimeographing, photostating, Ozalid reproduction, Therma-fax duplication, addressograph runs, cutting machine requests, finger-printing, ditto machine reproduction and graphotype work.

Machines available and their workloads for the period ending 31 October as compared to 1954 production is as follows:

	1954	1955
Mimeograph (2 machines)		
Copies run off	1,049,537	2,240,134
Stencils	4,000	5,551
Photostat and Therma-fax (1 each)	2,562	7,022
Addressograph (1)	10,000	10,000
Ozalid streamliner (1)	2,073	2,880
Ditto machine	9,000	1,000
Cutting machine	197	253
Fingerprint equipment	55	35

2,953 requests for reproduction services were received and acted upon during the period ending 31 October.

Motor Pool

The 13 cargo vehicles of this pool completed 1,171 local and long distance trips during the year delivering equipment and supplies to various Federal depots, and unit stations. 10,870 gallons of gasoline, 526 quarts of motor oil, 190 pounds of chassis and 250 pounds of gear lubricants were expended in this delivery project which totaled approximately 93,792 miles. To expedite deliveries prior to, and during field training, 2 each 5 ton tractors were borrowed from Fort Dix, New Jersey.

XII. CONSTRUCTION DIVISION

During the period ending 31 October, Federal funds in the amount of \$1,709,824.75, as compared to \$3,156,813.23 for 1954,

were allotted to the State and obligated or sub-allotted to the District Engineer, Corp of Engineers or the 2230th AFRFTC for New York Air and Army National Guard new construction, alterations, repairs and improvements, and projects for New York National Guard occupied antiaircraft artillery sites, as follows:

	1954	1955
Air National Guard Funds	\$2,672,059.55	\$1,262,101.01
Army National Guard Funds	484,753.68	447,723.74
Total	\$3,156,813.23	\$1,709,824.75
Air Construction:		
<i>Floyd Bennett Naval Air Base</i>		
Funds sub-allotted to 2230th AFRFTC for rehabilitation of Administration Building (Bldg No 1)		\$48,154 00
Construction, heating and electrical work; maintenance training classrooms		8,800 00
Heating work, alterations to Hangars 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and Buildings C and D		24,997 00
Increase in previously awarded contract for construction and electrical alterations and repairs in hangars and buildings		24,302 52
Increase in previously awarded contract for construction of a paint, oil and dope storage building		365 45
Total		\$106,618 97
<i>Hancock Field</i>		
<i>New York National Guard Air Base and Permanent Training Site</i>		
Replacement of underground electrical cable		\$2,468 00
Increase in previously awarded contract for construction of warehouse		6,453 00
Purchase of electrical facilities from Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation		6,720 93
Completion of E-W runway including relocation of Thompson Road and all incidental work		59,105 00
Repairing gasoline storage and dispensing facilities		571 15
Demolishing deteriorated buildings, terminating utilities and clearing site		5,400 00
Funds sub-allotted to the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers for design, supervision and construction of Air National Guard facilities		415,529 93
Total		\$496,248 01
<i>Niagara Falls Municipal Airport</i>		
Funds sub-allotted to the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers for design, supervision and construction of Air National Guard facilities		645,100 00
Installation of wire mesh partitions and gates in warehouse		4,147 00
Installation of metal and glass partitions in warehouse office		492 00
Total		\$649,739 00
<i>Schenectady County Airport</i>		
Rehabilitation of gasoline storage and dispensing facilities and cleaning storage tanks		4,568 00
Emergency electrical repairs, replacements and installations		1,428 32
Total		\$5,996 32
<i>Westchester County Airport</i>		
Installation of new security fencing and gates		\$3,498 71
Total Air Funds		\$1,262,101 01

Army Construction:

<i>Albany Concentration Site No. 5, New Scotland Avenue</i>	
Installation of exhaust system, relocation of compressor and controls, installation of safety guards and incidental work . . .	\$675 00
Cutting out sections of concrete floor and incidental work to permit hydraulic lift to lower flush with floor	374 00
Installation of electrical conduit, wiring and convenience receptacles	115 00
Installation of urinal	79 00
Installation of circuit breaker	59 43
Installation of circuit breakers	42 00
Installation of electric meter service	537 00
Installation of steel plate for covering water trough	98 00
<i>Albany State Armory, 195 Washington Avenue</i>	
Installation of new enlarged overhead door	3,374 00
<i>Binghamton State Armory, 85 West End Avenue</i>	
Installation of new enlarged overhead door	5,505 15
<i>Buffalo State Armory, 184 Connecticut Street</i>	
Installation of new storage room for equipment	2,860 00
<i>Camp Drum US Military Reservation, New York</i>	
<i>National Guard Concentration Site No. 1</i>	
Construction of 85 ft. x 181 ft. concrete block combined maintenance and sub-shop building	142,680 00
Fabrication and installation 48 window security guards	1,379 30
Procurement of varnish and reducer for shop	7 55
<i>Camp Smith New York State Military Reservation</i>	
<i>Camp area for weekend training</i>	
Rewiring 33 burners for mess halls	376 20
Installation of new Folger-Adams lock on double steel plate door of igloo magazine	148 00
<i>Combined Maintenance Shop "A"</i>	
Construction of 35 ft. x 80 ft. brick extension to present maintenance shop	26,446 00
Relocating water mains, sanitary and storm sewer pipes in connection with non-armory project for the construction of extension to existing shop building	4,379 00
Calking interior of precast roof slabs in existing toilet and locker room to prevent dripping of tar	218 00
Procurement of lumber for benches	67 12
<i>Auxiliary Combined Maintenance Shop Bldg. No. 84</i>	
Installation of 3 pressure controls	49 00
Installation of 13 double convenience receptacles and incidental work on work benches in signal shop	270 00
<i>Combined Ordnance Maintenance Shop Tool and Parts Building and Camp Maintenance Bldg. No. 87</i>	
Removal of temporary wooden doors, installation of metal access door, closing opening with concrete blocks, installation of steel staircase, electrical installations and incidental	2,100 00
<i>USP&FO Warehouse Area and Auxiliary Concentration Site</i>	
Change in basic contract for installation of new asphalt concrete paving and drainage to provide additional hardstanding and resurfacing existing deteriorated accesses and approaches to area	3,088 00
Installation of gutters and leaders over 16 ft. wide overhead doors	310 00
Construction of road approach slab and bridge supports	2,800 00
<i>Corning Service Center No. 7</i>	
Procurement of lumber for shelves	67 32
<i>Genesee Concentration Site No. 4</i>	
Installation of 8 in. thick reinforced concrete floor in drill hall and installation of new enlarged overhead door	38,398 83
Installation of toilet fixtures for office, building alterations and incidental work	1,889 00
Installation of catch basin, grading and drainage	1,338 00
Procurement of lumber to construct benches and racks for canvas	235 00

Change to basic contract for alterations and improvements to buildings.....	27 50
Furnishing and installation 3 each 25 Amp circuit breakers.....	42 00
<i>Guilderland State Target Range</i>	
Repair of masonry supporting piers, repairs to and painting Bailey-type access bridge to range area.....	8,175 00
Construction of fire control and observation tower.....	595 00
<i>Kingston State Armory, North Manor Avenue</i>	
Installation of new enlarged overhead door.....	7,983 00
<i>Mohawk Service Center No. 14</i>	
Construction of wire mesh tool and parts room and door.....	897 50
<i>Bronx Service Center No. 8, Kingsbridge Road</i>	
Procurement of lumber, nails, hinges and screws to construct work benches.....	166 60
<i>Brooklyn New York State Arsenal, USP&FO Offices and Warehouse</i>	
Repairs and modifications to 2 existing Graves passenger elevators	5,695 00
Procurement of materials to construct steel racks in warehouse..	461 54
Installation of electrical service for IBM operation.....	2,700 00
Heating work, alterations to heating system.....	14,884 00
<i>Brooklyn Combined Maintenance Shop "B"</i>	
Modification of 2 principal roll-up metal doors for electrical operation.....	1,975 00
Removal of sections of interior concrete block walls to enlarge shop, installation of access doors, construction of oil storage room extension on building, installation of exhaust fan in small arms room, and construction of metal hood over battery charger for exhaust.....	8,379 00
Installation of 13 fluorescent lighting fixtures and 13 double convenience receptacles, galvanized conduit and wiring over work benches.....	850 00
<i>Oneida State Armory, 217 Cedar Street</i>	
Installation of new enlarged overhead door.....	8,400 00
<i>Orchard Park Army Aviation Installation</i>	
Construction of extension 17 ft. x 17 ft. on existing hangar-shop to provide storage for parachutes and for Link trainer.....	2,939 00
Procurement of 500 pieces of steel angle iron for plane tie downs..	137 47
<i>Rochester New York State Arsenal Sub-depot and Combined Maintenance Shop "C"</i>	
Installation of lighting, wiring, conduit and incidental work in vehicle paint shop.....	1,025 00
Replacement of 74 boiler tubes, installation of domestic hot water heaters and incidental work.....	3,092 00
<i>Syracuse State Armory, 236 West Jefferson Street</i>	
Installation of 8 in. thick reinforced concrete floor in drill hall and installation of new enlarged overhead door.....	16,663 00
<i>Syracuse State Armory, 1055 East Genesee Street</i>	
Installation of 8 in. thick reinforced concrete floor in drill hall and installation of new enlarged overhead door.....	17,985 00
<i>Ulva Concentration Site No. 3, Parkway East</i>	
Installation of asphalt concrete pavement and drainage relocation of hydrant and incidental work.....	10,000 00
Procurement of lumber for shelving and racks in shops.....	164 50
<i>Wethersfield Target Range and Maneuver Area</i>	
Installation of deep well, submersion pump and incidental work (including change order).....	4,475 00
<i>Yonkers, 127 North Broadway</i>	
Installation of service center.....	22,540 00
<i>Zahn's Airport Army Aviation Installation</i>	
Installation of asphalt concrete pavement and resurfacing existing asphalt concrete hardstanding area for 34 planes, and concreting existing tie-down anchors.....	11,296 00
Construction of 20 ft. x 30 ft. concrete block bulk storage building for heavy equipment.....	5,736 00
Relocation of floodlight, installation of additional flood and security lighting and incidental work.....	798 57

Procurement order for labor and materials for installation of reinforcing steel in hangar-shop concrete foundation under Contract No. DA30-192-NG-225	233 20
<i>New York National Guard Occupied Antiaircraft Artillery Sites</i>	
<i>No. 17</i>	
Completion of fence installation	576 00
Repairs to fence	175 00
<i>No. 32</i>	
Installation of security fencing and gates	5,195 00
Installation of security and flood lighting	10,898 00
<i>No. 61</i>	
Rehabilitation of existing security fence and installation of new fencing and gates	6,886 00
Relocation of electrical service	750 00
Installation of security and flood lighting	10,898 00
<i>No. 11</i>	
Installation of security fencing and gates	6,624 00
<i>No. 30</i>	
Installation of security fencing and gates	7,440 00
Total Army Funds	\$447,723 74
Total Air and Army Funds (exclusive of Army construction)	\$1,709,824 75

Service Contracts: Negotiated service contracts between the State of New York and the National Guard Bureau provide for the operation and maintenance of facilities used by New York Air and Army National Guard organizations. All service contracts have been negotiated on a cost ratio of 75% National Guard Bureau funds and 25% State funds. Service contracts now in effect are as follows:

Location	Federal Share	State Share	Total
<i>AIR</i>			
Floyd Bennett Field	\$71,200	\$23,733	\$94,933
Hancock Field, New York			
Air National Guard	64,000	21,333	85,333
Hancock Field, Permanent Training Site	25,000	(100% Federal)	25,000
Niagara Falls Municipal Airport	62,400	20,800	83,200
Schenectady County Airport	50,600	16,867	67,467
Westchester County Airport	61,600	20,533	82,133
White Plains Armory	9,000	3,000	12,000
Total Air	343,800	106,266	450,066
<i>ARMY</i>			
Albany, Concentration Site No. 5	3,000	1,000	4,000
Camp Smith	70,692	23,564	94,256
Geneseo, Concentration Site No. 4	3,000	1,000	4,000
Brooklyn, New York State Arsenal	54,125	18,041	72,166
Brooklyn, Combined Maintenance			
Shop "B"	4,924	1,641	6,565
Orchard Park	8,205	2,735	10,940
Rochester Sub-depot	34,300	11,433	45,733
Utica, Concentration Site No. 3	2,100	700	2,800
Wethersfield Range	6,095	2,031	8,126
Zahn's Airport	12,870	4,290	17,160
Total Army	199,311	66,435	265,746
Total Air and Army	\$543,111	\$172,701	\$715,812

