

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 1952

KARL F. HAUSAUER

Major General, N.Y.N.G.

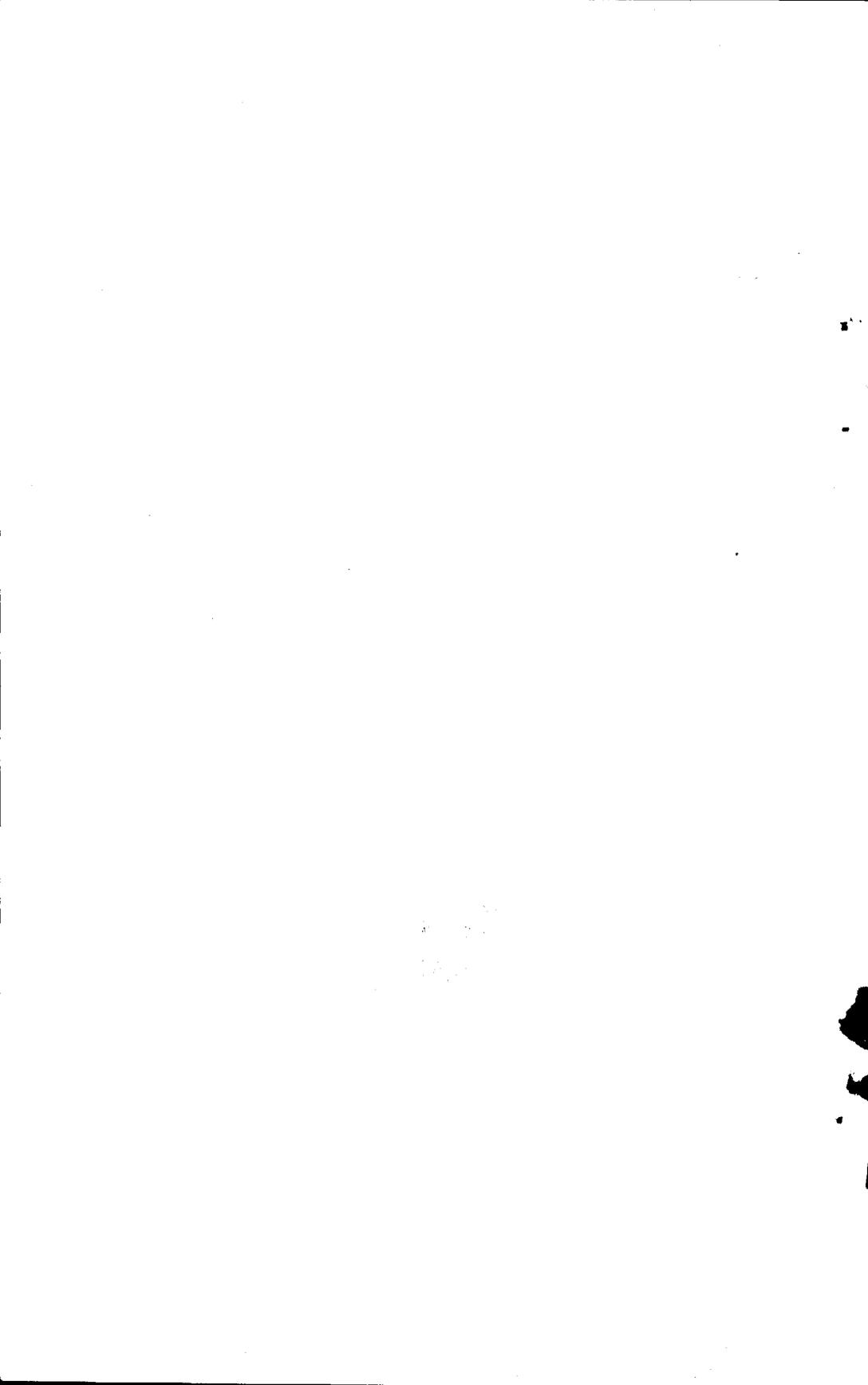
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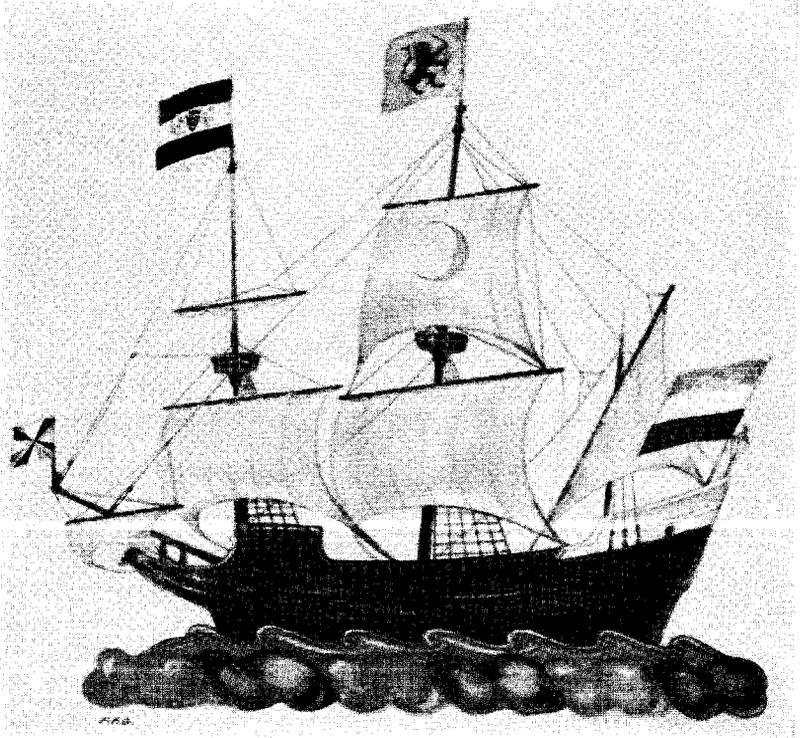


31 December 1952

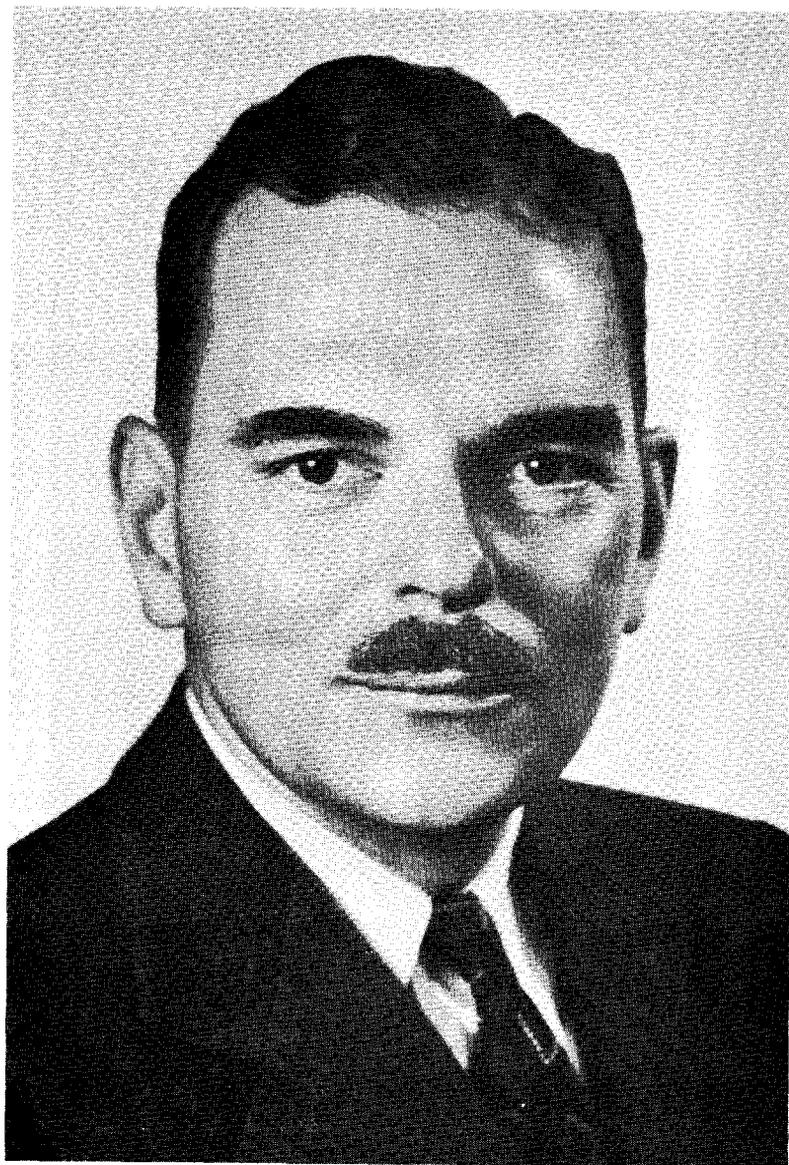
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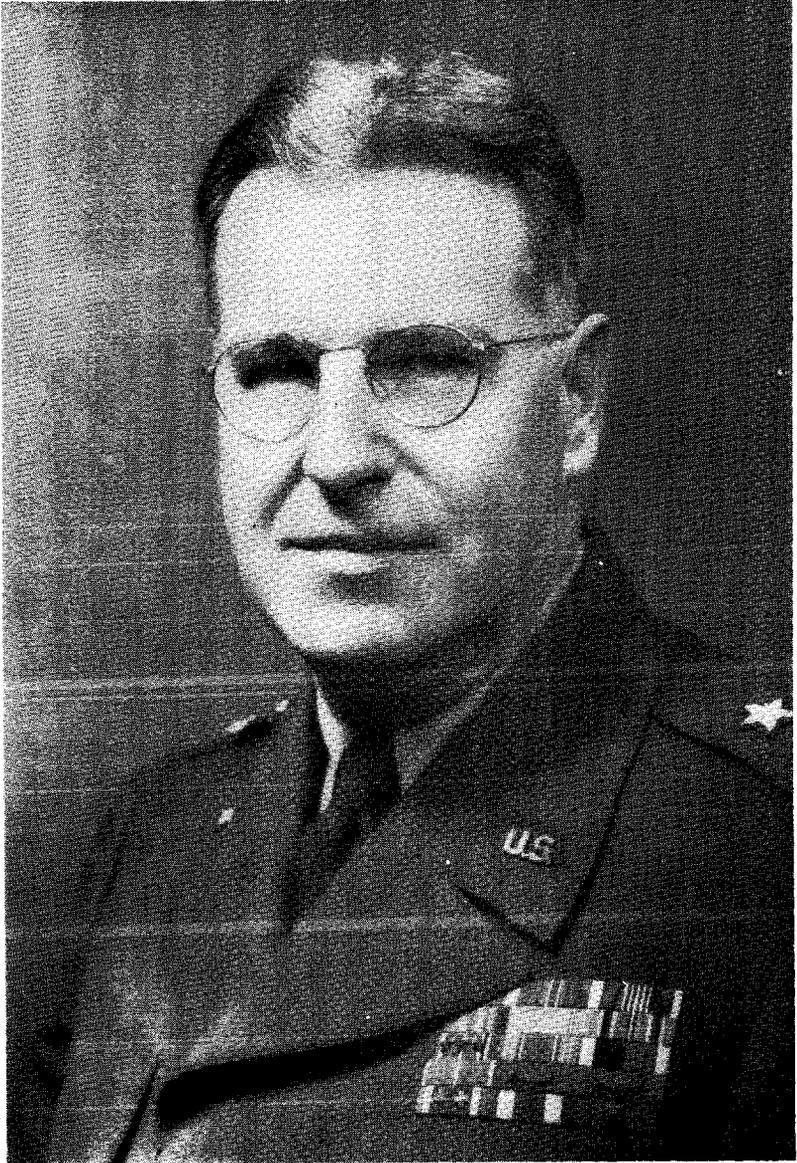




Crest for National Guard Regiments for
THE STATE OF NEW YORK



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



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



31 December 1952

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

DEAR GOVERNOR DEWEY:

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

Pursuant to Section 15 of the Executive Law, as amended, and the Military Law of the State of New York, I have the pleasure of submitting the Report for the Division of Military and Naval Affairs of the Executive Department for the year 1952.

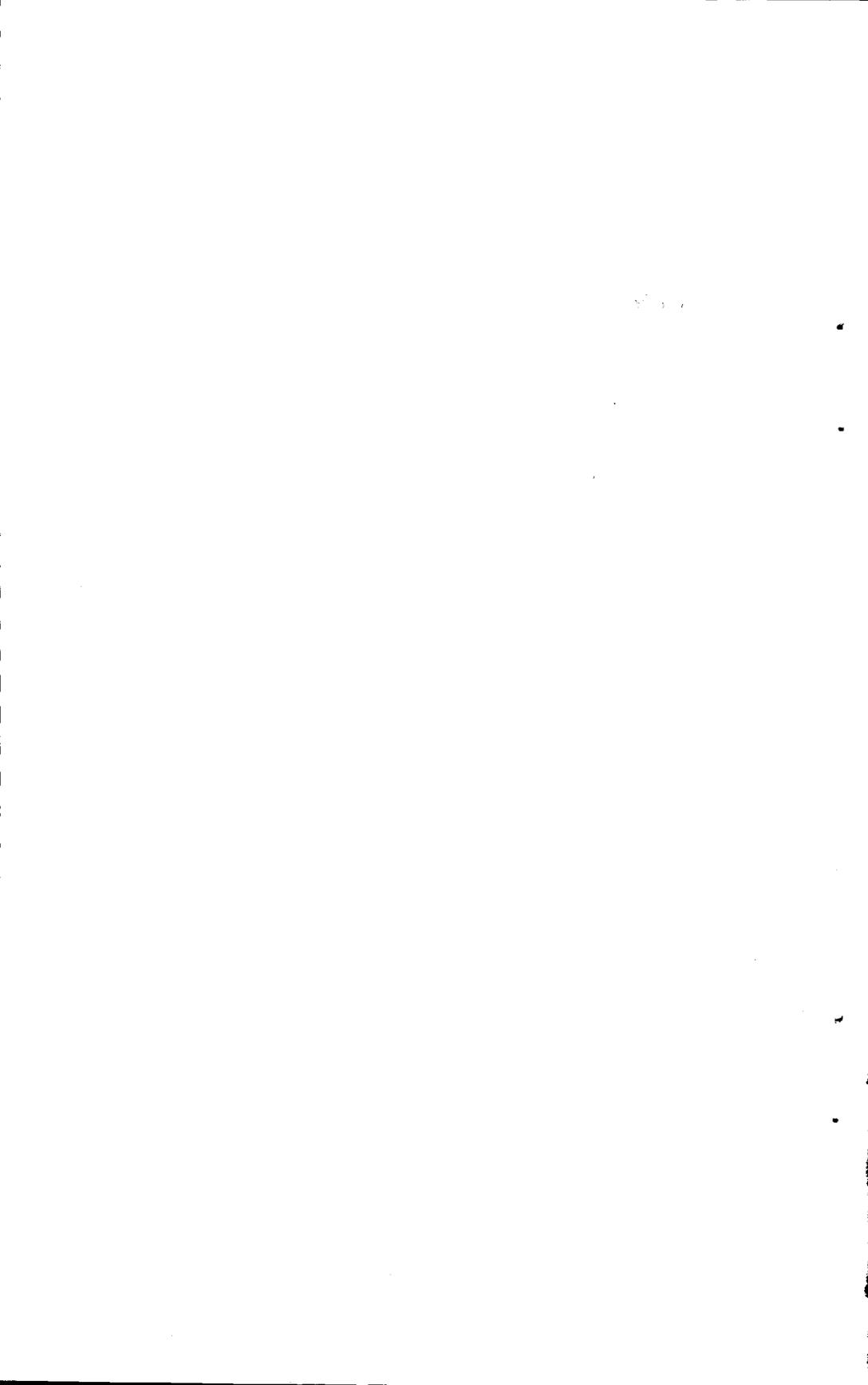
The contents consist of reports on the activities of the following components of the Division:

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

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

Respectfully yours,

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



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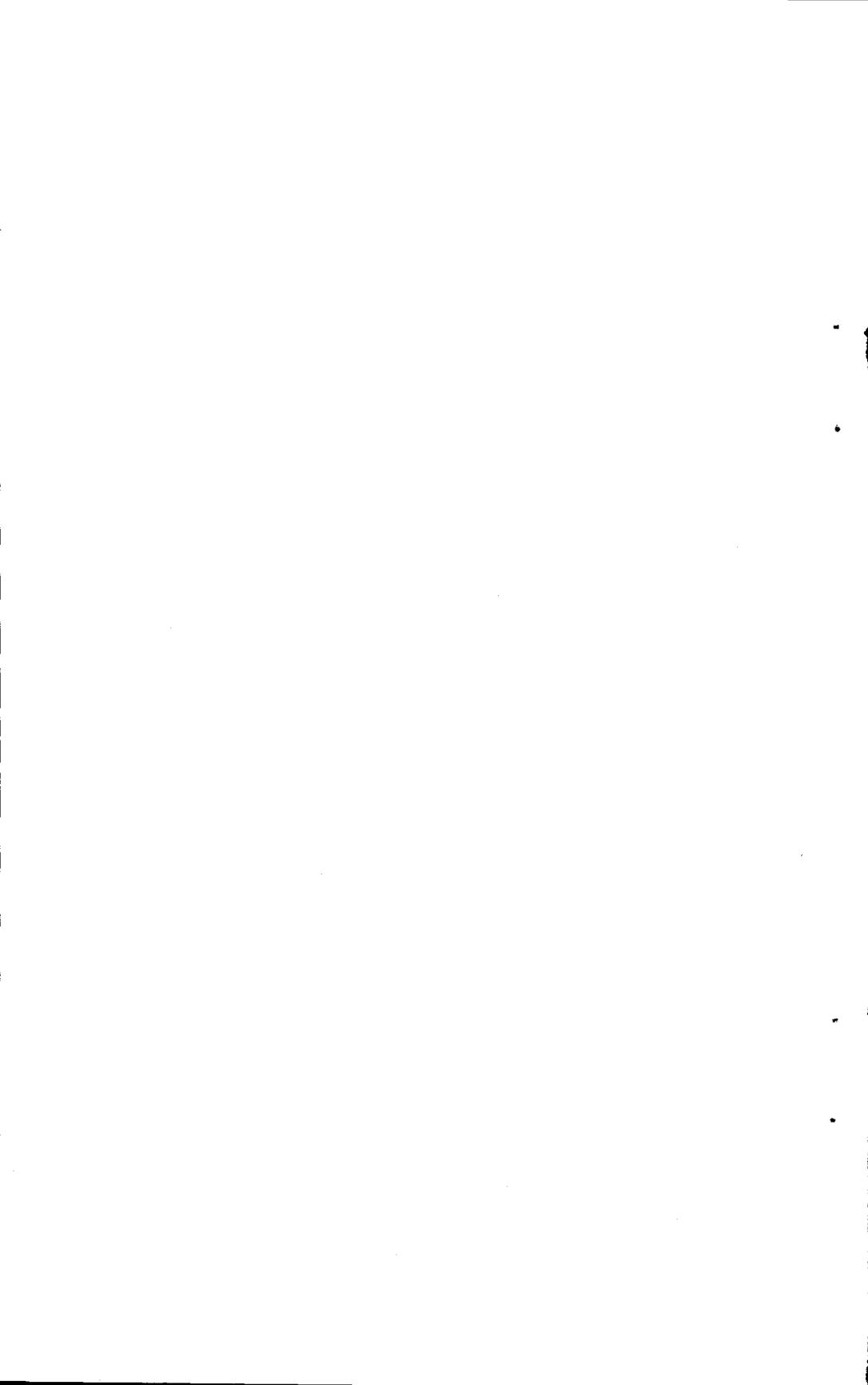


OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE GOVERNOR

REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE GOVERNOR



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE GOVERNOR FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1952

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

I have the honor to submit to you herewith the Annual Report of the Chief of Staff to the Governor for the Division of Military and Naval Affairs for the calendar year 1952.

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

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

I. ARMED FORCES RESERVE ACT

From the overall point of view, and considering its broad effects upon our entire civilian components system, the most important event of the past year was the passage of the Armed Forces Reserve Act during the closing sessions of the Congress. This Act, which has been hailed by some as "the Magna Charta of the Reserve Forces," is, of course, nothing of the sort. Prior to its passage, it was subject to long and frequently heated debate in committee hearings. At one time, it was completely rewritten and, in its final form, contains no less than 97 amendments proposed by the National Guard Association. While the Act corrects many obsolete provisions of the law and establishes new and more workable procedures, it fails in my opinion—and in the opinion of many foremost advocates of sound national defense—to establish a real ready reserve in being, consisting of organized, trained and equipped units, prepared for combat service with minimum delay.

The National Guard Association of the United States adopted a resolution at its last General Conference in Washington, urging that:

"1. Congress should amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act, the National Defense Act, and the pending Armed Forces Reserve Bill (H.R. 5426) to provide for compulsory induction into the National Guard of the several States, Territories and the District of Columbia of persons who have completed their active Federal training or service.

"2. Such induction be accomplished through the Selective Service System acting upon periodic personnel requisitions by the Governors, in much the same manner that the Selective

Service System now fills requisitions from the Armed Forces of The United States, provided that no such persons shall be so inducted without the consent of the Governor concerned.

"3. That persons so inducted and all others serving in the National Guard should be relieved from further compulsory service in a reserve component upon completion of such total period of active Federal training and National Guard service as may be fixed by Congress."

Congress took no action as urged in the above resolution but adopted the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, which continues service in the National Guard and Air National Guard on a *voluntary* basis.

The Reserve Act, however, contains a *purported inducement* for a Selective Service graduate having a reserve obligation to enlist voluntarily in the National Guard or Air National Guard upon completion of his 2 years active service. The "inducement" is supposed to be that if he serves 3 years in the National Guard or Air National Guard (making him a Ready Reservist) he will be eligible for transfer to the Stand-by Reserve and serve therein for 3 years, which will be the balance of his 8-year obligation; whereas if he does not serve 3 years in the National Guard or Air National Guard (or a comparable unit of the Reserves), he will have to remain a Ready Reservist for 6 years and therefore be subject to recall to active duty in a Presidentially declared emergency in addition to war or a Congressionally declared emergency. However, such a 6 year Ready Reservist will not be obligated to do drills or participate in an active training program such as those of the National Guard and Air National Guard. There will be therefore no real inducement to persuade a man in this category to join the National Guard or Air National Guard.

Without provisions compelling reservists to serve in the National Guard or Air National Guard or in comparable drilling units of the Organized Reserve, the term "Ready Reserve" is a misnomer, except in the sense that the reservists are subject to call or recall to active duty. They can remain names in the files if they so elect—and most of them will so elect. This will not help our citizen army and air units. It is a delusion to believe that the existence of a reserve "pool" of unorganized manpower without adequate units in the reserve components will give the nation its "first big compulsory *armed* Reserve in history" as stated by one of the news magazines.

Pending a lessening in the need for manpower by Selective Service, the only source of increasing the strength of the National Guard and Air National Guard from the base supplied by the 17-18½ year old volunteers to full authorized strength, is the Selective Service graduates. These men will also raise the training level of the National Guard and Air National Guard.

Under these conditions, we will not get a combat-worthy National Guard and Air National Guard ready for quick action with the Regular Forces in an emergency until a compulsory flow of personnel into it is assured. Nor will we get effective Organized

Reserves to back up the other two components, until performance of the Reserve obligation is enforced with effective penalties.

Otherwise, we face the inexcusable situation that existed under the Selective Service Act of 1948. As under that law, after completing their period of active duty, persons with a reserve obligation will be transferred to the Army and Air Force Reserves, but few of them will join reserve units and attend drills and field training. The Reserve is powerless to court-martial them for AWOL from drills. They can be court-martialed for failure to attend field training only if apprehended before the expiration of the 15-day field training period.

The cornerstone of the reserve system of our nation should be the maintenance of near-full-strength units, not cadre units or half-strength units in the National Guard and Air National Guard. Our reserve system should *not* be based primarily on supplying individual filler replacements of varying degrees of training, to fill up and expand the units of the Army and Air Force on active duty, which is the system likely to develop from the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, unless it and related laws are amended.

In conjunction with these failures in the proper utilization of manpower, as expressed in the Armed Forces Reserve Act, there is evident a similar failure in the current overall planning for the construction of the armories and other facilities necessary for the proper future training of the large number of reservists which will be produced annually under the provisions of the UMT&S Act. Obviously, no program for such construction, with the vast sums of public money involved, should be initiated until a firm determination has been made of the manpower requirements of the several reserve components—Organized Reserve Corps, National Guard, Air Force Reserve, Naval and Marine Corps Reserve and Coast Guard—in order to meet their authorized strengths and to accomplish the particular national defense missions assigned to them. And yet, in the face of this fact, we find that armories for Organized Reserve Corps units are being planned for construction in many communities far in excess of the available local manpower or in direct competition with—and duplication of—existing National Guard units long established in the same communities. Certainly, before any new construction of armories is undertaken, a balanced troop basis for all the reserve components should be established, founded upon their missions for national defense. This should apply not only to the authorized strength of reserve units, related realistically to the expected intake of personnel, but also to the type of units required and the logical locations for such units geographically.

If, under the terms of the National Defense Act and as expressed in the current policies of the Department of Defense, the National Guard is to be considered in fact as the "first line of reserves" after the regular forces, then priority should properly be given to developing the combat-type units of the National Guard both in the matter of manpower procurement and the in the construction of the necessary armories. No obstacles should be placed in the way of this goal by wasteful competition for avail-

able manpower in the several communities, by the creation of unnecessary reserve units in the same communities or by the duplication of local training facilities with excessive administrative overhead. Under this program, the combat units of the National Guard, with a revised troop basis and with adequate authorized strengths, should properly furnish the bulk of the Ready Reserve, balanced by the required service and support units from the Organized Reserve Corps, thus eliminating duplication, competition and waste. Unless some such solution is adopted, we shall find ourselves in another emergency *not* with one strong Ready Reserve, but with two weak Ready Reserve parts—the National Guard and the Organized Reserve Corps—neither of which will be capable of performing its mission promptly upon the outbreak of war. In addition, we may find ourselves with a large number of expensive and half-filled armories, located in the wrong places across the country, competing for the same recruits—if there are any—and thus nullifying the basic purpose of a unified and effective reserve force.

I have dwelt at some length on this subject because, as I stated in the beginning, this legislation, together with some form of Universal Military Training, is the very framework of our future growth or our future decline. I have urged that all officers, Army, Air and Naval—will follow the course of this legislation closely in the coming year and will do everything within their power among their friends and business associates and in their communities to create a wider knowledge of the needs of the civilian components and the grim necessity for a strong and immediately available reserve force to meet the present threat to our national safety.

II. LEGISLATION AFFECTING STATE MILITARY LAW

As a result of its work during 1951 discussed in my last Annual Report, the Joint Legislative Committee to Study the Military Law made recommendations to the 1952 Legislature for:

1. Revision of Article VII of the Military Law re: military courts so as to enact a complete State Code of Military Justice.
2. Revision and consolidation of Section 245 and subdivisions 3-5 of Section 170, having to do with the rights of public employees ordered or inducted into active military service.
3. Amendment of Section 187 so as to raise the salaries of the Armorers.
4. Repeal of Article V re: sick and disabled veterans.
5. Transfer of the provisions of Article VI re: annuities to blind veterans and their widows to the Executive Law and transferring the function to the Division of Veterans Affairs.
6. Transfer of provisions of Section 256-b re: records of the burial places of veterans, to the Executive Law and transferring the function to the Division of Veterans Affairs.

Article VII M. L.

As stated in my last Annual Report, the Counsel to the Joint Legislative Committee, with the assistance of the State Judge Advocate, prepared a brief showing the need for a State Code of Military Justice which was submitted by the Committee to the 1952 Legislature: It is now Legislative Document (1952) No. 28.

The State law on Military Courts was enacted in 1917 after the passage of the National Defense Act by Congress in 1916. The National Defense Act enacted provisions regarding National Guard courts-martial when the National Guard is not in federal service. In 1917 the State legislature adopted those provisions practically verbatim in Article VII of the Military Law.

Neither the National Defense Act provisions nor Article VII have been changed materially since 1917. They are out of date, especially in view of the enactment in 1950 of the new Federal Uniform Code of Military Justice. They have produced confusion and inconsistencies.

During January and the early part of February 1952, the Counsel to the Committee and the State Judge Advocate worked on the preparation of a detailed bill to repeal present Article VII and enact a new Article VII, containing a complete new State Code of Military Justice. It followed closely the provisions of the Federal code but it cleared up many inconsistencies and ambiguities in the present law.

This bill comprising 76 pages, was introduced in the Legislature on February 12, 1952. The Counsel to the Governor and others interested requested more time to study the bill, so the Joint Legislative Committee decided not to push for passage of the bill in 1952, but after further study, to re-introduce it in the 1953 session.

Section 245 M. L.

Former Section 245 dealt with the rights of those public officers employees who were members of the National Guard, Naval Militia or Federal Reserve on or before April 1, 1952. Former subdivisions 3, 4 and 5 of Section 170 dealt with the rights of those public officers and employees who are members of the New York Guard or who became members of the National Guard, Naval Militia or Federal Reserve forces after April 1, 1942. Former subdivisions 3 and 4 of Section 246 dealt with the rights of all public officers or employees who are called into active federal service regardless of membership in any Guard, Militia or Reserve force, but they also contain certain provisions that pertain solely to members of the Guard, Militia or Reserve.

The Joint Legislative Committee introduced a bill, supported by a memorandum, to consolidate all of these provisions into a new Section 245. The bill was enacted into law and became Chapter 608 of the Laws of 1952. Under the new law, there will be in the future no provisions entitling certain public officers and employees to receive differential pay, that is the excess, if any, of their pay

as such public officers and employees over their compensation for military duty.

However, Section 6 of Chapter 608 preserves the rights of those public employees who on or before April 1, 1942 were members of the National Guard, Naval Militia or Federal Reserve and who are now receiving or may hereafter be entitled to receive differential pay under the former Section 245.

Section 187 M. L.

The Joint Legislative Committee introduced a bill to amend Section 187 of the Military Law so as to raise the annual rates of compensation of Armorers. The Committee had been unable to get approval for a raise in those rates when their bill to revise Sections 187-189 was enacted by Chapter 838 of the Laws of 1951. The 1952 bill, however, failed of passage. The Joint Legislative Committee plans to re-introduce it in the 1953 session.

Article V, M. L.

Former Article V of the Military Law authorized payments of not more than \$250 to sick and disabled veterans, and established a bureau in the Adjutant General's Office to handle these cases. The Joint Legislative Committee's bill to repeal this article for the reasons set forth in my last Annual Report was enacted into law by Chapter 425 of the Laws of 1952.

Article VI, M. L.

This article provides an annuity to blind veterans and their widows. I recommend to the Joint Legislative Committee that this function be transferred to the Division of Veterans Affairs. The Committee introduced a bill to accomplish this which passed the Legislature but was vetoed. The Committee will re-introduce this bill with necessary corrections in the 1953 Legislature.

Section 256-b, M. L.

This section provides that the Adjutant General of the State shall keep a record of the burial place of all persons who served in the Armed Forces of the United States. Funds have not been provided for many years to enable the Adjutant General to keep the records as prescribed by Section 256-b. Moreover, the function was not properly one to be handled by the Division of Military and Naval Affairs.

I therefore recommend to the Committee that this function be taken out of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs and suggested that the Division of Veterans Affairs might be the proper agency to handle it. The Committee introduced a bill to transfer the provisions of Section 256-b to the Executive Law and to transfer the function to the Division of Veterans Affairs. The bill was vetoed but the Joint Legislative Committee will reintroduce it with suitable changes in the 1953 Legislature.

Program of Joint Legislative Committee After Adjournment of Legislature

After the adjournment of the 1952 Legislature, the Joint Legislative Committee resumed its study of the Military Law.

On 9-10 May 1952 the Committee held a meeting in New York City. At this meeting, it reviewed the amendments of the Military Law enacted to date which have been described in this and previous Annual Reports. The Committee then decided as indicated above, to redraft bills and memoranda in support thereof to repeal Article 5; transfer Article 6 and Section 256-b to the Executive Law; revise Article 7. Bills on these matters were presented to the 1952 Legislature but failed of enactment.

The Committee also decided to draft bills and memoranda in support thereof, to revise the remaining articles of the Military Law (Articles 10, 11 and 12) which the Committee had not yet reached in its work.

At this meeting, the State Judge Advocate discussed with the Committee certain provisions of Article 10 which were of particular interest, particularly Sections 216 et seq. of the present law having to do with the benefits payable to military personnel and their dependents in case of wounds, injuries, disease or death suffered on duty. The State Judge Advocate stated that he thought these sections should be amended to eliminate out-of-date language and to use the words "in line of duty as defined in regulations issued pursuant to this chapter" to describe the status of the member of the organized militia at the time when the injury, wound or death is suffered. He stated that he had prepared a proposed regulation defining "line of duty" in accordance with the definition of that term used in federal regulations. He said if our definition followed in substance the provisions of federal regulations on this subject, State investigating officers and administrative authorities would be able to follow the rules and decisions in federal cases and a uniform procedure would be developed. The Committee stated that the matter should be discussed with its Counsel and a report made at the next meeting of the Committee.

Thereafter, the State Judge Advocate met with the Counsel to the Committee at the Counsel's office, meeting once a week from the middle of May until the end of June 1952. During those months, preliminary drafts were prepared of proposed new Articles 10, 11 and 12 and other sections of Military Law, such as Section 46 which requires amendment as a corollary to changes in Article 10.

During the months of July and August while the Counsel to the Committee was on a vacation trip, the State Judge Advocate went over these preliminary drafts and redrafted changes in proposed new Sections 46, 210, 211, 216, 217, 221, 222 and 248 and in proposed new Article 12.

On 1-3 August 1952 the Committee held a meeting at Westport, New York. I attended this meeting along with The Adjutant General, and the State Judge Advocate. The Committee reviewed

the work that had been done since the last meeting by its Counsel and Assistant Counsel. The State Judge Advocate was asked to give a statement of the work which the Counsel and the State Judge Advocate had done on Articles 10, 11 and 12 since the May meeting. The State Judge Advocate went over the preliminary drafts of Articles 10, 11 and 12, section by section, explaining the work that had been done on them so far and pointed out those sections that required further study.

In regard to Section 216 et seq. having to do with the benefits payable to military personnel and their dependents in case of wound, injury, disease or death, the State Judge Advocate stated that in connection with the discussion of this subject at its May meeting, he had been unable to discuss his proposed regulation defining "line of duty" with the Counsel to the Committee. The State Judge Advocate requested a further opportunity to discuss the matter when Counsel returned from his vacation trip. The Committee approved this request but stated that since this and other matters seemed likely to be controversial and might interfere with the passage of the bill to revise Article 10, they were of the opinion that the provisions of the present law on these controversial matters should remain as they are in the Committee's bill to revise Article 10 generally and that the State Judge Advocate should submit them at a later date in the form of separate bills to amend the Committee bill. Other sections of Article 10, to which this decision of the Committee applied were certain sections of Article 10, such as the sections having to do with headquarters allowances and military funds, both of which would require additional funds if changed as recommended by the Division of Military and Naval Affairs.