XIII. FISCAL DIVISION

Allotment of Federal funds totaling \$14,504,868.25 as compared to \$14,652,144.85 for fiscal year 1954, were received by this State from the National Guard Bureau during the Federal fiscal year 1955 for operating expenses under the following projects:

Army Project Funds:

<i>Project</i>	Allotted and Obligated
Pay and Allowance—Duty with Regular Army:	
Army Service Schools.....	\$476,630 59
State Unit Schools.....	43,736 00
Army Area Schools.....	22,006 41
Pre-camp Mess Schools.....	4,456 99
Travel—National Guard	
Army Service Schools—Military Status.....	65,970 30
State Unit Schools.....	3,674 99
Hospitalization.....	21 91
Army Area School.....	2,798 75
National Guard Civilians to and from Schools.....	3,200 66
Other Military Personnel Costs	
Pay and allowance while hospitalized.....	1,395 74
Subsistence—National Guard	
Enlisted Men attending Army Service Schools.....	20,000 00
Enlisted Men attending State Unit Schools.....	519 74
Inactive Duty Training (Outdoor).....	82,836 02
Enlisted Men attending Army Area Schools.....	1,674 99
Individual Clothing—National Guard	
Uniform allowance—initial issue.....	44,050 00
Uniform allowance—maintenance.....	2,700 00
Uniform allowance—active duty for training.....	14,900 00
Armory Drill	
Travel—Command Inspection.....	392 92
Organizational Equipment	
Local Procurement—organizational equipment.....	134 45
Support of National Guard Units	
Cleaning of blankets.....	8,582 74
Postage.....	1,015 70
Packing and crating material.....	7,428 32
Transportation, bills of lading.....	16,744 77
Travel—USP&FO.....	678 64
Travel—National Guard civilian personnel.....	33,443 43
Cleaning, repair and alteration of uniforms.....	6,343 43
Burial expense.....	760 00
State National Guard Operating Expense	
Pay of shop personnel NGC and NGM.....	691,159 98
Pay of service center personnel.....	406,698 61
Pay of Army aviation maintenance personnel.....	142,091 26
Pay of administrative assistants.....	699,236 37
Pay of administrative supply and maintenance technicians.....	1,209,203 14
Pay of rangekeepers.....	2,400 00
Pay of USP&FO personnel.....	512,756 47
Pay of concentration site personnel NGC and NGM.....	118,983 14
Social Security Tax.....	68,740 07

Repair Parts and Materials (Except for depot maintenance)	
Maintenance supplies and parts other than aircraft.....	386,695 52
Maintenance supplies and parts liaison aircraft.....	4,307 15
Maintenance supplies and parts helicopters.....	472 56
Contractual maintenance other than aircraft.....	5,048 61
Contractual maintenance other than liaison aircraft.....	376 47
Contractual maintenance other than helicopters.....	410 00
Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants	
POL administrative.....	90,799 32
POL armory drill and weekend training.....	38,723 30
Other Operating Supplies (Training and Office Supplies and Equipment)	
Staff training program.....	4,010 34
Organizational supplies.....	2,150 72
Maintenance of office equipment.....	1,257 97
Rental of accounting machines.....	12,606 00
Stationery and office supplies.....	38,594 69
Local construction and procurement of training aids.....	17,678 85
Other Facilities, Repair and Utilities	
Facilities under service contract.....	179,741 35
Facilities support other than service contract.....	187,538 00
State field training sites.....	3,027 11
Target range repairs.....	12,650 00
Training	
Pay—weekend training.....	—0—
Subsistence—weekend training.....	2,290 08
Operation Cost (AAA On-site)	
Pay for National Guard civilian employees.....	248,575 72
Employer's share of social security tax.....	4,934 97
Petroleum, oil and lubricants.....	5,912 68
Travel State AAA supervisors.....	76 47
Equipment Repair and Replacement Parts (AAA On-site)	
Replacement parts.....	60,015 47
Contractual repairs.....	14,691 60
Battery Site Security and Utilities (AAA On-site)	
Security fencing.....	13,152 93
Security lighting and flood light.....	24,380 59
Utilities.....	14,789 10
Miscellaneous supplies.....	9,314 69
Maintenance and contingencies.....	16,226 76
Prefabricated structures.....	10 92
Post, camp and station property.....	—0—
Central Procurement Office Supplies and Equipment.....	1,830 72
Medical Supplies and Equipment.....	15,910 99
Medical Care in Non-Army Facilities.....	4,289 68
Field Training (itemized below).....	2,395,866 83
Armory Construction.....	474,910 96
Public Works Construction and Other Facilities.....	48,986 00
Total.....	\$9,059,621 65
Air Project Funds:	
Advance Project Planning.....	26,315 33
Construction	
Hancock Field.....	82,400 91
Niagara Falls Municipal Airport.....	77,097 98
Schenectady County Airport.....	86,000 00
Floyd Bennett Naval Air Station.....	267,184 52
Schenectady County Airport.....	146,727 87
Hancock Field.....	513,148 20
Distribution of Materiel.....	38,013 55

Base Operations and Maintenance	
Maintenance of buildings and grounds	124 97
Real property rentals	24,000 00
Base equipment—maintenance supplies	37,599 73
Base equipment—maintenance repairs	687 63
Base supply—supplies	25,804 66
Base supply—equipment	36,880 77
Base service and operation	9,536 04
Administration and service temporary duty travel	11,734 12
Administration and service office supply	19,506 35
Administration and service band music	264 60
Administration and service postage	449 36
Base operations and maintenance by contract	340,000 00
Accounting clerks and air technicians	2,800,859 71
Motor Fuels and lubes	18,346 01
Temporary duty travel—ferrying of aircraft	8,785 37
Packing and crating costs	3,697 42
Training aids	1,363 81
Cleaning	2,194 10
Major Repairs and Minor Construction	110,974 72
Pay and Allowances—Other Exercises	9,234 89
Pay and Allowances—School Training	242,606 12
Pay and Allowances—Disability Payments	712 45
Procurement of Subsistence Supplies	
Service schools	24,863 63
Unit training assemblies	25,968 45
Field Training Expense (itemized below)	452,163 33
Total	\$5,445,246 60

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:

Army:

Field Training—All Camps	
Pay and allowance	\$1,818,498 71
Travel—National Guard	85,585 83
Subsistence	356,896 46
Field training expenses	90,044 69
Petroleum, oil and lubricants	44,841 14
Total	\$2,395,866 83

Air:

Field Training—All Camps	
Pay and allowance	\$324,765 11
Subsistence	93,667 92
Operating camps	1,863 53
Training	13,907 94
Transportation and travel	17,958 83
Total	\$452,163 33

14,045 Federal vouchers were prepared, audited and submitted to the Finance and Accounting Officer, US Army and the Finance Officer, US Air Force for settlement.

2,058 payrolls covering semi-monthly pay to National Guard civilian personnel were processed to cover the following:

AAA Sites.....	78
Accounting Clerks.....	150
Staff Assistants and Administrative Assistants.....	172
State Maintenance Office.....	213
Service Center Mechanics.....	115
Concentration Sites.....	38
Rangekeepers.....	2
Administrative Supply and Maintenance Technicians..	331
Temporary Hourly (Army).....	10
Temporary Hourly (Air).....	5
Air Technicians.....	648
Total.....	<u>1,762</u>

Annual salary payments to the above civilians totalled \$6,822,-033.97, while Federal withholding taxes on such payments totalled \$715,093.06 and Social Security taxes for employees and employer's contributions totalled \$122,991.90.

Payroll deductions for Series "E" US Savings Bonds totalled \$51,453.75.

336 cases of injuries, illness and death, occurring during field training and armory drills, 1955, 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 FOUR

NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD (ARMY)

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I. GENERAL

Office Administration: Below is a breakdown of administrative activities pertaining to officer personnel:

a. Original appointments in the New York National Guard in a commissioned capacity.

- (1) Number of first three graders ordered before examining boards for commission as 2nd Lts.—NYNG..... 11
- (2) Number of enlisted men other than first three graders with a college degree ordered before examining boards for commission as 2nd Lts.—NYNG..... 12
- (3) Number of enlisted men ordered before examining boards for commission as 2nd Lts.—NYNG who completed the Ten Series of the Army Correspondence School Course..... 19
- (4) Number of enlisted men ordered before examining boards for commission as 2nd Lts.—NYNG who completed the NYNG Officer Candidate School Courses..... 92

b. Below is a breakdown of officer promotions in the New York National Guard for the year 1955:

- (1) Promotions from 2nd Lt. to 1st Lt. 131
- (2) Promotions from 1st Lt. to Capt. 60
- (3) Promotions from Captain to Major 28
- (4) Promotions from Major to Lt. Colonel 11
- (5) Promotions from Lt. Colonel to Colonel 1
- (6) Promotions from Colonel to Brigadier General 1

Federal Annual General Inspection Reports:

a. A total of 363 Federal Annual General Inspection Reports were processed showing the following results:

UNIT RATINGS

Superior.....	22
Excellent.....	227
Satisfactory.....	111
Unsatisfactory.....	3

b. The three units receiving unsatisfactory ratings were due to lack of medical officer strength.

c. The number of superior ratings were increased by nine units during the past year.

II. PERSONNEL

General:

The strength gain in the Army National Guard for the period 1 November 1954 to 31 October 1955 is 1,224 enlisted men. This gain is 1,572 less than our gain in the period 1 November 1953 to 31 October 1954. The principal reason for this low gain was the length of time the National Reserve Plan was studied and discussed actually from August 1954 to June 1955. While the Congress and the services discussed this plan young men did not join us at the regular rate; they waited to see what break the new selective Service Law and the Reserve Plan would give them.

All organizations of the New York National Guard conducted strong recruiting efforts in every locality in the State. With help of newspaper, radio and TV owners and managers we received millions of dollars worth of free publicity. The Advertising Council helped us to get thousands of dollars worth of free billboard space in buses, trolleys, trains and subway cars. We are very grateful to these people for their help.

Units returned from the Korean Mobilization have begun to pick up strength rapidly. These units had a most difficult time when they returned home and had to start building up all over again.

Young men are better informed as to current laws and regulations and more of them have joined us this year to discharge their Military Obligation.

Enlisted Strength Data—Army National Guard:

31 October 1954.....	22,001
31 October 1955.....	23,281
Total Gain—Enlisted Men.....	1,280
Total number of enlistments, 31 October 1954 to 31 October 1955—	12,782

Total number of reenlistments without a break in service,

31 October 1954 to 31 October 1955—	3,268
1 January 1951.....	18,853
1 January 1952.....	17,219 Loss of 1,654 EM
1 January 1953.....	17,261 Gain of 42 EM
1 January 1954.....	19,502 Gain of 2,241 EM
1 January 1955.....	21,884 Gain of 2,382 EM
31 October 1955.....	23,281 Gain of 1,397 EM
New Enlistments: <i>Calendar Year</i>	<i>Total</i>
1951.....	4,714
1952.....	4,649
1953.....	7,992
1954.....	7,511
1955*.....	7,729*

* As of 31 October 1955.

All commanders will have to make a special recruiting effort in 1956 to offset this slow year caused by Reserve and Draft Legislation.

We need a gain of one man per unit per month, 395 gains per month, to progress toward our full authorized strength. This should be our maximum effort.

Recruiting Effort:

Our unit commanders are learning rapidly the need for good public relations and their efforts in this respect are better than they were a few years ago. We still need one interested and skilled Public Information Officer per unit to assist the unit commander to put his unit across in his neighborhood.

Special Recruiting:

Now that Antiaircraft Artillery units have been on site one to two years, recruiting is beginning to really pick up. Some of these units are *gaining* one man per week, which is better than the gain of many units in armories. Special attention has been given to these units to insure that they procure men, and to assist them to come to strength as soon as possible.

Morale and Efficiency:

Relations with Military District and First Army have been excellent. These Army Agencies have made every effort to be of assistance to us in our administration and personnel procurement.

Since the passage of the Reserve Forces Act, New York Military District and First Army have made every effort to coordinate with us in order to avoid useless competition.

The Reserve Forces Act may adversely affect us because another active agency will be enlisting young men. This competition will last about two years. Then soldiers returning from active duty will be assigned into Reserve units and they will not be so active in their recruiting.

We cannot guess just how strong these Reserve units will be. This will be the first time that American personnel drill and go to camp by compulsion. It will be best to wait and see how this routine works. The units of the National Guard in the meantime, must expect for the next two years to work very hard to offset the effects of recruiting by all Reserves.

III. INTELLIGENCE

The interest and improvement noted in Intelligence Section summer field training emphasized the value of special unit training and the permanent assignment of officer and enlisted personnel during the past year. Army instructors and inspectors were high in their praise of demonstrations during the field exercises.

The careful screening of personnel for access to classified materials continues as a major function of Intelligence personnel in line with policy to keep such materials from unauthorized individuals.

All individuals and organizations who apply to the New York National Guard for access to Armory and other facilities of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs are screened carefully to prevent use by un-American persons.

Alert to the possibility of subversive intrusion into the National Guard, close screening and investigation when necessary gave impetus to the Intelligence Section activity. Results attained to date indicate that the New York National Guard is free of any open and/or other subversive activity.

IV. PLANS, OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

General: The Army units of the New York National Guard again completed a highly successful year of armory and field training. Policies and Directives of the National Guard Bureau, Headquarters Continental Army Command 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:

Mobilization:

- (1) To train each individual to the level of proficiency required by his present or anticipated assignment.
- (2) To train each unit to the degree of proficiency required by its primary mission, starting with the squad or comparable unit and progressing to larger units as the smaller elements become proficient.

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 officers and enlisted, by progressive selection and training, so that they may assume command and staff responsibilities at all echelons of command.

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.

Inactive Duty Training (Outdoor): 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, by utilizing the appropriate number of the authorized 48 drills for this purpose. 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 saved six (6) days of training for each unit, which would otherwise have had to perform that type of training at field training sites. 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 bivouacs.

Schools: The New York National Guard School Program is considered an essential part in the overall training of the Guardsmen in this State. More than \$950,000 in both State and Federal funds were expended during the past year for this purpose. The following types of schools were made available to personnel during the past year besides our Officer Candidate program and our NYNG West Point Preparatory School.

Army Service Schools: During the past year over 600 officers and enlisted men attended courses at the various Service Schools conducted by the Department of the Army. This is a fifty percent increase over the previous year and may be attributed to an increase in funds available and the conversion of the 27th Division to Armor and certain Antiaircraft Artillery units to Field Artillery. The courses include basis branch courses for newly commissioned second lieutenants; advanced courses for more senior officers and specialists and technical courses for enlisted men such as clerk-typists, cooks and bakers, auto mechanics, radar mechanics, tank repair and radio repair.

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

- (1) *Methods of Instruction:* A two day school designed to teach the fundamentals of Army Instruction Methods to newly commissioned officers and senior non-commissioned officers of all companies and batteries in the State.
- (2) *Training Management:* A two day school for selected members of battalion and higher staffs was conducted on Training Management emphasizing supervision of training, inspection of instruction and conduct of training inspections.
- (3) *Staff Training:* One two day assembly was conducted during the the past year for the Staffs of each New York National Guard unit (battalion through division). The program of instruction was developed under the supervision of the Senior Army Advisor and

the major unit senior advisors. It consisted of a Map Exercise for all staffs except those of the newly converted 27th Armored Division and Corps Artillery Field Artillery Battalion Staffs. These staffs were given a general orientation on their new organization, mission and tactical employment.

Training Aids: The National Guard Bureau authorized an expenditure of Federal funds in the amount of \$17,500.00 during the past year for the purchase of Training Aids not available on an issue basis and for material for use in the construction Training Aids. In addition, tank turret trainers, tank gunnery devices, and tank sighting training aids costing many thousands of dollars were procured for units throughout the State without cost to the State.

Field Training:

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 Division, Armored Division, Corps Artillery Units, Regimental Combat Team, Armored Cavalry Regiment, Signal and Ordnance Units. The Antiaircraft Artillery Brigades and attached units conducted training at Camp Wellfleet, Massachusetts. All training was carried out in accordance with the training criteria established by the Commanding General, Continental Army Command and the Field Training Directive, 1955, issued by Headquarters New York National Guard. The directives 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.

a. Changes were effected, as follows:

(1) *Change of Station:*

Unit	Old Location	New Station
367th Signal Detachment (RMU, Type E)	900 East Main St. Rochester, N. Y.	145 Culver Road Rochester, N. Y.
Hq & Hq Co, 3d Battalion, 101st Armored Cavalry Company H, 101st Armored Cavalry	Rochester, N. Y.	Utica, N. Y.
Hq, Hq & Svc Co, 142d Tank Battalion	Utica, N. Y.	Rochester, N. Y.
Company B, 742d Ordnance Battalion	Freeport, L. I.	Bayshore, L. I.
	Peekskill, N. Y.	29 W. Kingsbridge Road New York, N. Y.

- (2) Unit training exercises designed to bring units to the tactical and technical proficiency required by their normal mission. Exercises conducted by combat units utilized live ammunition, wherein terrain and safety considerations 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 as directed by the Major Commanders, usually by the formation of provisional recruit training units utilizing a specially selected cadre and Officer Candidates as Instructors.

Invaluable assistance was rendered by the Armored School Demonstration Team, the Antiaircraft Artillery Instruction Team and the Pre-camp Food Service Schools.

All units training at Camp Drum were required to establish a field bivouac away from base camp for two or more days.

The following indicates the records of attendance for units of the New York National Guard at locations and on dates indicated:

Location and Date	Unit	Off. & W.O.	Present		Present Percent
			E.M.	Aggr.	
Camp Wellfleet, Mass. 25 June—9 July	102d AAA Brig.	143	911	1,054	97.3
Camp Drum, N. Y. 9—23 July	42d Inf Div.	786	6,503	7,289	98.78
	II Corps Arty.	257	2,134	2,391	98.5
	101st Armd Cav.	116	986	1,002	98.6
	101st Sig Bn (Corps)	31	259	290	96.3
	127th Ord Co (HM)	4	66	70	100.0
Camp Wellfleet, Mass. 23 July—6 August	105th AAA Brig.	114	958	972	98.5
Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y. 6—20 August	Hq & Hq Det (Less Sep Det, NYNG Sep Det, Hq & Hq Det, NYNG 199th Army Band)	34 2 1	47 14 27	81 16 28	100.0 100.0 100.0
Camp Drum, N. Y. 20 August—3 September	27th Armd Div. 107th RCT.	774 162	8,997 1,326	9,751 1,488	99.68 97.0

Organization:

(2) Federal Recognition of New Units:

Unit	Location
Company B, 142d Tank Battalion	Freeport, L. I., N. Y.
42d Replacement Company	216 Fort Washington Ave., N. Y.
Battery B, 106th AAA Battalion	Tonawanda, N. Y.
134th Ordnance Company (Field Maintenance)	Peekskill, N. Y.
127th Ordnance Company (Heavy Maintenance)	Carthage, N. Y.

(3) Units Released from the Active Military Service and Returned to State Control:

199th Army Band	
89th Army Band	
955th Field Artillery Battalion	
369th Signal Detachment (RMU, Type E) (later deleted from Troop Basis)	

(4) Redesignations:

Unit	New Designation	Assigned To
156th Armored Field Artillery Battalion	156th Field Artillery Battalion	II Corps Artillery
186th Field Artillery Battalion	186th Armored Field Artillery Battalion	27th Armored Division

V. SUPPLY

Conversion of 27th Division:

a. The conversion of the 27th Infantry Division to an Armored Division on 1 February 1955 created the biggest logistical problem

of the year. The declaration and turn-in of equipment made excess because of the conversion was greatly overshadowed by the requirements for latest type of armory equipment.

b. Token quantities of tanks, self-propelled weapons and armored personnel carriers were received just prior to field training. This was merely enough to whet the appetites of the new members of the Armor Branch. The level of strength of the 27th Armored Division coupled with their enthusiasm and efficient receptive attitude to the doctrines of Armor brought about equipment requirements equal to other such divisions in existence for many years.

c. Conferences were held at Headquarters New York National Guard to attempt to make the required Armor equipment available from that which was on hand with National Guard units in other states. With the fine cooperation of the New Jersey National Guard, a plan was effected which fulfilled the field training requirements of all the states in the First Army Area.

d. This necessitated sound planning for the maintenance and fuel and lubrication support for this armor. Without the well disciplined and newly trained troops of the 27th Division, this project could not have been as successful as the official reports have shown.

Supply: During the year 1955, the New York National Guard received various types of the most modern equipment available to the military forces. Supply matters in detail are indicated in the New York State Arsenal Section of the report of the Chief of Staff to the Governor. However, listed below are some of the more important major items that were received:

- 3 — L-17 Aircraft
- 20 — DUKW's, 2½-Ton Amphibian
- 22 — M-75 Armored Personnel Carriers
- 36 — M-7B2 105mm Howitzers (Self-propelled)
- 12 — M-41 Tanks
- 20 — M-47 Tanks
- 30 — 105mm Howitzers (Towed)
- 16 — M-42 Twin 40mm Carriages
- 6 — M-19 Twin 40mm Carriages
- 30 — 5-Ton Wreckers
- 5 — M-44 155mm Howitzers (Self-propelled)
- 17 — Trucks, Ambulance, Front Line, ¼-Ton
- 6 — 155 Howitzers (Towed)
- Various types of New Family Series of Radios

Annual Technical and Maintenance Inspections:

a. The technical inspections on equipment of the various services which were conducted in 1954 increased considerably in 1955.

b. Proposed itineraries are submitted by Headquarters First Army for each inspection. These are integrated with all other schedules, published and issued to units concerned.

c. In accordance with SR 130-400-1, inspection teams from Headquarters First Army separately inspect, by service (Ordnance, Quartermaster, Engineer, Chemical, Signal), all equipment in the hands of the New York National Guard troops.

VI. THE NEW YORK GUARD

With respect to training, the Division with the State Civil Defense Commission, both saw that it was essential for the key personnel of their respective agencies to have a thorough knowledge of the organization, tasks, powers, problems and methods of operations of the other agency. They believed that this mutual understanding was necessary in order to obtain the required high degree of cooperation and coordination between the State Military Forces and Civil Defense. At their direction, four (4) Joint Training Conferences were prepared and conducted:

The first was held at Camp Smith on 26 and 27 July 1954. Staff officers from State Civil Defense, Headquarters New York National Guard and Headquarters New York Guard as well as representatives from each of the five Service Commands were present at this conference. Target Area Directors were not present.

The second was a series of meetings held on successive week-ends in Buffalo, Schenectady, Syracuse and New York City. Attendance included the Service Command Staff and the Staff of the Target Area Director in each instance as well as Target Area Directors from adjacent cities and the directors of the local Civil Defense jurisdictions within the area of the several Service Commands. Inter-staff relations, that is, the direct contact and relations between a staff officer of a Service Command and his opposite number on the staff of the Target Area Director, were stressed at this meeting.

The third of these Joint Training Conferences consisted of full Service Command participation in the recent Civil Defense "Operation Alert 1955".

The fourth was held at Camp Smith from Saturday, 20 August to Tuesday, 23 August 1955. At this meeting the Service Commands completed the formulation of their plans and Standing Operating Procedures for the logistical support of the Military Forces of the State.

The results of this joint training have been very gratifying. Major progress has been made toward meeting our joint desires for that high degree of cooperation and coordination which is so essential for efficient operations in the event of an enemy attack within the State of New York.

VII. NEW YORK STATE AND NATIONAL MATCHES

The New York State Rifle, Pistol and Carbine Championship Matches were conducted under the supervision of the State Officer in Charge of Small Arms Competition at Camp Smith, Peekskill, New York during the period 28 May to 3 June 1955, inclusive.

The five-day matches, fired on the excellent range facilities at Camp Smith, showed a considerable increase in the number of competitors in all individual and team matches over the previous years. This attests to the fact that greater interest has been created in marksmanship activities. In the individual matches the number

of competitors increased from 50 to 90 in each match over last year and 13 units competed in the team matches as compared with 8 units last year. Of particular interest is the fact that this is the first year in the history of the State Matches that a representative team from each of the three components of the State Military Forces competed for the State Team Championship. This was realized when a team from the 136th Fighter Squadron, New York Air National Guard, journeyed from Niagara Falls to compete in the matches.

A Provisional Service Detachment of 16 officers and 73 enlisted men were detailed to State Duty at full pay and allowances under Military Law 210 for the conduct and operation of the matches.

A consolidated catered mess was operated for all of the personnel of the Provisional Service Detachment. Competitors, Guests and Visitors also availed themselves of the privileges of this mess which was adequately and completely handled in the old Post Exchange Building.