In regard to the proposed new Section 221, Military Funds, and proposed new section 222, Headquarters Allowances, the State Judge Advocate told the Committee that the Division of Military and Naval Affairs recommended as follows:

a. that the military fund figure be based on \$2.00 per man instead of \$1.60, as at present because of the decrease in the value of the dollar since the \$1.60 figure was fixed many years ago.

b. that a broad new formula be designed for headquarters allowances since the formula in the present Section 218 of the Military Law is very much out of date. The new formula would increase the total of these allowances by about \$7,000.00.

The Committee decided that these matters involving increases in appropriations would first have to be approved by the Budget Director before the Committee would include them in its bill to revise Article 10. The Committee directed that unless such approval was obtained, the State Judge Advocate should submit separate bills to amend the sections in question to provide for the higher rates.

This same disposition was made by the committee of the recommendation by the State Judge Advocate that the proposed new

Section 216 providing hospitalization and other benefits for military personnel wounded or disabled on duty should be changed so as to give The Adjutant General authority to allow pay and hospital and medical expenses beyond the present limit of 290 days, until such time as the incapacity resulting from the wound, injury, disease or disability cannot be improved by further treatment. The State Judge Advocate pointed out that the present law was unfair in the case of a seriously injured man. He cited the case of a soldier who accidentally shot himself on duty in the State Arsenal last winter and was in the Fort Jay Hospital, Governors Island, in excess of the total of 290 days authorized by the present law. The Committee was sympathetic to this proposal but as indicated above, thought that the matter should be handled by a separate bill to be submitted later by the State Judge Advocate.

At the August meeting, the State Judge Advocate also told the Committee that a difficulty had arisen in regard to the appointment of a new Commanding Officer of the New York Naval Militia, vice Commodore Gill deceased, because Section 43 of the Military Law requires that the commanding officer be appointed to flag rank. This would mean giving the new commanding officer a rank in state service which he did not hold in the United States Naval Reserve, which is undesirable. The Committee approved the amendment of the second sentence of Section 43 so as to provide that the Naval Militia shall be commanded by a line officer "of the grade of captain or higher grade."

During the months of September, October and November, the Counsel to the Committee and the State Judge Advocate resumed their periodic conferences in order to prepare the necessary legislation for the 1953 session as desired by the Committee. The Counsel and the State Judge Advocate went over Articles 10, 11 and 12 and put them into final bill form. They also prepared detailed memoranda in support of each one of these bills explaining, section by section, the changes which had been made in the present law.

The memorandum in regard to Article 10 comprising approximately 40 pages contains a complete study of the provisions of state and federal law regarding the types of ordered duty which members of the militia may be required to perform, and the pay, if any, which is provided for the performance of such types of duty. This study was made in connection with the revision of Sections 46, 210 and 214 of the Military Law. Present sections 210 and 214 are very much out of date.

The Counsel to the Committee and the State Judge Advocate also reviewed the proposed State Code of Military Justice. The bill to enact this code in proposed new Article 7, which bill had been introduced in the 1952 Legislature, was revised to make changes suggested since the close of the 1952 session.

In this connection, the Counsel and the State Judge Advocate met once in June with the Chairman and a member of the Committee on Military Justice of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and discussed the proposed new Article 7. There-

after, the State Judge Advocate had several additional conferences with the Chairman of such Bar Association Committee and went over the bill with him in detail. The Chairman made several suggestions for changes in the bill, most of which were later adopted by the Committee. The Counsel to the Committee and the State Judge Advocate conferred on two occasions, one in June and the other in November, with the Counsel and Assistant Counsel to the Governor in regard to the proposed State Code. The Counsel and Assistant Counsel to the Governor made several recommendations for amendments to the Code which were adopted by the Committee.

After the November meeting with the Counsel and Assistant Counsel to the Governor, the Counsel to the Committee and the State Judge Advocate met again and put in final form a new bill to enact a State Code of Military Justice in the proposed new Article 7. They also prepared a memorandum in support of the bill.

The Committee held its final meeting of the year in New York City on 8-9 December 1952. At this meeting the drafts of the various bills prepared to cover the work of the Committee as discussed above were approved for submission to the Legislature in January.

This was the final meeting of the Committee under the Chairmanship of Assemblyman Frank J. Becker who was elected to Congress in the November election. I should like at this time to make it a matter of record in my Annual Report our great sense of appreciation to Mr. Becker and the other members of his Committee and to the Committee's staff, especially Mr. Joseph C. Zavatt, Counsel to the Committee for the great work that they have done during the past 4½ years in the revision and recodification of the Military Law. It is my understanding that the Committee will be terminated at the end of the 1953 session of the Legislature. They have made a lasting contribution to the military forces of the state, to the personnel of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs and to National and State defense.

Legislation Re: Liability of Persons in the Military Service of the State for Their Tortious Acts

In my last Annual Report, I discussed the need for legislation to make it possible for citizens to sue the State in the Court of Claims for damages arising out of an accident in which the State's military personnel are involved. Under existing law the state is not liable in the court of Claims for torts of military personnel. (Goldstein vs. State, 281, N. Y. 396; Niewiadony vs. State, 276 App. Div. 59)

The State Judge Advocate and Assistant State Judge Advocate prepared a bill which was introduced in the 1952 Legislature to amend Section 26 of the Military Law so as to provide that the State would assume liability and would consent to have claims made against it in the Court of Claims, for the torts of persons in the military service of the state in the operation and control of

vehicles owned by or issued to the state. Another bill was introduced by Senator W. J. Mahoney to amend the Court of Claims act so as to give jurisdiction to that court over all torts of military personnel.

After conferences with the Solicitor General and other persons interested, the State Judge Advocate and Assistant State Judge Advocate prepared amendments to the Mahoney bill and withheld further action on their bill to amend Section 26. The amended Mahoney bill provided for amendment of the Court of Claims Act so as to give jurisdiction to the court over claims arising out of the torts of military personnel arising out of the operation of vehicles owned by or issued to the state. This bill passed the Legislature but was vetoed by the Governor.

As in the past, numerous special bills to permit individual claimants to sue the state for damages arising from accidents involving vehicles operated by members of the organized militia were also vetoed by the Governor. All of these bills, both the general and the special bills, presented a question of policy as to whether or not the state should assume liability in such cases. The Attorney General in his memoranda to the governor regarding these bills, recommended disapproval and also recommended that a study be made of a possible general law that would contain proper safeguards and limitations.

When the Governor vetoed these general and special bills, he stated in his message:

I am confident that suitable legislation incorporating proper safeguards and limitations can be prepared by the Attorney General in collaboration with the Division of Military and Naval Affairs to provide for the adjudication of claims arising from torts of military personnel operating military vehicles in the performance of State duties. The legislation should be prepared in time for consideration at the next session of the Legislature.

After the adjournment of the Legislature, pursuant to the wishes of the Governor as expressed in the above quoted message, the State Judge Advocate and Assistant Judge Advocate met with a representative of the Attorney General in June and again in August to discuss a draft bill prepared by the State Judge Advocate. Thereafter, the Assistant Attorney General prepared his draft and correspondence followed between the State Judge Advocate and the Assistant Attorney General with a view towards resolving the differences between the two drafts. Agreement was reached on most details, but an impasse was reached as to one aspect; namely, the torts of our federally paid employees. These are the men who do the bulk of the day-to-day driving of our vehicles.

We have a total of approximately 3000 vehicles issued to us by the Federal government. About 1400 of these are now in the field and eventually this figure will be increased to about 2200, leaving 800 to be stored at concentration sites such as Camp

Smith. However, only a comparatively small percentage of the vehicles are actually on the road each day. The 35 vehicles under the direct control of the Acting United States Property and Disbursing Officer are busy daily delivering supplies and otherwise, but the vehicles with the units are not in general daily use. From time to time they are required to go from the armories to and from repair shops and on other missions. Their use is occasional.

All but the 134 accounting employees are required to be members of the National Guard or Air National Guard. Of the total of about 1300 employees who are paid from Federal funds, the caretakers and technicians now totaling about 707 are required to do the bulk of the day to day driving of our vehicles.

On trips to and from camp for week-end training or field training, many other members of the National Guard and Air National Guard who are not federally paid employees also drive our vehicles. But these National Guardsmen (who have jobs in civil life), only drive our vehicles in connection with occasional training activities, not every day.

They and our state paid employees will be protected by the Assistant Attorney General's proposed amendment to the Court of Claims Act. However, our federally paid employees will not be so protected while acting in the course of the duties for which they receive federal pay.

There have been several cases where these men have been involved in accidents and have been threatened with personal suit. In such cases, the defendants must defend themselves. The Attorney General has ruled that he cannot defend them because the State is not liable for their torts. These facts have made our personnel increasingly reluctant to drive our vehicles. In an effort to obtain temporary relief, the Adjutant General requested authority from the Budget Director to have a certain number of our vehicles covered by public liability and property damage insurance. The Attorney General ruled that this could not be done, in his opinion, because the State was not liable for the torts of the federally paid employees. Thereafter, the State Judge Advocate and the Assistant State Judge Advocate drafted a proposed memorandum to be issued to the Senior Commanders recommending that such insurance be paid for from their military funds, on the ground that the military law permits the military funds to be used for any purposes which is "for the benefit of the command." Before issuance, the proposed memorandum was submitted to the Attorney General for approval. The Attorney General advised on November 20, 1952 that this procedure also could not be followed, because in his opinion, the State was not liable for the torts of the federally paid employees.

In this connection, the Attorney General cited certain opinions of the U. S. Circuit Courts of Appeals holding that the federally paid employees were employees of the Federal government within the meaning of the Federal Torts Claims Act. The Attorney General contended, therefore, that claimants can bring suit against the United States in the Federal courts in cases involving accidents with our federally paid employees.

These Federal cases are U. S. v. Holly, 192 F. 2nd 221, (Tenth Circuit); Elmo v. U. S., 192 F. 2nd, 230, (Fifth Circuit); U. S. v. Duncan, 197 F. 2nd 233, (Fifth Circuit). The National Guard Bureau holds that these decisions are incorrect and has urged the Department of Justice to bring an appeal in a similar action to the Supreme Court of the United States in an effort to have these people declared to be State employees. I am advised that the office of the Attorney General of the United States agrees with the attitude of the National Guard Bureau and that an attempt will be made to have the decisions in the above cases overruled.

In a final effort to get the State to assume responsibility for the torts of these people, the State Judge Advocate wrote to the Assistant Counsel to the Governor on 25 November 1952 requesting a policy decision on the issue. In his letter the State Judge Advocate pointed out that we sympathized with the position of the Attorney General in wanting to protect the financial interests of the state, but that the interests of state and national defense were also worthy of consideration. The employees in question are vital to the successful operation of the National Guard and Air National Guard. If their status is left in its present hybrid state, we will not be able to attract and retain competent personnel. The Air National Guard is already losing highly qualified technicians to private aircraft industry because of their uncertain status with respect to retirement or social security benefits and tort liability.

There are other arguments on our side of the picture which should be mentioned:

1. Our vehicles are issued to the State by the Federal government and the state is responsible and pecuniarily liable for them to the Federal government. Many of the employees in question take care of these vehicles and thus are working in the interests of lessening the state's possible liability to the Federal government in regard to them.

2. In operating these vehicles in connection with their federally paid duties, these employees are performing service for the state as well as nation. In view of the dual state-federal functions of the National Guard there is no incompatibility in the State assuming liability with respect to their tortious acts. This measure of protection for the operators of our vehicles is badly needed.

The Assistant Counsel to the Governor replied to the State Judge Advocate and suggested that the proposals of our Division and of the Assistant Attorney General with regard to amending the Court of Claims Act be submitted to him in bill form and that they would receive appropriate consideration and prompt attention. The State Judge Advocate prepared such bills and submitted them to the Assistant Counsel to the Governor as requested.

On 12 December 1952 the Assistant Counsel to the Governor advised the State Judge Advocate that the provisions in the bill

covering the federally paid employees could not be approved in view of the existing decisions of the Federal Circuit Courts and of our Attorney General to the effect that the employees in question are Federal employees.

Legislation Re: Retirement or Social Security Benefits for Federally Paid Employees

The salaries of these federally-paid employees total almost \$4,000,000 and are paid by the Finance Officer, United States Army, (for Army National Guard employees) and by the Accounting and Disbursing Officer at Floyd Bennett Field (for Air National Guard employees) upon payrolls submitted by the various units and approved by the Acting U. S. Property and Disbursing Officer for the State of New York.

With the return of units from federal service the number of employees will increase to about 1500 and their salaries will total in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000.

The National Guard Bureau maintains that these employees are *state* employees; that the use of them is necessary to the administering, equipping, training and governing of the National Guard which are matters left to the States under the United States Constitution (Article I, Section 8, Clause 16) and Section 709 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act (Public Law 476, 82nd Congress, approved July 9, 1952, formerly 32 USC 4a which was repealed by Section 803 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act).

The Comptroller General of the United States has held that the accounting and custodial employees in the office of the United States Property and Disbursing Officer are *not* Federal employees. See Comptroller General Decision B-20748, 21 Comp. Gen. 305.

The decision in 21 Comp. Gen. 305 was cited in 26 Comp. Gen. 205, and again in Comp. Gen. Decision B83536, 15 December 1949.

The State Attorney General has held that these employees are *not* state employees and therefore they cannot become members of the State Retirement System, (1948 Op. Atty. Gen. 104, citing 1945 Op. Atty. Gen. 83.)

The Bureau of Employees Compensation of the Federal Security Agency has ruled that these employees are covered by the United States Compensation Act.

There are also the three recent Federal Circuit Court decisions discussed above, holding that these employees are Federal employees within the meaning of the Federal Tort Claims Act. As stated before, the National Guard Bureau is pressing to have these cases overruled on the ground that the employees in question are state employees.

With respect to Social Security benefits for these employees, Special Regulations No. 35-240-16 of the Department of the Army provides that:

- (a) It is considered that State civilian personnel paid from Army National Guard Project 1213 funds are covered by the Social Security Amendments of 1950 (Public Law 734,

81st Congress; DA Bul, 3, 1951) when and if the State elects to enter into an agreement with the Federal Security Administrator to include such personnel as provided in section 218 of the 1950 Social Security Act Amendments (64 Stat. 514; suppl. IV, 42 USC 418). However, they may not be included in the agreement, if they are employed in positions covered by retirement system established by the State or by a political subdivision thereof, on the date the agreement is made applicable to them. The employer's contribution in any event will not be charged to appropriated funds since State Employees may not be considered Federal employees.

The procedure for making the employees' and the State's contributions to the Social Security Fund has been set forth in the letter of the National Guard Bureau dated 20 July 1951 as amended by letter of the National Guard Bureau dated 10 October 1952. A number of states have availed themselves of this procedure. One of them is West Virginia.

Other states such as Massachusetts (see Chapter 600 of the Acts of 1950) have enacted legislation to permit these employees to join their State Retirement Systems.

The Attorneys General of New Jersey and Connecticut have ruled that these persons may join their State Retirement Systems. Insofar as New York is concerned, there seems to be at the present time only one method available by which retirement benefits may be obtained for these employees. That method is to obtain Social Security coverage for them by the procedure prescribed in Special Regulations No. 35-240-16 of the Department of the Army, as amended by a letter of the National Guard dated 10 October 1952, referred to above.

Thereafter, the State Judge Advocate presented the matter to various state authorities in an effort to obtain a solution. He communicated with Mr. H. Eliot Kaplan, Counsel to a committee set up by the Comptroller of the State to study the subject of social security coverage for State and municipal employees who are not members of any retirement system. Mr. Kaplan called at my office, and I discussed the matter with him and the State Judge Advocate. The State Judge Advocate prepared a memorandum concerning the situation and presented it to Mr. Kaplan.

However, it is our understanding that the Comptroller's committee intends only to recommend to the 1953 Legislature the enactment of a law granting general authority for the State to make agreements for Social Security coverage of employees of the political subdivisions of the state who are not members of any retirement system.

In view of this, the State Judge Advocate drafted a bill and a memorandum in support thereof to add a new Section 190 to the Military Law which would specifically authorize the federally paid employees to be included among the employees of the state who constitute a covered group for the purposes of the Federal Social Security Act. The bill prescribes the procedure under which

the employees' contributions, and the State's contributions, as the employer, would be paid to the Federal government. The procedure follows that laid down in Special Regulation No. 35-240-16 of the Department of the Army, as amended by National Guard Bureau letter dated 10 October 1952, referred to above.

The bill would authorize the Legislature to make annual appropriations for the state's contributions, as the employer, as provided in the Social Security law.

The State Judge Advocate sent copies of this bill and memoranda in support thereof to the Budget Director's Office, the Attorney General, the Counsel to the Governor and to Mr. Kaplan for their consideration. On 12 December 1952, the Assistant Counsel to the Governor advised the State Judge Advocate that the bill could not be approved in view of the existing decisions of the Federal Circuit Courts and of our Attorney General to the effect that the employees in question are Federal employees.

Legislation for the Acquisition of Additional Lands for the Protection of the 5th, 10th, and Brooklyn 14th Regiment Monuments on the Battlefield of the Second Battle of Bull Run, Virginia

A bill was introduced in the 1952 Legislature by the Joint Legislative Committee on Historic Sites to authorize the State to acquire and convey to the United States through the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior, additional lands surrounding the monuments which the State erected in 1907 as memorials to the soldiers of the 5th, 10th and Brooklyn 14th Regiments who fought in the battle of Second Bull Run in the Civil War.

The acreage to be acquired lies between the monument sites and the Manassas National Battlefield Park and is now owned by private owners. The latter have indicated a desire to build a housing development on their land surrounding the monuments, or otherwise put the acreage to private use.

The successor units in the New York National Guard of the Brooklyn 14th Regiment are the 187th Field Artillery Group Headquarters and Headquarters Battery; the 187th Field Artillery Group Headquarters and Headquarters Battery; the 187th Field Artillery Observation Battalion and the 955th Field Artillery Battalion, all of which were inducted into active federal service in 1950 after the Korean outbreak. The 955th Field Artillery Battalion has been serving in Korea since January 1951.

The State Judge Advocate supported the efforts of the Joint Legislative Committee on Historic Sites, Assemblyman Lewis W. Olliffe who sponsored the bill in the Assembly and of Mr. James F. Evans, Director of State Parks, in urging passage of the bill.

The bill was enacted into law and became Chapter 724 of the Laws of 1952. Enactment of this bill attracted wide public attention and was creative of much good will for the National Guard.

III. FEDERAL LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL GUARD

During 1952 several bills affecting the military forces of the State were considered by Congress. The most important of these was the Armed Forces Reserve bill, H. R. 5462, which was enacted by Congress and approved 9 July 1952. It is public Law 476, 82nd Congress.

As pointed out in my 1951 Report, I have been urging ever since the Korean outbreak, the enactment of legislation by Congress so as to authorize the compulsory transfer or induction into the National Guard and Air National Guard of the several states of the number of persons necessary to bring them up to authorized strengths.

The 1951 General Conference of the National Guard Association of the United States adopted a resolution urging Congress to pass legislation to carry out this proposal. The State Judge Advocate and I appeared before the meeting of the Executive Council of the Association in Washington on 6-7 January 1952 and outlined at length the details of the proposal. The Council voted to urge the proposal as a "long term" proposition while at the same time urging Congress, as a "short term" or immediate proposal, to lift the cut off date of 1 February 1951 in Public Law 51, 82nd Congress. After that date, persons over the age of 18½ can join the National Guard but will not be deferred from induction by Selective Service, as is the case with those who joined the Guard prior to 1 February 1951.

Thereafter, the State Judge Advocate appeared with the President of the National Guard Association at the hearings before the House Armed Services Committee on the National Security Training Corps (U. M. T.) bill (H. R. 5904) on 28 January 1952. On this occasion, the State Judge Advocate, in answer to questions raised by the Chairman of the Committee and its Counsel explained the legal arguments in support of the proposal. On 6 February 1952 the State Judge Advocate followed this up by writing the Counsel to the Committee at length, elaborating upon these arguments.

A full page article based on an interview with me in which I explained the various points in behalf of our proposal was published in the Buffalo "Evening News" on 2 July 1952.

Letters written by the State Judge Advocate in support of the proposal were published in the New York "Times" on 23 January 1952 and in the New York "Herald Tribune" on 22 February and 12 December 1952.

The Deputy Chief of Staff and the State Judge Advocate conferred with representatives of the Hearst newspapers and the New York "Herald Tribune" to explain the proposal.

The State Judge Advocate wrote numerous letters to other newsmen and to various other citizens and officials urging support of the proposal. Favorable editorials appeared in the Hearst papers during the week of 25 February 1952; in the New York "Herald Tribune" on 22 February 1952 and 7 December 1952; and in the Auburn "Citizen-Advertiser" on 23 February 1952.

Favorable articles, which were the results of our efforts to educate the public, appeared in Mr. Hanson W. Baldwin's column in the New York "Times" on 15 July 1952 and in Mr. Walter Millis' column on "Arms and Men" in the New York "Herald Tribune" on 6 July 1952, 18 July 1952 and 29 September 1952.

The State Judge Advocate appeared and testified in behalf of the New York National Guard at the hearings on the Armed Forces Reserve bill before a sub-committee of the Senate Armed Services Committee. At these hearings, the State Judge Advocate presented a statement by me supplemented by statements of the State Judge Advocate, in support of our proposal. These will be found in the Record of the Hearings before the Sub-Committee of the Committee on Armed Services, United States Senate, 82nd Congress, Second Session, on H. R. 5426, May 26, 27, 28 and 29, 1952 at pages 131 to 155.

The State Judge Advocate prepared a Chart which was presented to the Senate sub-committee, showing how the proposal would work and what the various existing laws and pending bills would produce in the way of reserve forces if our proposal was to be adopted. The Chart gave an analysis of the performance of an individual's military obligation under the Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1951 and under our proposal, with the results translated into units of various types, in the citizen army, not into just a "pool" of personnel as shown in the House Committee's report on the bill.

However, the bill, as finally passed by Congress, did not enact our proposal, nor did it enact the proposal of the National Guard Association to lift the February 1, 1951 cut-off date for deferments from Selective Service.

I continued my efforts in behalf of this proposal by speaking in favor of it at the annual conference of the Army and Air National Guard and Naval Militia Association of the State of New York held in Albany on 27-28 September 1952. A resolution was adopted by the Conference supporting the proposal.

I prepared a statement again urging action in this regard for presentation to the 4th General Conference of the National Guard Association of the United States at Denver, Colorado on 6-9 October 1952. I spoke in behalf of the proposal at the General Conference and urged that it be included in Resolution No. 1 of the Conference having to do with the manpower problems of the National Guard. I supported the Resolution, including this proposal, on the floor of the Conference but the Conference refused to endorse it outright, and voted instead to refer the Resolution to the Executive Council of the Association for study and action. Attached as Appendix "F" to this Report is copy of Resolution above referred to.

The Executive Council met in Washington, D. C. on 7-9 December 1952. I attended the meeting along with the Adjutant General, the Deputy Chief of Staff and the State Judge Advocate. We presented the case in support of our proposal to the Council. The Council voted to set up a special committee to endeavor to put into

bill form this proposal and other proposals in regard to our manpower situation. The Deputy Chief of Staff and the State Judge Advocate were named as members of the special committee.

On 11 December 1952, the President of the National Guard Association wrote to the Deputy Chief of Staff and to the State Judge Advocate advising them of their appointment on the special committee and stating that a subcommittee of that committee would proceed immediately among other things "to draft a provision providing for permissive (with respect to the States) compulsory induction into the Army and Air National Guard of those individuals who owe a service obligation under the provisions of Public Law 51 and Public Law 476, 82nd Congress."

Thus, it would appear that our endeavor to persuade the National Guard Association, at least, to endorse our proposal will be crowned with success after more than two years of effort.

The Special Committee will meet in January 1953 to pass upon the drafts prepared by the sub-committee.

The National Security Training Corps (U. M. T.) Bill

As stated above, the State Judge Advocate appeared with the President of the National Guard Association on 28 January 1952 before the House Committee on Armed Services at its hearings on the National Security Training Corps (U. M. T.) bill, (H. R. 5904). Excerpts from the State Judge Advocate's testimony on this occasion were quoted by Representative Bernard W. (Pat) Kearney in a speech on this bill which appeared in the Appendix of the Congressional Record on 4 March 1952.

On 13 February 1952, the State Judge Advocate appeared with the President of the National Guard Association of the United States before the Senate Armed Services Committee at its hearings on the National Security Training Corps (U. M. T.) bill, (S. 2441). The State Judge Advocate's testimony on this occasion appears on pages 457-458 of the Record of the Hearings of the Senate Armed Services Committee on this bill.

Our efforts to have some teeth put into the reserve obligation after the trainees had completed their six months active compulsory training went for naught, but when the bill came up for vote on 4 March 1952, it was recommitted by the House to the Armed Services Committee for further study.

New York-New Jersey-Pennsylvania Compact for Mutual Military Aid in an Emergency

A detailed history of the circumstances leading up to the execution and ratification of this compact appears in my Annual Report for 1950. This recital was brought up to date in my Annual Report for 1951 in which I stated that the bill to grant Congressional consent to the compact (S. 968) had passed the Senate on 19 October 1951 and would be considered by the House of Representatives in 1952.

On 18 March 1952, the Counsel to the Governor requested the State Judge Advocate to go to Washington the next day to testify before Sub-committee No. 2 of the House Judiciary Committee in support of the compact bill. The Counsel to the Governor requested the State Judge Advocate to represent not only the Chief of Staff, but the Governor's office and the Attorney General at the hearing. The State Judge Advocate had previously prepared a statement for my signature in support of the bill.

On 19 March 1952, the State Judge Advocate appeared before the sub-committee in the Capitol in Washington, presented my statement and testified at length in answer to questions asked by members of the sub-committee and its counsel. In answer to an inquiry by one of the members of the sub-committee, the State Judge Advocate presented copy of a memorandum on the legality of the compact, which he had prepared in 1950 with the assistance of Col. James G. Holland, the Judge Advocate of the New York Guard. This legal memorandum was made part of the record of the hearings.

A representative of the U. S. Attorney General's Office testified and voiced objections to the bill interposed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The State Judge Advocate pointed out that the Senate Judiciary Committee had effectively answered these objections in its report on the bill, but that nevertheless he desired to submit an answer to the objections which he had prepared in 1951 when the bill was before the Senate Judiciary Committee. This request was granted and the State Judge Advocate's answer was also made part of the record of the hearing.

After the hearing, the State Judge Advocate called on the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee and three other New York members of the Committee and explained the purposes of the bill and gave them copies of my statement in support thereof.

Thereafter, the bill was reported favorably by the Sub-committee and then by the whole Judiciary Committee. The House Sub-committee recommended that the bill be amended to provide that without further submission of the compact, the consent of Congress is given to any State having a common boundary with either New York or New Jersey to become a party to it in accordance with its terms. This amendment was included in the bill. The printed report of the House Judiciary Committee is Report No. 1945, 82nd Congress, Second Session.

The bill passed the House on 16 June 1952. It was approved by the President on July 1, 1952 and became Public Law 435, 82nd Congress.

At this point I want to express my deep appreciation to Senator Irving M. Ives, his legal adviser, Mr. Dwyer Shugrue and to Representative Edmund P. Radwan for their efforts in behalf of this bill. Mr. Shugrue was particularly helpful in drafting the bill and keeping us advised of its progress.

In the meantime, my staff and representatives of the Chief of Staff of the Department of Defense of New Jersey and of the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania continued their preparation

of operations plans to implement the compact. Accompanied by members of my staff I went to Indiantown Gap Military Reservation on 16 June 1952 to confer with the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania and the Chief of Staff of New Jersey on these plans.

The plans were finally consummated at subsequent conferences held among members of our staffs, the last one taking place in my office in New York City on 10-11 December 1952.

Legislation to Extend the Provisions of Subdivision (b) of Section 61 of the National Defense Act Re: State Guards Until December 31, 1954

Subdivision (b) of Section 61 of the National Defense Act was added by Public Law 849, 81st Congress approved September 27, 1950. It authorized the States to organize and maintain military forces (State Guards) other than the National Guard while any part of the National Guard is in active federal service. It was made effective for two years from the date of approval of the Act. It therefore was due to expire on September 27, 1952.

In February 1952, the State Judge Advocate prepared a bill with a memorandum in support thereof, to amend subdivision (b) of Section 61 to extend its provisions until December 31, 1954 and to permit the states at any time during that period to organize and maintain military forces at cadre strengths in addition to the National Guard, even if no part of the National Guard is in active federal service.

This bill was introduced by Senator Irving M. Ives in the Senate and Representative Edmund P. Radwan in the House of Representatives (H. R. 7445). The bill was referred to the Armed Services Committees but was not reported out prior to the adjournment of the 82nd Congress.

In view of this failure of Congress to extend the provisions of subdivision (b) of Section 61 of the National Defense Act, and considering the many other aspects of the matter, I recommended to the Governor that the State Guard be deactivated, except as to Headquarters (less Separate Detachment), New York Guard, and Separate Detachment Headquarters, New York Guards. The Deputy Chief of Staff and State Judge Advocate prepared a letter which I sent to the Attorney General requesting his opinion as to whether there was any legal objection to the continuance in an active status of Headquarters (less Separate Detachment), New York Guard, and Separate Detachment, Headquarters New York Guard. The Attorney General replied on September 25, 1952 stating that in his opinion, there was no prohibition in Federal law against effectuating this purpose. Copy of the opinion of the Attorney General is attached as an Appendix to this Report.

Accordingly, the New York Guard was deactivated, effective 28 September 1952, except for Headquarters (less Separate Detachment), New York Guard and Separate Detachment, New York Guard. The details of this matter are discussed in another part of this Report.

Legislation to Amend Sections 102-108 of the National Defense Act Regarding National Guard Courts-Martial

These sections of the National Defense Act of 1916 pertain to the kinds, composition, jurisdiction and procedure of National Guard courts-martial when the National Guard is not in federal service. In 1917, the New York Legislature adopted these provisions practically verbatim in Article VII of the Military Law. In addition to these provisions Section 25 of the Military Law provides in substance that the laws regarding military justice in the Armed Forces of the United States shall apply to the state's military forces, except where inconsistent with state law and regulations.

Neither the National Defense Act provisions or the Military Law provisions in regard to State Military courts have been changed materially since 1917. However, a new Federal Uniform Code of Military Justice applicable to all the federal forces was enacted by Congress in 1950. It was thereafter incorporated by reference into the law of the state, except where inconsistent with state law and regulations. The effect of this method of legislation with reference to military justice is analyzed in the Brief of the Joint Legislative Committee to Study the Military Law referred to earlier in this Report (Legislative Document 1952 No. 28).

The Brief demonstrates in detail:

1. The ambiguities and uncertainties in the provisions of our Military Law relating to military justice;
2. The defects with which all persons are confronted who are concerned with the administration of military justice in New York;
3. The ludicrous situation which results from the fact that our courts-martial have power over all crimes enumerated in the Uniform Code of Military Justice (including murder, rape, manslaughter and other heinous civil crimes) but are limited as to their power to punish. For example, the maximum punishment which a general court-martial may impose is a fine of \$200.00 or imprisonment for 200 days.
4. The need of an amendment to the National Defense Act of 1916 which would free our courts-martial of the limitations on their power to punish if they are to continue to have the same broad jurisdiction over offenses which Federal courts-martial (not limited as to the power to punish) have.
5. The absolute need of a State Code of Military Justice.

As indicated earlier in this Report, the Joint Legislative Committee has drafted a proposed State Code of Military Justice adapted to state needs. The proposed code will not follow the present method of incorporation into our law of the Federal Code by reference. On the contrary, it will constitute a complete

Code which will spell out in detail all matters relating to the kind of courts, the jurisdiction of the courts over persons, the offenses over which the courts have jurisdiction and the particular procedure to be followed at all stages from apprehension to and including review and execution of sentences.

If the proposed Code is adopted no one concerned with the administration of military justice in New York need refer to any State or Federal law other than the proposed new Article VII of our Military Law, and the implementing regulations to be adopted pursuant thereto, in order to ascertain the jurisdiction of our courts-martial over persons and offenses or any matter of procedure. The proposed Code will eliminate the ambiguities and uncertainties created by present Sections 25 and 170 and present Article VII of our Military Law.

However, the State is limited in its power to prescribe courts-martial punishments because of the provisions of Section 102-107 of the National Defense Act. The Joint Legislative Committee believed that these limitations raised Constitutional questions as to the power of the state to prescribe punishments in excess of those specified in the National Defense Act and therefore they were of the opinion that the proposed Code should not give our court-martial jurisdiction over heinous civil crimes, even if the individual was on active state duty at the time such crimes were committed.

The Committee felt that since the State did not have, under the National Defense Act, authority to impose punishments to fit these heinous crimes, jurisdiction over those crimes should be omitted from the State Code until such time as the National Defense Act is amended to permit punishments to be imposed to fit those crimes.

In January 1952, the State Judge Advocate prepared a Congressional bill to amend Sections 102-108 of the National Defense Act to provide that in any State or Territory which has enacted its own Code or law relating to military justice in its military forces, State courts-martial should have jurisdiction over such persons, offenses and punishments as may be prescribed by such state or territory code or law.

This bill was introduced on 8 March 1952 in Congress by Senator Ives and Representative Radwan, the latter of whom served as a member of the Joint Legislative Committee to Study the Military law prior to his election to Congress, (S. 2985; H. R. 6592). The Department of Defense assigned the bill to the Department of the Air Force for comment in behalf of the Department of Defense. The Assistant Secretary of the Air Force wrote a letter to the Chairmen of the Armed Services Committee of the Senate objecting to the bill in certain particulars. The bill was not reported out by the Armed Services Committee of either house prior to the adjournment of the 82nd Congress.

Thereafter, the State Judge Advocate prepared a letter which I sent to the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, answering at length his objections to the bill. On 3 December 1952, the Assistant

Secretary of the Air Force replied to my letter stating that he would withdraw his objections to the bill provided certain amendments were made, which amendments are satisfactory to us.

The State Judge Advocate will prepare an amended bill which I believe will receive the consent of the Department of the Air Force and the Department of Defense and which will be introduced in the 83rd Congress.

IV. PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAM

This was the first year of operation of the Public Information Office of the Office of the Chief of Staff as a complete separate function handling all the public information activities and public relations functions of the New York State Military Establishment.

Highlights of the activities were:

PIO Schools: This program was established and resulted in the training of 140 "Grass Roots" public information officers from the Army and Air National Guard installations, who were instructed in public information procedures at a series of weekend schools conducted at Buffalo, Syracuse, Albany and New York City. This program resulted in a notable increase of unit publicity over any past activity with over 3400 column inches of news space and over 1800 column inches of photo space devoted to Army and Air National Guard activities. Information concerning this program was requested by the Alabama National Guard, adopted and carried out in that State. Several other State Adjutants General requested information concerning the program, and another New York State Department modified the program and put it into effect in their operation.

Recruiting Activities: This office worked in conjunction with the State Recruiting Officer, in the conduct of Recruiting Orientation Conferences throughout the State and also handled the distribution of recruiting material from the National Guard Bureau to the individual units. All publicity and extra promotional material required for recruiting purposes were designed and produced in this office. Modification of the National Guard Bureau's Spring Recruiting material for use in New York State met with such approval by the Bureau that they distributed copies of it to all the State Adjutants General throughout the Country. In New York State, 73 radio stations agreed to carry the National Guard Bureau Radio Recruiting Show, "Let's Go To Town."

Camp Tour Visits: Under this program over 100 business, industrial, education and press leaders of New York State were conducted to summer field training of the New York National Guard at Camp Drum, New York and to the Air National Guard training at Spaatz Field, Reading, Pa., to witness field training. Details of the program and orientation material were prepared in this office, and the result of the program was that many of the leading business firms of the State either adopted an accept-

able military leave policy for the employees who are in the National Guard or revised their existing policies.

Blood Campaign: At the request of the Department of the Army, the New York National Guard and Air National Guard got behind the campaign to donate whole blood for use in Korea. All units participated in this program with the result that several thousand pints of blood were donated by New York National Guardsmen. Particularly outstanding in this effort were the activities of the 104th Field Artillery and the 102nd Engineer Battalions.

Field Training Coverage: Field training coverage of the New York National Guard and Air National Guard received wider distribution this year than ever before. The more extensive use of radio and television by the divisional units, and the greater stress on the hometown release type and photos of field training activities for newspapers resulted in excellent cooperation by the newspapers of the State. Thirteen newspapers sent their own reporters to Camp Drum, N. Y., and Reading, Pa., to cover Army and Air National Guard field training.

Syracuse Fair: The Army and Air National Guard again participated in the New York State Fair at Syracuse by putting a military equipment exhibit on display. Interest in the military exhibit was keen and a reported 10,000 persons a day visited the exhibit for seven days of the Fair.

Armed Forces Day Participation: National Guard units throughout the State took an active part in the Armed Forces Day celebrations in every city of the State. In New York City, all units of the New York area took part in the New York City parade. In other cities, units took part in parades or put on military exhibits in various armories in the State.

Special Projects: This office took an active part in special area projects such as the Dedication of Camp O'Ryan (Wethersfield Range, Wyoming County) named in honor of Major General John F. O'Ryan, World War I Commanding General of the 27th Infantry Division; and specialized recruiting problems such as evolved with the establishment of the 101st Armored Cavalry units at Utica. This entailed setting up a complete program of publicity, the establishment of a Civilian Committee to aid the program and the preparation of radio and television publicity for it.

Other activities of this office were: the dissemination of news to the various information media, the maintenance of our press-radio-TV relations with the outlets throughout the State, production of special radio and television shows, writing of speeches, liaison with Headquarters New York National Guard, and with the Public Information Officer, National Guard Bureau, distribution of films to television media, and cooperating with the Public Information Officers of other States.

V. CONCLUSION

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

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

Respectfully submitted,

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

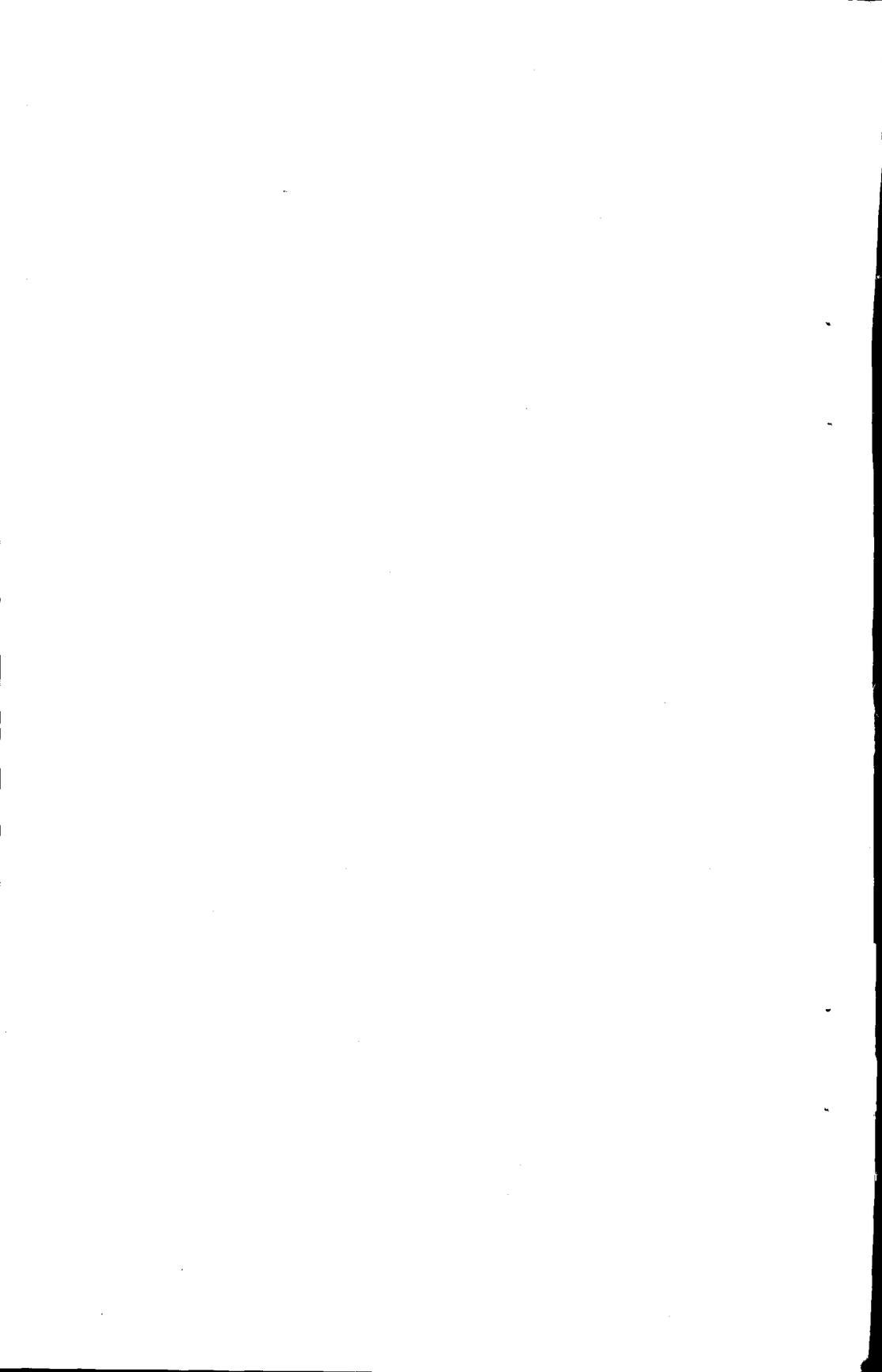
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

REPORT

OF

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE STATE

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STATE OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
DIVISION OF MILITARY & NAVAL AFFAIRS
OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
ALBANY

31 December 1952

Subject: Annual Report.

To: Chief of Staff to the Governor, Division of Military and Naval Affairs of the Executive Department, 270 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

Report for the year ending 31 December 1952 is submitted herewith.

INDUCTION OF NATIONAL GUARD UNITS

Since report of 31 December 1951 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 (including Air) were released from active United States service as of the dates indicated opposite their respective designations:

Organization	Date Released	Date Inducted
102d Antiaircraft Artillery Brigade.....	13 July 1952.....	14 August 1950
102d Antiaircraft Artillery Operations Detachment.....	13 July 1952.....	14 August 1950
209th Antiaircraft Artillery Group.....	18 July 1952.....	14 August 1950
102d Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion.....	21 June 1952.....	14 August 1950
245th Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion.....	13 July 1952.....	14 August 1950
715th Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion.....	13 June 1952.....	14 August 1950
105th Antiaircraft Artillery Operations Detachment.....	3 September 1952..	4 September 1950
369th Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion.....	10 September 1952..	11 September 1950
259th Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion.....	22 December 1952..	23 January 1951
106th Bombardment Wing (Air).....	1 December 1952..	1 March 1951

Of the remaining inducted organizations of the New York National Guard (including Air) the following are to be released during the year 1953:

- 1901st Engineer Aviation Battalion (Air), inducted 1 October 1950
- 1802d Engineer Aviation Company (Air), inducted 1 October 1950

- 773d Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion, inducted 1 May 1951
 336th Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion, inducted 15 May 1951
 633d Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion, inducted 15 May 1951
 208th Tow Target Flight (Air), inducted 1 July 1951
 152d Aircraft Control and Warning Group (Air), inducted 1 August 1951
 102d Radar Calibration Detachment (Air), inducted 1 August 1951
 106th Aircraft Control Squadron (Air) inducted 1 August 1951
 107th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron (Air), inducted 1 August 1951
 108th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron (Air), inducted 1 August 1951

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

NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES ORGANIZATIONS

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

Designation	Date Organized	Station
101st Signal Battalion Corps (NGUS) and Headquarters Company	19 August 1952	Yonkers
Company A	19 August 1952	Ossining
955th Field Artillery Battalion (NGUS)	4 September 1952	Brooklyn
187th Field Artillery Observation Battalion (NGUS)	2 September 1952	Brooklyn
*133d Ordnance Medium Maintenance Company (NGUS)	10 September 1952	Rochester
Radio and Message Center Operation Company, 101st Signal Battalion Corps (NGUS)	3 October 1952	Yonkers
Telephone and Teletypewriter Operation Company, 101st Signal Battalion Corps (NGUS)	3 October 1952	Yonkers
199th Army Band (NGUS)	1 November 1952	New York City
187th Field Artillery Group (NGUS)	10 November 1952	Brooklyn

* Redesignated 133d Ordnance Company (Direct Support), (NGUS), 15 September 1952.

NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES

The policy of encouraging every officer and warrant officers of the State armed forces (less Naval Militia) to enroll as a member of the National Guard Association of the United States continues and as of this date 2,527 have enrolled for the year ending 30 June 1953. The membership carries with it a subscription to "The National Guardman" magazine, a monthly publication, the New York State edition of which carries four full pages of news dealing exclusively with New York National Guard activities.

The Seventy-fourth General Conference of the National Guard Association of the United States was held at Denver, Colorado, 6-9 October 1952. The New York National Guard sent a delegation of fifty-six (56) officers representing the various divisions, brigades and other organizations. A review of the legislation recommended by the delegates for consideration by Congress is contained in that section of this report prepared by the State Judge Advocate.

NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD CASUALTIES IN KOREA

Since last year's report only one (1) New York National Guardsman died in Korea. Master Sergeant John Gridley NG 6870784, inducted into active United States service 15 May 1951 while a member of Battery C, 633d Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion, was reported as having died accidentally on 13 August 1952 while working on a girder on a bridge which toppled over pinning him between girder and metal railing, causing a crushed thorax.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

Twelve New York National Guardsmen started their training 9 November 1952 to prepare them for the competitive examinations for entrance to the United States Military Academy at the New York National Guard Preparatory School for West Point, being conducted at the Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences in Brooklyn under the joint auspices of the New York State Division of Military and Naval Affairs and the State University of New York.

The twelve Guardsmen entering the training were among the 17 New York National Guardsmen who passed the designating examination held last July. The 17 New York State men were among the 56 National Guardsmen throughout the United States who qualified to take the competitive examinations which will be held next March for appointment to the Academy in July.

With only 56 Guardsmen from all over the United States qualifying in this examination, it is a glowing tribute to the type of young men serving in the New York National Guard that we qualified so high a percentage of the total qualified applicants. We are giving these young men every opportunity, at no individual cost to themselves, to prepare for this examination next

March. Last year, all of our qualified personnel passed the examination high enough to rate appointment to the Academy. The successful candidates were as follows:

Private Raymond Celeste, Company D, 107th Infantry, NYNG

Corporal Edward F. Daly, Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment, NYNG

Private First Class Walter H. Knudson, Jr., Heavy Mortar Company, 174th Infantry, NYNG

Corporal Walter B. Liska, Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment, NYNG

Private John H. Stevenson, Company C, 142d Tank Battalion, NYNG

Of the above, two were enrolled in the New York National Guard Preparatory School. They were Private Raymond Celeste and Private First Class Knudson. Also relating to the above, First Class Knudson won his opportunity to qualify through Congressional appointment.

The first group last year had all personnel attending the school rated sufficiently high enough for appointment, however one man was eliminated for physical reasons.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION

In compliance with established policy and procedure of my predecessors I have been referring applications received at my office for membership in the National Rifle Association to the Assistant Chief of Staff G-2, Office of the Chief of Staff to the Governor, for security checks on individuals making application as a club for membership and charter in the National Rifle Association. While there appears to be no statutory requirement for such procedure it is considered to be sound since occasionally the lists of members of the various clubs submitted bear the names of persons whose character and motives might be questioned. It would appear, however, that some statutory provisions would be in the interest of national defense since, under the present procedure there is no check on members joining certified clubs after the original application bearing names of charter members is approved. Where in the course of investigation by the Assistant Chief of Staff G-2, the lists of members have included persons with police records I have withheld approval subject to certification by club officials of withdrawal of names considered undesirable. It has also been noted that in the urgency of encouraging the establishment of clubs the National Rifle Association has, on certain occasions, granted charters in advance of approval of my office which of course, defeats the purpose for which the procedure of character check was established. This has been done, according

to their explanation, with the understanding that names appearing on the original charter would still be subject to check by my office. In the absence of a State law providing for the procedure to be followed before The Adjutant General may approve applications for the establishment of rifle and other arms bearing clubs my office is powerless to overcome the present deficiencies. Some other matters to be considered are (1) Are members operating under a "tentative" charter permitted all club benefits, including the loan or use of surplus military weapons and ammunition? (2) What action must be taken to prevent the entry of subversives into the existing chartered clubs? (3) Aside from subversives, how far should authorities go in the matter of determining the eligibility for membership in rifle clubs of persons convicted on "morals" charges or are known to have undesirable traits of character that render them unfit socially?

It has been brought to my attention that in the course of investigations of applicants that finding of information detrimental to the individual's job and family relations, particularly on the morals issue, could cause, if it became generally known, a "cause celebre" to which the State should not become a part. Further, it emphasizes the fact that there is presently no clear-cut understanding of my responsibility on the question. It is therefore desirable that a clarification of my responsibility in the premises be determined.

REORGANIZATION OF OFFICE

Pursuant to Circular No. 1, Office of the Chief of Staff, dated 15 January 1953, the various bureaus of this office were redesignated as of that date, as follows:

- a. Personnel Division (including Bureau of War Records)
- b. Publications Division
- c. Finance Division
- d. Veterans Division (including the Bureau for Relief of Sick and Disabled Veterans and the Bureau of World War I Records-Bonus)

For convenience of reference, the remainder of my report is presented in sections describing the activities of the several Divisions, as follows:

PERSONNEL DIVISION

Appointments and Separations of Officers. During the year 1952 military commissions and separations were effected as follows:

**APPOINTMENTS AND SEPARATIONS OF OFFICERS
DURING THE YEAR OF 1952**

	New York Guard	New York Nat'l Guard	Naval Militia	Reserve List	Retired List	Inactive Nat'l Guard	Totals
Officers promoted	66	320	12	.....	.....	.....	398
Officers appointed from the ranks	62	483	.....	.....	.....	.....	545
Officers appointed from other sources	130	165	134	.....	.....	.....	429
Officers appointed on Reserve List	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	6
Officers Transferred to Reserve List	684	56	4	.....	.....	.....	744
Officers placed on Retired List .....	.....	1	1	49	.....	.....	51
Officers transferred from the Active to Inactive National Guard .....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	91
Officers transferred from the Inactive to Active National Guard .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10
Officers who resigned and were honorably discharged	26	273	10	.....	1	.....	310
Officers dropped under Section 78, M. L. ....	.....	9	8	.....	.....	.....	17
Officers who died	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6
Officers honorably discharged on Surgeon's Certificate of Disability .....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	13

The above table indicated that one thousand three hundred and seventy-eight (1,378) military commissions were issued during the year. Three hundred and forty-six (346) officers were separated from service.

MONTHLY GAINS AND LOSSES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL IN THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD (ARMY AND AIR) DURING THE YEAR 1952

MONTH	GAINS				LOSSES	
	Reenlistments		New Enlistments		Army	Air
	Army	Air	Army	Air	EM	AMN
January	292	16	209	18	466	23
February	315	15	277	11	458	42
March	334	8	407	28	498	20
April	353	7	437	17	505	20
May	450	4	435	22	449	21
June	684	30	447	29	550	71
July	772	6	283	30	454	59
August	312	2	217	12	264	29
September	775	8	448	35	343	53
October	337	22	491	24	329	93
November	325	39	300	57	339	40
December	231	58	247	70	342	37
Totals	5,180	215	4,198	353	4,997	508

**CAUSES OF SEPARATION OF ENLISTED MEN FROM THE NEW YORK
NATIONAL GUARD (INCLUDING AIR) DURING THE YEAR 1952**

Reason for Separation	Number
1. To enlist in the Armed Forces of the U. S.	1,871
2. Expiration of enlistment (not reenlisted)	1,073
3. Convenience of Government	806
4. Certificate of Disability	156
5. Change of Residence	363
6. Hardship	44
7. Minority	80
8. Discharged, not honorably, inaptness or continued absence	273
9. Honorably discharged, inaptness or continued absence	411
10. Rejected by National Guard Bureau (Physical)	94
11. Died	5
12. To accept appointment—	
United States Military Academy	4
United States Naval Academy	1
United States Coast Guard Academy	1
In the New York National Guard (incl. Air)	423
Total	5,605

STATE DECORATIONS AWARDED DURING THE YEAR 1952

Medal for Valor.—None were awarded during the year 1952.

Decorations for Long and Faithful Service.—During 1952 two hundred and forty-six (246) Decorations for Long and Faithful Service were awarded in the various classes, as follows:

Special Class (35 years service)	7
First Class (25 years service)	24
Second Class (20 years service)	49
Third Class (15 years service)	52
Fourth Class (10 years service)	114

Conspicuous Service Cross.—Five hundred and thirty-three (533) awards of the Conspicuous Service Cross were made during the year 1952.

**STRENGTH OF THE ORGANIZED MILITIA OF NEW YORK
AT MIDNIGHT, 31 DECEMBER 1952**

Components	Officers	Warrant Officers	Enlisted Men	Totals
New York National Guard —				
Army: Active and assigned	1,868	387	17,508	19,763
Air : Active and assigned	254	3	2,333	2,590
Inactive National Guard	169	22	1,290	1,481
Naval Militia	449		8,037	8,486
New York Guard	20			20
Reserve List —				
Army and Air	4,221	147		4,368
Naval & Marine Corps	151			151
Retired List —				
Army and Air	449			449
Naval & Marine Corps	38			38
Totals	7,619	559	29,168	37,346

Detailed strength reports follow.

**STRENGTH OF THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD
31 DECEMBER 1952**

Units	Officers	Warrant Officers	Enlisted Men	Aggregate
Army Force				
Hq & Hq Det (less Det) NYNG.....	34	1	46	81
Sep Det. Hq & Hq Det, NYNG.....	31	3	9	43
Hq, 27th Inf Div.....	49	8	76	133
Hq Co, 27th Inf Div.....	7	1	34	42
Med Det, 27th Inf Div.....	1	0	9	10
27th MP Co.....	7	0	106	113
727th Ord Bn.....	5	7	115	127
27th QM Co.....	9	1	110	120
27th Sig Co.....	8	2	110	120
105th Inf.....	113	15	1,210	1,338
108th Inf.....	113	21	1,318	1,452
174th Inf.....	101	20	1,333	1,454
27th Div Arty.....	19	1	86	106
Med Det, 27th Div Arty.....	3	0	14	17
106th FA Bn.....	26	6	311	343
156th FA Bn.....	26	5	334	365
170th FA Bn.....	24	6	301	331
249th FA Bn.....	42	5	290	337
127th AAA AW Bn (SP).....	36	7	314	357
27th Ren Co.....	3	1	75	79
127th Tk Bn.....	24	6	285	315
152d Engr (C) Bn.....	27	8	344	379
134th Med Bn.....	24	1	183	208
27th Inf Div Band.....	0	2	55	57
Hq, 42d Inf Div.....	37	9	86	132
Hq Co, 42d Inf Div.....	8	2	70	80
Med Det, 42d Inf Div.....	1	0	8	9
42d MP Co.....	6	0	137	143
742d Ord Bn.....	10	8	102	120
42d QM Co.....	10	1	109	120
42d Sig Co.....	9	2	142	153
71st Inf.....	99	24	916	1,039
106th Inf.....	86	20	895	1,001
165th Inf.....	110	24	991	1,125
Hq Btry, 42d Div Arty.....	22	2	74	98
Med Det, 42d Div Arty.....	3	0	18	21
104th FA Bn.....	30	7	406	444
105th FA Bn.....	31	7	316	354
226th FA Bn.....	28	7	311	346
258th FA Bn.....	30	6	350	386
142d AAA AW Bn (SP).....	21	5	235	261
42d Ren Co.....	6	1	99	106
142 Tk Bn.....	22	5	318	345
102d Engr (C) Bn.....	38	9	323	370
102d Med Bn.....	26	2	119	147
42d Inf Div Band (less Det).....	0	1	27	28
Sep Det, 42d Inf Div Band.....	0	1	25	26
107th Inf.....	112	16	891	1,019
991st FA Bn.....	28	7	305	340
187th Engr (C) Co.....	5	1	94	100
199th Army Band (NGUS).....	0	1	8	9
102d AAA Brig.....	6	3	16	25
102d AAA Opn Det.....	1	0	12	13
212th AAA Gp.....	8	4	52	64

STRENGTH OF THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD
31 DECEMBER 1952—continued

Units	Officers	Warrant Officers	Enlisted Men	Aggregate
<i>Army Force — (Continued)</i>				
715th AAA Gun Bn.....	22	7	311	340
771st AAA AW Bn (Mbl).....	15	5	214	234
773d AAA Gun Bn.....	In Federal Service since 1 May 1951			
368th Sig Radar Maint Unit.....	In Federal Service since 14 August 1950			
369th AAA Gp.....	9	4	61	74
369th AAA Gun Bn.....	11	2	83	96
870th AAA Gun Bn.....	25	6	259	290
369th Sig Radar Maint Unit.....	In Federal Service since 14 August 1950			
244th AAA Gp.....	12	3	49	64
245th AAA Gun Bn.....	12	2	75	89
259th AAA Gun Bn.....	10	0	50	60
633d AAA Gun Bn.....	In Federal Service since 15 May 1951			
105th AAA Brig.....	16	6	61	83
105th AAA Opn Det.....	3	0	5	8
106th AAA Gun Bn.....	30	6	412	448
366th AAA Gun Bn.....	In Federal Service since 15 May 1951			
205th AAA Det (RCAT).....	1	0	7	8
367th Sig Radar Maint Unit.....	In Federal Service since 14 August 1950			
209th AAA Gp.....	8	4	30	42
102d AAA Gun Bn.....	18	2	182	202
421st Sig Radar Maint Unit.....	In Federal Service since 14 August 1950			
89th Army Band.....	In Federal Service since 15 October 1950			
11 Corps Arty.....	20	4	73	97
187th FA Gp (NGUS).....	3	0	9	12
187th FA Obsn Bn (NGUS).....	8	2	31	41
955th FA Bn (NGUS).....	6	2	63	71
102d QM Gp.....	In Federal Service since 11 September 1950			
148th Trans Trk Bn.....	In Federal Service since 3 September 1950			
148th Trans Trk Co.....	In Federal Service since 19 August 1950			
289th QM Petrl Sup Co.....	In Federal Service since 19 August 1950			
701st QM Subs Sup Co.....	In Federal Service since 19 August 1950			
101st Armd Cav.....	96	23	743	862
101st Sig Bn Corps (NGUS).....	10	1	79	90
29th Ord Bn.....	In Federal Service since 19 August 1950			
102d Ord Co (DS).....	4	3	86	93
132d Ord M Auto Maint Co.....	In Federal Service since 11 September 1950			
133d Ord Co (DS) (NGUS).....	1	1	25	27
134th Ord M Auto Maint Co.....	In Federal Service since 11 September 1950			
127th Ord Hv Maint Co.....	2	2	77	81
Actual Strength.....	1,868	387	17,508	19,763

**STRENGTH OF THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD
31 DECEMBER 1952—continued**

Units	Officers	Warrant Officers	Enlisted Men	Aggregate
Air Force				
Hq, NYANG	9	1	2	12
552d USAF Band	In Federal Service since 1 March 1951			
274th Comm Sq, Opn	4	0	80	84
213th Comm Const Sq	5	0	89	94
1901st Engr Avn Bn	In Federal Service since 1 October 1950			
900th Engr Avn Maint Co	In Federal Service since 1 October 1950			
208th Tow Tgt Flt	In Federal Service since 1 July 1951			
106th Bomb Wg, Lt	16	0	48	64
106th Bomb Gp, Lt	13	0	58	71
102d Bomb Sq, Lt	2	0	14	16
114th Bomb Sq, Lt	1	0	14	15
106th Maint & Sup Gp	4	0	3	7
106th Mtr Veh Sq	1	0	12	13
106th Maint Sq	1	0	23	24
106th Sup Sq	1	0	22	23
106th Air Base Gp	10	0	144	154
106th Comm Sq	1	0	10	11
106th Air Police Sq	1	0	10	11
106th Food Svc Sq	0	0	20	20
106th Instl Sq	0	0	16	16
106th Med Gp	1	0	18	19
107th Ftr Intep Wg	24	0	60	84
107th Ftr Intep Gp	12	0	22	34
136th Ftr Intep Sq	3	0	129	132
137th Ftr Intep Sq	40	0	394	434
138th Ftr Intep Sq	35	1	392	428
139th Ftr Intep Sq	38	1	384	423
107th Maint & Sup Gp	3	0	12	15
107th Mtr Veh Sq	2	0	40	42
107th Maint Sq	3	0	48	51
107th Sup Sq	4	0	44	48
107th Air Base Gp	7	0	48	55
107th Comm Sq	2	0	16	18
107th Air Police Sq	1	0	26	27
107th Instl Sq	2	0	48	50
107th Food Svc Sq	2	0	26	28
107th Med Gp	6	0	61	67
152d Aeft Cont & Wng Gp	In Federal Service since 1 August 1951			
106th Aeft Cont Sq	In Federal Service since 1 August 1951			
107th Aeft Cont & Wng Sq	In Federal Service since 1 August 1951			
108th Aeft Cont & Wng Sq	In Federal Service since 1 August 1951			
102d Radar Cal Det	In Federal Service since 1 August 1951			
Actual Strength	254	3	2,333	2,590
Total Actual Strength	2,122	390	19,841	22,353

**STRENGTH, NEW YORK NAVAL MILITIA
31 DECEMBER 1952**

Unit	Location	Officers	Enlisted Men	Total
Headquarters	New York	7	0	7
Division 3-56	Dunkirk	4	99	103
Division 3-69	New Rochelle	12	208	220
Division 3-86	Oswego	7	159	166
Division 3-102	Watertown	7	132	139
Brigade 3-2	Brooklyn	5	4	9
BN 3-14 Hq	Brooklyn	1	4	5
Division 3-48	Brooklyn	11	72	83
Division 3-49	Brooklyn	10	64	74
Division 3-50	Brooklyn	5	60	65
BN 3-15 Hq	Brooklyn	2	2	4
Division 3-51	Brooklyn	7	73	80
Division 3-52	Brooklyn	9	59	68
Division 3-53	Brooklyn	11	76	87
BN 3-9 Hq	Rochester	4	2	6
Division 3-88	Rochester	9	105	114
Division 3-89	Rochester	10	103	113
Division 3-90	Rochester	10	112	122
Division 3-92	Rochester	10	95	105
BN3-17 Hq	Buffalo	4	2	6
Division 3-57	Buffalo	5	125	130
Division 3-58	Buffalo	5	89	94
Division 3-59	Buffalo	4	112	116
Division 3-60	Buffalo	6	146	152
BN 3-20 Hq	New York	6	0	6
Division 3-70	New York	0	0	0
Division 3-72	New York	7	108	115
Division 3-73	New York	9	101	110
Division 3-79	New York	6	85	91
Division 3-81	New York	10	99	109
BN 3-22 Hq	Whitestone	4	2	6
Division 3-75	Whitestone	6	175	181
Division 3-76	Whitestone	10	196	206
Division 3-77	Whitestone	10	178	188
BN 3-29 Hq	Tomp'sville	5	2	7
Division 3-97	Tomp'sville	8	132	140
Division 3-98	Tomp'sville	8	119	127
BN 3-30 Hq	Yonkers	2	2	4
Division 3-105	Yonkers	7	151	158
Division 3-106	Yonkers	9	122	131
1st Inf BN, MCB	Brooklyn			
Hq & Svc Co	Brooklyn	6	27	33
Weapons Co	Brooklyn	0	12	12
Rifle Co	Brooklyn	1	29	30
2D Rifle Co., MCB	New Rochelle	7	39	46
3D Sig Co., MCB	Rochester	5	55	60
4th Spl Inf Co., MCB	New York	7	58	65
29th Spl Inf Co., MCB	Buffalo	3	11	14
Area Commands	New York	1	0	1
	Rochester	1	0	1
" Federal Duty Personnel Pool "	New York	146	4,431	4,577
Total Strength		449	8,037	8,486

COMMISSIONED STRENGTH, RESERVE LIST, 31 DECEMBER 1952

	General	Lieutenant General	Major Generals	Brigadier Generals	Colonels	Lieutenant Colonels	Majors	Captains	First Lieutenants	Second Lieutenants	Warrant Officers (JG)	Warrant Officers (BL)	Flight Officers	Totals
Line	3	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	3	.....	184
Adjutant General's Corps	1	4	6	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Air Force	1	2	9	9	20	51	24	.....	.....	19	135
Armor	2	2	6	31	20	25	.....	.....	.....	86
Artillery	1	12	29	35	152	147	148	.....	.....	.....	524
Chaplains	2	4	11	10	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
Chemical Corps	2	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Corps of Engineers	5	9	30	63	62	14	.....	.....	.....	183
Corps of Military Police	1	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Finance Corps	1	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Infantry	43	126	351	805	744	677	.....	.....	.....	2,746
Judge Advocate General's Corps	2	7	3	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Medical Service Corps	2	3	13	16	27	.....	.....	.....	61
Medical Corps	9	14	56	75	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	181
Dental Corps	5	12	10	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
Veterinary Corps	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Ordnance Corps	1	1	1	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Quartermaster Corps	2	2	7	31	25	20	.....	.....	.....	87
Signal Corps	5	1	2	5	9	5	.....	.....	.....	27
Transportation Corps	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Totals	3	39	94	229	538	1,233	1,124	942	144	3	19	4,368
Marine Corps Branch	1	2	5	1	.....	.....	.....	9

COMMISSIONED STRENGTH, RESERVE LIST, 31 DECEMBER 1952

	Rear Admiral	Captains	Commanders	Lieutenant Commanders	Lieutenants	Lieutenants Junior Grade	Ensigns	Totals
Aviation Branch.....	x	x	x	1	x	2	1	4
Dental Corps.....	x	x	x	x	1	x	x	1
Deck, Line (or) Engineer.....	1	10	4	19	26	29	35	124
Medical Corps.....	x	1	1	4	3	3	x	12
Chaplains.....	x	x	x	1	x	1	x	2
Supply Corps.....	x	x	x	1	2	2	3	8
Marine Corps Branch (see Com- missioned Strength, Reserve List).....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
Totals (Naval Reserve List)	1	11	5	26	32	37	39	151

COMMISSIONED STRENGTH, RETIRED LIST
31 DECEMBER 1952

Military

Lieutenant General	1
Major Generals	10
Brigadier Generals	46
Colonels	55
Lieutenant Colonels	42
Majors	97
Captains	126
First Lieutenants	46
Second Lieutenants	26
Total	449

Naval

Rear Admirals	3
Commodores	1
Captains	2
Commanders	6
Lieutenant Commanders	8
Lieutenants	11
Lieutenants, Junior Grade.....	6
Ensigns	0
Major, MCB	1
Total	38

PUBLICATIONS DIVISION

During the calendar year 1952 this Division shipped 2449 packages to units of the New York National Guard (Army and Air) and Naval Militia by parcel post and express.

Approximately three million twenty-five thousand (3,025,000) Federal and four hundred and twenty-four thousand (424,000) State forms were distributed to meet the requirements of units.

Seven hundred and ninety-two thousand (792,000) Federal and one hundred and two thousand (102,000) State publications, such as manuals, general orders, circulars, et cetera, were shipped for the unit libraries.

Recruiting material was distributed in the amount of approximately 100,000 pieces.

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

This office is now served by the newly established Adjutant General Publications Depot at Westfield, Massachusetts, resulting in greatly improved service.

Plans have been completed for a larger quarters for the Publications Division to alleviate the present crowded condition.

FINANCE DIVISION

The activities of the Finance Division during the calendar year 1952 include the following:

(a) Compiling the State Budget Request for the Division of Military and Naval Affairs from information furnished by each major sub-division thereof.

(b) Allocating State appropriated funds to the several components of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs except Capital Construction Funds.

(c) Processing Boards of Audit in connection with unit Military Funds and maintaining accounts on Headquarters Allowances.

(d) Distributing funds derived from the leasing or rental of armories and other facilities.

(e) Administering financial matters pertaining to charges on approved Reports of Survey in coordination with the Chief of Services and Supply and the Chief of the Survey Branch.

(f) Maintaining the accounts of State appropriated funds.

(g) Processing and approving for payment State vouchers, payrolls, and purchase orders.

(h) Performing all functions pertaining to the bonding of employees of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs including the bonding of unit commanders for property responsibility.

(i) Administering all matters in connection with disposal of State property upon the recommendation of the State Quartermaster.

(k) Maintaining liaison with the Joint Legislative Committee to Study the Military Law in those matters which affect the fiscal operation of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs including armory employees.