The financial aspects of the matches follow:

Budgetary Allowance	\$12,706.00
Expended	10,284.58*
Not Expended	2,421.42**

* Expenditures include:

Personal Services	\$ 4,545.51
Travel (including per diem, rental, subsistence).....	1,297.89
Office and Household Supplies	97.18
Consolidated Mess for PSD	2,704.43
Awards and Prizes	1,639.57
	<hr/>
	\$10,284.58

** This amount was allocated to be expended for the National Matches.

Ammunition expended during the matches follows:

Rifle, Calibre .30, M1	31,104 rounds
Carbine, Calibre .30	5,700 rounds
Pistol, Calibre .45	10,800 rounds
	<hr/>
Total (all types)	47,604 rounds

The matches were highlighted by the outstanding individual shooting of Sergeant First Class Donald L. Fisher of the 174th Armored Infantry Battalion who won the Major General Karl F. Hausauer Trophy for Distinguished Marksmanship as well as the Robertson, Anderson and Thurston Individual Matches and placed first on the Governor's Honor List.

Rifle Team Honors were won by the 165th Infantry Regiment who won both the National Guard and the State Team Championship. Pistol Team Honors were won by the Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment (less Separate Detachment) NYNG; the 107th Infantry Regiment and Battery A of the 170th Field Artillery Battalion. The First Infantry Battalion of the Marine Corps Branch, New York Naval Militia, led the way in competition between Naval Militia units.

The success attained by the renewal of these Matches has been noted particularly in the marked increase in marksmanship activities throughout the State. It is felt that with the emphasis on the training of the individual soldier in the weapon with which he is armed, the continuation of the Matches will insure the accomplishment of the prerequisites prescribed by Continental Army Command and the success of the marksmanship program outlined by the Chief, National Guard Bureau.

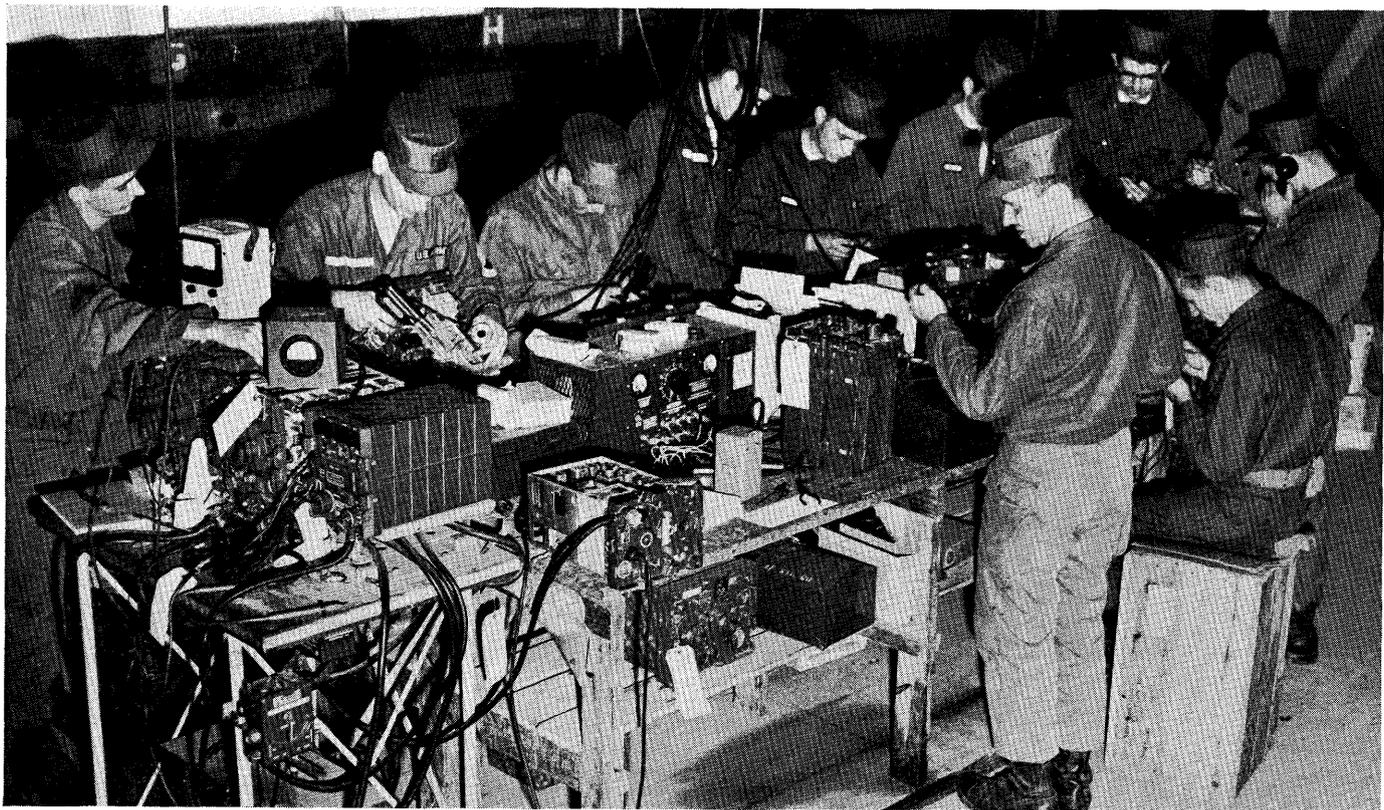
Once again a State Team was selected to compete in the National Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio during the period 28 August to 10 September 1955.

The Team, composed of a Team Captain, Team Coach and thirteen (13) firing members, was selected by the State Officer in Charge of Small Arms Competition.

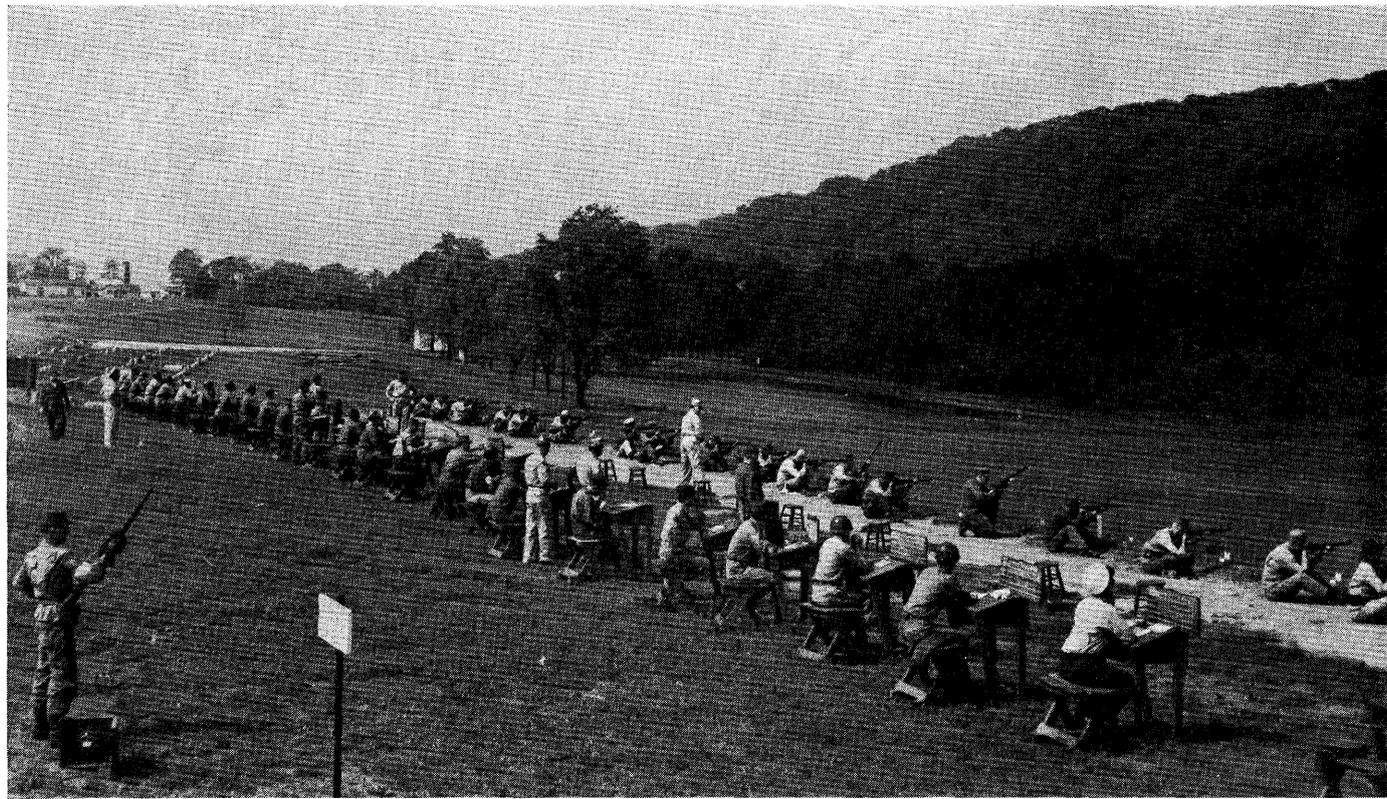
Supported by State Funds (not expended as a part of the budget allocation for the State Matches) the Team travelled by Military Bus both to and from the National Matches and competed in 10 Individual and 3 Team Matches.

In all of the individual matches, the members of the Team finished within the first third of all competitors who numbered approximately 850 in each match. Two (2) Gold, one (1) Silver and one (1) Bronze Medal as well as fourteen (14) Silver Spoons, symbolic of a place in each event, were won by the various team members.

In the National Team Match the New York State Team placed fourth of sixteen (16) National Guard Teams competing.



New York National Guard Signal personnel aligning new type Army radio sets before installation in vehicles: Field Training, Camp Drum, New York.



Firing Line at New York State Rifle Matches, Camp Smith, Peekskill, New York.



Armored Infantry Rifle Squad dismounting for action from Infantry Personnel Carrier: Field Training, Camp Drum, New York.



Color Guard of the 258th Field Artillery Battalion (Washington Greys) at dedication of the Washington Old Hall, Durham County, England.

CHAPTER FIVE

NEW YORK AIR NATIONAL GUARD

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I. GENERAL

Substantial progress was made by the New York Air National Guard during 1955 in fulfilling its broad and vital commitments to the State of New York, the National Guard of the United States and the United States Air Force.

Of special importance was the renewed national emphasis on the role of Air Power as a deterrent against enemy aggression. This policy, spelled out by President Eisenhower and by the Defense Department early in the year, placed new responsibilities on the Air National Guard, which is recognized by top military commanders as the most active and effective reserve element of the United States Air Force.

On January 5, the Air Force announced plans for giving the Air National Guard special M-Day assignments for the defense of America, with the stress on home defense. On January 17, the President reaffirmed his reliance on Air Power by allocating about one half of his proposed \$34,000,000,000 military budget to the Air Force. He said then that he viewed the Air Forces of our nation "as the principal deterrent to military aggression."

These major national pronouncements had profound implications for the Air National Guard generally, and for the New York Air National Guard's two tactical Wings in particular. The national reemphasis on Air Power dramatically spelled out for New York's Air National Guardsmen their importance in the overall defense program, and bolstered their individual morale, and the realization of their personal commitments to their NYANG units.

On the debit side, the New York Air National Guard faced new personnel and recruiting problems brought about by the Reserve Officers Personnel Act (ROPA) approved by the 83rd Congress and by certain aspects of the nation's new military reserve program enacted by the Congress in July.

At year's end, our various squadrons had assigned a total of 76 jet aircraft, and a total of 46 other types of aircraft.

In 1955, New York Air National Guard pilots accumulated a total of 21,327 hours in flying time, of which 2,210 were night flying compared to 18,587 hours in 1954 of which 1,974 were of night flying.

The New York Air National Guard was commanded during the year by Brigadier General Lewis A. Curtis, Air Force combat veteran of World War II and the Korean conflict. General Curtis returned to State service in 1952 after leading with distinction a regular Air Force bomber wing over Japan and Korea.

General Curtis continued to serve during the year as a member of the Air Staff Committee on National Guard and Reserve Policy, known more familiarly as The Section V policy committee. It is an advisory group to the Secretary of the Air Force on policies and regulations relating to the reserve forces, including the Air National Guard. The Committee draws its members from among the senior officers of the Air National Guard and the Air Force Reserve.

The commanders of major New York Air organizations under General Curtis are Colonel Robert J. Kirsch of the 107th Fighter Interceptor Wing; Colonel Raymond L. George of the 106th Bombardment Wing Tactical and Colonel Willard S. Magalhaes of the 152nd Tactical Control Group.

II. TRAINING

The highlight of the training year was the formal dedication of the New York Air National Guard's Permanent Training Site at Hancock Field, Syracuse, by Governor Averell Harriman on 25 August.

The day-long festivities also were attended by high-ranking military and civic leaders. Featured on the special "Governor's Day" program were a parade and review of the officers and airmen of the 107th Fighter Interceptor Wing, and inspection of the new training site by the Governor, and spectacular aerial demonstrations by the official United States Air Force's "Thunderbirds" and by a Martin B-57 jet bomber. The public was invited to an Open House at the base, and several thousand attended.

The occasion marked the first time that a governor of New York personally had participated in a formal inspection of a New York Air National Guard organization at a Summer encampment.

Hancock Field, located just north of the city of Syracuse, was a bomber base for the United States Air Forces during World War II, but was abandoned after the war. The City then took it

over, and converted it into a municipal airport, now one of the busiest in upstate New York.

The New York Air National Guard began operations at the field in 1948 when its 138th Fighter Squadron located there. The field was selected as a Permanent Training Site in 1951, and construction of the needed added facilities began in 1953 with the Federal government obligating some \$4,000,000 to the project. This included the extension of the airport runways to 8,000 feet. The Training Site now comprises about 250 acres.

New facilities at the Site include barracks, mess halls, and aircraft parking ramp, fuel storage tanks and administrative buildings sufficient to house and maintain 2,000 officers and airmen.

Equipment includes approximately 2,000 vehicles of all kinds.

The new facility is used for annual 15-day Summer encampments by major units of the New York Air National Guard and by comparable organizations from nearby States.

The 1955 Summer encampment schedule for units of the New York Air National Guard were as follows:

Unit	Site	Dates
106th Bombardment Wing Tactical of Brooklyn	Hancock Field, Syracuse	2 July—16 July
107th Fighter Interceptor Wing of Niagara Falls	Hancock Field, Syracuse	13 August—27 August
152nd Tactical Control Group of White Plains	Camp Smith, Peekskill	9 July—23 July
552d Air Force Band of White Plains	Hancock Field, Syracuse	13 August—27 August
213th Communications Construc- tion Squadron of Brooklyn	Hancock Field, Syracuse	28 May—11 June
274th Communications Squadron, Operations, of White Plains	Hancock Field, Syracuse	4 June—18 June

The attendance records, on a percentage of assigned personnel basis, of each of these organizations at their Summer encampments were:

Unit	Officers (%)	Airmen (%)
HQ New York Air National Guard	100	100
106th Bombardment Wing Tactical	98.7	98.1
107th Fighter Interceptor Wing	97.1	96
152nd Tactical Control Group	93.9	96.1
552d Air Force Band	100	100
213th Communications Construction Squadron	100	93
274th Communications Squadron, Operations	87	83

III. NATIONAL ALERTS

During 1955, units of the New York Air National Guard participated in two nationwide alerts, staged by the National Guard Bureau to test the readiness and effectiveness of ANG mobilization plans.

The first of these, nicknamed "Operation Minuteman," occurred on 20 April when all ANG personnel, together with National Guardsmen were summoned to their bases and armories.

Eighty-eight per cent of the officers and 84 per cent of the airmen of the New York Air National Guard turned out within two hours of their being called. New York's air units provided 97 combat crews, 46 combat-ready aircraft and had 55 aircraft air-borne during the alert.

The participation in the alert of the 137th Fighter Interceptor Squadron at the Westchester County Airport, White Plains, was covered by a special television crew from the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) for a nationwide TV audience.

The second nationwide alert in which New York Air National Guard units participated was "Operation Stopwatch" on 25 October, which was restricted to fighter interceptor squadrons comprising the 107th Fighter Interceptor Wing in New York State.

This exercise involved four of New York's squadrons, the 136th of Niagara Falls, the 137th of White Plains, the 138th of Syracuse, and the 139th of Schenectady.

"Operation Crackerjack" is being conducted to test the Air Defense capability of the North American Continent during winter weather conditions. This exercise will include units of the New York Air National Guard on a sustained operational basis for four consecutive days thus allowing a practical evaluation of the capability of the Air National Guard Air Defense units to maintain sustained Air Defense operations.

IV. PERSONNEL

The strength of the various major units of the New York Air National Guard in 1955, compared to 1954, were as follows:

Unit	1 Dec 55	1 Dec 54	Increase or Decrease
106th Bombardment Wing	1,267	1,144	+123
107th Fighter Interceptor Wing	2,301	2,230	+70
152d Tactical Control Group	548	436	+112
552d Air Force Band	24	23	+1
213th Communications Construction Squadron	97	106	-9*
274th Communications Squadron, Operations	100	98	+2

* Decrease due to re-organization and change in authorized strength.

During the year, all New York Air National Guard units convened regularly for a total of 48 Unit Training Assemblies, at the rate of four each month.

Attendance records for this training, by major units, were:

Unit	Per Cent
106th Bombardment Wing	96
107th Fighter Interceptor Wing	93
152d Tactical Control Group	92
552d Air Force Band	94
213th Communications Construction Squadron	95
274th Communications Squadron, Operations	92

All units continued their year-around efforts to recruit airmen, with a special emphasis on attracting qualified men to attend

regular Air Force pilot training and radar observer training schools.

During the year, a total of 35 airmen qualified for Air Force pilot training. A total of 30 graduated and received their Pilots & Observer Wings and their commissions as Second Lieutenants.

In addition, 10 New York Air Guardsmen attended Air Force radar observer training schools and won their commissions as Second Lieutenants. An additional 20 have qualified for this type training.

The United States Air Force continued its training of Air National Guard Pilots and observers during the year to qualify them for jet aircraft. Under this program, 45 New York pilots received the additional jet instructions for 1955.

As a recruiting incentive, all units of the New York Air National Guard continued to stress the many advantages of ANG training, and the availability to qualified airmen of appointments to the United States Military Academy at West Point, and the new Air Force Academy at Denver, Colorado.

During the year, one NYANG airman qualified for the Military Academy.

In an effort to demonstrate the educational advantages of membership in the Air National Guard, the 107th Fighter Interceptor Wing invited a group of 40 vocational counselors from high schools throughout the State to inspect the Wing's summer encampment at Hancock Field, Syracuse.

These educators were flown to Syracuse in ANG aircraft, and were conducted on a day-long tour of the encampment, and then flown back to their home cities. The group came from high schools in Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Barker, Orchard Park, Lewiston, Oakfield, Cheektowaga, Lockport, Hartsdale, Purdy Station, Bronxville, Pleasantville, Peekskill, Hastings-on-Hudson, White Plains, Elmsford, South Salem and Syracuse.

V. FACILITIES

Substantial additions were made to facilities at Air National Guard bases during 1955.

At Niagara Falls, a \$1,500,000 hangar was completed and occupied by the 136th Fighter Interceptor Squadron and the 107th Maintenance & Supply Group. The new 40,000 square-foot hangar houses 25 Starfire jet aircraft, and provides a 21,000 square-foot supply warehouse. Also included in the project was a 23,000 square-yard aircraft parking ramp.

The National Guard Bureau also approved construction of a new Administration Building for the New York Air National Guard at the Niagara Falls Municipal Airport, to cost about \$750,000. A contract for construction of this building was let in November.

At the Schenectady County Airport, a new \$3,500,000 runway-extension project was completed during the year, and formally dedicated in September. The improvement was required to permit jet aircraft operations of the 139th Fighter Interceptor Squadron.

Construction at the Permanent Training Site at Hancock Field, Syracuse, continued throughout the year and was mainly concentrated on operational facilities such as Taxiways, aircraft parking ramp and fuel storage facilities.

VI. AWARDS

Following its approval in 1954, a "Governor's Air Trophy" was procured in 1955 and awarded during the Governor's Day festivities at Hancock Field in August to "the most outstanding tactical flying squadron of the New York Air National Guard."

The sterling silver trophy was presented by Governor Harriman to the 139th Fighter Interceptor Squadron of Schenectady. Lt. Colonel Frederick J. Zilly Jr., 139th Commander, received the trophy from the Governor on behalf of his officers and airmen.

The Commander's Trophy was presented by General Curtis on 11 September to the 213th Communications Construction Squadron of Brooklyn, selected as the most outstanding squadron in the New York Air National Guard.

The New York Guard Association's Trophy was won by the 106th Field Maintenance Squadron, a unit of the 106th Bombardment Wing, for having the best attendance at unit training assemblies. Their 1954 mark was 96.1 per cent, including a 100 per cent attendance at their summer encampment.

A Flying Safety Award from the First Air Force was won by the 139th Fighter Interceptor Squadron of Schenectady. The Award was presented to the squadron by General Curtis at formal ceremonies in Schenectady on 19 June. It marked the third time that the squadron had won the award.

VII. FEDERAL INSPECTIONS

All units of the ANG during the current calendar year were graded satisfactorily by the Federal Government in the annual inspections, with the exception of the units that were graded unsatisfactorily due to the mandatory maintenance strength requirements. Particularly Warrant Officers being required in almost all Air National Guard units were available for two reasons: The first that the recruiting program for Warrant Officers was rated pending distribution by the Federal Government of the procedure to implement the provisions of the Warrant Officers Act, and secondly the source of Warrant Officers would be obviously the senior airmen technicians who were not authorized to hold the position of Warrant Officer in the guard program and at the same time occupy a position as an airmen technician. Both of these problems have been overcome by the publication of regulations to implement the Warrant Officers Act and by a directive permitting air technicians to occupy Warrant Officer guard positions.

These changes will enable the units to attain the Maintenance strength requirements.

VIII. SPECIAL EVENTS

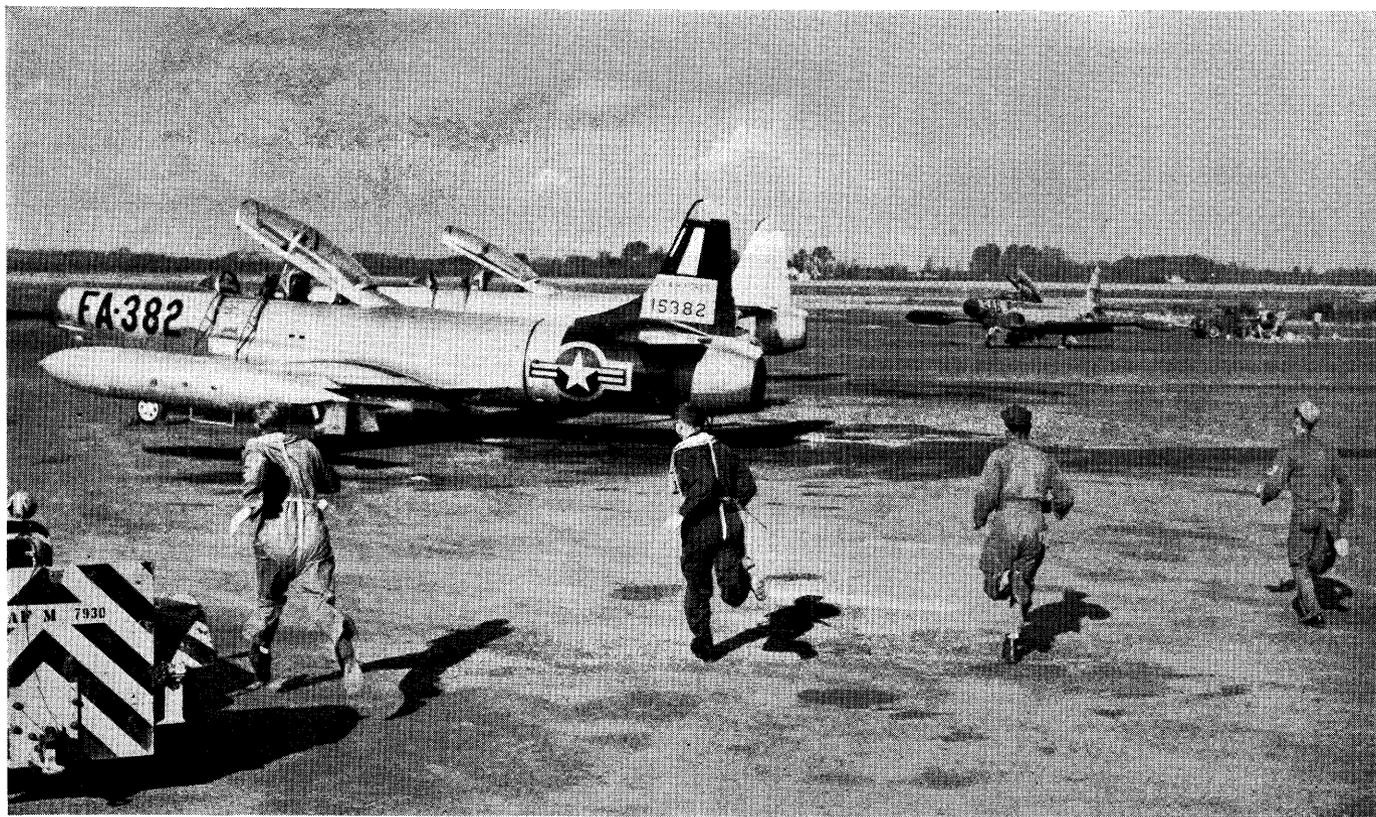
The New York Air National Guard won national prominence on 2 July when one of its F-94 Starfire aircraft captured second place in the Earl T. Ricks Memorial Trophy Air Race between Los Angeles and Detroit. One operational jet fighter from each ANG Wing in the United States participated.