Appended herewith is a financial statement for the State fiscal year 1 April 1951 to 31 March 1952.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—APRIL 1, 1951 TO MARCH 31, 1952

RECAPITULATION

	Appropriation available April 1, 1951	Balance March 31, 1951	Total appropriation available April 1, 1951	Expenditures April 1, 1951 to March 31, 1952	Balance lapsed	Total expenditures and lapses	Balance March 31, 1952
Printing and Advertising							
American Legion, Department of New York							
Printing departmental report.....	\$2,000 00	\$320 41	\$2,320 41	\$1,866 98	\$320 41	\$2,187 39	\$133 02
Veterans of Foreign Wars							
Printing departmental report.....	2,000 00	164 41	2,164 41	1,988 87	164 41	2,153 28	11 13
Jewish War Veterans							
Printing departmental report.....	1,000 00	750 00	1,750 00	.....	750 00	750 00	1,000 00
Catholic War Veterans							
Printing departmental report.....	1,000 00	750 00	1,750 00	.....	750 00	750 00	1,000 00
Disabled American Veterans							
Printing departmental report.....	1,500 00	451 01	1,951 01	1,464 68	451 01	1,915 69	35 32
Special Departmental Charges							
For the payment of approved applications for the New York State Soldiers' bonus World War I.....	400 00	400 00	800 00	29 00	400 00	429 00	371 00
Relief of Blind War Veterans.....	310,525 00	1,108 41	311,633 41	310,507 80	1,108 41	311,616 21	17 20
For services and expenses for relief of sick and disabled veterans.....	12,000 00	11,495 44	23,495 44	2,627 89	11,495 44	14,123 33	9,372 11
Maintenance undistributed							
For services and expenses of the Adjutant General's Office, including travel outside the State.....	422,415 00	7,468 67	429,883 67	416,968 99	7,468 67	424,437 66	5,446 01
For services and expenses of the National Guard, including travel outside the State apportioned as follows:							
National Guard Headquarters.....	323,350 00	3,818 14	327,168 14	318,785 65	3,818 14	322,603 79	4,564 35
National Guard Operating.....	396,880 00	6,461 84	403,341 84	383,142 27	6,461 84	389,604 11	13,737 73
For services and expenses of the National Guard Armories.....	3,201,655 00	195,446 95	3,397,101 95	2,987,954 94	38,930 18	3,026,885 12	370,216 83
For state share of services and expenses for additional armory, depot and airfield facilities as required.....	98,025 00	5,936 27	103,961 27	866,999 73	5,936 27	92,936 00	11,025 27
For services and expenses of the State Arsenal, including travel outside the State.....	178,369 00	15,067 82	193,436 82	171,687 89	15,067 82	186,755 71	6,681 11

	Appropriation available April 1, 1951	Balance March 31, 1951	Total appropriation available April 1, 1951	Expenditures April 1, 1951 to March 31, 1952	Balance lapsed	Total expenditures and lapses	Balance March 31, 1952
For services and expenses of the Camp of Instruction, Peekskill	8,000 00	1,481 11	9,481 11	7,199 51	1,481 11	8,680 62	800 49
For services and expenses of the Guilderland Rifle Range	1,000 00	1,000 00	2,000 00	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
For services and expenses of the Naval Militia Headquarters, including travel outside the State	86,448 00	6,298 12	92,746 12	78,379 33	6,298 12	84,677 45	8,068 67
For services and expenses of the Naval Militia Armories	427,900 00	29,381 78	457,281 78	402,508 42	12,377 28	414,885 70	42,396 08
For services and expenses of the New York Guard, including travel outside the State and the acquisition by purchase, exchange or otherwise of equipment, including trucks and passenger cars	2,941,633 00	.....	2,941,633 00	215,429 69	.....	215,429 69	2,726,203 31
General State Charges							
Pensions — payments to persons eligible under provisions of the Military Law	198,865 00	498 83	199,363 83	189,348 05	498 83	189,846 88	9,516 95
Pension award for Lena C. Schrade for the period May 10, 1946 to June 30, 1951	4,988 00	.....	4,988 00	4,988 00	.....	4,988 00	.....
Medical, hospital and funeral expenses reim- bursement to Lena C. Schrade	447 00	.....	447 00	447 00	.....	447 00	.....
Totals	\$8,620,400 00	\$288,299 21	\$8,908,699 21	\$5,582,324 69	\$114,777 94	\$5,697,102 63	\$3,211,596 58

VETERANS' DIVISION**BLIND VETERANS' FUND**

There are on this date a total of six hundred thirty-six (636) veterans of all wars and fifty-seven (57) widows of veterans who receive Five Hundred and 00/100 (\$500.00) Dollars per annum under the provisions of Article VI of the Military Law. One hundred forty-three (143) new applications were filed since the last report; eighty-eight (88) were approved and certified to the Comptroller; thirty-two (32) were disallowed and twenty-three (23) are pending investigation. Sixteen (16) recipients of this Annuity died during the past year. Widows of eleven (11) of these made application and their requests were approved. Two (2) recipients were removed from the rolls after medical examination disclosed they were no longer blind within the meaning of the statute.

PENSIONS

Forty-three (43) persons are at present receiving pensions under the provisions of Section 220, Military Law, which provides compensation for permanent disability incurred in line of duty in the New York National Guard, New York Guard or Naval Militia under lawful orders. Since the last report two (2) cases have been removed from the rolls, one (1) having qualified for benefits under Public Law 108—81st Congress, payable by the U. S. Veterans' Administration and one (1) case now reported under Retirements, this report. During the past year three (3) pensions were increased. There were no new applications approved during the past year.

CLAIMS

During 1952, three hundred twenty-nine (329) claims for hospitalization and medical care on account of injury and disability under Public Law 108—81st Congress and Section 223 of the Military Law were submitted. Two hundred-twelve (212) of these claims were approved; thirty-five (35) disapproved and eighty-two (82) are still pending.

In addition to the above, one hundred twenty-four (124) claims were received from corporations, firms and private individuals for damages to personal property by New York National Guard Motor vehicles, planes, et cetera. Of this number fifty-two (52) were against the State of New York; thirty-one (31) were against the Federal Government and in forty-one (41) cases no claim was filed.

RETIREMENTS

During the past year, four (4) Armory employees' applications for Retirement at half-pay under Section twenty-eight (28), Military Law, were approved. There are sixty-nine (69) persons receiving Retirement pay under the provisions of this law. Five (5) retired employees died during the calendar year 1952.

Under Section 219-A, Military Law, there are sixteen (16) retired officers of the New York National Guard and one (1) officer of the New York Naval Militia, former employees of this Division receiving compensation under the provisions of this section of the law. In addition, one (1) widow of a deceased officer is also receiving compensation under this section of the law.

BUREAU OF WORLD WAR RECORDS

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

During the year 1952, eight hundred seventy-nine (879) inquiries concerning World War I Bonus and four hundred eighty-six (486) inquiries relative to World War II Bonus were received and information furnished. In addition, one thousand nine-hundred ninety (1990) inquiries were received from and information furnished the organizations listed above for use in preparing claims for compensation, civil service examinations, retirements, promotions, tax exemptions and other purposes.

During the past year as directed by the Director of the Budget, all records of the World War I Bonus were destroyed with the exception of the card index files and the contested claims. The card index files were microfilmed and the contested claims are held awaiting action of the Legislature out-lawing all payments after a specified date.

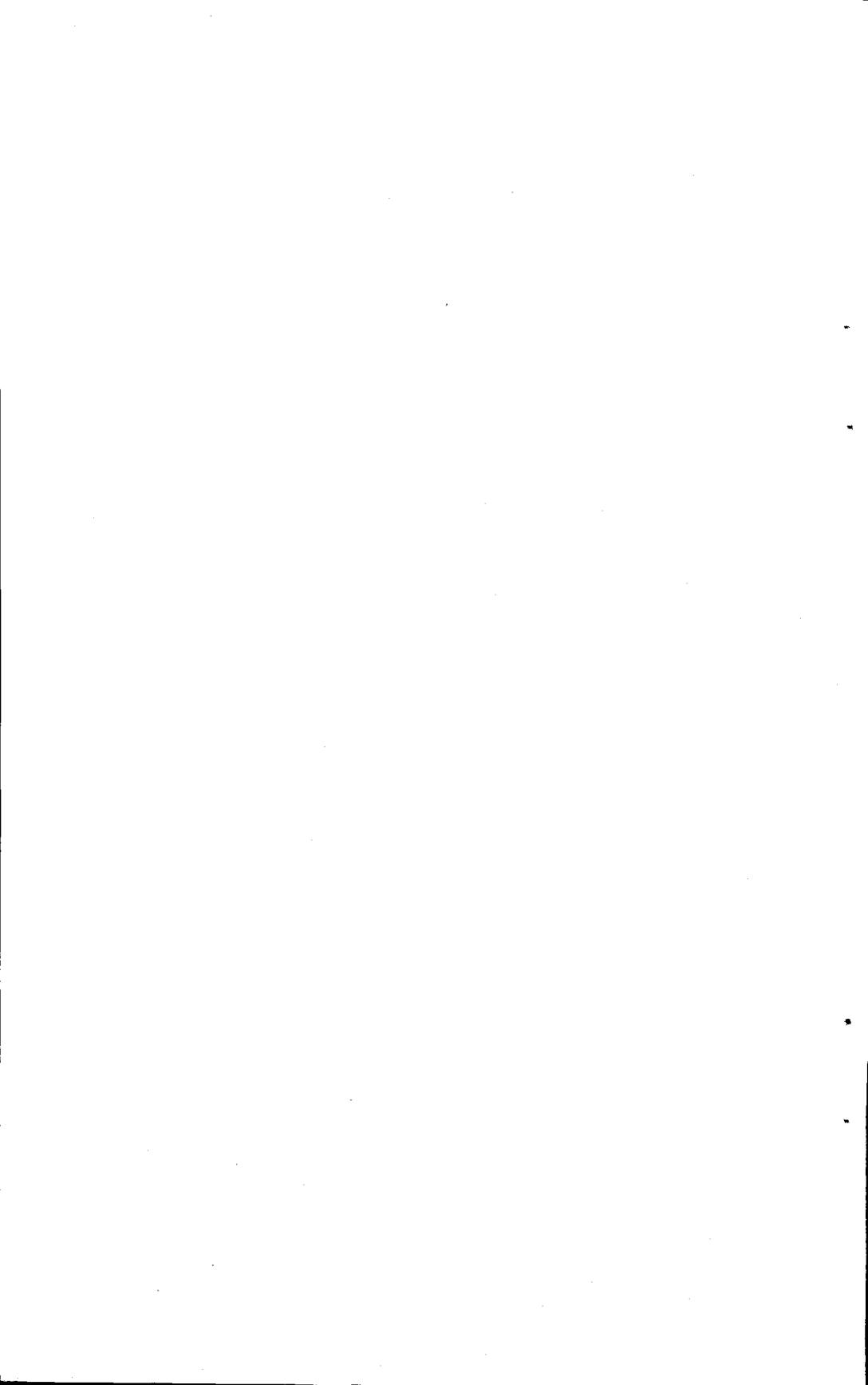
BUREAU FOR THE RELIEF OF SICK AND DISABLED NEW YORK VETERANS

The activities of the Bureau For The Relief of Sick and Disabled New York Veterans' were abolished 3 April 1952 by Legislative Enactment, Chapter 425 of the Laws of 1952.

Originally this bureau was created for the purpose of extending assistance to sick and needy disabled New York Veterans who are in need of immediate assistance. It was a temporary measure to be abolished when it had served its purpose.

For several years prior to the enactment of Chapter 425 the activities of this bureau have been greatly reduced. This reduced activity was due to many factors, including liberal allowances enacted by Federal Government, increased economic conditions and liberal allowances by local communities. It would appear that this Bureau had served its original purpose.

WILLIAM H. KELLY,
Brigadier General
The Adjutant General



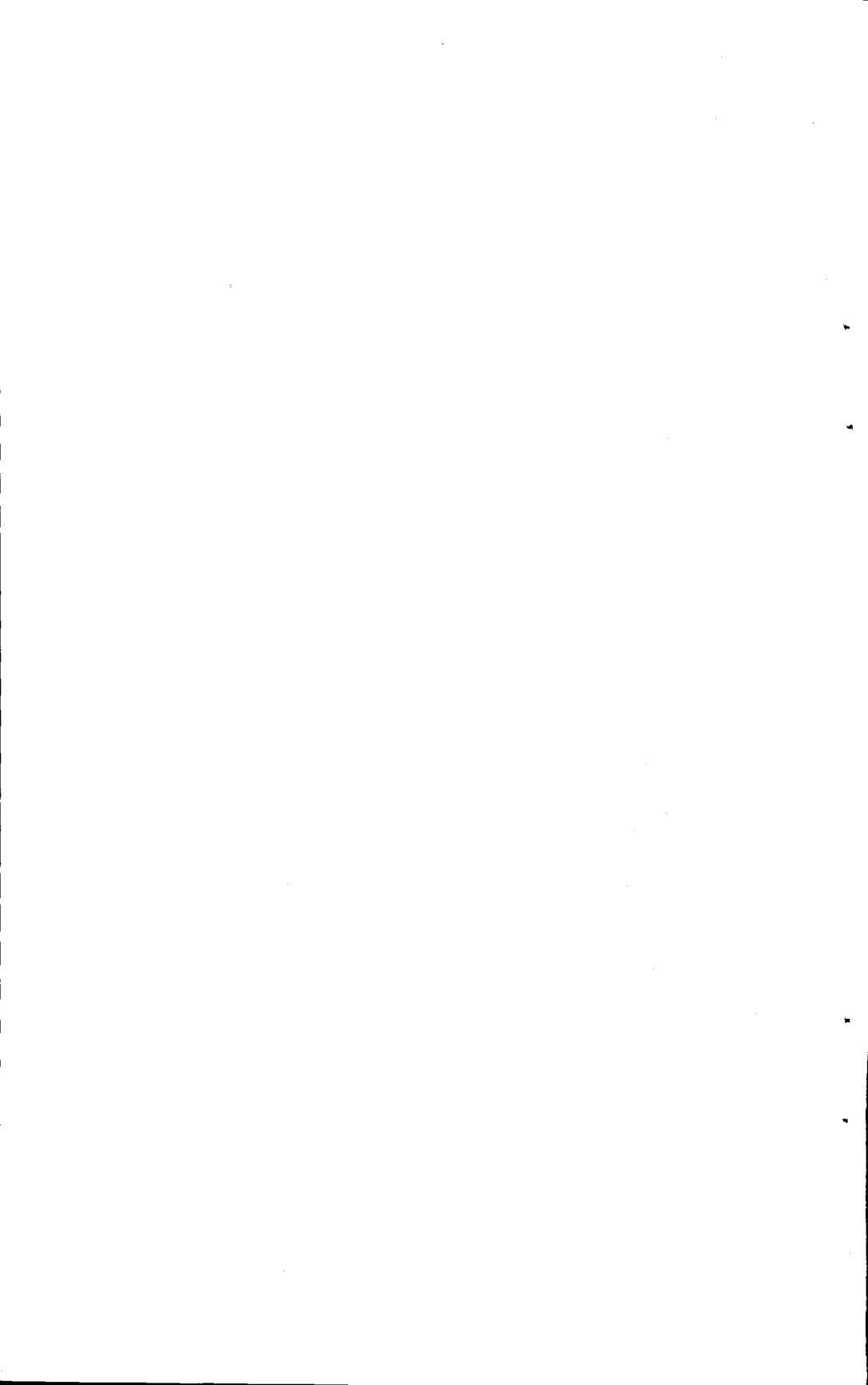
OFFICE OF CHIEF, SERVICES AND SUPPLY

REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF, SERVICES AND SUPPLY

[55]



**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF, SERVICES AND
SUPPLY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
TO THE GOVERNOR
For the Calendar Year 1952**

To: *Chief of Staff to the Governor:*

Submitted herewith is the Annual Report of the Chief, Services and Supply, Office of the Chief of Staff to the Governor, for the year 1952.

I. CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE DIVISION

**A. CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM, CAPITAL PROJECTS AND REHABILITATION
AND IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS**

The capital and rehabilitation and improvements projects submitted for approval to the Division of the Budget for the fiscal year 1953-1954 follows:

State Capitol, Albany, New York	
1 Capital Outlay Project.....	\$60,000 00
Installation of New Flag Cases and Appurtenant Work	
National Guard Armories (Upstate)	
127 Rehabilitation Projects	\$1,172,400 00
National Guard Armories (New York City)	
78 Rehabilitation Projects	\$706,700 00
Total National Guard Armories.....	1,879,100 00
Camp of Instruction, Peekskill	
4 Rehabilitation Projects	9,700 00
Naval Militia Armories	
18 Rehabilitation Projects	175,500 00
Total Construction Request.....	\$2,124,300 00

B. APPROPRIATIONS

Funds made available for Capital Construction, Rehabilitation and Improvements, fiscal year 1952-1953 follow:

Capital Construction Fund	
Chapter 161, Section 8, Laws 1952	
For the State's share of the State-Federal Armory Construction Program including the acquisition of property	\$887,000 00
Chapter 161, Section 14, Laws 1952	
For the Federal share of the State-Federal Construction Program, payable by the State in the first instance and to be reimbursed by the Federal Government.....	2,661,000 00

Our 1952-1953 Budget Request contained 378 Rehabilitation and Improvement projects aggregating \$3,981,250, an increase of approximately 10% over the previous year's request for this purpose. Under Chapter 56, Section 2, and Chapter 161, Section 10, Laws 1952 of the Capital Construction Fund, there was apportioned to this Division \$1,000,000, which again allowed only the most urgent of the requested projects to be set up for processing.

C. REAPPROPRIATIONS

The 1951 appropriation of the Capital Construction Fund for Rehabilitation projects, Chapter 210, Section 9, Laws 1951, was reappropriated for the fiscal year 1952-1953 in the amount of \$1,651,727.54 with status to date as follows:

114 Projects completed.....	\$1,021,602 66
42 Projects under contract.....	630,089 52
Unapportioned	35 36

D. WAR EMERGENCY LEASE FUND

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

Apportionment No. 61—Special Repairs	
State Naval Militia Armory, Tompkinsville, Staten Island..	\$8,314 00
Unencumbered Balance as of 20 November 1952.....	1,269 72
Apportionment No. 62—Special Repairs	
State Naval Militia Armory 52nd Street & First Avenue, Brooklyn	175,588 57
Unencumbered Balance as of 20 November 1952.....	47 39
Special Repairs	
State Naval Militia Armory, Tompkinsville, Staten Island (to supplement Apportionment No. 61).....	\$532 00
Unencumbered Balance as of 20 November 1952.....	532 00

E. SPECIAL ORDER CONTRACTS

Drawings and specifications were prepared, bids obtained and contracts awarded by this Division for 174 special orders (short form contracts) involving expenditures over \$300. but not exceeding \$1,000 in each case, for minor repairs to buildings. Special orders, processed and issued in this fiscal year beginning 1 April 1951 and ending 31 March 1952, totaled \$112,730.14 as compared with 120 special orders for the previous fiscal year totaling \$75,275.

* Funds made available by Division of the Budget. Settlement of claim currently being negotiated with the Government. Apportionment No. 91—

**F. GENERAL—CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION,
FEDERAL AND STATE**

On 11 September 1952 an agreement was consummated between the National Guard Bureau and State, covering the construction of armory facilities to be erected in the State with the assistance of funds appropriated by the Federal Government for the Government's portion (75%) of the cost of the facilities pursuant to Section 3(c), National Defense Facilities Act of 1950 (64 Stat 829). For this purpose federal funds in the amount of \$1,579,622 have been apportioned to the State for allocation upon the approval by the federal authorities of construction bids for each armory.

As previously noted in the report, \$887,000 has been appropriated for the State share of this construction including \$20,000 for the acquisition of property and \$2,661,000 for the Federal share of the joint construction, payable by the State in the first instance and to be reimbursed by the Federal Government.

Preliminary drawings for new armory construction have been started and the acquisition of sites is underway.

Under Division of the Budget allocations in our 1951 Rehabilitation and Improvements Program, all projects are either completed or under contract.

Under our 1952 Rehabilitation and Improvements Program, funds for which were made available 1 April 1952 and continue to be available until 31 March 1954, only a few projects are actually under contract at this time but many more projects are in the course of preparation and the indications are that the entire 1952 program will be completed or under contract by 31 March 1954, only a few projects are actually under contract at this time but many more projects are in the course of preparation and the indications are that the entire 1952 program will be completed or under contract by 31 March 1954 at which time this appropriation will lapse.

G. MILITARY STRUCTURES

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

ARMORIES

Location	Date of Erection	Floor Space (Sq. Ft.)
New York National Guard Armories:		
Albany — New Scotland Ave.	1914	60,146
Albany — 195 Washington Ave.	1891	121,100
Amsterdam — Florida Ave.	1895	28,397
Auburn — 97 State St.	1873	28,932
*Batavia — State St.	1949	10,950
Bay Shore — Bay Shore High School (Leased Quarters) Owner, Free School Dist. No. 1, Town of Islip. . . . .	....	8,267
*Bay Shore — Reddington St. and Brentwood Rd. (Storage only)	1951	10,950
Binghamton — 85 W. End Ave.	1932	63,021
Buffalo — 184 Connecticut St.	1900	261,986
29 Masten Ave.	1933	255,300
1015 W. Delavan Ave.	1915	69,500
Catskill — 78 Water Street.	1889	20,104
Cohoes — Main and Hart Streets.	1893	23,680
Corning — North Pine Street.	1935	20,127
*Dunkirk — Main and Newton Street.	1949	10,950
Elmira — 307 East Church Street.	1892	42,756
*Freeport — 49 Babylon Turnpike.	1949	10,950
Geneseo — 34 Avon Road.	1928	39,892
Geneva — 300 Main Street.	1892	30,962
Glens Falls — 85 Warren Street.	1895	26,058
Gloversville — 87 Washington Street.	1894	26,058
Hempstead — 216 Washington Street.	1929	31,843
Hoosick Falls — Church and Elm Streets.	1889	25,000
Hornell — 100 Seneca Street.	1896	31,700
Hudson — Fifth and State Streets.	1898	31,700
Jamestown — Porter and Front Streets.	1932	38,494
Kingston — North Manor Avenue.	1932	71,616
Lockport — 285 Hawley Street (Leased Quarters) Owner, City of Lockport. . . . .	....	13,816
Malone — 116 West Main Street.	1892	23,000
Medina — Pearl Street and Prospect Avenue.	1901	36,451
Middletown — 50 Highland Avenue.	1890	28,089
Mohawk — 83 East Main Street.	1891	37,579
Mt. Vernon — 144 North Fifth Avenue.	1889	17,502
Newburgh — South William Street.	1932	75,296
New York City:		
NOTE: NYC armories city owned except where noted.		
Borough of Manhattan:		
643 Park Avenue — Owner, Trustees, 7th Regt Armory.	1878	194,676
125 West 14th Street.	1886	114,496
120 West 62nd Street.	1885	103,835
56 West 66th Street.	1901	44,103
2366 Fifth Avenue.	1922	266,158
216 Foot Washington Avenue.	1911	233,182
68 Lexington Avenue.	1906	177,438
Park Avenue and 34th Street.	1903	193,535
1339 Madison Avenue.	1918	192,955
Borough of Bronx:		
1122 Franklin Avenue.	1907	143,356
29 West Kingsbridge Road (State Owned).	1913	458,554

ARMORIES—continued

Location	Date of Erection	Floor Space (Sq. Ft.)
Borough of Brooklyn:		
201 64th Street (State Owned)	1925	166,000
357 Sumner Avenue	1906	229,021
1402 Eighth Avenue	1893	193,896
1322 Bedford Avenue (State Owned)	1892	195,288
355 Marcy Avenue (State Owned)	1899	164,547
171 Clermont Avenue	1911	75,233
1579 Bedford Avenue	1904	140,597
801 Dean Street	1886	21,695
Borough of Queens:		
9305 168th St., Jamaica	1936	192,331
137-58 Northern Boulevard, Flushing (State Owned)	1904	35,734
Borough of Richmond:		
321 Manor Road, West New Brighton, S. I. (State Owned)	1922	37,200
Niagara Falls — 901 Main Street	1895	31,195
Ogdensburg — 225 Elizabeth Street	1898	27,000
Olean — 119 Times Square	1919	37,386
Oneida — 217 Cedar Street	1930	22,677
Oneonta — 4 Academy Street	1905	26,058
Ossining — Eastern Avenue (Leased Quarters) Owner, William G. Ranney, Ossining N. Y.		13,000
Oswego — 265 West First Street	1908	39,689
*Patchogue — 100 Barton Avenue	1949	10,950
Peekskill — 855 Washington Street	1932	70,024
Poughkeepsie — 61 Market Street	1891	27,612
Rochester — 900 East Main Street	1905	127,705
145 Culver Road	1818	81,144
1044 University Avenue (Leased Quarters)		13,800
Rome — 117 Dominick Street (Leased Quarters) Owner, Lucy A. Rutherford, Rome, New York		12,953
Saranac Lake — 109 River Street	1928	8,923
Saratoga Springs — 61 Lake Avenue	1889	29,880
Schenectady — 125 Washington Avenue	1936	76,536
Syracuse — 236 West Jefferson Street	1907	112,987
1055 East Genesee Street	1943	42,407
Ticonderoga — 315 Champlain Avenue	1935	20,148
Tonawanda — 97 Delaware Street	1896	25,696
Troy — 15th Street	1918	88,000
Utica — Steuben Park	1894	33,000
Parkway East	1930	59,793
Walton — 139 Stockton Avenue	1897	28,280
Watertown — 190 Arsenal Street	1879	33,000
Whitehall — Williams and Poultney Streets	1899	41,840
White Plains — Mitchell Place and South Broadway	1910	46,295
Yonkers — 127 North Broadway	1918	38,070
Total		6,433,109

* Motor Vehicle Storage Buildings now used as armories.

ARMORIES—Continued

Location	Date of Erection	Floor Space (Sq. Ft.)
New York Naval Militia Armories:		
Buffalo — 184 Connecticut Street (Quartered in NYNG Armory).....		15,026
Boathouse — Porter Avenue.....	1930	11,249
Naval Militia — Naval Reserve Training Center — Porter Avenue.....	1949	24,160
Dunkirk — 329 Central Avenue (Leased Quarters) Owner, Dunkirk Masonic Association.....		15,332
Boathouse — Foot Central Avenue (Leased Quarters) Owner, City of Dunkirk.....		1,824
New Rochelle — 270 Main Street.....	1932	30,320
Butler Hut Extension.....	1948	3,735
Oswego — 265 West First Street (Quartered in NYNG Armory).....		4,365
Boathouse — Foot Lake Street (Portion of Plot Leased) Owner, City of Oswego.....		18,678
Rochester — 900 East Main Street (Quartered in NYNG Armory).....		10,689
Boathouse — Summerville.....	1896	18,090
Naval Militia-Naval Reserve Armory — Washington Square (Leased Quarters) Owner, City of Rochester.....		72,617
Marine Barracks — Summerville (Leased Quarters) Owner, City of Rochester.....		4,088
Watertown — 327 Mullin Street.....	1948	15,180
Yonkers — Alexander Street (Plot Leased) Owner, County of Westchester.....	1949	15,522
New York City:		
Borough of Manhattan:		
Pier 73, Foot East 25th Street (U. S. S. Prairie State)...		213,714
Borough of Brooklyn:		
Foot 52nd Street.....	1903	142,859
Borough of Queens:		
Powell's Cove and Sixth Avenue, Whitestone, Long Island	1923	35,000
Borough of Richmond:		
Murray Hulbert and Hannah Streets, Tompkinsville, Staten Island.....	1940	36,280
Total.....		688,698
Grand Total.....		7,121,807

The active military establishment of the State is housed in the 102 buildings indicated above of which 9 are leased. Storage and training facilities are provided at the United States Naval Reservation, Sackets Harbor, for units of the New York Naval Militia at Watertown.

In addition to their use by the Military establishments of the State, many of the armories have been and are being used by the Armed Forces of the United States, Red Cross, Veterans' Organizations, Civilian Defense Agencies and other organizations.

H. 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.

I. RIFLE RANGES

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

Station of Troops	Annual Rental	Location	Number of Targets	Ranges (yds.)
*Amsterdam.....	\$200 00	Town of Mohawk....	4	200
*Auburn.....	140 00	Town of Throop.....	4	200 to 600
**Binghamton.....	200 00	Binghamton.....	4	200
**Elmira.....	125 00	Elmira.....	4	200 and 300
**Glens Falls.....	75 00	Glens Falls.....	4	200, 300 and 500
**Hoosick Falls.....	240 00	Hoosick Falls.....	4	200 and 300
*Mohawk.....	315 00	Town of Herkimer....	4	100 to 500
**Malone.....	200 00	Malone.....	6	100 to 300
**Medina.....	150 00	Medina.....	4	100 to 600
**Olean.....	250 00	Olean.....	3	100 to 600
**Oneonta.....	200 00	Oneonta.....	6	100 to 800
**Oneida.....	125 00	Oneida.....	2	200
*Saratoga.....	325 00	Saratoga.....	6	200 to 600
**Syracuse.....	250 00	Town of Manlius.....	4	100 and 200
**Ticonderoga.....	125 00	Town of Ticonderoga..	6	100 and 200
*Walton.....	85 00	Walton.....	5	100 and 200

*Leased by State

**Leased by Federal Government

II. OFFICE OF THE STATE QUARTERMASTER

1. The following is a report of the activities of the Office of the State Quartermaster for the calendar year 1952.

2. In general the State Quartermaster endeavored to obtain the maximum use of State property on hand at armories and installations in the Division of Military and Naval Affairs. To effect this result the following steps were taken:

a. A survey was made of the condition of all lockers and furniture in armories to determine the repairs required.

b. The current inventory of typewriters on hand in armories was examined to determine the date of manufacture and the condition of each typewriter.

c. A reporting form was inserted in the State Armory Inspection Report to determine the method used in each armory for the care, control and accounting for State property.

d. A serially numbered file of serially numbered items of property was established.

e. The current accounting system was reviewed and plans made for its revision in order to effect supply economy.

f. A system has been set up to transfer property from armories where a surplus develops due to organization changes to armories where an actual requirement exists and to insure maximum use of Federal training aid funds in the procurement of training equipment for armories.

3. The survey of the condition of lockers and furniture disclosed total repairs required as follows:

Article	Quantity	Estimated Cost	Armories
Lockers, steel.....	6,486 each	\$47,392 83	41
Furniture.....	2,628 pieces	\$79,712 53	66

These amounts were included in the budget request for the fiscal year 1953-54.

4. The examination of the consolidated annual armory inventory of typewriters disclosed, according to the year of their manufacture, quantities on hand as follows:

Prior to 1910.....	43
1911 to 1920.....	37
1921 to 1930.....	135
1931 to 1935.....	53
1936 to 1941.....	651
1942 to 1952.....	206
Total	1,125

The bulk of the typewriters were received from State Selective Service Headquarters in 1947 without reimbursement, although they were originally purchased with Federal funds. Based on a new allocation of State typewriters to armories, i. e. one to each Headquarters, unit and armorer's office, an arrangement was made with the Division of Standards & Purchase that typewriters manufactured in 1941 and prior thereto were to be replaced with new machines. This new allocation will allow this Division approximately 872 typewriters and provide for the trade-in of the excess. The trade-in value of these and the value of the typewriters being replaced will be used toward payment for the new typewriters.

5. Serially numbered file.—A serially numbered file was established in order that the location of each serially numbered item will be readily known for the following:

- Ammunition (Lot number)
- Tires
- Typewriters
- Vehicles
- Weapons (Gas Guns, Machine Guns, Pistols, Revolvers, Rifles, Shotguns)

6. State Guard property recovered.—During the activation of the State Guard, World War II items of property were issued and stored in armories to be available for use. A continuing effort is being made to locate and return such items to State Quartermaster warehouse. The following were recovered in 1952:

233,276 rds. Cartridge, Ball, Cal. .30
 30,250 rds. Cartridge, Ball, Cal. .45
 62,320 rds. Cartridge, Blank, Cal. .30
 50 ea. Carrier, gas mask, rubberized
 25 ea. Grenade, hand, irr.
 40 ea. Grenade, hand, practice
 20 ea. Grenade, hand, smoke
 85 ea. Grenade, hand, tear
 2 ea. Gun, machine, Lewis
 49 49 ea. Mattress
 105 ea. Pot, smoke
 48 ea. Pot, tear gas
 1 ea. Revolver, Cal. .45, M1917, S&W
 9 ea. Rods, cleaning, sectional
 12,356 rds. Shells, shotgun, 12 gauge, 00 Buck
 125 rds. Shells, shotgun, 12 gauge, 7½ chilled
 2 ea. Tripods, Machine Gun

7. Repair of Furniture.—Thirty-two (32) specifications were written, bids solicited and contracts awarded covering repair of 463 pieces of furniture at various armories at a total cost of \$12,295.50.

8. State Guard property.—The following items of property were procured for State Guard use and placed in storage in State Quartermaster warehouse:

Quantity	Item	Total Cost
15,000 ea.	Blankets, 66x84 (Forest Green, Blue and Maroon).....	\$80,884 00
861 pr.	Boots, Service, Combat.....	8,864 86
2 ea.	Coleman Camp Stoves, 2-burner, Model No. 413D, size folded 22 $\frac{1}{8}$ "x13 $\frac{3}{8}$ "x5 $\frac{1}{4}$ ".....	31 90
6 ea.	Coleman Floodlight Lanterns, Model 228E,height 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", wt. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.....	89 70
21 ea.	Guns, gas, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Cal. (37MM) (used).....	889 35
4 gal.	Non-leaded gasoline for use in above stoves and lanterns	3 00
600 ea.	Spedheat Projectiles.....	5,448 00
9,691 pr.	Suits, HBT (2-piece, jacket and trousers).....	52,365 56
	Total.....	\$148,576 37

9. (a). Redistribution of Surplus Property.—This office developed the fact that some armories had on hand items of Post, Camp and Station equipment surplus to their immediate needs, and for which an actual need existed in other armories. The bulk of the equipment, while not new, was in a serviceable condition and was acceptable to the OIC&C at the armory where needed.

(b). A redistribution of this property was accomplished to satisfy actual needs at forty-five (45) armories throughout the State for which funds to procure new property were not available. The transfer consisted of 152 transactions, totaling 1,710 individual items. having an estimated value of \$57,903.44. The physical transfers

of property were effected without any handling or trucking charges by using armory personnel. Among these were:

- 1 ea. Air Circulator
- 70 ea. Cans, metal, ash
- 71 ea. Cabinets, (various types and sizes)
- 193 ea. Chairs (various types)
- 121 ea. Desks (various types and sizes)
- 14 ea. Divans
- 328 ea. Lockers, steel
- 56 ea. Padlocks
- 375 gal. Paint
- 2 ea. Refrigerators, electric
- 1 ea. Rug, broadloom, 18x21
- 51 ea. Tables, various sizes
- 1 ea. Tractor
- 105 ea. Typewriters

(c). Items of property declared surplus or obsolete by OIC&C's due to armory construction changes, which would only have a nominal sale value in the scrap metal or second-hand furniture markets, were transferred to armories where they would be of immediate use. Some of the items were:

- 1 ea. Sprague Electric Hoist equipped with Disc Brake
- 9 ea. Steam Radiators w/covers (7 ea. 25-sections and 2 ea. 17-sections) installed in the garage of an armory to replace leaky wall coils and give additional heat and a more efficient heating system.
- 72 ea. Metal Kick Plates, part of equipment from dismantled stables, used in four (4) armories in construction of indoor ranges.
- 10 ea. Mangers, feed, iron and 10 ea. Racks, hay, iron transferred to an armory with stables to be used to replace similar equipment worn out.
- 2 ea. Oak Saddle Cases, 18' long, 6'8" high and 2'4" deep, converted to trophy cases.
- 4 ea. Cases, rifle, wood, oak, glass sliding door.

10. Report of Deficiencies.—A report of construction and/or equipment deficiencies at each armory was established. These were based on the armory inspection reports by State Inspectors of this Division. This report contained a detailed description of the deficiency and recorded the step by step action being taken to eliminate each deficiency.