Captain Arnold G. Wackerman of Tonawanda, Operations Officer for the 107th Fighter Interceptor Wing of Niagara Falls, covered the distance in 2:59:8, one minute and 54 seconds behind the winner on the basis of adjusted corrected time. The Niagara ANG base received a trophy from the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation and a plaque from the Aero Club of Michigan, sponsor of the event, for Captain Wackerman's performance.

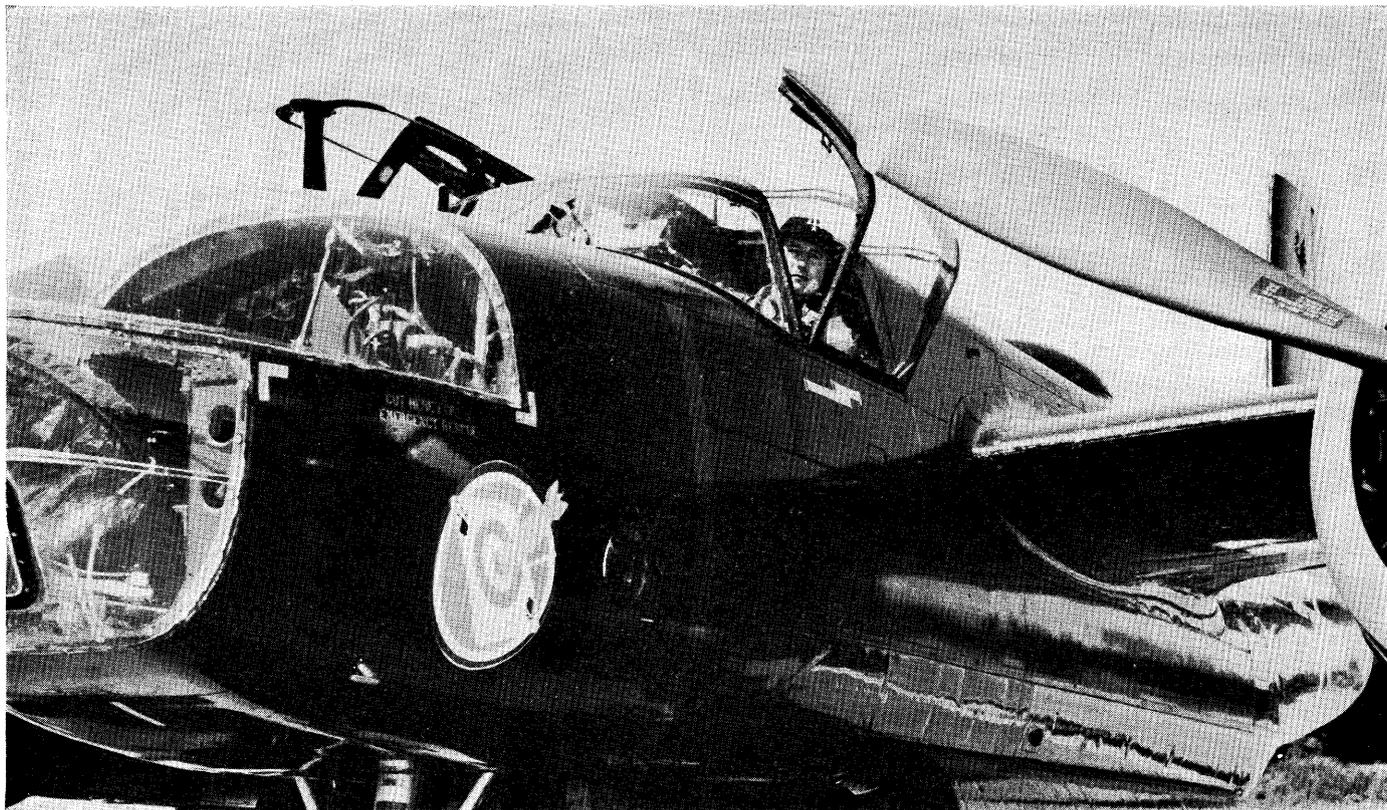
Pilots of the 107th Wing also participated in the national Air National Guard gunnery exercises at Boise, Idaho, on 9 September, and made a creditable showing, although final standings for the competition had not been announced at year's end.

On 31 October, the Deputy Chief of Staff of the New York Air National Guard, Colonel Richard H. Ballard, was retired from the New York Guard after 38 years of service with the armed forces of the United States.

Colonel Ballard was promoted to Brigadier General by the State of New York, and was tendered a testimonial dinner by senior officers of the Air National Guard.



SCRAMBLE . . . Pilots of the 138th Fighter Interceptor Squadron of Syracuse, on active duty daylight Air Defense Alert Duty run for their F-94 Starfire jets after they have been notified that an unknown aircraft is approaching their defensive area.



FLYING GENERAL . . . Brigadier General Lewis A. Curtis, Commander of the New York Air National Guard, is shown at the control of a B-26 light bomber prior to takeoff on a training mission. The General is a combat veteran of World War II and the Korean Conflict.



AIRBORNE DEFENSE . . . A 16-plane formation of F-94 Starfire jet interceptors pass over a row of parked F-94s at Hancock Field, Syracuse, during the 15-day Summer encampment at the 107th Fighter Interceptor Wing.

CHAPTER SIX

NEW YORK NAVAL MILITIA

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I. GENERAL

The New York Naval Militia is the Naval and Marine Corps Force of The Organized Militia in the State of New York. It has maintained itself in a state of readiness and availability throughout the year.

The Naval Militia is composed of U. S. Naval and Marine Corps Reservists who by virtue of their desire to serve and because of their residence in certain areas of the State they have volunteered to accept the responsibility of an organized militiaman within the State. The Naval Militia has continued to maintain an organization populated with exceptionally qualified personnel who at a very young age have sworn allegiance to Country and State.

The Commanding Officer of the Naval Militia and Staff have devoted much time and effort during 1955 in pursuit of an organized plan to reduce State expenditures without reducing the efficiency of the Armed Forces of the State. The object of the plan is the culmination of present negotiations for new State-Navy leases which are concerned with the future costs of maintaining and operating Naval Militia Armories. The object, when accomplished, will result in a more equitable financial arrangement between the Navy Department and the State. It is believed that the effective date of the new agreement will be sometime during the fiscal year commencing 1 April 1956.

The Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1955, a Federal Act passed in August 1955 and designed to build up reserve forces as well as

to assist in promoting reserve activity has not begun to affect the reserve-militia strength. It is believed that 1956 will be a year of implementation as far as the mission of the Act is concerned, and perhaps favorable results if at all—new recruits—will develop during the later months of calendar 1956.

II. ORGANIZATION

At Headquarters, Lieutenant Commander Joseph L. Hopkins was appointed Chief of Staff, New York Naval Militia.

At Headquarters, Lieutenant Commander Edward G. Gisburne was appointed as Assistant Chief of Staff, New York Naval Militia.

In New Rochelle, Battalion 3-31 was activated comprising Divisions 3-69 and 3-70 and Commander Joseph P. Farley was appointed Commanding Officer.

In Brooklyn, Commander Thomas N. MacIntyre was appointed Commanding Officer of Brigade 3-2.

In Rochester, Lieutenant Commander Howard E. Merriam was appointed Commanding Officer of Battalion 3-9.

III. MARINE CORPS BRANCH

The Marine Corps Branch of the Naval Militia completed its fourth year of reorganization since its return from the Korean Conflict. The ability of the Marine Units to produce such a marked improvement in enrollment immediately following a war (Korea) is worthy of note and deserving of much praise and attention.

The Marine Corps Units in *Buffalo*, *Rochester*, *New Rochelle*, *Manhattan* and *Brooklyn* participated in their annual active duty for training periods at Camp Le Jeune, N. C., where they trained as tactical units of an Infantry Battalion. This particular type of training enhances the value of the Marine Units to the State for any possible employment in various types of emergency that might arise within the State.

The 3rd Signal Company of *Rochester*, under the command of Major Warren P. DeLand, captured first place in the part of the Annual Josephthal Competition open to units of the Marine Corps Branch. The competition, named in honor of Admiral Josephthal, is based on the ability of a unit to improve such factors as drill attendance, participation in training duty, advancement in rate, general appearance, etc.

Representatives of the U. S. Marine Corps and the New York Naval Militia have been in concert on contemplated moves for Marine Units located within the State. Such moves are designed to improve the training facilities for the units while also reducing the cost to the State.

IV. TRAINING

The nature and scope of training for Naval Militia personnel did not undergo any substantial change during the year of 1955. By law, the training of the Naval Militia is that prescribed for the U. S. Naval Reserve by the Navy Department and its implementation during 1955 was successful.

Members of the Naval Militia did participate as required in their annual active duty for training period. Personnel were assigned to ships and stations of the Fleet for this period of instruction which is designed to provide practical training in fields of naval endeavor.

Participation in the annual training duty period and the attendance at 48 weekly drills (which includes attendance at The Annual Small Arms Practice) are training factors that do much to enhance the value of a naval militiaman to the State and the Nation. The return of more military aspects to the program filled a gap which appeared as a by-product of the immediate post World War II period.

The present day training of naval reserves and naval militiamen is not a "squads right and squads left" affair in a big open drill hall. It is a night school employed to fulfill the requirements of our present day military training needs. The young ones of today are quick to comprehend and quick to renege on things military. Today the teaching of military principles is a very complex problem and one that hasn't been solved to date.

V. OPERATIONS

Competitive events designed to further proficiency and boost general comraderie were an important part of the Naval Militia in 1955.

The Gillies Trophy found its birth in the past year and a Buffalo Division 3-57 commanded by LCDR. Joseph Block was the first winner. The Gillies Trophy, named in honor of the present Commanding Officer, was established to reward a unit which had best improved its standing during the year. Not necessarily the top unit but the organization that had moved up to the top brackets from a very distant position.

The Annual Small Arms Practice was conducted at Camp O'RYAN, New York for units located in Rochester, Buffalo and Dunkirk. Watertown and Oswego units fired in competition at Camp DRUM, New York. Units from Yonkers, New Rochelle, Whitestone, Manhattan, Brooklyn and Staten Island took themselves to Camp Smith for their annual "shoot". The opportunity to get on a range and fire is one feature that needs "no selling" to young naval militiamen. It is always a success.

First place in The Annual Josephthal Competition was again captured by the *Whitestone Division 3-77* under the command of

LCDR Thomas M. O'Connor, Division 3-77, with its top enrollment and excellent success in drill attendance combined with the ability to train individuals, has won the Josephthal Competition for three successive years. *Buffalo Division* 3-57 under the command of LCDR Joseph Block took second place. The winner in the Marine Corps Branch was discussed elsewhere in this report.

The State Matches were attended by many volunteers from the Naval Militia who once again proved their ability to compete in open range firing. The General Kearney Trophy and Gold Medal were won by a Naval Militiaman of the 1st Infantry Battalion of Marines of Brooklyn, T/SGT Joseph F. Wietrzychowski. The Second Battalion Naval Militia Veteran's Trophy, together with five Silver Medals, was carried off by Naval Militiamen of Company "A" of the Brooklyn Marine Battalion. The Naval Militia Battalion Trophy and eight Silver Medals were also won by the 1st Infantry Battalion of Marines from Brooklyn.