11. Vouchers.—A total of 305 vouchers were processed to cover the issuance and transfer of items of State property to and from armories.

II. SPENCER STRUBLE,
Colonel, Artillery, N.Y.G.
Chief

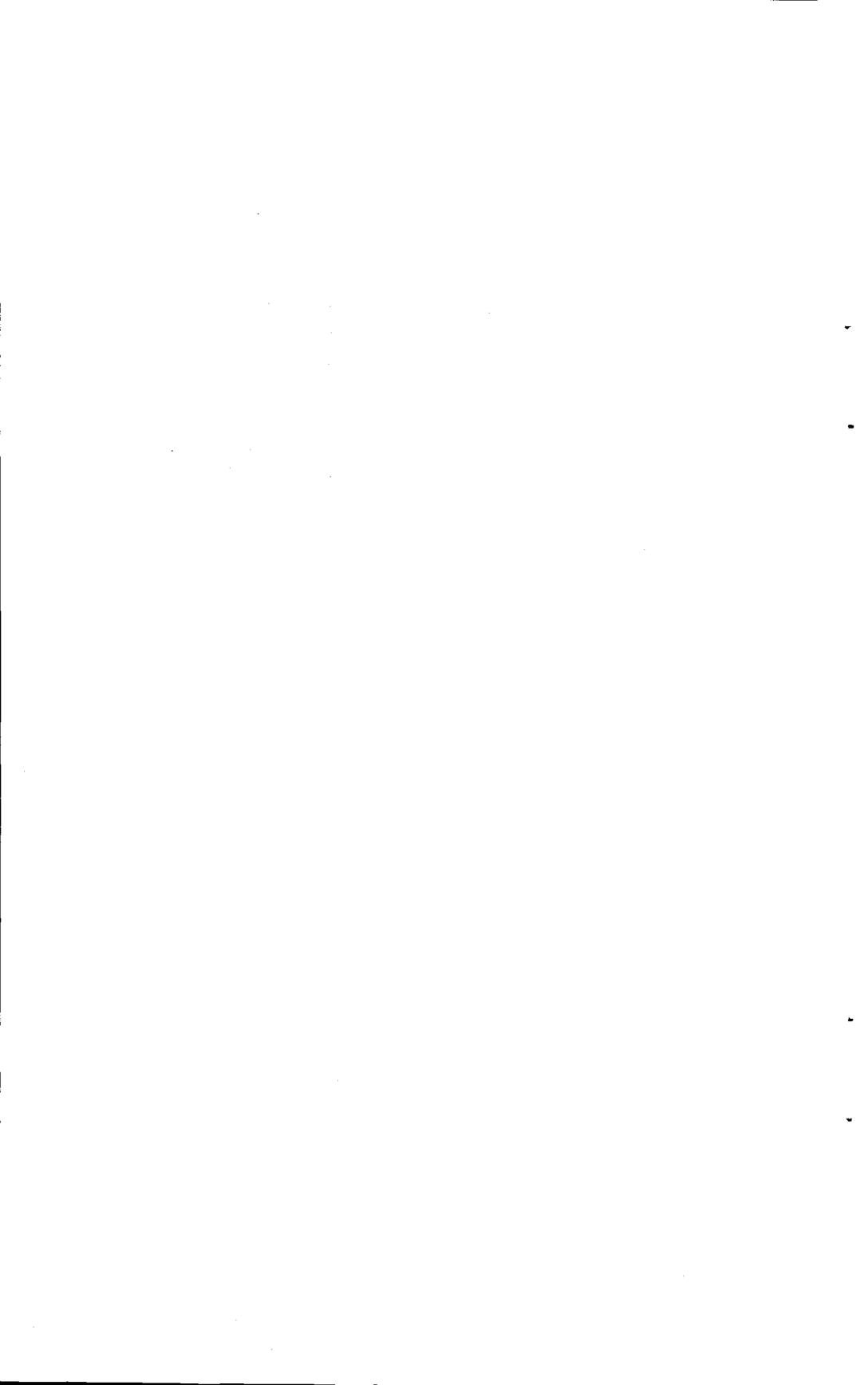
NEW YORK STATE ARSENAL

REPORT

OF THE

COMMANDING OFFICER, NEW YORK STATE ARSENAL

[67]



STATE OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER, STATE ARSENAL
DIVISION OF MILITARY & NAVAL AFFAIRS
OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, BROOKLYN

31 December 1952

To: *Chief of Staff to the Governor:*

Submitted herewith is the report on the activities of the New York State Arsenal for the calendar year 1952.

GENERAL

The most important single factor affecting the operation of this office during the calendar year was the Army Equipment Exchange Program, the pertinent details of which are more fully indicated in the Supply Division report following. To meet high priority commitments, the Department of the Army withdrew from the National Guard all World War II vehicles, tanks M4A3 E8 and considerable quantities of fire control, signal and engineer equipment. Withdrawal was premised on an exchange basis, the replacement being newer type models being shipped to the State, in the most part directly from production lines. Practically each of the 340 field accounts were affected to some degree. The administrative impact in the Transportation, Fiscal, Memorandum Receipt, Stock Record and Technical Sections was keenly felt. The employment of temporary personnel for a limited time proved impractical and, consequently, this additional workload was absorbed by permanent personnel performing concurrently with their normal routine duties.

As indicated in the 1951 report, transfer of property accounts from manual to machine accounting system (IBM) commenced about 23 January 52. To date, the following technical services property has been transferred to this system and all transactions for the services are handled mechanically:

- Engineer Property—all classes
- Chemical Property—all classes
- Medical Property—all classes
- Quartermaster Property—Class 53: Stationery Supplies
- Class 54: Office Equipment; Adding Machines; Cash Registers; Numbering Machines; Typewriters, etc.
- Class 74: Individual Equipment (field and landing forces)

The number of items transferred represents approximately 15% of the total number originally maintained by manual operation.

To the period ending 21 October 52, 2,525 vouchers representing 15,477 line item transactions have been machine posted. 244 consolidated memorandum receipts have been prepared on pre-

printed tabulating machine forms for the use of the Audit Section in the yearly inventory of unit accounts. It is anticipated that all technical services property will be transferred to the machine accounting system prior to the end of calendar year 1954. The advantages of the system has been indicated in the 1951 report and some of the by-products are in actual operation, i.e., status of reports of survey, limited listings for use of field auditors, etc.

The Army Equipment Exchange Program, coupled with the time and personnel necessary to prepare statistical information prior to transfer to the machine accounting system (IBM), has adversely affected, to a degree, the current status of the accounts.

The return of 48 inducted units to State control necessitated the establishment of property accounts and the issue of available supplies and equipment to meet T/O&E requirements.

The Inspector General's Office, Headquarters First Army, Governors Island, N. Y., conducted the annual inspection of the Army functions of this office and all activities under its jurisdiction, during the period 3-31 March 52, and extended a formal report rating as "Excellent."

The Inspector General's Office, Headquarters First Air Force, Mitchel Air Force Base, N. Y., conducted an annual inspection of the Air functions of this office during the periods 10-14 March and 24-28 March 52. The Air Force does not extend an adjectival rating in its formal report.

Auditors from the Army Audit Agency conducted the annual audit of the accounts of this office from 1 April to 10 September 52 and Report of Audit No. NY 5621052 (Army) and No. 5622-52 (Air), dated 10 November 52 issued. This report does not contain an adjectival rating.

The following changes were made in office organization during the year:

The functions of the Editing Section were included with that of the Requisition and Technical Sections of the Supply Control Branch.

The necessity for a permanent inventory operation for the conduct of cyclic, spot-check and special inventories became more evident during the year and consequently, a section was established under the supervision of the Supply Control Branch to conduct the inventories, develop procedures and initiate warehousing recommendations.

Revised Organization Chart is as indicated by Appendix A.

For comparison purposes, wherever possible in the body of this report, 1951 as well as 1952 statistics are indicated.

SUPPLY DIVISION

The technical and accounting sections of this division processed 40,117 vouchers of all types during the year. The weekly volume of vouchers edited and posted averages 770. Continued stress has been placed on the withdrawal from troop units and return to

Federal depots of property rendered excess by reason of continuing changes of T/O&E's and deactivation or redesignation of units. Over 264 tons of excess equipment and supplies were shipped out of the State to other USP&DO's and to Army Supply Depots.

The required annual inventory of unit memorandum receipt accounts initiated last year on a 12 month cycle has not been too successful for reasons as indicated in the Stock Record Section of this report. However, corrective action has been taken to alleviate this condition. Its value can not now be estimated though it is anticipated that the problem of fully completing a cycle once each fiscal year will be overcome.

Logistical support requirements of organizations of the New York National Guard undergoing field training at Camp Edwards, Mass., and Camp Drum, N. Y., were prepared for this office. Officers on permanent duty at this installation performed field training as liaison officers at the training sites.

Quartermaster: To 31 October 52, a total of 14,585 vouchers, as listed below, were processed as compared to 18,795 for the same period in 1951:

	1951	1952
Issue Slips	5,728	*4,934
Turn-in Slips	6,392	*4,910
Receiving Reports	1,110	753
Reports of Survey	512	340
Monthly Abstract of Issues of Gasoline, Oils and Operating Supplies	1,128	492
Certificates of Droppage	1,493	1,082
Statements of Charges	1,960	1,327
Army Shipping Documents	297	236
Federal Depot Requisitions	175	†511

In addition to processing the vouchers listed above, 170 Inventory Adjustment Reports, 1,037 Monthly Credit Card Gasoline Reports, 403 Issue Slips representing unit "Found on Post" vouchers, and 143 Back-order Releases were either prepared in the section, or when prepared at unit level, were edited by section personnel.

Excess Quartermaster property, comprising individual clothing and equipment items with a total monetary value of \$953,000 were returned to Federal sources.

Field Training estimates were furnished to the National Guard Bureau and Army Camps of Instruction for 160,080 gallons of motor gasoline for use with general purpose vehicles and 66,245 gallons of 80 octane gasoline used by all combat and track-laying vehicles, plus 23,400 gallons of aviation gasoline for Army aircraft. In addition to furnishing estimates of gasoline, oils, greases, and matching lubricants were requisitioned by this section and shipped to the various camps of instruction consigned to designated service

* Includes documentation substantiating 340 organizational transfers of property.

† 1952 totals include subsistence for weekend (outdoor) training and for travel rations for units while enroute to field training centers.

units of the New York National Guard normally charged with the distribution of such supplies.

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

Considerable quantities of non-standard items of individual clothing originally transferred to the New York National Guard from the New York Guard have been disposed of as Class "X" in accordance with current regulations. This continuing program has considerably reduced unit and State excesses and has also purified clothing items to a point where the troops have been improved both in appearance and uniformity.

Shirt, field, wool, olive green 108, has recently been authorized to replace the shirt, flannel, OD. It can be anticipated that full replacement will require several years, as the Shade 108 shirt can only be requisitioned when stock of flannel shirts is depleted.

The most active portion of the Quartermaster property account has been transferred from manual to machine record and has facilitated processing instruments bearing items pertaining to those classes listed above.

The National Guard Bureau has advised that the following items are in short supply and are not available at this time for issue to the field:

Case, canvas, map, roll-type
 Case, field, for typewriter, non-portable, 11" carriage
 Fly, tent, squad, M-1942
 Fly, tent, wall, large
 Heater, tent, gasoline, 250,000 BTU
 Heater, water, immersion, gasoline-operated
 Paulin, canvas, small
 Safe, field, combination lock
 Screen, latrine
 Stove, tent, M-1941
 Tent, maintenance shelter
 Tent, wall, large
 Tool Set, carpenter's No. 2

Statement of monetary credits and expenditures for QM operating supplies, Fiscal Years 1951 and 1952, is as follows:

Allotted	FY 1951	FY 1952
Stationery	\$10,965 00	\$11,029 00
Other supplies	25,840 00	31,268 00
Total	\$36,805 00	\$42,297 00
Expended		
Stationery	\$10,901 28	\$9,932 17
Other Supplies	24,177 85	31,234 53
Total	\$35,079 13	\$41,166 70
Balance (30 June)		
Stationery	\$63 72	\$1,096 83
Other Supplies	1,662 15	33 47
Total	\$1,725 87	\$1,130 30

Ordnance: As a result of the Vehicle Exchange Program, it was necessary to employ temporary clerical assistance to prepare and process in excess of 6,000 documents for shipment (receipt or issue) involved. It is estimated that 1,400 man-hours of overtime were performed by permanent employees of this section. In addition to the vehicles, a great number of weapons and fire control equipment has been withdrawn from units and is being replaced with modern post-war equipment. It is anticipated that this exchange program will continue on through 1953 until such time as all outmoded Ordnance equipment is exchanged for current models.

Following is a compilation of equipment withdrawn from units of the New York National Guard and returned to Federal depots:

Item	Quantity	Replacement
Compass, M-2.....	600	Not yet received
Mortar 4.2' M2.....	21	Not yet received
Howitzer, 105 mm, M2A1.....	36	Not yet received
Car, half track, M2A1.....	65	Not yet received
Trailer, 1/4 ton, cargo.....	194	Received and reissued to units
Trailer, 1 ton, cargo.....	209	Received and reissued to units
Trailer, 1 ton, water tank.....	1	Not yet received
*Truck, 1/4 ton (jeep).....	458	Received and reissued to units
Truck, 3/4 ton (ambulance).....	18	Not yet received
*Truck, 3/4 ton (weapons carrier).....	184	Received and reissued to units
*Truck, 2 1/2 ton cargo.....	777	Received and reissued to units
Truck, 4 ton cargo.....	3	Not yet received
Truck, 6 ton prime mover.....	5	Not yet received
Truck, 4 ton wrecker.....	5	Not yet received
Vehicle, tank recovery M32A1B1.....	10	Not yet received

In addition to the vehicles received in exchange for World War II types, there have also been received many more additional late model vehicles as part of a program to give the National Guard 50% of its authorized vehicles.

* Replaced by vehicles with snorkel devices which make possible limited motor submersion operations. These vehicles are equipped with 24 volt ignition systems. The Truck, M1/4 ton, was replaced by two different models, namely, the M38 and M38A1. The Truck, 2 1/2 ton, was also replaced by two different models, the M135 and M211, both of which have hydromatic transmissions thus eliminating the constant shifting of gears during operation.

Listed herewith are the vehicles now in USP&DO-NY concentration sites and issued to troop units:

Item	Quantity
<i>Special and General Purpose Vehicles</i>	
Truck, ¼ ton, utility M38 and M38A1 (jeep).....	1,196
Truck, ½ ton, carryall.....	3
Truck, ½ ton, panel delivery.....	3
Truck, ½ ton, pickup.....	6
Truck, ½ ton, ambulance.....	1
Car, sedan, light, 5 passenger.....	33
Car, sedan, medium, 5 passenger.....	3
Truck, ¾ ton, command reconnaissance M42.....	42
Truck, ¾ ton, weapons carrier, M37.....	195
Truck, ¾ ton, ambulance, M43.....	3
Truck, 1½ ton, dump.....	4
Truck, 1½ ton, stake and platform.....	7
Truck, 1½ ton, personnel carrier.....	40
Truck, 2½ ton, gasoline tanker, 1200 gal. capacity.....	1
Truck, tractor, 2½ ton (for towing semi-trailers).....	3
Truck, 2½ ton, dump.....	25
Truck, 2½ ton cargo, M135 and M211.....	1,056
Truck, 2½ ton, gasoline tanker, 750 gal. capacity.....	2
Truck, tractor, 4-5 ton (For towing semitrailers).....	3
Truck, 6 ton heavy wrecker.....	8
Truck, fire engine.....	1
Truck, tractor, 12 ton M26A1 (for tank transportation).....	2
Bus, 37 passenger.....	5
Motorcycle.....	1
Truck, 2½ ton, Ordnance Shop Vans.....	62
<i>Combat Vehicles</i>	
Car, armored utility M20.....	2
Car, armored, light M8.....	16
Carriage Motor, self-propelled, 105 mm howitzer M7.....	12
Carriage Motor, self-propelled, quad .50 cal. mach gun M16.....	16
Tank, light, M24 w/75 mm gun.....	21
Tank, medium, M4A3 w/75 mm gun.....	126
Tractor, hi-speed, 13 ton M5 (f/105 mm howitzer).....	32
<i>Trailers</i>	
Tractor, hi-speed, 18 ton M4 (f/90 mm AA gun).....	5
Semi-trailer, 6 ton cargo van.....	8
Semi-trailer, 6 ton gasoline tanker.....	3
Semi-trailer, 45 ton tank transporter.....	2
Trailer, ammunition, M10.....	53
Trailer, ¼ ton, cargo M100.....	866
Trailer, 1½ ton, cargo M104.....	209
Trailer 2 ton director M14.....	3
Trailer, ammunition M23.....	4
<i>Recapitulation</i>	
Vehicles, special and general purpose.....	2,705
Vehicles, combat.....	230
Trailers.....	1,148
Total.....	4,083

Vehicular tools and accessories for the vehicles returned to depots were shipped separately on 374 shipping documents prepared at this office. At this time this program is 60% completed. Overall, 758 sets of tools have been shipped with a total weight of 76 tons.

515 Federal requisitions for supplies and materials were initiated during the year. These requisitions represented approximately 25,250 line items valued at a total cost of \$262,003.60. Requisitioning activity has been reduced due to a strict stockage plan and, of course, the loss of old equipment which required constant repair and replacement of parts.

Ammunition: Listed below are the quantities of ammunition by type and caliber issued and expended in armories and/or at State Rifle Ranges during the past three years for comparison. Field training ammunition is not included.

Type	1950	1951	1952
Cartridge, ball, cal. 22.....	445,644	1,193,054	1,269,562
Cartridge, Ball, cal. 30 M1 (carbine).....	356,162	668,506	552,702
Cartridge, ball, cal. 30 M2 (rifle and mach. gun).....	84,681	830,619	691,470
Cartridge, ball, cal. 45 M1911.....	59,493	418,121	319,458
Cartridge, ball, cal. 50 M2.....	169,600	241,453	221,050

The records of ammunition supply are in preparation for transfer to the machine accounting system.

A total of 751,198 pieces of excess Ordnance property, valued at \$413,466.96, was returned to Federal depots. Much of the excess was property peculiar to outmoded equipment which was returned to Federal depots.

28 Aircraft, L-19A, have been issued to troop units. During the year 12 Aircraft, L-16A, were transferred to various Civil Air Patrol units of other States per direction of the Chief, National Guard Bureau.

Statement of monetary credits and expenditures for Ordnance operating supplies, Fiscal Years 1951 and 1952, is as follows:

<i>Armament and Automotive</i>	FY 1951	FY 1952
Allotment (incl. credits for materials returned to depots).....	\$392,639 75	\$242,800 00
Expenditures.....	392,639 75	215,055 50
Transferred to other technical sections.....	0	17,523 60
Balance (30 June).....	0	10,220 90
<i>Army Aviation</i>		
Allotment (incl. credits).....	32,993 21	19,203 60
Expenditures.....	32,993 21	19,203 60
Balance (30 June).....	0	0

During the calendar year a total of 15,759 various type documents as indicated below, in comparison with 1951, were processed by the Ordnance section:

*Issue Slips.....	4,071	4,220
*Turn-in Slips.....	1,174	3,047
*Army Shipping Documents.....	3,014	5,284
Reports of Survey.....	140	293
Certificates of Droppage.....	323	1,095
Statements of Charges.....	46	155
Receiving Reports—Purchase Orders.....	125	170
Army Aviation Documents.....	1,050	1,109
Inventory Adjustment Reports.....	0	386
Total	9,943	15,759

* Documents pertinent to Vehicle Exchange Program not included.

45 reports of lost and/or stolen items were processed and forwarded to the Chief, National Guard Bureau. Field losses are as follows:

Rifle, US cal. 30 M-1.....	1
Carbine, cal. 30 M-1.....	9
Binoculars, all types.....	8
Watch, wrist and pocket.....	19
Pistol, auto, cal. 45, M1911A1.....	8

Attached as Appendix B is a listing of the weapons and accessories authorized and quantities actually on hand.

All requests for cleaning chemicals for maintenance of vehicles and weapons, in addition to cleaning rags, brushes, gun bore patches and for targets and target materials have been satisfied.

Anti-freeze solution has been issued for vehicle protection for every vehicle within the State Army National Guard establishment. Sufficient quantities are being issued to insure protection to minus 20° in New York City and minus 30° outside of New York City.

Signal: During the calendar year 4,915 vouchers of all types were received and processed, as compared with 4,641 during 1951, as indicated below:

	1951	1952
Issue Slips	2,000	1,750
Turn-in Slips	154	525
Receiving Reports	7	50
Reports of Survey.....	150	350
Certificates of Droppage.....	430	500
Army Shipping Documents.....	1,100	1,500
Federal Requisitions	800	240

The Signal Corps withdrawal program recalled 2,000 radios of the types, as listed herewith, which have been returned to Federal depots:

SCR 177	SCR 508	SCR 608
SCR 193	SCR 528	SCR 694
SCR 300	SCR 536	AN/VRC-3 509
SCR 399	SCR 593	AN/VRC 510

Replacement for the withdrawn radios will be made on a one for one basis. The Office of the Chief, Signal Corps, has advised that minimum training requirements will be made available prior to 1953 Field Training with remaining quantities replaced prior to 31 December 53.

Approximately 3 tons of spare parts were returned to depots in conjunction with the withdrawal program.

In connection with the vehicle withdrawal program and the receipt of new type vehicles, fifteen Conversion Kits were administratively issued to change radios from 12 volt system to 24 volt. As a result of the withdrawal of radios and the difference of voltage in radios and vehicles, only a limited amount of radios were used during Summer Field Training.

The following items are in short supply and the National Guard Bureau has advised that administrative issue will be made when available:

- Azimuth-elevation Range Recorder, RD-54 TP
- Wire, WD-1/TT on Reel RL-159/U
- Auxiliary Interphone Equipment AN/VIA-1
- Antenna Equipment RC-292
- Cable Assembly CC-358
- Meteorological Observation Set SCM-12
- Multimeter TS-352
- Oscilloscope BC-1060
- Power Unit PE-210
- Sector Scan Kit MC-645
- Tube Tester I-177
- Sound Locating Set, GR-6
- Radio Terminal Set AN/TRC-3
- Power Unit PE-214

Radio Sets SCR 506 and 610 on hand in the State will be changed from 12 volt system to 24 volt. The change-over in voltage will require new dynamotors and vibrators and requisitions will be submitted accordingly.

Engineer: As indicated below, 5,961 vouchers of all types were received and processed during the calendar year as compared with 5,157 during 1951:

	1951	1952
Issue Slips	2,100	2,265
Turn-in Slips	1,200	1,208
Reports of Survey.....	150	152
Certificates of Droppage.....	430	450
Army Shipping Documents.....	1,100	1,152
Statements of Charges.....	20	20
Requisitions	157	714

While there is still Engineer property not available pertinent to T/O&E allowances, progress was made in completing most allowances this year. Item of Compass, lensatic, which has been in short supply for a long period, has not been issued, and Surveying Equipment, Set No. 4, has been received and issued. However, the recent changes in T/O&E's will cause certain shortages in complete T/O&E. Among the items requisitioned but not as yet received are:

- Drafting Equipment Set No. 1
- Drafting Equipment Set No. 4
- Drafting Equipment Set No. 5
- Detecting Equipment Set
- Command Post Fire Direction Equipment
- Surveying Equipment Set No. 5
- Electric Lighting Equipment No. 2
- Electric Lighting Equipment No. 3
- Lamp, electric, command post
- Reproducing Equipment Set No. 3

Sniperscopes are still a critical item and the National Guard Bureau has advised that the allowance as presently authorized will be substantially reduced.

All Metascopes have been recalled from troop units, modified and reissued.

Terrain Model Kit, a training aid, has been issued.

The accounts of this section have been transferred from manual to machine accounting system and all transactions are so posted.

Statement of monetary credits and expenditures for Engineer operating supplies, Fiscal Years 1951 and 1952, is as follows:

	FY 1951	FY 1952
Allotment	\$11,470 00	\$16,282 00
Expenditures	11,439 28	16,281 80
Balance (30 June).....	30 72	20

Medical: 5,073 vouchers were received and processed during the year as compared to 3,743 during 1951. Depot requisitions covered 4,362 items. Vouchers include:

	1951	1952
Issue Slips	1,200	1,656
Turn-in Slips	375	812
Reports of Survey.....	400	377
Statements of Charges.....	350	331
Certificates of Droppage.....	433	396
Army Shipping Documents.....	490	375
Requisitions	495	629
Certificates of Expenditure.....	0	497
(controlled items)		

Inoculation vaccines were requisitioned, received and issued in sufficient quantities to inoculate all personnel of the New York National Guard prior to the 1952 field training period.

210 line items, consisting of 5,237 units, valued at \$52,046.96, were declared excess due to changes in T/O&E and T/A.

75% of all medical equipment on hand in the State is excess in accordance with the current changes and revised T/O&E's and T/A's. A program has been initiated to return all excess property, which includes the items listed below, and to requisition the authorized items:

	On Hand in State
Oxygen-filled Type D cylinders 80 gal.....	42
Sphygmomanometer Aneroid	90
Table, utility, folding.....	36
Imprinting machine	38
Irrigator, CRM, 2 qt.....	12
Dental Operating Set, field, No. 60.....	73
Laboratory Set, field.....	6
Medical Field Set, No. 1.....	87
Medical Field Set, No. 2.....	84
Medical Field Set, No. 4.....	21
Medical Pack Equipment, man pack type.....	42
Splint Set, straight splints.....	186
Sterilizing Set, field.....	6
Tableware Set, field.....	8

Medical technical service accounts were transferred from manual to machine accounting effective 23 January 52. Through the medium of machine accounting there were 745 vouchers processed with a total of 4,768 transactions.

Statement of monetary credits and expenditures for Medical operating supplies, Fiscal Years 1951 and 1952, is as follows:

	FY 1951	FY 1952
Allotment	\$10,331 00	\$6,641 00
Expenditures	10,250 72	6,641 00
Balance (June 30)	80 28	0

Chemical: 3,384 vouchers of various types as indicated were received and processed during the year as compared with 3,743 during 1951:

	1951	1952
Issue Slips	1,200	336
Turn-in Slips	375	1,350
Reports of Survey.....	409	243
Statements of Charge.....	350	365
Certificates of Droppage.....	433	459
Army Shipping Documents.....	490	143
Requisitions	495	116
Certificates of Expenditure	0	372
(controlled items)		

Chemical ammunition for the 1952 field training period was requisitioned and issued.

The Chemical Technical Service accounts were transferred from manual to machine accounting on 26 February 52. Through this medium 227 vouchers were processed with a total of 628 transactions.

Statement of monetary credits and expenditures for Chemical operating supplies, Fiscal Years 1951 and 1952, is as follows:

	FY 1951	FY 1952
Allotment	\$67 00	\$100 00
Expenditures	64 00	29 88
Balance (30 June).....	3 00	70 12

Air Force: 13,919 vouchers (14,283—1951) were processed to stock record and custodial receipt accounts during the year; 9,183 requisitions (10,683—1951) were also processed.

A supply conference was held by the Air Section at the New York State Arsenal on 11-12 September 52 and was attended by representatives from National Guard Bureau, Air Materiel Command, Inspector General's Office, First Air Force, Army Audit Agency, New York Air National Guard and Commanding Officers and Supply personnel of all New York Air National Guard bases. The main topic of discussion was the proposed decentralization of the accountable records from the Office of the Acting U. S. Property and Disbursing Officer to base level.

The decentralization of accountable stock records was authorized by letter, National Guard Bureau, dated 20 February 52, subject: "Air National Guard Property Accounting" and approved by the Chief of Staff to The Governor about 29 July 52. In accordance with decentralization plan, each air base supply officer will be appointed an Assistant U. S. Property and Disbursing Officer and will maintain his portion of the accountable records. Since accountable records are to be maintained at base level, the U. S. Property

and Disbursing Officer will no longer maintain custodial receipt accounts for each base. In connection with the new procedure it is proposed that the U. S. Property and Disbursing Officer will have on his staff two field auditor-inspectors for air to audit and inspect the accounting records maintained at each base. Decentralization for the account located at Niagara Falls Municipal Airport was implemented as of 15 October 52. It has been established that decentralization will be effected at the air bases on the dates indicated below:

Hancock Field	1 December 52
Schenectady County Airport.....	1 February 53
Westchester County Airport.....	1 April 53
Floyd Bennett Field.....	upon appointment of Base Supply Officer

Consolidated shipping documents for all non-expendable property on the records of this office will be prepared for each air base to effect the accountable record transfer.

Custodial receipt accounts are still maintained for Floyd Bennett Field, Westchester County Airport, Hancock Field, and Schenectady County Airport.

The aircraft presently assigned to this State are as follows:

39 ea. F-51
2 ea. B-26
6 ea. T-6
5 ea. C-47

Periodical technical visits were made by personnel of this office to each air base to render assistance to Base Supply Officers in solving supply and accounting problems.

This section was inspected by representatives of the Inspector General's Office, First Air Force, Mitchell Air Force Base, N. Y., and Army Audit Agency. No deficiencies or irregularities were noted.

The 106th Fighter Bomber Wing, inducted into Federal Service on 1 March 51 will return to State status on 1 December 52 as will also the 136th Fighter Squadron located at Niagara Falls. Air base squadrons were authorized by the Chief, National Guard Bureau, to requisition, receive and store property pending the return of units at Floyd Bennett Field and Niagara Falls. These bases are presently receiving property as a result of requisitioning and automatic distribution.

Field training for the New York Air National Guard units was held at Spaatz Field, Reading, Pa.

Hancock Field, Syracuse, N. Y., has been designated by the Chief, National Guard Bureau as the permanent field training site for Air National Guard units. Various items of supplies and equipment have been received at this base including 49 new commercial-type vehicles out of an expected total of 149 vehicles.

Purchasing and Contracting: 2,077 Federal requisitions and requests for supplies and services, requiring procurement action, were received from Army and Air Force units during the calendar year and processed through this section, resulting in deliv-

ery orders against Federal contracts, purchase orders negotiated through competitive bidding, interdepartmental and interservice procurement for a total of approximately \$291,500 (\$250,000—1951).

Approximately 604,000 gallons of gasoline (training, administrative and field training convoy), amounting to approximately \$109,600 were procured through Armed Services Petroleum Purchasing Agency contracts, service station contracts negotiated by the General Services Administration (for authorized credit card use) and open market purchases in localities where contracts were in process of negotiation but not awarded. In addition approximately \$325,000 gallons of gasoline were delivered to New York National Guard Army and Air Force units during the 1952 field training periods at Pine Camp, N. Y., Camp Edwards, Mass., and Spaatz Field, Reading, Pa., through arrangements with the respective Camp Quartermasters on a suballotment basis, precluding the necessity of processing delivery orders and purchase orders from this office.

Purchase orders amounting to approximately \$15,400 (\$17,000—1951) were issued by this branch covering various training aids for ground and air units, for which special funds were allotted to Headquarters First Army and suballotted to the New York National Guard. These included such items as plywood and lumber for panels, radio and electric parts and materials, classroom supplies or small items constructed for classroom use, such as blackboards, easels, chart holders, map cases, bookcases, sand tables, projection screen holders, training graphs, etc.

Delivery order amounting to \$12,078 was issued to the International Business Machines Corp. covering rental of IBM machines in use in Office of USP&DO for the period 1 July 52 to 30 June 53.

Several purchases were negotiated through this section amounting to \$3,500 (\$4,500—1951) covering various items of equipment and supplies necessary to equip officers' candidate schools established in five locations throughout the State.

Purchase orders approximating \$5,500 were processed covering laundering of blankets, mattress covers, cotton clothing, etc., by the New York Port of Embarkation Laundry, Army Base, Brooklyn, N. Y., for units located in the New York City metropolitan area, on an interdepartmental reimbursable basis, as authorized by Headquarters First Army.

Purchase orders approximating \$19,700 were issued covering various installation work projects at National Guard Air Bases, also Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y., and several motor vehicle storage buildings throughout the State, negotiated through the Construction Division. In addition, purchase orders amounting to approximately \$14,500 were issued covering the rehabilitation of Wethersfield Range.

Several purchases were made through the General Services Administration Warehouse, located in New York City, of items covered by their stock catalog, on an interdepartmental reimbursable basis. These items consist principally of stationary and office supplies, rubber stamps, small tools, nails and other hardware items.

Purchase orders and delivery orders covering reconditioning and minor repairs to approximately 190 unserviceable typewriters of various manufacture, located in units throughout the State, were processed during the year.

Stock Record: 40,117 (40,043—1951) documents were recorded in voucher register, vouchered and posted to stock record cards, involving approximately 687,900, postings.

3,689 "Due-Outs" for the issue of supplies not immediately available in warehouse stock, but subsequently received from depots.

100% cycle inventory of all warehouse property was completed during the year. In addition, spot inventories were initiated this year in each instance where stock of an item reached a zero level or where discrepancies were found to exist.

Serial numbers of items listed on June 1950 inventory for 353 M/R unit accounts have been posted to the serial number files to date—100%. 212 auditors' inventory serial number lists prepared by serial number section. Lists were furnished to USP&DO field auditors to be verified against unit serial number files. Corrections have been made for 93 unit accounts to date. Serial numbers on 90 inducted unit accounts 52% completed to date.

Warehouse serial number files have been established and completed as shown:

Ordnance	100%
Quartermaster	100%
Medical	100%

Since 23 January this section has been in the process of transferring records from manual accounting to the machine accounting system. This transfer involved the recording and rechecking of some 35,000 line items in all accounts and the closing out of manual accounting records for these items. Inventory adjustment reports were prepared and completed on balances remaining on the manual accounting records after transfer to the machine accounting system.

Approximately 250 items have been transferred from one technical service to another and appropriate postings on all accounts have been made.

Approximately 250 stock record cards have been recapped in order to furnish pertinent information to the various technical sections. These recaps were needed to show the quantity on hand in each memorandum receipt account and in the warehouse in order to adjust existing discrepancies between M/R, Warehouse and Stock Record sections. The same recaps were used by the technical sections in shipping property to various depots.

Memorandum Receipt: 340 active memorandum receipt accounts were maintained plus 86 inactive accounts representing units inducted into Federal service which were completely cleared by this section at the beginning of the year. New accounts were added for units as they returned from Federal service.

Approximately 34,500 vouchers were processed during the period ending 31 October. This included the posting and registering of each voucher in the property records maintained for each account.

162 individual accounts were reconciled by personnel of this office working directly with a unit representative and the unit records. Approximately 100 reports of survey were initiated for clearance of property responsibility and some 300 lists of discrepancies were mailed to units noting inventory discrepancies.

Storage and Issue: The number of outgoing and incoming shipments made during the year, as compared to 1951, are as follows:

	1951	1952
<i>Outgoing</i>		
Weight (tons)	941	998.5
Pieces	29,894	31,708
Shipments	12,345	13,903
<i>Incoming</i>		
Weight (tons)	674	902.8
Pieces	44,076	23,489
Shipments	2,669	3,912

Recapitulation of the weekly shipping records indicate that Quartermaster property (316 tons) constitutes the bulk of outgoing shipments, followed by Ordnance (159 tons) and peak periods were reached during April, May, June and July prior to field training).