The Annual Musters and Inspections were conducted and the results were very satisfactory. The interchanging of Unit Commanding Officers as Inspecting Officers once again proved very successful.

VI. STATE PROPERTIES — ARMORIES

In Manhattan, plans commenced for the disestablishment of the U.S.S. PRAIRIE STATE and the transfer of the Manhattan Naval Militia Unit to a new location in the Borough.

In Rochester, plans commenced for the transfer of the 3rd Signal Company of the Marine Corps Branch from the New York National Guard—Naval Militia Armory at 900 East Main Street, Rochester, New York to the new Naval Militia Armory located in Washington Square.

VII. PERSONNEL AND STRENGTH

Although the Naval and Marine Services do enjoy some attractions not present in other reserve components, the basic problem throughout the services is one of recruiting. It is a nationwide problem and not confined to the State of New York. Participation in reserve components and enrollment in military organizations as a career is an avocation and a vocation that needs Federal attention. Fortunately, our American youth will respond in sufficient numbers when an emergency exists but to date they will not accept graciously a program of military training and preparation.

The New York Naval Militia maintained itself at about 54% of strength during 1955 and this is well above average. The Marine Corps Units again are very fortunate to regain strength so rapidly following their return from the Korean Conflict.

The strength of the Naval Militia is shown here:

Location	Officers	Enlisted	Total Strength	Authorized Strength
Manhattan.....	57	396	453	1,102
Brooklyn.....	83	707	790	2,066
Whitestone.....	41	509	550	692
Yonkers.....	27	242	269	467
Tompkinsville.....	26	278	304	467
New Rochelle.....	31	309	340	713
Buffalo.....	41	527	568	1,079
Rochester.....	63	651	714	1,227
Watertown.....	9	121	130	225
Oswego.....	5	148	153	225
Dunkirk.....	5	104	109	225
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	388	3,992	4,380	8,488

During the year, five hundred seventy eight men of the Naval Militia reported for active duty with the Navy Department to fulfill their military obligation. Fortunately, the constant attrition to the Federal Forces does not cause a marked reduction in the number of personnel available to the State for incoming recruits have provided a balance.

VIII. LIAISON WITH FEDERAL AGENCIES

The Commanding Officer and Staff have continued to maintain an excellent bond of relationship with the representatives of the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Marine Corps as well as with other authorized representatives. This has resulted in a healthy state whereby military expenses to the State are being reduced while the fulfillment of State functions has been allowed to develop and materialize without incident. Military patterns of today require constant attention and cooperation by State and Federal agencies.



Ship Communications training at the Whitestone Naval Militia Army.



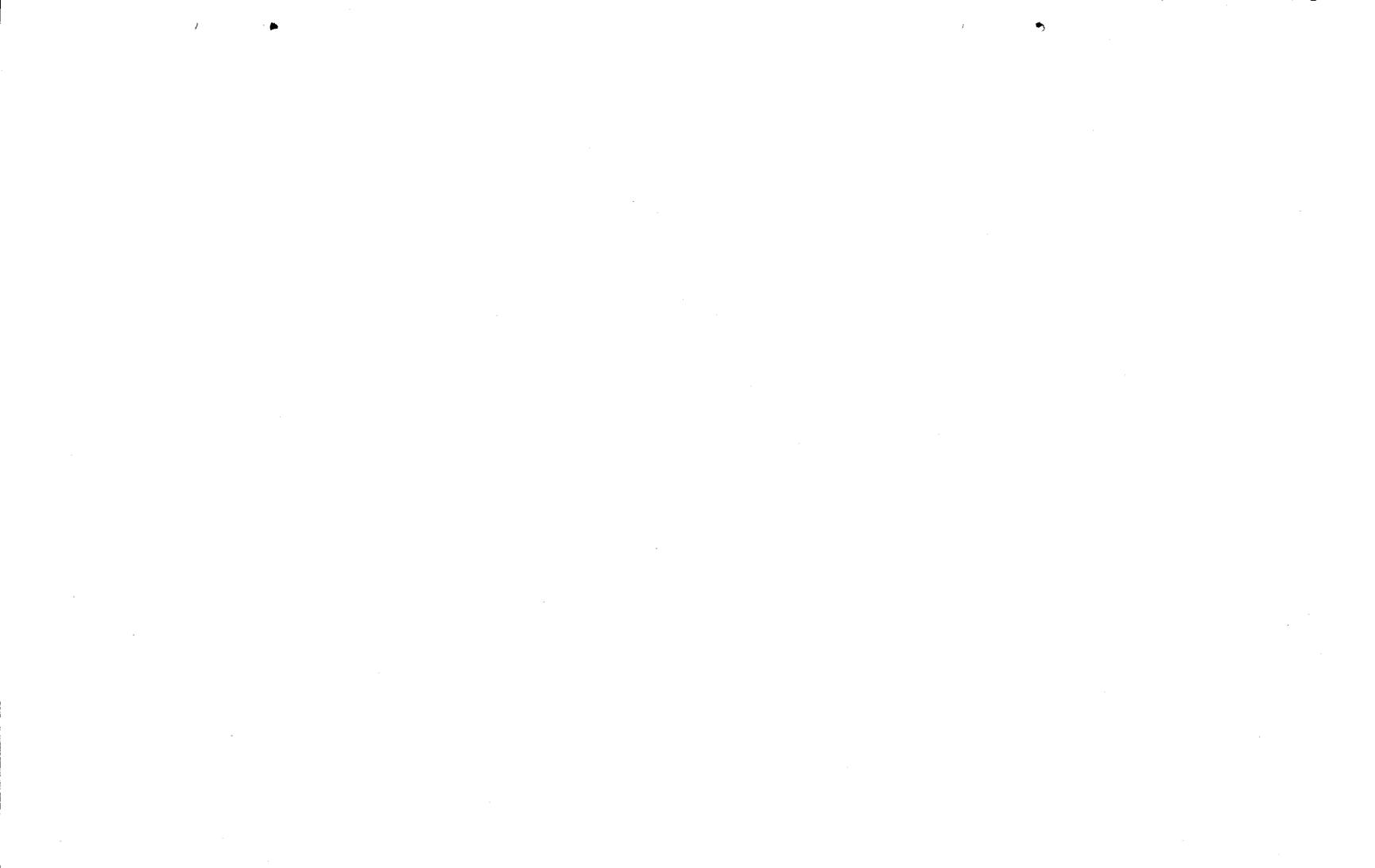
Members of the First Infantry Battalion charge at a pill box on a field problem at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.



5 inch, .38 gun crew training in USS PRAIRIE STATE, Armory of Battalion 3-20, New York Naval Militia.



The First Infantry Battalion, United States Marine Corps Reserves march in the 1954 Memorial Day parade along Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.



CHAPTER SEVEN

CONCLUSION

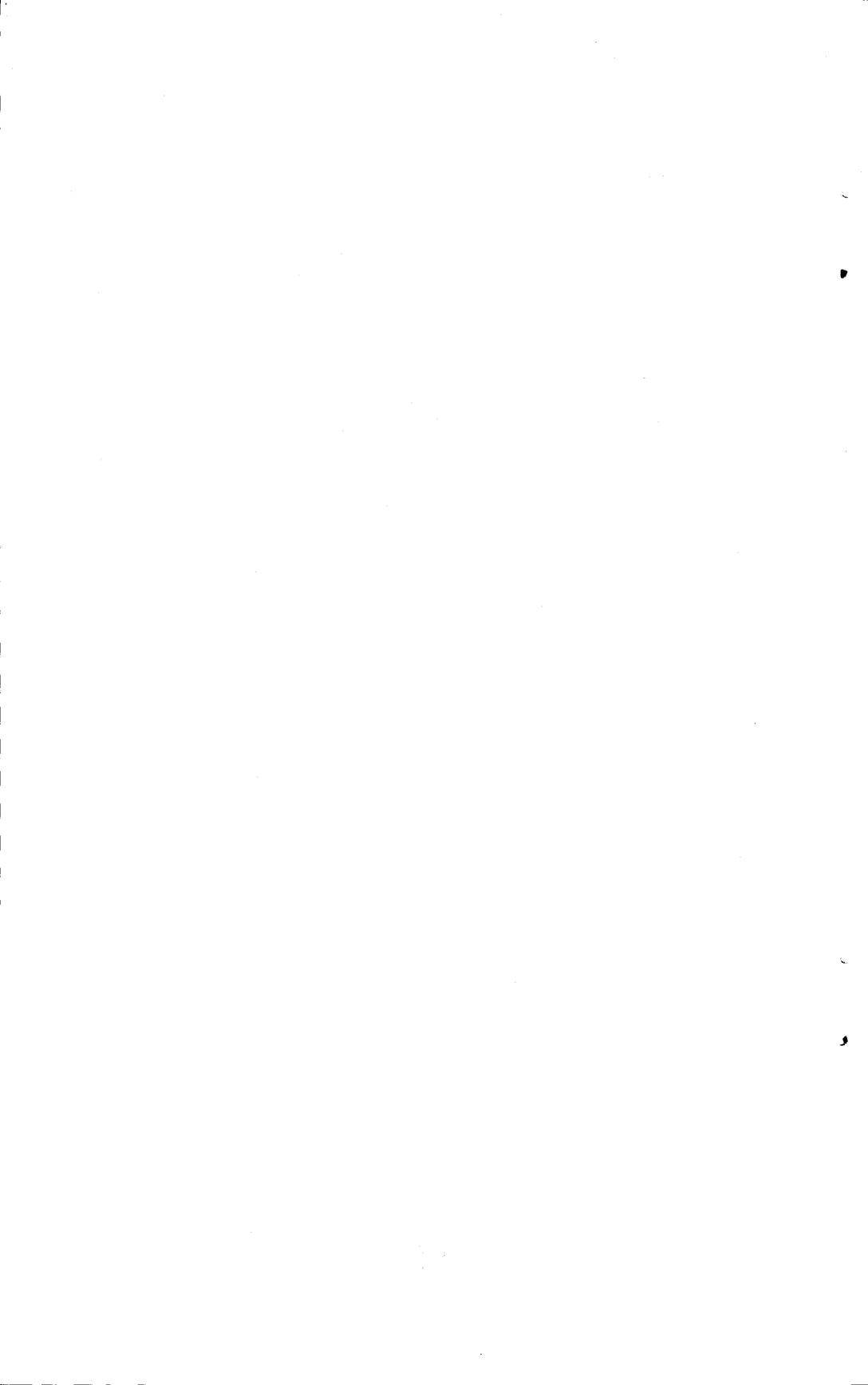
I anticipate with pleasure and confidence the effective and harmonious reciprocal relationship which will exist in the coming year between the Division of Military and Naval Affairs and the many State agencies, as well as with the members of your personal Staff.