Field Audit: 350 officers' requests for separation from service (Form 76), of which 67 were for responsible officers, were processed during the year.

The mission of closing out deactivated memorandum receipt accounts was assigned to this branch. 103 out of 110 inactive accounts have been closed out.

Field auditor-inspectors accomplished 257 audit-inventories (annual and change of command) during the year.

This section established an Account Clearance Sub-section for the mission of completing the settlement of inventories. The sub-section is to effect the settlement of inventories, as outlined in SR 130-420-1. Office procedure was instituted for the control of vouchers relating to the adjustment of discrepancies of audit-inventories.

Procedure and office forms have been prepared and approved for use in connection with the field audit inventories of those items being carried on the machine accounting system.

The mechanics of a posting procedure to the "property check list" issued by the National Guard Bureau has been prepared and approved. SOP is now being printed for office and field use.

In view of the time element in accomplishing field inventories with the number of field auditors now on duty, it has not been possible to comply with regulations requiring a complete physical audit inventory once each fiscal year. During Fiscal Year 1942, 81 accounts out of 318 were not audited. To November, Fiscal Year 1953, 264 accounts out of 340 have not as yet been audited. It is estimated that each inventory approximates 6.5 days including travel time. Efforts are being made to reduce to a minimum

the field inventory time to utilize at home stations, officer assistants to conduct inventories (reconciliations by field auditors) and to free auditors from other than field audit responsibilities. Much time previously has been spent in research of accounts in connection with S-4 surveys, liquidation of inactive accounts, etc. There are 9 field auditor-inspectors on duty stations at New York City, Syracuse and Buffalo.

FISCAL DIVISION

Federal Funds: Allotments of Federal funds totaling \$7,991,-665.94 were received by this State from the National Guard Bureau during the Federal Fiscal Year 1952 for operating expenses under the following projects:

FISCAL YEAR 1952		
GROUND FORCES		
Project		Allotted & Obligated
Pay and allowances—Duty with Regular Army		
Pay and Allowances, NG personnel attending Unit School		\$68,264 46
Travel of NG students to Unit Schools		31,104 99
Travel and per diem for civilian employees attending Service School in a per diem status		1,289 78
Army Drill Expenses (Exclusive of regular army drill pay)		
Inactive duty training pay (weekend training)		381,198 05
Pay and allowances while hospitalized		1,566 56
Subsistence		
Inactive duty training (weekend training)		85,884 56
Enlisted men at Unit Schools		7,048 90
Operation of NG Units		
Postage		455 00
Stationery and Office supplies		1,279 04
Operation of NG Unit		
Alteration and repair of uniforms		6,229 29
Cleaning of blankets		8,171 60
Organizational supplies		488 37
Rental of Accounting Machine equipment		6,823 85
Transportation costs (bills of lading)		30,992 89
Transportation supplies and contracted services		18,027 16
Fuels and lubricants—Administrative		26,477 57
Fuels and lubricants—Armory drill		60,852 74
Contractual maintenance services		5,176 37
Maintenance supplies		9,826 43
Travel for command inspections		1,234 74
Travel of the USP&DO		422 07
Travel of NG State civilian employees		26,737 13
Pay of State Civilian Employees		
Pay of accounting, clerical, custodial, State Maintenance Officer and Administrative Assistant to the USP&DO		533,520 49
Pay of caretakers		908,228 93
Pay of Pool maintenance employees		543,371 43
Pay of rangekeepers		3,743 74
Pay of administrative assistants (unit)		924,141 46
Operation of other facilities		
Service contracts		138,456 00
Maintenance and repair of State facilities		132,148 11
Field training expenses (itemized below)		2,297,617 48
Medical care in non-army facilities		1,103 12
Training aids, procurement and construction		9,851 23
Total		\$6,271,733 54

AIR FORCES

Distribution of material.....	\$33,260 10
Procurement of subsistence supplies (Service Schools).....	15,812 03
Base operations & maintenance	
Maintenance of buildings and grounds.....	1,144 70
Real property rentals.....	24,000 00
Base equipment maintenance.....	8,989 93
Base supply	5,381 90
Base service and operations.....	8,760 29
Administration and service.....	12,512 20
Service contracts	159,850 00
Pay of accounting clerks and air technicians.....	1,081,168 54
All other temporary civilian personnel.....	6,148 54
Major repairs and minor construction.....	90,850 14
Pay and allowances—school training.....	75,619 26
Disability payments and death gratuities.....	1,067 38
Field training expenses (itemized below).....	195,367 18
Total	\$1,719,932 40

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

GROUND FORCES

Field Training—All Camps

Pay and Allowances.....	\$1,116,435 89
Transportation of personnel.....	431,571 14
Transportation of equipment.....	192,272 54
Communications service	726 80
Rentals	1,050 00
Medical and hospital services.....	7,500 00
Pay and Allowances for hospitalization subsequent to field training	6,420 50
Subsistence	477,523 49
Fuels and lubricants.....	52,067 12
Miscellaneous	12,050 00
Total	\$2,297,617 48

AIR FORCES

Field Training—All Camps

Pay and Allowances.....	\$163,036 20
Travel of personnel.....	16,813 77
Transportation of equipment.....	436 43
Subsistence (travel rations).....	6,246 59
Communications	30 65
Fuels and lubricants (motor vehicle only).....	1,448 16
Miscellaneous	7,355 38
Total	\$195,367 18

8,492 Federal vouchers were prepared, audited and submitted to the Finance Officer, U. S. Army and the Air Force Disbursing Officer for settlement.

1,863 payrolls, covering semi-monthly payments to National Guard civilian personnel were processed to cover the following:

Accounting clerks	166
Pool maintenance	175
Unit caretakers	305
Administrative assistants	288
Rangekeepers	5
Temporary air technicians.....	3
Air technicians	403

Annual salary payments to the above civilian personnel totalled \$4,001,236.53, while Federal withholding taxes on such payments totalled \$411,989.44.

104 cases of injuries, illness and death, occurring during field training and armory drill, 1952, were recorded and processed with attendant claims for pay and allowances during hospitalization and costs of medical and hospitalization services rendered by private physicians and hospitals.

State Funds: Funds in the following amounts were appropriated for the purposes indicated:

New York State Arsenal (Operation and Maintenance)	\$149,600
*New York State Arsenal (Operation and Maintenance)...	66,233
*Arsenal Subdepot, Rochester (Maintenance).....	43,440
*Arsenal Shop "B", Brooklyn (Maintenance).....	6,324
Total	\$265,597

* Army facility operated under service contract with Federal Government providing for 75% reimbursement of expenditures.

157 requisitions for purchase orders and 333 payment vouchers were prepared and submitted to The Adjutant General against the above funds.

Complete records of obligations and expenditures of the above funds are maintained.

MAINTENANCE DIVISION

The overall aims and objectives of the State Maintenance Office continues as heretofore, however, during the past year one of the major policies of this office was to attempt to completely indoctrinate all of the National Guard units and personnel charged with the responsibility of field and organizational maintenance in the proper procedures and responsibilities of the full maintenance mission falling within their scope. This policy includes the proper methods for the procurement, storage, issue and accounting for all general supplies and spare parts required for completion of their mission.

Technical information, instructions, directives and policies have been promulgated and issued through command channels, to all units concerned. Technical inspections and visits were made at various times to all combined maintenance installations throughout the State by personnel of the State Maintenance Office. Routine visits were made to service centers charged with the organizational maintenance mission within their geographical area. Technical assistance was rendered toward the completion of procurement,

storage and issue of the organizational spare parts load to each service center.

As a result of this policy, plus the efforts and emphasis placed upon the improvement of organizational maintenance standards during the past year, it has been noticed that the trend is toward a much improved maintenance system. It is apparent that all units in the field have become more maintenance conscious and are desirous in improving their present standards for the proper care and servicing of organic equipment.

A number of unusual problems arose beyond the normal maintenance mission of this division and, which were successfully negotiated, included:

Reactivation and redesignation of Subshop "D" to Combined Maintenance Shop "B" with the resultant increase of administrative and technical personnel. The shop's scope of work and geographic area of responsibility were also increased.

Reorganization of Combined Maintenance Shop "C", Rochester, N. Y., from civilian to military status, with the 133d Ord. Maint. Co. (Direct Support) as parent unit.

Tank Exchange Program involving the exchange and receipt of 100 tanks.

Loan of Ordnance and Signal technical equipment to First Army during operation "Snowfall" held at Camp Drum, N. Y., during the months of January to March 52.

World War II type vehicle exchange program.

World War II type vehicle parts and accessories exchange program.

World War II type radio and spare parts program.

New vehicle processing and inspection program.

Procurement of special tools and equipment for new type vehicles.

Participation in the formulation of maintenance instruction schools for new type vehicles.

Participation in the formulation of drivers' instruction courses for new type motor vehicles.

To cope with the new problems that had arisen meant a disruption of the routine shop and supply operations. All shop administrative and operational personnel were readjusted toward the solution of the additional assignments, and still not retarded too greatly from the completion of routine maintenance and supply responsibilities.

During November 1951 the Tank Recall Program was started and necessitated the return shipment of approximately 100 each M4A3E8, 76 mm gun tanks, complete with allied materials, to Army installations, in exchange for the same quantity of replacement items M4A3, 75 mm guns. Approximately 100 railroad cars were unloaded and loaded during the course of this program. The average time to process the outgoing and receiving of incoming tanks was 30 man hours. Program was completed in February 1952 and consumed 3,000 man-hours.

During the month of April 1952 this office was advised that the release of new vehicles to the State had been approved and ship-

ments were to start by the end of April. Concurrent with the arrival of the new vehicles, an automatic issue of spare parts would be shipped as the initial basic load for a 90 day period for each type vehicle. Incoming replacement vehicles were to be furnished on a 1 for 1 basis for World War II type vehicles. All spare parts, supplies and accessories pertaining to the old type vehicles were to be returned to Army installations no later than 31 October 52.

Approximately 125 trucks and 80 towed trailers were handled by the maintenance personnel during this return program approximately 1,200 man-hours were expended. An estimated 140 tons of spare parts and supplies for World War II type vehicles were returned to Army installations. This involved the handling, packaging, crating, recording and accounting for all such spare parts. All shipments were made within a 6 month period, and prior to the cut-off date of 31 October 52, established by Army directives.

Replacement spare parts for new type vehicles started to arrive in early June 1952 at the three maintenance installations. Approximately 160 tons were received up to 31 October 52. All parts were received, uncrated, identified, recorded and stored for use at each respective shop location. During this parts exchange program, sufficient stockage of parts for both new and old vehicles were furnished for field training periods of 1952, to meet the demands of four major commands and to support approximately 2,500 vehicles of all types.

Approximately 1,500 World War II type vehicles (less combat vehicles) were shipped to the various Army installations, specified by directives received and the Maintenance Division assisted in 50% of this task prior to 30 August 52 and assisted in the receipt of 2,500 new type vehicles consigned to the USP&DO.

A target date was established in conjunction with priority issues to units attending field training periods on specified dates. Toward this target all plans and efforts were directed.

As the new vehicles started to arrive they were received by USP&DO warehouse personnel and rerouted on established schedules to the maintenance installations for technical inspections and processing prior to issue to using units. In each Combined Maintenance Installation a vehicle inspection and processing line was established based on an assembly line method to insure a rapid production for quantity and time commitments.

Breakdown of replacement vehicles received and processed to 31 October:

Truck, $\frac{1}{4}$ ton, 4x4, M38 & M38A1	633
Truck, $\frac{3}{4}$ ton, 4x4 (all types)	201
Truck, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton, 6x6, M135, M211, M59	779
Trailer, $\frac{1}{4}$ ton, 2 wh M100	194
Trailer, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton, 2 wh M104	212
Total	2,019
Non-processed vehicles remaining	1,532

Remaining vehicles are now being processed on a reduced schedule and will be completed on or about 30 March 53.

A five day school was conducted by the Ordnance Instructors of this State pertaining to proper methods of organizational maintenance and drive instruction of new type vehicles. Students for this school consisted of all unit maintenance personnel and caretaker personnel. The school instructors consisted of State Maintenance personnel and Service Center personnel. The students, upon completion of school course, established schools at unit level for dissemination of latest information and data to the organizational maintenance personnel and to organizational vehicle operators. Approximately 1,800 man-hours of State Maintenance personnel were expended in this school of instruction.

The greatest challenge of all the additional tasks falling to the lot of the State Maintenance installations was to completely process and inspect for road serviceability each of the new type vehicles through the shops (without additional personnel) for immediate issue to the field. Accomplishment was necessary prior to the coming field training dates, sufficiently in advance to allow the units the necessary time required to include in their schedules the training of using personnel in the proper procedures and methods of maintenance and operation of these vehicles.

Maintenance Facilities: Combined Maintenance Shop "A". There has been a continued overall improvement in this installation. Production continues to increase. Personnel have become more efficient in their jobs. Tools and facilities have improved.

Combined Maintenance Shop "B". Upon authority of National Guard Bureau, Subshop "D" was redesignated as Combined Maintenance Shop "B" effective 1 July 52. The redesignation of this installation was indicated due to the increased maintenance responsibility which had been given it. The redesignation resulted in an increase of administrative and technical personnel.

Combined Maintenance Shop "C". This installation had been operating in a civilian status since the entry of the 133d Ord. Maint. Co. into active Federal Service. However, the 133d Ord. Maint. Co. (Direct Support) was returned to the State as an NGUS unit and the shop, upon authority of the National Guard Bureau, reverted to military status 15 September 52. The two changes caused an approximate 95% turnover of personnel within the two year period. This turnover and change of status resulted in disruption of routine but the shop was able to maintain production and supply activity without unusual delay. The total production in job orders of this installation is under that of Calendar Year 1951 although total production of the three installations increased. For chart of job orders processed through combined maintenance installations see Appendix C, Chart 1.

Concentration Sites: Concentration Site No. 1 continues to be of great value in the continuance of its mission. The responsibility of this installation has been increased to the performance of limited field maintenance consistent with available personnel. It is planned to increase the field maintenance responsibility even further. The plan, however, can not take effect prior to 1 July 53. Concentration Site No. 1 has saved a considerable amount

of money due to the elimination of transportation. For estimated savings see Appendix C, Chart 2.

Concentration Site No. 2 continues to operate as heretofore. This installation has been of tremendous advantage in the return of World War II type vehicles and receipt of the new type. Issues are also made to units attending weekend training at Camp Smith, N. Y. No field maintenance is performed at this installation due to its proximity to Combined Maintenance Shop "A". For chart of vehicle activity, Concentration Site No. 2, see Appendix C, Chart 3.

Concentration Site No. 3: Upon authority of the National Guard Bureau, Concentration Site No. 3 has been activated at Parkway East Armory, Utica, N. Y., effective 1 November 52. Authority has also been received to employ one Supervisor, MOS 4880, NGM 24 and three mechanics, auto, MOS 965, IGM 15, as operating personnel. Present plans are to store 125 trucks, 2½ ton, 6x6, M211 at this location. The movement of these vehicles from Concentration Site No. 2 is now under way.

Service Centers: Since the last report two additional service centers have been authorized this State as follows:

Service Center No. 11, New Scotland Avenue Armory, Albany, N. Y., activated in February 52, parent unit 727th Ord. Maint. Co. All units located within Albany are based thereon.

Service Center No. 12, 85 West End Avenue, Binghamton, N. Y., activated January 52, parent unit Hq. & Hq. Co., 2d Bn., 108th Infantry. Units located within Binghamton, Elmira, Walton and Oneonta are based thereon.

These service centers continue to improve the units' performance of organizational maintenance.

Army Aviation: During the past calendar year the activities and responsibilities of the Army Aircraft Maintenance Section were increased when approval was received to establish two additional airfields to facilitate the maintenance of aircraft. Also, pilot training was enhanced by enabling the units to put aircraft within closer proximity to the pilots, eliminating to an extent a large time and space factor. New locations are: Rochester Airport, Rochester, N. Y., for aircraft assigned to 3d Bn., 101st Armored Cavalry; Westchester Airport, Armonk, N. Y., for Hq. Co., 101st Armored Cavalry and Hq. Btry, 991st Field Arty Bn.

Other locations of Army aircraft are as follows:

- Zahn's Airport, Amityville, N. Y.
- Dutchess County Airport, New Hackensack, N. Y.
- Albany Municipal Airport, Watervliet, N. Y.
- Hancock Field, Syracuse, N. Y.
- Buffalo Airpark, Gardenville, N. Y.

Since the last report all serviceable L-16 aircraft declared excess as obsolete T/O&E items have been transferred from this State to the Civil Air Patrol, in accordance with disposition instruc-

tions received from National Guard Bureau. The L-16 aircraft were replaced by the L-19 type aircraft which is the latest in the L series. 22 L-19 series aircraft were received during the reporting period and 17 L-16 aircraft were disposed of.

Necessary administrative details and schedules have been completed with the Mobile Air Materiel Command, Brookley Field, Mobile, Ala., for complete depot reconditioning of three L-17 type aircraft assigned to this State. Aircraft are to be flight delivered and returned from Brookley Air Base by National Guard Aviation Supervisors. Two L-17 aircraft are now in process of depot overhaul and remaining aircraft is scheduled for delivery to Brookley Field on or about 15 November 52.

Extensive major damages were received to aircraft based at Zahn's Airport, Amityville, N. Y., on 9 June 52, at 1430, as a result of severe wind and thunder storm at hurricane speeds, that occurred without warning. All aircraft were securely tied down when storm broke. Winds were estimated at 102 miles per hour and snapped tiedown ropes. Aircraft were tossed about with such force that 5 L-16 aircraft were completely demolished and major damage sustained by one L-16 and three L-19 aircraft. All aircraft based at airport received minor damages.

The nearly impossible task was undertaken to repair immediately the four aircraft with major damages in time for the summer field training periods. All repairs were completed and planes placed in serviceable status on 29 July 52. Unserviceable L-16 aircraft were disposed of in accordance with disposition instructions furnished by National Guard Bureau and the Air Materiel Command.

Field maintenance support was furnished to all units attending field training as in the past. There has been no change in the method or mechanics of such support, although the shops did not necessarily support the same major commands they did during field training 1951.

Comparative analysis of production of State Maintenance facilities 1950-52 is as indicated by Charts 4, 5, and 6, Appendix C.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

In view of the Army Exchange Program the non-technical sections of this division were required to undertake an abnormal assignment of work. Correspondence and property vouchers constituted a greater portion of the daily mail receipt than heretofore. The preparation and processing of bills of lading for return property shipments seriously affected the Transportation Branch. The stenographic Pool, in addition to routine correspondence, prepared the bulk of Army shipping documents for all classes of property being returned either by reason of being excess or Army Exchange Program.

Survey: During the year 809 new reports of survey, initiated by various units of the Army and Air National Guard, as indicated

below, were received in this office for processing. Comparison with 1951 figures is noted.

	1951		1952	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Army NG.....	723	\$716,526 71	795	\$537,921 81
Air NG.....	121	120,304 69	14	18,025 76
Total.....	844	\$836,831 40	809	\$555,947 57

In accordance with instructions from the Office of the Chief of Staff to The Governor, 99 final action reports of survey (Army NG) amounting to \$760,350, holding the State pecuniarily liable were forwarded to the Chief, National Guard Bureau, to be set off against the Federal credit established in the Bureau pursuant to the provisions of Section I, Act of June 28, 1930 (46 Stat 828).

Pursuant to the provisions of Circular No. 6, OCS, 15 March 51, OCS and AGO collection letters were forwarded to individuals who were held pecuniarily liable and collection effected as follows:

	No.	Amount
Army NG	133	\$7,443 17
Air NG	6	2,873 02
Total	139	\$10,316 19

Collection letters for 103 reports of survey (Army NG), in total amount of \$9,145.06, on which final action has been completed and individuals held liable have been forwarded to individuals concerned for collection.

In accordance with Circular No. 6, OCS, 15 March 51, The Adjutant General was requested to effect collection on four reports of survey (Army NG) in amount of \$345; collection is still pending.

248 Army NG and 149 Air NG reports of survey on which final action has been completed have been forwarded to Office of Chief of Staff to The Governor for processing by that office.

287 reports of survey with completed survey officers' action, as indicated below, are being examined in this office prior to transmission to the Office of the Chief of Staff to The Governor:

Individuals held liable.....	Army NG	161
State held liable.....	Army NG	124
	Air NG	2

275 reports of survey with completed survey officers' action, holding the State or individuals pecuniarily liable, were forwarded to OCS for review (Cir. #6, OCS, 1951).

2,375 Statements of Charges (WD NGB Form 18) amounting to \$60,652.04 were received and processed and checks forwarded to Finance Officer, First Army, for credit to the Treasurer of the United States. (2,018 Statements of Charges, amounting to \$65,820.19, were processed during 1951.)

Transportation: Issuance of government transportation requests and bills of lading for 1952 field training, as compared to 1951, is as follows:

	1951		1952	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
T/R's.....	325	\$245,838 15	296	\$256,289 69
B/L's.....	253	99,804 36	292	71,256 05

Exclusive of field training, 757 transportation requests were issued for the transportation of administrative assistants, caretakers, field maintenance mechanics, auditors and other Federally-paid personnel authorized transportation; 535 of these T/R's were from transportation funds allotted this office in amount of \$11,501.31. During 1951, 713 transportation requests were issued in amount of \$18,707.89.

85 transportation requests were returned for cancellation.

Attached as Appendix D is a recapitulation indicating number of transportation requests and bills of lading issued, weights and estimated costs.

Motor Transportation: The ten various type cargo vehicles constituting the Arsenal motor pool completed 798 trips covering 55,277 miles. Approximately 7,000 gallons of gasoline and 60 gallons of engine oil were consumed in this operation. Generally, deliveries were of a local nature in the distribution of supplies and equipment with exception of short out-of-the-State hauls to Federal depots, returning excess property or for emergency pick-up.

Personnel: 914 personnel orders were prepared and distributed covering appointments, changes in status, increases and separations pertaining to 2,297 Federally-paid employees (exclusive of Air National Guard personnel) to 3 November 52.

39 employees, inducted or called to active duty, were reemployed during the year in the Office of the USP&DO and State Maintenance shops.

107 applications for reemployment, submitted by former Air and Army National Guard civilian employees in accordance with NYAN GR 40-1, Hq NYANG, 1 March 52 and Circular No. 3, OCS, 29 February 52, were acknowledged and verification of former employment furnished Commanding Officer, New York Air National Guard or Comanding General, New York National Guard.

Library: 942 travel orders were prepared and issued for travel of Federally-paid caretakers, air technicians, and administrative assistants, as requested and approved, as compared to 1,015 during 1951.

156 injury compensation reports for Federally-paid personnel were received and processed during the year (123 reports processed in 1951).

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 1,400 publications of various types are received weekly.

Mail: It is estimated that approximately over 23,000 pieces of correspondence (including documentation) were received by this section during the year. Outgoing correspondence and documents are estimated at over 12,500 pieces.

Building Maintenance: State contracts were awarded for the following improvements in the Arsenal:

Roofing repairs
Install 2 governor cables, elevators Nos. 3 & 4
Install new ash hoist—boiler room

Work performed by maintenance personnel included repairs to elevators and equipment, removal and replacement of pipes, fittings, fixtures and valves, rewiring of electric circuits, general repairs, removal of and erection of partitions and storage bins, exterior and interior painting, offices, corridors, fence, etc., construction of cabinets and bins, painting and lettering signs throughout building.

A conservative estimate of savings in labor performed by maintenance personnel, if executed under commercial contract, is approximated at \$15,000 for the year.

CONSTRUCTION DIVISION

Federal funds in the amount of \$2,249,832.35 for Air NG and Army NG, as indicated below, were allotted the State of New York during the calendar year 1952 for new construction, alteration, improvements, protective maintenance and/or repair projects; also indicated are comparative 1951 amounts.

	1951	1952
Air NG construction.....	\$886,111 46	\$2,105,320 51
Army NG construction.....	398,447 99	144,511 84
Total	\$1,284,559 45	\$2,249,832 35

Air Projects: Contracts were awarded and Federal funds obligated for the following air projects at the indicated locations:

Floyd Bennett Naval Air Base

Repairs and rehabilitation of heating system in hangars Nos. 9 and 10.....	\$7,396 89
National Guard Bureau share of cost for the rehabilitation and modification of structural fire protective system....	18,462 00

Hancock Field, Syracuse

Extension of the existing E-W runways, taxiways, ramps and relocation of existing road.....	1,246,898 88
Establishment of a summer training camp site and facilities. NGB funds sub-allotted to the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers for processing of construction project.....	781,305 00
Installation of wire mesh partitions, doors and hardware in squadron warehouse	4,440 00

Niagara Falls Municipal Airport

Installation of sink, drinking fountain and plumbing improvements	824 00
Installation of eye test lane, cabinets and partitions.....	1,164 00
Alterations to plumbing system and installation of plumbing fixtures	1,720 00
Installation of asphalt tile flooring and stair treads.....	1,635 00
Alterations to heating system and installation of pressure reducing valves	3,075 00

Schenectady County Airport

Repair to hangar boiler heating installations and miscellaneous building repairs.....	9,000 00
Installation of wire mesh partitions, doors and hardware in squadron warehouse	3,980 00

Westchester County Airport

Waterproofing and repair of hangar roof and masonry waterproofing	2,492 00
Interior painting in tactical air direction center building....	497 00
Heating alterations and miscellaneous repairs in motor service building	1,701 00
Bituminous macadam surfacing of warehouse loading platform	498 00
Rebricking boiler in hangar.....	235 00
Installation of air compressor, ventilating system and improvements in motor service building.....	1,697 00

Change Orders

Change orders involving increases in cost to Air Construction contracts previously awarded during the calendar years 1950 and 1951.....	18,299 74
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Total NGB Air Funds Obligated..... \$2,105,320 51

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

Albany—New Scotland Avenue

Installation of motor maintenance and service center in existing vehicle storage building.....	28,310 00
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Amityville—Zahn's Airport

Installation of chain link fence and gates surrounding the NYNG liaison plane storage and parking area.....	6,777 00
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Brooklyn—Arsenal Maintenance Shop

Installation of protective barricade fence.....	547 00
Installation of adequate domestic hot water system.....	975 00

Buffalo—29 Masten Avenue

Installation of interior electric wiring, electric service, masonry and metal work repairs in two existing vehicle storage buildings now connected by a third building....	4,195 00
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Buffalo—1015 W. Delavan Avenue

Installation of exterior tubular steel door and frame in two story combination vehicle storage building and service center	497 00
--	--------

Camp Smith

Range repairs and clearing Manitou target impact area of primary and secondary shrub growth.....	11,983 04
Installation of reinforced concrete pavement and hardstanding in combined maintenance shop and tank training course areas	19,217 53
Alterations and improvements in maintenance shop, tool and parts rooms	1,100 00
Construction of salvage storage bins in connection with maintenance shop activities.....	575 00
Repair and rehabilitation of refrigerator units in mess halls	2,299 00
Alterations to heating system in maintenance shop.....	3,295 00
Installation of one new and repair of one existing chlorinator in the sewage disposal system.....	2,405 00

Freeport—49 Babylon Turnpike

Installation of two exterior tubular steel doors and frames in storage building.....	860 00
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Guilderland Target Range

Grading of range area and miscellaneous range improvements	432 00
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Kingston, North Manor Avenue

Alterations in the heating system in the vehicle service center	210 00
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Mohawk—83 East Main Street

Installation of insulating board ceiling and electrical modifications in the organization maintenance shop located in vehicle storage building.....	4,090 00
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Orchard Park Airport

Rehabilitation of shop hangar and parts building for liaison planes	19,500 00
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Rochester Depot

Purchase of trap elements for installation in heating system	177 60
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Wethersfield Target Range (Camp O'Ryan)

Drainage and erosion control projects in camp, range and tank training course.....	19,986 76
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State Vehicle Storage Buildings

Installation of interior wiring system and electric service in existing vehicle storage buildings on State Armory property sites.	
Albany—New Scotland Avenue—2 buildings.....	\$4,098 00
Geneseo—34 Avon Road—1 building	1,898 75
Peekskill—Washington Street—2 buildings.....	4,445 00
Rochester—145 Culver Road—1 building.....	1,938 00
Rochester—Main Street—1 building.....	1,763 00
Utica—Parkway East—1 building.....	1,989 00
Maintenance Materials for Vehicle Storage Buildings:	

Purchase through Federal General Procurement Agency of metal primer, metal paint, putty, putty knives, wire brushes and paint brushes; distributed to Officers in charge and control of all State Armories, and camps where maintenance shops, sub-shops, service centers and vehicle storage buildings are located, for application to metal work by armory and maintenance personnel....	948 16
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Total NGB Army Funds Obligated.....	\$144,511 84
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Service Contracts: During the calendar year 1952, the indicated negotiated service contracts between the State and National Guard Bureau were in effect, providing for the maintenance and operation of Air and Army National Guard bases and facilities. Service contract renewals were executed effective 1 July 52, and the amounts shown are as provided for in the renewal agreements.

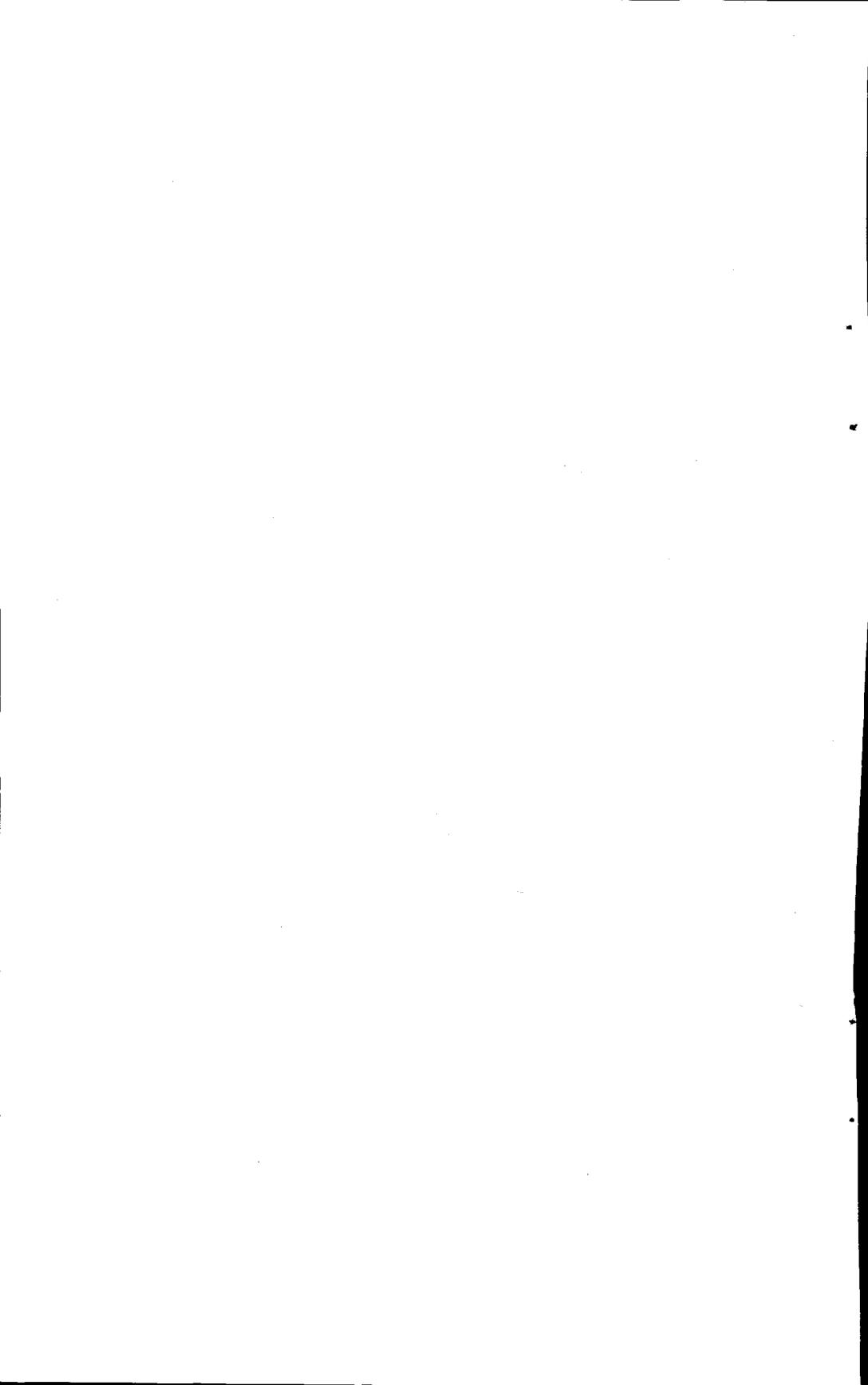
AIR FACILITIES

Location			
Floyd Bennet Field.....	\$43,000 00	\$14,333 33	\$57,333 33
Hancock Field.....	38,000 00	12,666 67	50,666 67
Niagara Falls Airport.....	32,000 00	10,666 67	42,666 67
Schenectady County Airport.....	30,000 00	10,000 00	40,000 00
Westchester County Airport.....	42,000 00	14,000 00	56,000 00
White Plains — State Armory.....	8,000 00	2,666 67	10,666 67
Total Air Facilities.....	\$193,000 00	\$64,333 34	\$257,333 34

ARMY FACILITIES

Location			
Camp Smith.....	\$69,312 50	\$23,104 17	\$92,416 67
New York State Arsenal.....	49,675 25	16,558 42	66,233 67
N. Y. State Arsenal Maint.....	4,744 00	1,581 33	6,325 33
Rochester Depot.....	32,580 00	10,860 00	43,440 00
Wethersfield Target Range.....	5,295 00	1,765 00	7,060 00
Total Army Facilities.....	\$161,606 75	\$53,868 92	\$215,475 67
Total Army and Air Facilities.....	\$354,606 75	\$118,202 26	\$472,809 01

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



NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD

(ARMY)

REPORT

OF THE

**COMMANDING GENERAL
NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD**

[99]

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

For the Calendar Year 1952

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

1. *General.*—a. Submitted herewith is the Annual Report of the Commanding General, covering the affairs of the New York National Guard (Army) for the year 1952.

b. All of our activities continued to reflect the impact of the continuing National emergency which began in July 1950. The manpower problem, although somewhat improved over last year, is still very serious. Our strength and training progress has suffered from National manpower policies. In the field of training, definite improvements were gained with federal assistance. However, as long as we have to train a large body of recruits, the unit training progress will be retarded. In the field of supply, also, federal assistance has provided notable improvements.

c. In accordance with Circular No. 1, Office of the Chief of Staff to the Governor, 15 January 1952, the Joint Administrative Office was created. This was designed to furnish joint facilities for the Office of the Chief of Staff to the Governor and Headquarters New York National Guard (Army). In addition, the Adjutant General's Section, Headquarters, New York National Guard was charged exclusively with the administrative functions of the Army National Guard. This Section to consist of the Adjutant General, Chief Clerk, five (5) Stenos and Clerks. Accordingly, Colonel Albert J. Weber was relieved of his dual function as Adjutant General Headquarters New York National Guard, and was re-assigned to the Office of the Chief of Staff to the Governor, as the Assistant to the Adjutant General of the State. Captain Daniel J. Curry was appointed Adjutant General, Headquarters New York National Guard.

2. *Personnel.*—a. *General.*—(1) The Selective Service Act of 1951 and regulations issued thereunder, continue to restrict the field of our enlistments to young men within the age brackets of 17 to 18½ years. Eighty percent (80%) of our recruits are currently within this category. The Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 provides an obligation of service in Reserve Components for inducted personnel after two years active service. However, the act does not provide for any compulsion, with the result that such service, in effect, becomes voluntary. However, this is a source of trained personnel which is presently being solicited to join our ranks and may provide an additional source of increasing our strength.

(2) We are experiencing some shortages in Chaplains resulting from the demands on available sources from the Active Forces. The most serious shortage we have experienced is the continuing reluctance of Physicians to enter the National Guard. This results

in inadequate Medical Service for examinations, and treatment at Field Training. The competition from the Selective Service, the Armed Forces and other Reserve Components presents obstacles that cannot be adequately met until a realistic National Program is adopted.

b. *Strength*—(1) As a result of the restrictions on our source of recruits, our strength is as follows:

(a) Officers: For existing units our authorized strength (100%) is 2721 officers; our actual strength is 1795. In the past twelve months, considering our gains from all sources (Officer Candidate School and other sources), and our losses, our net gain was approximately 140 officers. This would indicate that we can fill our officer requirements in about seven (7) years.

(b) Warrant Officers: Authorized 502; we have 376. In the past twelve months we gained 48. At this rate we should reach authorized strength in about three (3) years.

(c) Enlisted Men: Authorized 38,394 (80% of T/O) enlisted men (in existing units), we have 17,358. In the past twelve months we have averaged 17,287 men, fluctuating between a low of 16,938 to a high of 17,636. We have recruited 3600 within this period, of which 3000 were in the 17-18½ year class; we are losing men, in equal numbers, for various reasons, such as: enlistment in the Armed Forces, change of residence, Selective Service and to accept commissions in the National Guard. Of these reasons, although enlistments in the Armed Forces have dropped 40%, this has been balanced by losses to Selective Service of men enlisted subsequent to 1 February 1951 and an increase (by about 200 O.C.S. men) of enlisted men gaining National Guard Commissions. As 80% of our new recruits are in the 17 to 18½ year group, and should increase, and as the sources of our major losses (Armed Forces and Selective Service) are diminishing we can anticipate a slight increase in strength in the future of perhaps 250 men per year.

(2) The organizations listed in paragraph 5f(2) and 5g(3) below entered Federal service with 220 officers, 42 warrant officers and 2696 enlisted men, with an aggregate of 2958. Upon their return they had an aggregate of 809 officers and men. This represented a loss over the two year period of 2149 officers and men. As Army procedures, governing the return of this personnel, were issued in fragmentary form and often quite late, considerable delay and confusion resulted in contacting the returned personnel. This has been overcome and it is anticipated that more of this personnel will rejoin the National Guard in the immediate future.

c. *Morale*—The morale of the commissioned and enlisted personnel is high. This is borne out by the continuing high rating given our training and the very high attendance at drills and field training. The reenlistment rate is about 40% which is 30% higher than existed prior to World War II.

d. *Recruiting*—In general recruiting has been satisfactory. Our strength may not reflect this, unless it is understood that our unusual losses, due to the National emergency are equal to our gains. It is anticipated that, if present world conditions do not worsen, our losses will decrease while our recruiting increases.

3. *Administration*—a. *Miscellaneous*—(1) *Inspection Reports*. A total of 304 Federal Annual Inspection reports were processed showing the following results:

(a) Unit Ratings:	
Superior	11 Units
Excellent	152 Units
Satisfactory	132 Units
Unsatisfactory	9 Units
(b) Support Ratings:	
Superior	7 Units
Excellent	150 Units
Satisfactory	136 Units
Unsatisfactory	11 Units
(c) Mobilization Ratings:	
Superior	None
Excellent	None
Satisfactory	56 Units
Unsatisfactory	247 Units

(d) Of the nine units receiving unsatisfactory unit ratings, two were reinspected and found satisfactory, one unit rating was changed to satisfactory, and two units, Batteries C and D of the 771st AAA Gun Bn, had Federal recognition withdrawn at State request. The four remaining units continued unsatisfactory due to lack of medical officer strength.

(2) *Recruiting*—A total of 3,250 letters were written to prospective enlistees who had not reached 18½ years of age. A total of 30,000 cards bearing the names of members of the Organized Reserve Corps were broken down by area of residence and arm, and forwarded to unit commanders for direct contact.

(3) *Officer 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 2d Lts.—NYNG	40
2. Number of enlisted men other than First three graders with a college degree ordered before Examining Boards for commission as 2d Lts.—NYNG	34
3. Number of enlisted men ordered before Examining Boards for commission as 2d Lt.—NYNG who completed the Ten Series of Army Correspondence School Course	111
4. Number of enlisted men ordered before Examining Boards for commission as 2d Lts.—NYNG who completed the New York National Guard Officer Candidate School Courses	191
(b) Number of officers ordered before Examining Boards for Retirement of Technical Waivers	89
(c) Number of officers ordered before Examining Boards for promotion to higher grades	323
(d) Number of officers ordered before Flying Evaluation Boards for rating of Army Aviator	10
(e) Number of letters written to prospective candidates for commission in the New York National Guard	325

(4) Assignment of personnel—The return of Korean veterans as individuals whose units have not yet returned to State control, resulted in attachment to this Headquarters of the following personnel:

Officers	65
Warrant Officers	7
Enlisted Men	306

This personnel is in the process of being contacted to affect their assignment to active units of the National Guard, transfer to the Inactive National Guard, or discharge where warranted.

b. *The Field Civilian Personnel Program—Army National Guard*—(1) The Field Civilian Personnel Pattern remained unchanged, except for the usual employment, discharge or reemployment of personnel in units. Some personnel were lost to Defense Industries because of opportunities to earn high wages.

(2) The money made available by the Federal government to the Army National Guard for FY 52-53 for our Field Civilian Personnel was \$1,850,000 which is \$400,000 less than money allotted for the previous year. Distribution of this money was made equitably to the five major commands. Additional allotments are granted the State on the basis of \$600 per month for each Anti-aircraft unit, and \$200 per month for each NGUS unit returned from Federal Service.

(3) The State has been notified that after a survey and study, the National Guard Bureau has submitted a new pattern for authorization of this personnel. This will result in some changes of duties and types but should not adversely affect the State in the services rendered. It is anticipated such changes will become effective early in 1953.

(4) a serious obstacle to the effectiveness of some of this personnel results from the uncertainty of their status. The Federal government which pays them considers them to be State employees. The State considers them Federal employees. As a result they are denied retirement benefits, social security and other benefits. This acts to deny us a large field of more efficient employees. In addition those whose duties require them to drive vehicles, under existing law, are subject to civil suit. The efforts of this Headquarters to relieve this situation is described in the report of the Office of the Chief of Staff above.

c. *The Eisenhower Trophy*—(1) The Board of Officers, which met for this purpose, in accordance with regulations, unanimously recommended the award be made to the 42nd Military Police Company of Mount Vernon, N. Y. The Board also recommended that the Commanding General First Army present the trophy at the Mount Vernon Armory.

(2) Accordingly, Lt. General Willis D. Crittenger, Commanding General First Army, at a suitable ceremony, made the presentation at the Mount Vernon Armory on the evening of 22 November 1952.

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

4. *Intelligence*—a. Continuing close supervision of the combat intelligence training of the personnel and units of the New York National Guard indicate improvement is being made in this phase of training over previous years. In order to give impetus to this improvement, we are conducting a unit school for intelligence personnel at all levels.

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

c. In compliance with Department of the Army Policy, key officer and enlisted personnel have been investigated and cleared by the U. S. Army for access to classified materials. In addition individuals and organizations have been investigated as required by the Adjutant General for use of and admission to armory facilities and other installations under supervision of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs.

5. *Plans, Operations and Training.* a. *General*—The required armory and field training of Army Units for the year 1952 was by far the most successful since the reorganization of the New York National Guard in 1947. Policies and directives of the National Guard Bureau, Headquarters Army Field Forces, Headquarters First Army and Headquarters New England Subarea were incorporated into directives issued by Headquarters New York National Guard. The objectives of training based upon both mobilization and peace-time missions are the following:

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

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

b. (1) *Armory Training*—Training of the New York National Guard was conducted under the National Guard Training Program which is utilized as the basic curriculum for the advancement of the individual soldier through a three (3) year enlistment. In addition to the prescribed 48 Armory drills, authorization was received from the Chief, National Guard Bureau to conduct the following training:

(2) *Inactive Duty Training (Outdoor)*. Three (3) two day or six (6) separate days or suitable combinations of both) of *outdoor training only* to stress the following training objectives in order of priority:

- (a) Completion of qualification firing on 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 Army Field Forces Training Tests during field training.
- (d) The preparation and serving of food under field conditions by mess personnel.
- (e) Conduct of marches and establishment of bivouacs.
- (f) Tracking missions for antiaircraft artillery.

(3) 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 Buffalo-Rochester Area. In addition 19 other local rifle ranges throughout the State were utilized for this purpose. This outdoor training saved 6 days of training for each unit, which would otherwise have to perform that type of training at field training sites. This training is conducted between April and October inclusive.

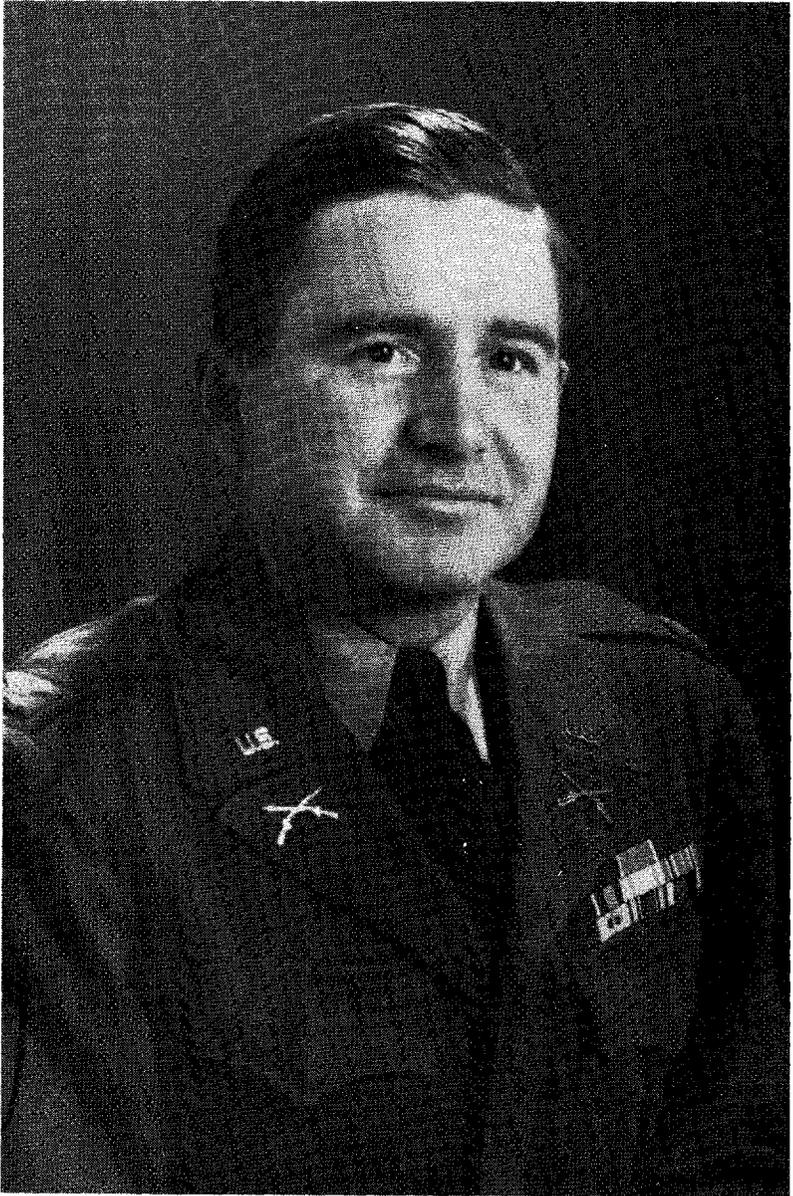
(c) *Schools*—The New York National Guard School Program was conducted on a larger scale this year than in any year in the past. The following shows the type of schools made available to personnel during the past year:

(1) *Army Service Schools*—Federal budgetary restrictions imposed on the State reduced somewhat the total number of personnel who were able to take part in this program. However, had these restrictions not been imposed, the total number would have been greater than in past years. The expenditure of National Guard Bureau funds for this purpose amounted to the sum of \$658,292.10. The following Service Schools were attended by officers and enlisted men of the New York National Guard in the numbers as indicated.

School	Officers	Enlisted Men
Adjutant General	10	11
U. S. Air Force (liaison plane)	5	3
Air Ground Support	6	
Armored	5	16
Anti-Aircraft Artillery	24	
Command and General Staff College (Fort Leavenworth and Camp Drum)	23	
Engineer	6	21
Field Artillery	32	36
Finance	4	9
Infantry	61	65
Medical Service	6	7
Ordnance	2	6
Quartermaster	4	11
Selective Service	4	
Signal	2	4
9th Inf. Div. Specialist Schools (Fort Dix, N. J.)		114
Total	208	315



For the fourth consecutive year the "Eisenhower Trophy", awarded to the New York National Guard unit attaining the highest proficiency for the calendar year, was won by the 42nd Division Military Police Company of Mount Vernon
The trophy is being presented to the Company Commander Captain Walter Koch by Lt. Gen. Willis D. Crittenger, Commanding General, First Army as Lt. Col. Abraham Verman Division Provost Marshal and Major Gen. Brendan Burns, Division Commander look on.



BRIGADIER GENERAL BRAINARD E. PRESCOTT
Asst. Division Commander, 27th Infantry Division, NYNG

(2) Unit School—The unit school program was conducted by Headquarters, New York National Guard on a larger scale this year, than heretofore. Support to conduct this program came from both Federal and State sources. The total funds allocated for this purpose was \$134,236.00 of which \$120,236.00 came from the Federal government. The following schools were conducted:

(a) Staff Training—Three, two day assemblies of the Staff of each New York National Guard unit (battalion through division) were conducted in the past year. The programs of instruction were developed under the supervision of the Senior Army Instructor. The initial assemblies consisted of instruction for staffs on the battalion and regimental level. Each succeeding assembly brought more staffs of higher levels, into the exercises which culminated in two large map maneuvers, one upstate and one in Metropolitan New York, for all the staffs in these two locations.

(b) School for Motor Maintenance Supervision—A one day assembly was conducted at five locations throughout the State for unit Commanders and selected Staff officers on Motor Maintenance Supervision. With the large increase of motor vehicles of all types in recent years, it was felt that every unit commander must have the required knowledge to properly supervise the maintenance of the motor vehicles within his unit. Improved maintenance will result in reduced State liability and less Federal costs.

(c) New Type Vehicle Maintenance School—Commencing in May all units of the New York National Guard were issued new type $\frac{1}{4}$ ton, $\frac{3}{4}$ ton and $2\frac{1}{2}$ ton trucks. Since these vehicles differed radically from the older World War II type vehicles, it was felt essential that instruction would be required for the proper maintenance of the new type vehicle. To that end Federal caretakers from every unit in the State were ordered to Camp Smith for a five day school which was conducted under the supervision of the State Ordnance Instructor. It is interesting to note that the total cost of the operation of this School was slightly less than the cost of one of the new type $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ton trucks.

(d) New York National Guard Officer Candidate School—The 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 National Guard Bureau. This School was conducted at five Branch Schools, located throughout the State, on selected week-ends. There were a total of 14 week-end assemblies for this, the first year of operation. The School opened with an enrollment of 330 candidates. Losses due to Academic failure, business, lack of leadership and compassionate reasons caused the gradu-

ating class for the first year to number 225 or 68% of the starting number. However, this rate of attrition is less than that found in many similar schools in the active Army and it is primarily due to the high caliber of the candidates, the excellent quality of National Guard Instructors and careful screening of applicants before admission. The total cost to produce one second lieutenant was approximately \$205.00, an exceedingly low figure. The class of 1953 was begun in September 1952, when the Leadership Phase (I) was conducted from 31 August to 6 September inclusive at Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y. There are 234 candidates presently enrolled. Of this number 154 completed the Leadership phase in September 1952; the balance will take the Leadership course in June 1953. Because the screening process was improved it is anticipated that losses will be less than last year, resulting in the graduation and commissioning of about 200. The high caliber of instruction given by the National Guard Officers together with the excellent quality of the candidates undergoing the course, has resulted in numerous commendatory comments from such U. S. Army sources as; the Army General School, Fort Riley, Kansas, which provides the academic curriculum and grades the examination papers; the National Guard Bureau and the Army Field Forces. These commendations were climaxed by the following letter from the Department of the Army:

"DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Sep 27, 1952

MAJOR GENERAL KARL F. HAUSAUER
Chief of Staff
Division of Military and Naval Affairs
270 Broadway
New York City, New York

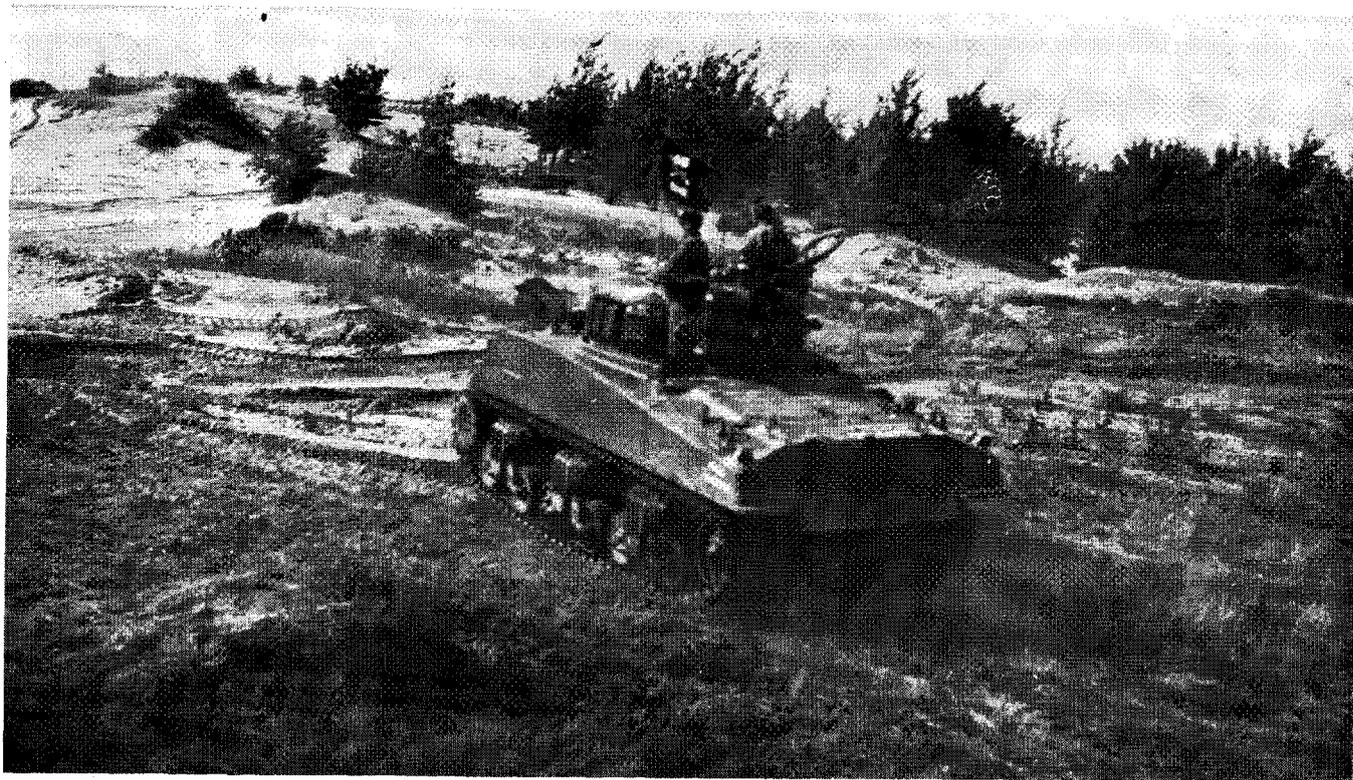
DEAR GENERAL HAUSAUER:

I would like to take this opportunity to commend you and the National Guard of New York on the exceptional Officer Candidate program you are conducting for the security of your State.

The establishment of an Officer Candidate School is indicative of the foresight and comprehension of the world's military manpower situation that has always been displayed by the citizen soldiers of the National Guard. Thus your state has, by its actions, guaranteed a well-trained source of junior offi-



Infantry-Tank Team Training, 71st Infantry, at summer Field Training, Camp Drum, New York



M4A3 Tank of the Tank Co. 165th Infantry at summer Field Training, Camp Drum, New York



40mm Gun and AW director, 106th AAA AW Bn, in position during battalion Test Field Problem at Camp Edwards, Mass. 1952



90mm Gun Crew, 369th AAA Gun Bn, NYNG, in action at Camp Wellfleet, Mass. during Summer Field Training

cers that will assure continuity of the leadership tradition of the National Guard.

Please extend my commendations to the Commandant of the School, his staff, and the officer candidates who are participating in this program, for a job well done.

Sincerely,

s/t FRED KORTH,

*Assistant Secretary of the
Army (M&RF)"*

(c) New York National Guard U.S.M.A.

Preparatory School—This school is conducted under the auspices of the State Department of Education at the Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences, 300 Pearl Street, Brooklyn. It is open to New York National Guardsmen who have been designated by the Adjutant General of the Department of the Army to compete in the regular March entrance examination to the United States Military Academy. The first year of operation found three students in attendance, all of whom passed the scholastic examination, high enough to be admitted to the Academy. At present there are twelve Guardsmen enrolled in the second class.

d. *Training Aids.*—The National Guard Bureau authorized an expenditure of Federal funds to the amount of \$14,400.00 during the past year for the purchase of material for use as Training Aids and the construction of Training Aids.

e. *Field Training.*—(1) The training period was of fifteen (15) days duration including travel time. Training was conducted at Camp Drum, New York, by the Infantry Divisions, Corps Artillery Headquarters, Armored Cavalry Regiment, Regimental Combat Team and Ordnance Units. The AAA Brigade Headquarters and all other AAA units conducted training at Camp Edwards and Wellfleet Range, Massachusetts. All training was carried out in accordance with Field Training Directive, 1952, issued by Headquarters New York National Guard and included the following:

(a) Individual basic training not covered during the armory training period and small unit field training to include platoon level.

(b) Army Training Tests at lowest unit level (squad, section, platoon or company) with the primary objective of stressing individual and small unit training and the secondary objective of determining the mobilization readiness of the unit.

(c) A Recruit Training Program which provided for the completion of basic and individual training of recruits not completed during the armory training period. This was accom-

plished through the formation of provisional recruit training units at regimental level utilizing the Officer Candidates as Instructors.

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

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

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

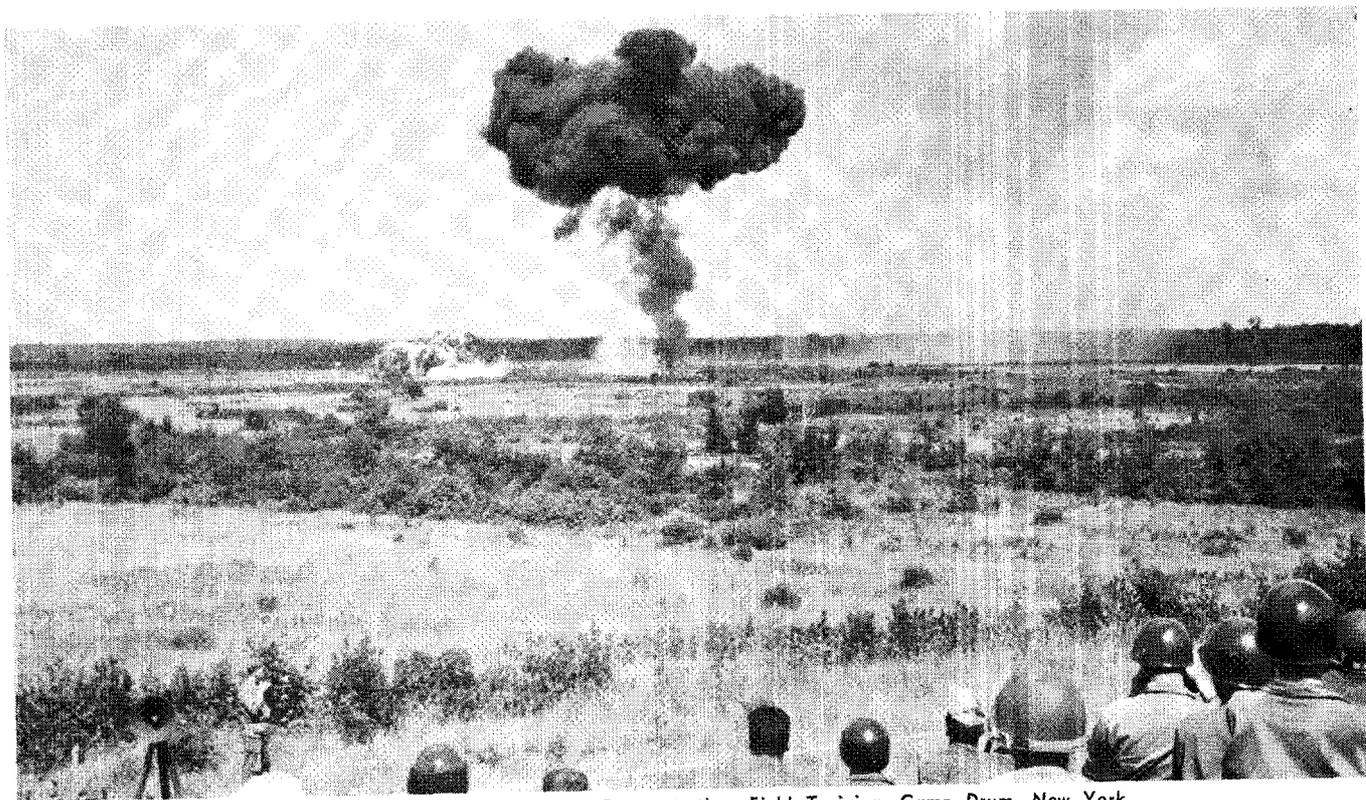
Location and Dates	Unit	Present*		Total Off, WO & EM	Percent Present
		Off & WO	EM		
Camp Edwards, Mass. 28 June-12 Jul/ 52	105 AAA Brig	147	1008	1155	93.6
	127 Ord Hvy Maint.	5	76	81	100
Camp Drum, NY 12-26 July/52	27 Inf. Div.	667	6886	7553	97.2
Camp Drum, NY 26 July-9 Aug/ 52	II Corps Arty	257	2163	2420	94.2
Camp Drum, NY 9-23 Aug/52	42 Inf. Div.	669	5912	6581	96.2
Various Camps and various dates	Sep Det, Hq & Hq				
	Det (incl SS)	32	8	40	100
	Hq & Hq Dept (less Sep Det)	32	49	81	97.6

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

(4) Field Training Attendance for the New York National Guard (Army) for the year 1952 was 96.2%. This figure is based upon the Actual Strength of 18613 and the Attendance Strength of 17911.

f. Return of New York National Guard AAA Units to State Control.—

(1) Upon receipt of information, in the early part of the year, from the National Guard Bureau that National Guard Antiaircraft Artillery Units were to be released from the active military service of the United States in order to improve the continental Antiaircraft Artillery defense position, plans were formulated for the expeditious and orderly resumption of State control over these units by the authorization and organization of Recruiting Detachments. These Detachments, in most instances, were organized ninety (90) days in advance of the announced release date of the unit with the personnel which had been released, as individuals, from the active military service. Later the personnel of these detachments were absorbed by the returning units within seven (7) days after the release of the latter to State control.



Troops witness Air-Ground Support Demonstration, Field Training, Camp Drum, New York



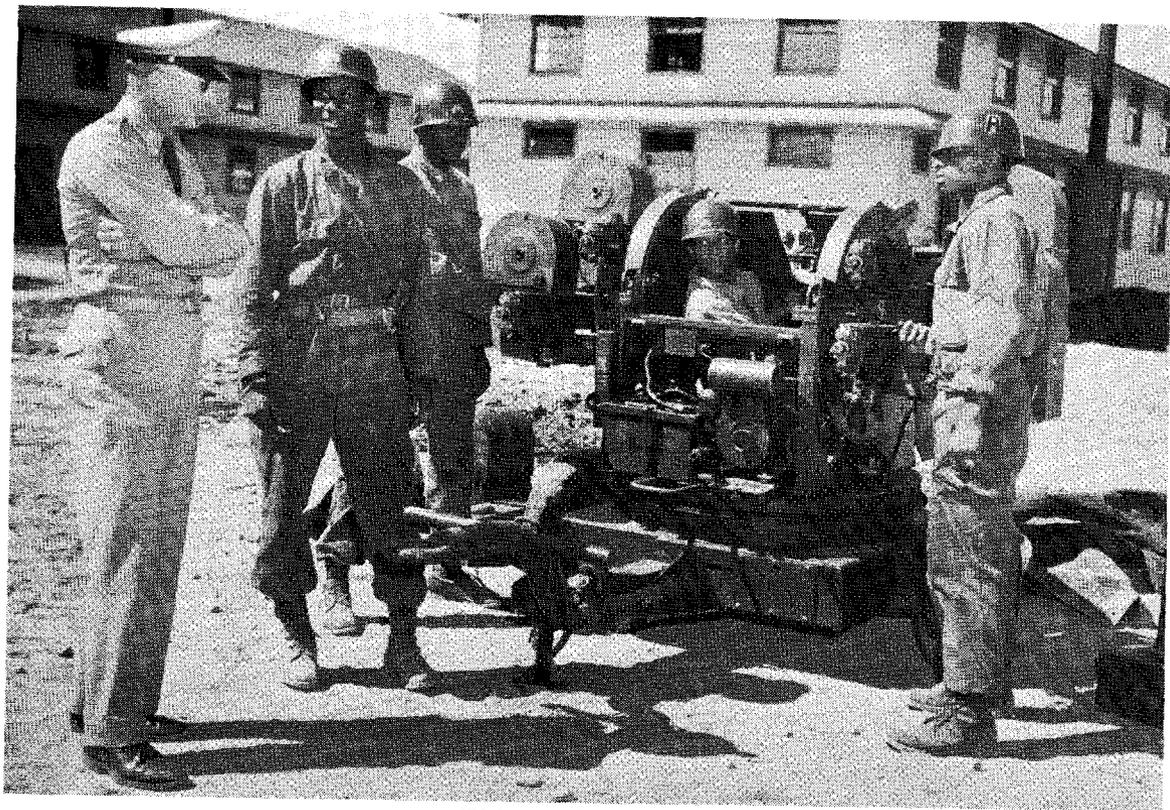
Men of the 42d Signal Company field test two of the many types of radio set organic to the unit, Field Training, Camp Drum, New York



Tanks of the 142d Tank Bn (90mm Gun) line up at Field Training, Camp Drum, New York



Four electrically operated 50 Cal. Machine Guns manned by men of the 142d AAA AW Bn (SP) sight approaching aircraft at Camp Drum, New York during summer Field Training



870th AAA Gun Battalion

(2) The following Antiaircraft Artillery Units were released from active military service and returned to State control during the year 1952:

715th AAA Gun Battalion
 Hq & Hq Btry, 102d AAA Brigade
 102d AAA Opns Detachment
 245th AAA Gun Battalion
 102d AAA Gun Battalion
 209th AAA Group
 105th Opns Detachment
 369th AAA Gun Battalion
 259th AAA Gun Battalion

(3) The following Antiaircraft Artillery units are still in Federal Service and will be released during 1953:

336th AAA Gun Battalion
 633d AAA Gun Battalion
 773d AAA Gun Battalion

g. Organization of National Guard Units under Public Law 461, 82nd Congress.—(1) By virtue of Public Law 461, 82nd Congress, the President may retain National Guard unit designations in the active military service of the United States, beyond the period of service prescribed in the active duty orders of the units, up to, but not to exceed a total period of five consecutive years. This law further provides that for every National Guard unit so retained in the military service of the United States, the appropriate Secretary may, provide for the organization, within States so affected, of National Guard units comparable to those retained in Federal service.

(2) The enactment of this law affected certain units of the New York National Guard, and plans were initiated for the organization of replacement, NGUS Units. These NGUS units were extended Federal Recognition, when the retained unit had completed twenty-four (24) months of active Federal service. Such NGUS units and their designations will be retained for a period of three (3) years and seven (7) days at which time the prescribed period of five (5) consecutive years of active military service for the retained unit will have been completed.

(3) Accordingly the following NGUS units were organized and received Federal Recognition during the past year:

101st Signal Battalion (NGUS)
 At Yonkers & Ossining
 955th Field Artillery Battalion (NGUS)
 At Brooklyn
 187th Field Artillery Observation Battalion (NGUS)
 At Brooklyn
 Hq & Hq Battery, 187th Field Arty Group (NGUS)
 At Brooklyn
 133rd Ordnance Co. (Direct Support) (NGUS)
 Rochester
 199th Army Band (NGUS) New York City

h. State Radio Cars—During the year Headquarters New York National Guard was furnished ten (10) State owned Chevrolet

Sedans equipped with two-way FM radios. These sedans were procured primarily for command and communication purposes for State Emergency Operations. They were made available to the major organization commanders during field training for familiarization training in their capabilities and use. As a result of the tests conducted during this period they were later distributed to major commanders to be utilized in training personnel for their ultimate use in State emergencies.

i. *On-Site Training of Certain Antiaircraft Artillery Units*—In order to provide adequate Antiaircraft Artillery Training for Metropolitan New York Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalions arrangements were made with Headquarters First Army and the Commanding General 102d AAA Brigade at Fort Wadsworth, New York, to train on-site with Regular Army units. This training, expanded into on-site positions in the State of New Jersey, required close liaison with State and Regular Army authorities and proved of inestimable value.

j. *Interstate Compacts*—On 12 December 1950, the Chief of Staff to the Governor of the State of New York and the Chief of Staff, Department of Defense, State of New Jersey, representing the respective Governors of the signatory States, entered into an agreement called the Interstate Compact for Mutual Military Aid in an Emergency. Pursuant to the provisions of this compact a joint study was made by representatives of both States for the employment of the military forces of the said States for mutual military aid and assistance in the event of an emergency. As a result of this study "Operation Plan Palisade" is now completed and has been disseminated to the troop level for implementation of the plan, on call. Similar detailed plans are being prepared to complete the Compact Agreement between the States of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

k. *Command Post Exercise*—To further the training and increase the operating effectiveness of the Headquarters New York National Guard in event of employment on State Emergency Missions, the personnel of the Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, New York National Guard, participated in the following Command Post Exercises during the year 1952 as indicated below:

(1) Camp Smith, Peekskill, New York, 10–11 May 1952. The purpose of this exercise was to furnish practical instruction for the Staff and enlisted personnel of the Detachment in those principles of staff organization and procedure pertinent to the efficient operation of a headquarters. An assumed tactical situation was distributed and play of the exercise initiated.