Respectfully submitted,

KARL F. HAUSAUER,

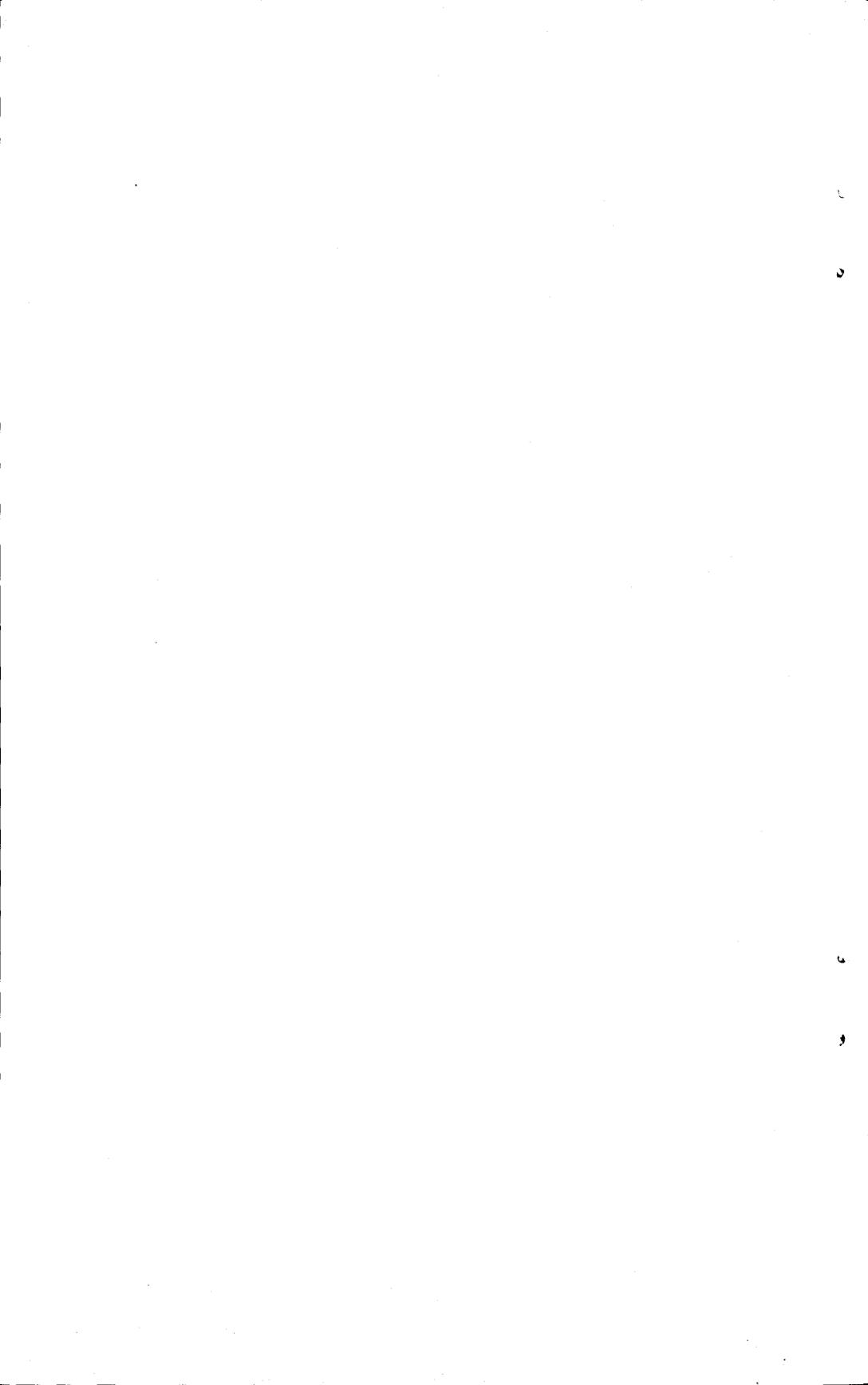
Major General, NYNG

Chief of Staff to the Governor



APPENDICES

APPENDIX	SUBJECT	PAGE
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APPENDIX "A"

July 1, 1955

DEAR GENERAL HAUSAUER:

I have your letter of June 23 and read with interest about the seven New York National Guardsmen who are going to enter West Point this year.

I was glad to learn of the fine job that the New York National Guard is doing to stimulate our young men to apply for entrance to West Point and the new Air Force Academy. It is gratifying to me as Governor of the State to know that New York is so well represented at the Military Academy.

Sincerely,

EVERETT HARRIMAN

MAJOR GENERAL KARL F. HAUSAUER
Division of Military and Naval Affairs
270 Broadway
New York 7, New York

APPENDIX "B"

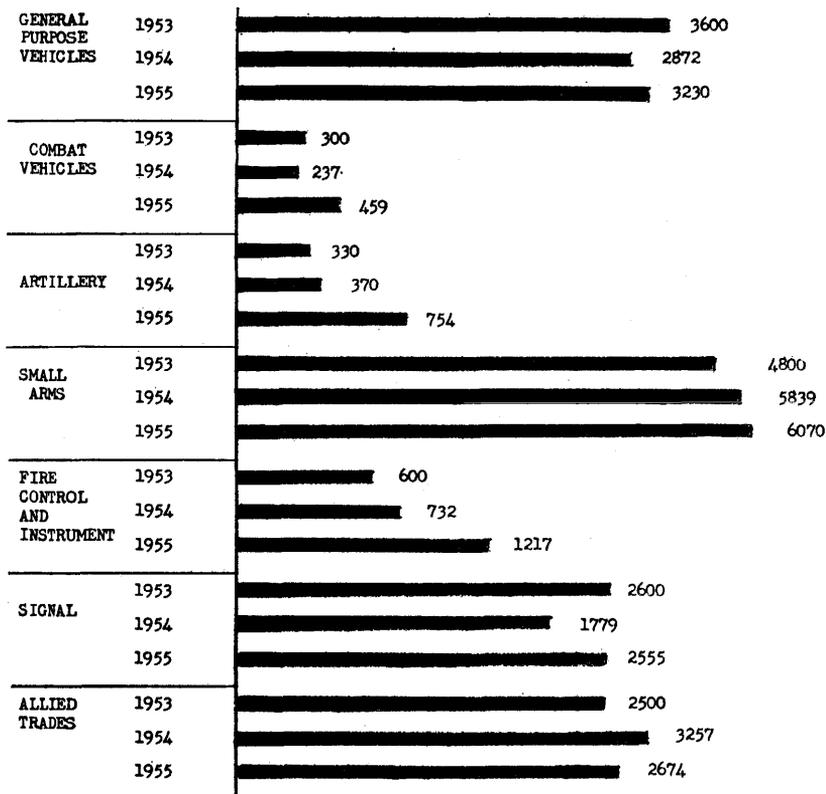
COMPARISON ANALYSIS OF PRODUCTION AND OPERATION COSTS
OF STATE MAINTENANCE INSTALLATIONS

Type Equipment	Combined Maintenance			Shops Sub-C	Shops Total	Consolidated Maintenance Costs					
	A	B	C			Labor	Parts	Total			
Automotive	1,382	533	1,025	290	3,230	\$310,390	28	\$83,858	53	\$394,248	81
Combat Vehicles	59	56	56	288	459	83,115	91	120,023	65	203,139	56
Artillery	424	110	153	67	754	57,714	53	17,385	68	75,100	21
Small Arms	2,233	2,397	921	83	12,634	31,358	93	11,467	32	42,826	25
Fire Control	0	155	0	0	155	16,279	88	4,515	83	20,795	71
Instrument	297	400	361	4	1,062	13,178	24	1,216	56	14,394	80
Signal	678	750	884	243	2,555	67,602	67	6,617	06	74,219	73
Allied Trades . . .	997	801	649	227	2,674	117,864	11	53,866	33	171,730	44
Totals	6,070	5,202	4,049	1,202	23,523	\$697,504	55	\$298,950	96	\$991,455	51

AVERAGE COST OF JOB ORDER PROCESSED THROUGH STATE MAINTENANCE
INSTALLATIONS IS \$42.14

APPENDIX "C"

COMBINED PRODUCTION COMPARISON FOR YEARS 1953-1955



0 500 1000 2000 3000 4000

APPENDIX "D"

VEHICLES ISSUED REQUIRING RAIL TRANSPORTATION

NOMENCLATURE	43rd DIVISION PERIOD I	42nd DIVISION PERIOD II	50th ARMORED PERIOD III	26th DIVISION PERIOD IV	27th DIVISION PERIOD V	UNIT WEIGHT	TOTAL WEIGHT
M-4 Tanks . . . . .	..	35	..	..	2	72,000	2,664,000
M-5 Tractors	10	19	..	..	4	28,000	924,000
D-7 Dozers	1	5	3	..	5	38,000	532,000
M-7 105 MM S.P. . . . .	..	9	15	..	24	48,000	2,304,000
M-16 Half Track . . . . .	..	11	4	..	8	18,000	414,000
M-41 Light Tank	2	17	..	..	28	50,000	2,350,000
M-42 Gun, Twin, 40 MM . . . . .	..	8	4	1	10	47,000	1,081,000
M-44 155 MM Howitzer, S.P. . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	60,000	300,000
M-47 Tank, Medium	18	49	50	..	65	97,000	17,654,000
M-75 Infantry Carrier	1	18	1	2	30	36,000	1,872,000
Grader	1	1	2	..	2	24,000	144,000
Transporter, Tank	1	2	..	..	1	90,000	360,000
155 MM Howitzer (Towed)	6	11	..	..	..	13,000	221,000

- a. Gross weight of vehicles for one way trip 30,820,000 lbs.
 b. Gross weight of vehicles for round trip 61,640,000 lbs.
 c. Units using this equipment average approximately 250 miles from Camp Drum, N. Y.
 d. To ship 100 lbs. of freight 250 miles cost \$0 88
 e. Resulting savings in transportation cost (excluding labor and loading and blocking material) \$547,676 80

APPENDIX "E"

VEHICLES ISSUED NORMALLY DRAWN OVER HIGHWAYS

NOMENCLATURE	PERIOD I CONN. & NEW JERSEY	PERIOD II NEW YORK	PERIOD III NEW JERSEY	PERIOD IV MASSA- CHUSETTS	PERIOD V NEW YORK	TOTAL ISSUED DURING FT-55
Trailer, 25 Ton.....	2	1	2	..	3	8
Dolly, 4 Wheel.....	2	..	2	..	2	6
Truck, 6 Ton.....	1	1	1	..	1	4
DUKW's.....	2	..	..	..	..	2
Truck, ¼ Ton.....	..	62	1	..	67	130
Trailer, Water.....	..	52	5	..	31	88
Trailer, AMMO.....	..	11	..	..	7	18
Truck, ¾ Ton.....	..	14	..	..	12	26
Truck, 4 Ton, C. O. E.....	..	1	..	..	1	2
Truck, 2½ Ton.....	..	..	1	1	17	19
Compressor Truck.....	..	..	1	1	..	2
Trailer, Fuel Service.....	2	2	..	..	2	6

APPENDIX "F"
ACTIVITIES REPORT OF SURVEY 1951-1955

ACTION ON REPORTS OF SURVEY FOR ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT	1951				1952				1953				1954				1955				
	Army N.G.		Air N.G.		Army N.G.		Air N.G.		Army N.G.		Air N.G.		Army N.G.		Air N.G.		Army N.G.		Air N.G.		
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
DATE:																					
In process at beginning of year														1097	\$824,665.86	137	\$57,363.09	760	\$557,612.94	156	\$70,238.35
Received during year	723	\$716,526.71	121	\$120,304.69	795	\$537,921.81	14	\$18,025.76	867	\$837,407.29	10	\$8,489.17	496	\$279,770.88	28	\$8,780.13	358	\$211,620.43	27	\$23,563.11	
Closed during year														833	\$475,805.04	11	\$957.04	589	\$444,945.78	45	\$11,555.60
In process at end of year														760	\$557,602.64	154	\$64,443.88	529	\$324,287.59	138	\$82,245.86
Paid from State credit during year	21	\$3,034.47	27	\$1,797.19	99	\$760.30	0	0	234	\$13,054.51	2	\$340.23	174	\$33,962.81	26	\$245.39	146	\$24,637.98	0	0	
Balance of State credit at end of year		\$176.3	18.81			\$168.7	16.21			\$153.1	88.27			\$119.5	31.31			\$94.10	8.48		
Claims made against bonds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	\$2,562.02	0	0	8	\$1,437.58	0	0	46	\$14,326.05	0	0	
Collected on bond claims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	\$1,119.66	0	0	12	\$2,058.88	0	0	4	\$600.00	0	0	
Collected from Military funds during year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	\$9,333.68	3	\$293.49	38	\$12,539.63	0	0	41	\$4,834.30	1	\$37.56	
Collections on Forms 18 without reports of survey	1638	\$58,876.80	244	\$1,992.34	2127	\$48,934.16	108	\$1,264.86	2241	\$35,330.89	65	\$626.12	2336	\$34,454.35	3	\$24.00	2821	\$43,086.76	164	\$1,504.89	
Collected on Forms 18 as result of approved reports of survey	132	\$4,889.63	4	\$61.42	134	\$7,580.00	6	\$2,873.02	256	\$16,101.09	5	\$356.73	249	\$13,203.92	8	\$807.73	127	\$7,587.67	0	0	

APPENDIX "G"

*INSTALLATIONS UNDER THE ADMINISTRATION AND
CONTROL OF THE DIVISION OF MILITARY
AND NAVAL AFFAIRS*

1.	Administrative Headquarters	5
	A. Office of the Chief of Staff including Headquarters New York National Guard	
	B. The Adjutant General's Office	
	C. Headquarters New York Air National Guard	
	D. New York State Arsenal	
	E. Headquarters New York Naval Militia	
2.	Armories	93
3.	Additional Facilities (Service Contracts)	16
4.	State Owned Rifle Ranges	1
	(Guilderland)	
	(NOTE—Camp Smith and Camp O’Ryan are included in facilities, although Camp Smith is supported 100% State in addition to Service Contracts)	
	TOTAL	115