(2) Camp Smith, Peekskill, New York, 21–22 June 1952. Continuation of the 10–11 May week-end to include the preparation of actions, orders and prescribed reports. All records, kept by appropriate sections, were turned in to the Exercise Director and a critique held.



Director's Group plan and resolve problems for the State Command Post Exercise held at Camp Smith, Peekskill, New York



MAP MANEUVER, 42nd INFANTRY DIVISION (Conducted at the 102d Engineer Army)

(3) Camp Smith, Peekskill, New York, 25-26 October 1952. A joint Office of the Chief of Staff to the Governor—Headquarters New York National Guard Command Post Exercise entitled "Exercise Springboard" was conducted to test the basic provisions of the New York State Emergency Plan and the operational, logistical and administrative plans related thereto, including the functioning of an alternate headquarters in an emergency.

(4) Civil Defense Exercise, Hawthorne State Police Barracks, New York, 17 July 1952. Representatives of this headquarters participated in this exercise to coordinate the role of the State Military Forces with State Civil Defense authorities and agencies in a test to determine the effectiveness of the Statewide Defense system.

(5) First Army Command Post Exercise, Fort Totten, New York, 21-22 October 1952. Representatives of this headquarters actively participated in a continuous thirty-six (36) hour Command Post Exercise known as "Exercise Watchdog" which was designed to test certain parts of the First Army Defense Plan and related plans of installations within the First Army Area.

1. *Conclusion*--(1) The marked progress of the New York National Guard was especially manifest during the summer months when all units completed one of the most successful field training periods in years. Headquarters New York National Guard established a Field Headquarters at Camp Drum, New York, for the entire field training period to provide direct liaison with Troop Commanders and to assist them in their relations with U. S. Army Subarea and Post authorities. This proved most beneficial inasmuch as representatives of all sections were locally available to render assistance, where needed, at all times.

(2) The invaluable assistance of the Senior Army Instructor and his Staff added considerably to the high standards of efficiency in training.

(3) Coordination and cooperation between higher and lower headquarters within the State was at its highest peak and the harmonious relationship between this headquarters and Headquarters First Army, the National Guard Bureau, Headquarters Army Field Forces and the neighboring States of New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts that have existed in the past was enhanced during the year.

6. *Supply and Services*.—a. *Wheeled Vehicles*.—Within the year the Department of the Army replaced all wheeled vehicles, which were of World War II vintage, with new vehicles of all types. In addition we were issued vehicles approaching 50% of our total unit authorization. We turned in 1419 vehicles (2½ ton, ¾ ton and ¼ ton) and have received 2551. This requires enlargement of existing concentration sites and the establishment of an additional site at Utica, N. Y. It will also require some alterations in existing armories to permit storage of minimum vehicles necessary for training and administration.

b. *Other Equipment*—We have been directed to turn in 105 mm Howitzers, 4.2 mortars, half tracks and radios, which will be replaced. At present this hampers our training but it is expected that we will receive modern replacements in sufficient time prior to Field Training 1953.

c. *Equipment for units returned from Federal service*—Individuals and units returned from Federal service with a minimum of individual and organizational equipment. From State Arsenal stocks, carbines, uniforms and other individual equipment were issued pending delivery of proper equipment from the Department of the Army. We have in shipment Antiaircraft guns, 155 mm Howitzers and other equipment in sufficient numbers to permit the reorganized units to enter upon their armory training program soon.

d. *Facilities*—Numerous inspections were made to examine and inspect facilities for alteration and improvement by State and Federal sources to meet the demands of changes in troop basis. Among these is the location of a large training area in the vicinity of Syracuse for the outdoor training of the units in that area. It is expected that this site will be acquired and facilities installed in the next year, using Federal funds.

e. In cooperation with the Chief, Services and Supply, Office of the Chief of Staff, and the New York State Arsenal the units of the New York National Guard were supplied and serviced in a very satisfactory manner.

KARL F. HAUSAUER,
Major General N.Y.N.G.
Commanding

NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD

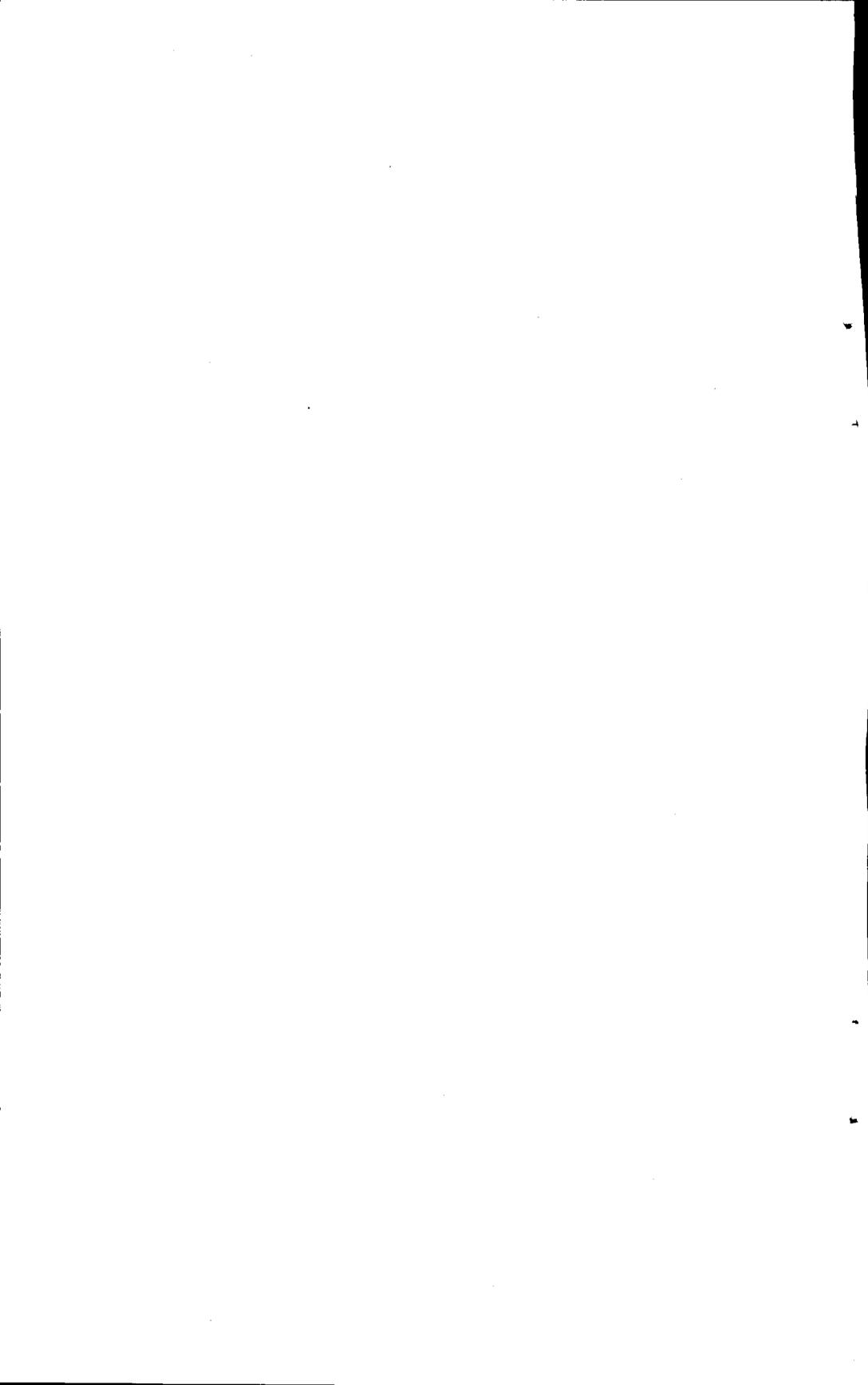
(AIR)

REPORT

OF THE

**COMMANDING GENERAL
NEW YORK AIR NATIONAL GUARD**

[127]



ANNUAL REPORT
NEW YORK AIR NATIONAL GUARD
1952

1. During the year 1952, the New York Air National Guard was again reorganized to conform to the requirements of the War Mobilization Plans of the United States Air Force. The report of the New York Air National Guard must be divided into units in order to be presented properly. Some units were in Active Federal Service during the entire year of 1952, other units were in Active Federal Service for 11 months of the calendar year, while others remained in State status, and yet were closely integrated with the Eastern Air Defense Forces of the Air Defense Command.

2. *Units on Active Federal Service.*—a. *106th Bombardment Wing*—(1) The 106th Bombardment Wing was on Active Federal Service until 1 December 1952, at which time it returned to its base at Floyd Bennett Naval Air Station, Brooklyn, New York, and at Westchester County Airport, White Plains, New York. This organization has been redesignated as a Tactical Air Command Light Bombardment Wing and is now receiving B-26 type aircraft. The 106th Bombardment Wing ended a tour of Active Federal Service, which, judged by any standards should be rated as an unqualified success. It converted from B-26 type aircraft at March Air Force Base, California, to B-29, Medium Bombardment aircraft. The culmination of all efforts was the performance of the 106th Bombardment Wing during the United States Air Force Operational Readiness Tests, in which a rating of EXCELLENT was awarded on its capability of performing the primary mission, which was to “develop and maintain that state of combat readiness which would enable it to initiate and sustain long-range combat strikes against an enemy.”

(2) Many of the key officers and non-commissioned officers of the 106th Bombardment Wing saw combat service in Korea and have brought great credit upon themselves and the New York Air National Guard.

Noted among these is

(a) Colonel Lewis A. Curtis, Commanding Officer of the 106th Bombardment Wing, who was assigned as Commanding Officer of the 98th Bombardment Wing in Korea. During the 5 months he was in Korea, he flew 48 combat missions in addition to commanding all other phases of his unit's activities.

(b) M/Sgt. Edward Walczykowski was Wing Intelligence NCO assigned to the Far East Air Force Bomber Command. He was given important target intelligence responsibilities normally handled by one or more officers. M/Sgt. Walczykowski's

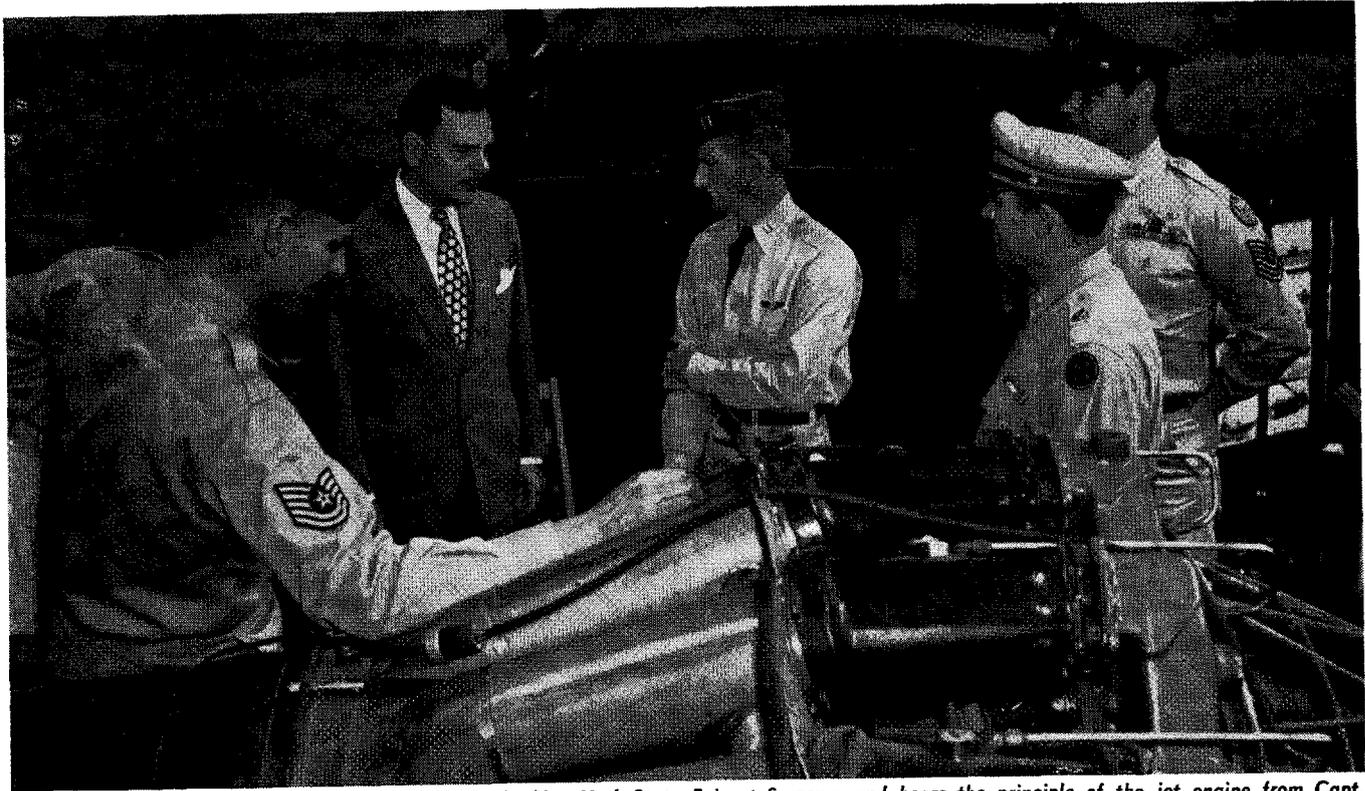
work was a major factor in planning and in selection of targets for attack in daily bombardment operations. During his period of service he was awarded the Bronze Star for his excellent service.

b. *152d Aircraft Control & Warning Group*—(1) This organization is still in Active Federal Service presently serving at Pepperrell Air Force Base in St. John's, Newfoundland, as a part of the Northeastern Air Command. Their tactical units are located in remote areas guarding the northern approaches to the United States, and it is not possible in this report to divulge the exact location of these tactical units for security reasons, but information available to this office, furnished periodically, discloses that they are performing their mission in an outstanding manner as a member of the United States Air Force team.

(2) This unit will return to State status in the next calendar year with an enviable record of achievement.

c. *136th Fighter Interceptor Squadron*—(1) This organization was a part of the 107th Fighter Interceptor Wing at Niagara Falls, New York, and was in Active Federal Service until 1 December 1952 as an integral part of the Air Defense system of the United States Air Force. Many of its pilots and key personnel saw service in Korea and have now rejoined the unit to give it valuable combat experience.

3. *Units Not on Active Federal Service.*—a. *107th Fighter Interceptor Wing*—(1) The 107th Fighter Interceptor Wing and its subordinate squadrons, the 137th Fighter Interceptor Squadron at Westchester County Airport, White Plains, New York; 138th Fighter Interceptor Squadron at Hancock Field, Syracuse, New York; and the 139th Fighter Interceptor Squadron at Schenectady County Airport, Schenectady, New York, were not called into the Active Federal Service but remained in State Status at their home stations where they continued to train under the appropriate directives of the National Guard Bureau, Continental Air Command, First Air Force, and Eastern Air Defense Force. The mission of the 107th Wing is to provide reserve units for the United States Air Force, properly trained, equipped, and capable of immediate mobilization for performance of Air Defense Missions. During the year these organizations participated in the Air National Guard Gunnery Exercises at Victorville, California, from 27 April to 6 May 1952. The 107th Fighter Interceptor Wing, together with the 274th Communications Squadron, Operations, and the 213th Communications Construction Squadron, conducted field training during the period 27 July to 10 August 1952, at Spaatz Field, Reading, Pennsylvania. A total of 189 officers and 1499 airmen attended this encampment. They constituted 89 percent of the officers and 92 per cent of the airmen. The Wing flew 1808 hours during this period, of which 1502 hours were tactical flying.



Gov. Thomas E. Dewey visits the NYNG Exhibit at the New York State Fair at Syracuse and hears the principle of the jet engine from Capt. Duane Ash, NYANG



READY TO GO

Capt. Paul Schipper of Pleasantville, N. Y., adjusts his safety harness in the cockpit of his F-51 Mustang fighter plane at Spaatz Field, Pa., during two week of summer training with the New York Air National Guard. Helping Schipper is S/Sgt. Fred Frenz of New Rochelle, N. Y. Both men are members of the 137th Fighter-Interceptor Squadron, NYANG, with headquarters at White Plains, N. Y. (NYANG Photo) (1952)

(4) *Reorganization and Redesignation.*—a. The 8102d Air Base Squadron, New York Air National Guard, Floyd Bennett Naval Air Station, Brooklyn, New York, and the 8136th Air Base Squadron, New York Air National Guard, Niagara Falls Municipal Airport, Niagara Falls, New York, were organized for the purpose of establishing cadre units 6 months prior to the return of New York Air National Guard organizations inducted into Active Federal Service on 1 March 1951. These units were deactivated on 1 December 1952. Their mission was to recruit personnel for assignment to returning units; to requisition, receive, maintain, and store such supplies and equipment as it became available for the returning units; to provide continuous military training; to maintain State aircraft as assigned and to assist in the pilot procurement program.

b. The 102d, 114th, and 136th Weather Stations were inactivated as of 1 December 1952.

c. The 1901st Engineer Aviation Battalion and the 1802d Engineer Aviation Company returned from Federal service but were not accepted by the State of New York.

d. The 102d Communications Squadron, Wing, New York Air National Guard, was redesignated 274th Communications Squadron, Operations, New York National Guard.

e. The 602d Signal Light Construction Company, New York Air National Guard, was redesignated 213th Communications Construction Squadron, New York Air National Guard.

f. The 107th Fighter Wing was redesignated 107th Fighter Interceptor Wing; the 107th Fighter Group was redesignated 107th Fighter Interceptor Group, and subordinate squadrons were redesignated Fighter Interceptor Squadrons.

5. *Emergency Missions.*—a. On 22 September 1952 a request was received from The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis to transfer a polio victim from The Child's Hospital in Baltimore, Maryland, to Plattsburg, New York. Patient could not be moved by train or any commercial vehicle that did not go directly to his destination. This patient was the same one that was taken to The Child's Hospital in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1951. Patient was successfully transferred on 30 September 1952.

b. On 15 August 1952, Mr. Forest of the Polio Foundation of New York City requested that a C-47 from the New York Air National Guard be made available to transport an iron lung from White Plains, New York, to Portland, Maine, a critical polio area. Portland was in dire need of an additional iron lung. The lung was transported 16 August 1952.

6. *Inspection.*—Annual Federal Armory Inspections, including Operational Readiness Tests and Field Training Inspections were conducted by Officers of the Regular Air Force.

7. *Schools.*—During calendar year 1952, 120 officers and airmen attended various United States Air Force Service Schools, in addition to 6 officers attending pilot training. This is approximately 5 per cent of the command.

8. *Construction*.—During the present calendar year, the following major construction projects have either been completed or are underway:

a. *Westchester County Airport, White Plains, New York*—(1) Extension of instrument runway to 7,000 feet completed.

(2) Warehouse started 1 July 1951 was completed with attendant ramp space.

(3) Paint and Dope Storage Building started 1 July 1951 completed.

(4) 25,000 gallon addition to fuel storage system started 1 July 1951 completed.

b. *Schenectady County Airport, Schenectady, New York*—(1) 25,000 gallon addition to fuel storage system started 1 July 1951 completed.

(2) Preliminary plans have been made by the Office of the United States District Engineer in conjunction with the New York Air National Guard for the construction of a completely new runway of 7,000 feet. None of the existing runways could be lengthened. It is expected that this project will be completed during the next calendar year.

c. *Hancock Field, Syracuse, New York*—(1) Extension of instrument runway to 8,000 feet completed.

(2) Construction of Tactical Air Defense Center Building, Motor Maintenance Building, Warehouse, and Hangar completed.

d. *Floyd Bennett Naval Air Station, Brooklyn, New York*—(1) Rehabilitation of heating system.

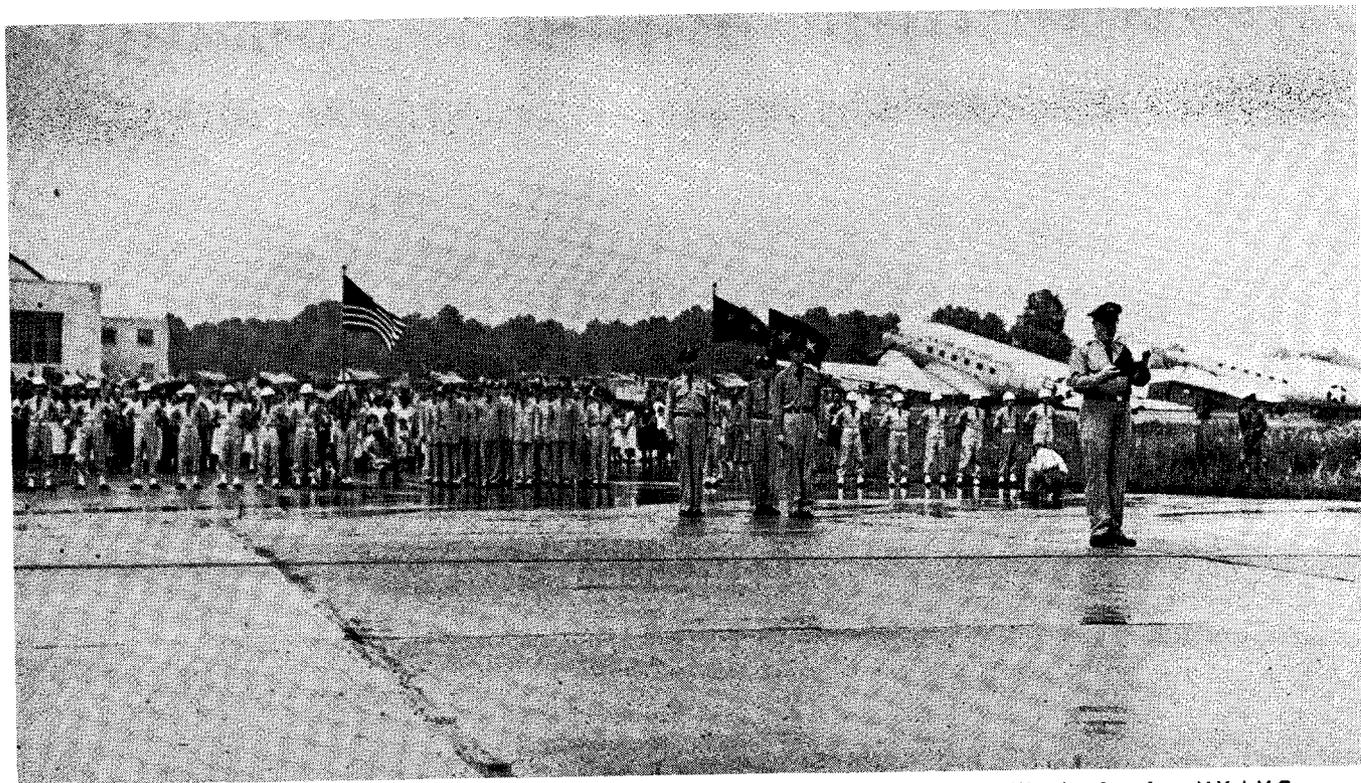
(2) All facilities with minor exceptions have been returned to the State for use by returning units.

e. *Niagara Falls Municipal Airport, Niagara Falls, New York*—(1) All facilities with minor exceptions have been returned to the State for use by returning units.

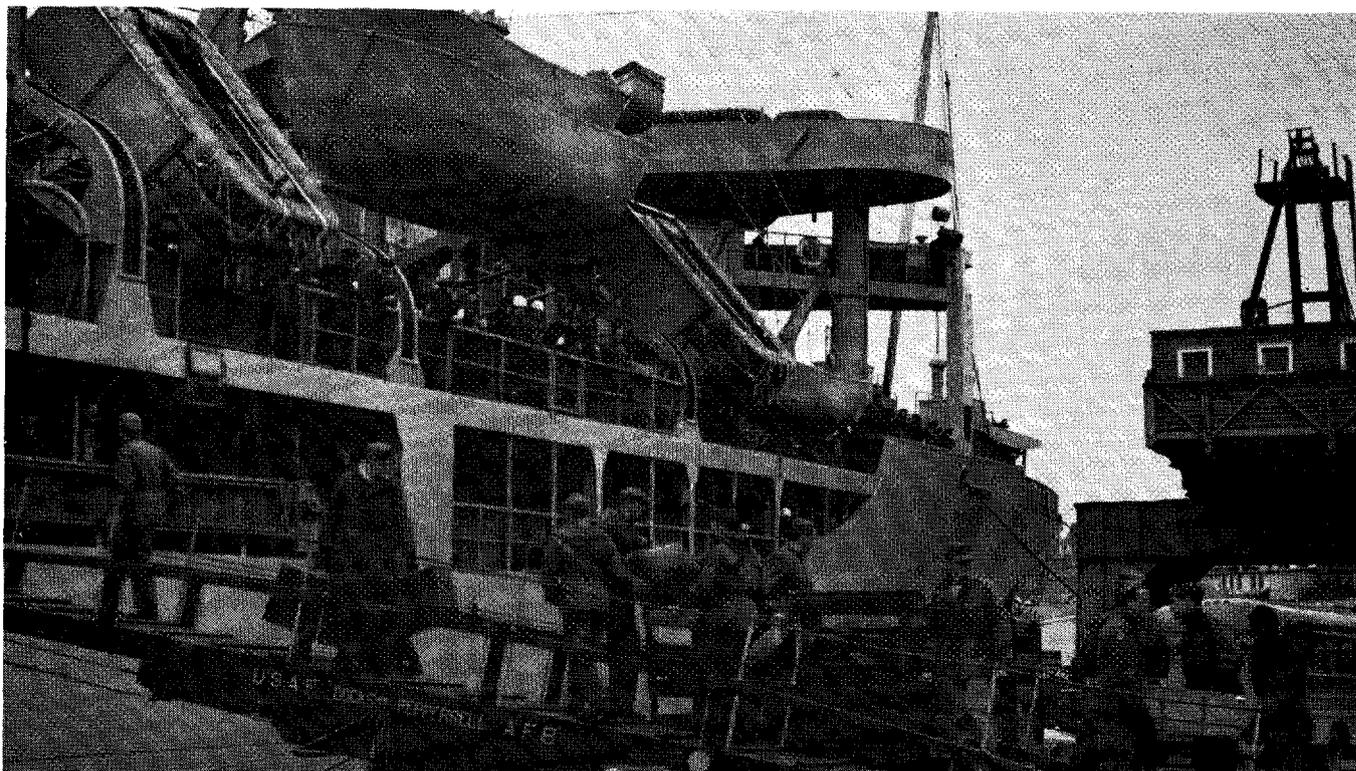
f. *Permanent Field Training Site at Hancock Field, Syracuse, New York*.—Plans are being made by the National Guard Bureau in conjunction with the New York Air National Guard to construct a permanent field training site at Hancock Field, Syracuse, New York. Present plans include a warehouse, mess halls and latrines, to be completed in the next year. The following are programmed for the future: permanent type barracks; power, water, and communications systems; basic roads; aerial and small arms ranges; theatre and assembly buildings; equipment storage buildings; control tower; range towers; temporary hangars; fire station, air technicians' quarters; aircraft fuel storage; ammunition storage; shooting inbutts; dispensary building; and administration space for the operation of the Wing.

KARL F. HAUSAUER,

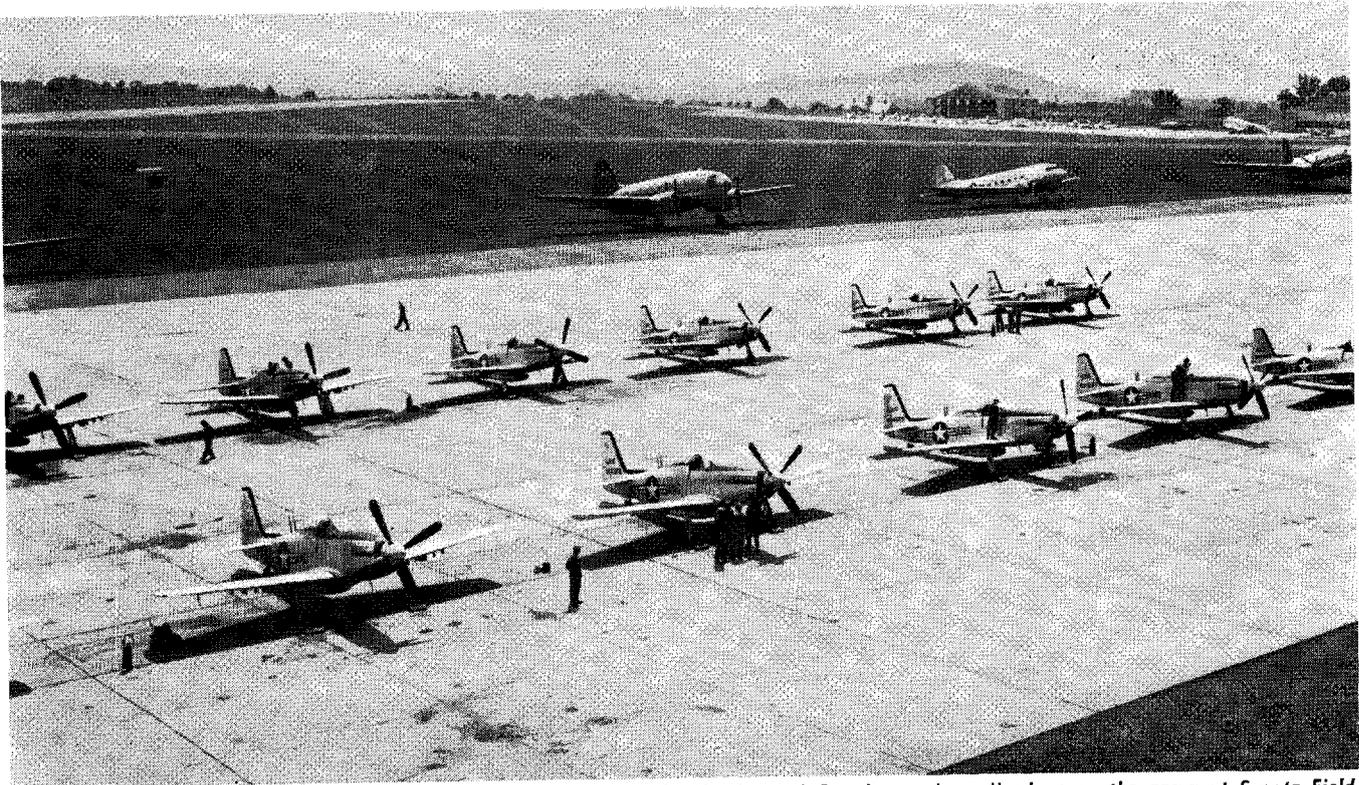
*Major General, NYNG
Commanding*



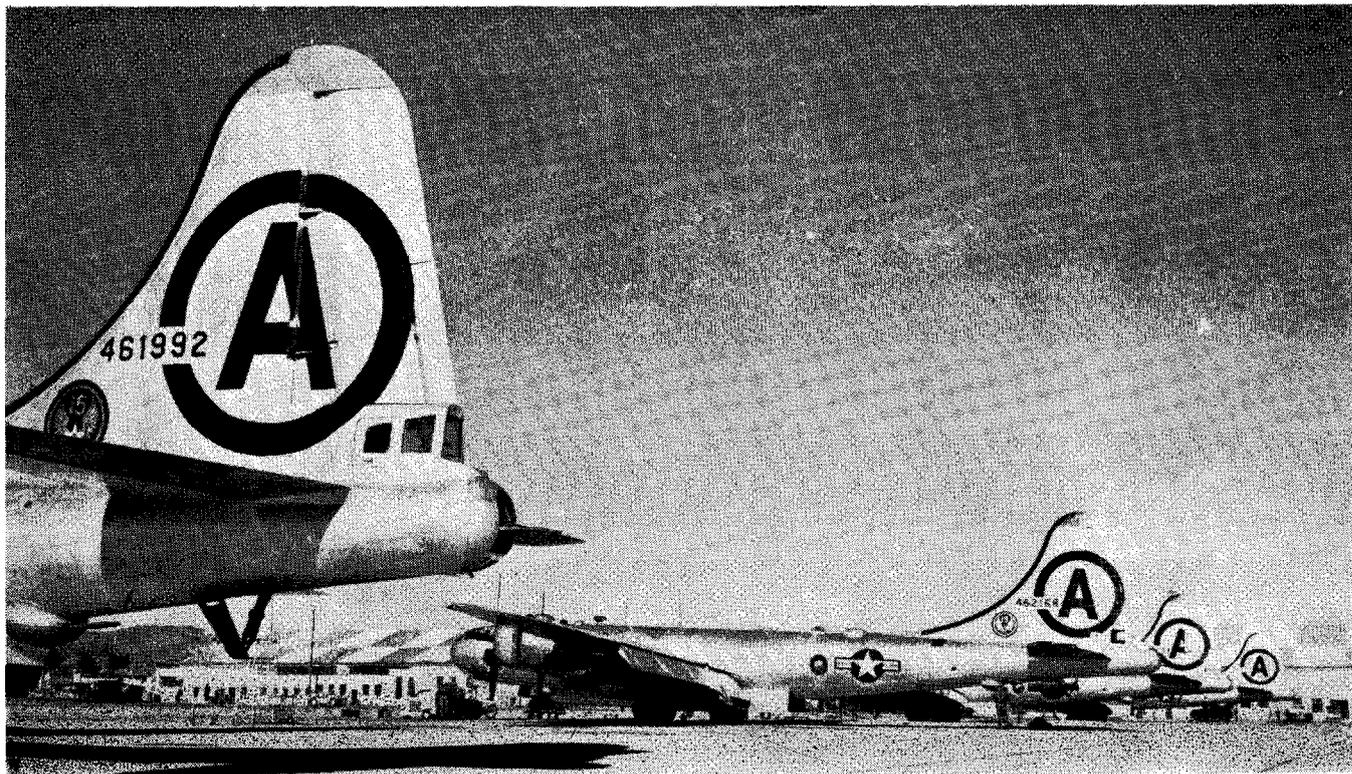
Ceremony in connection with induction into active United States service of 152d Aircraft Control & Warning Squadron, N.Y.A.N.G.



April 1952, 152d AC&W Group arrives overseas en route to tactical positions



Mustang Fighters of the 107th Fighter-Interceptor Wing, New York Air National Guard, are shown lined up on the apron at Spaatz Field, Pa., where pilots were undergoing two weeks of summer training. (NYANG Photo) (1952)



Typical Flight Line scene of 106th Bomb Wing(M) B-29's at March Air Force Base, California

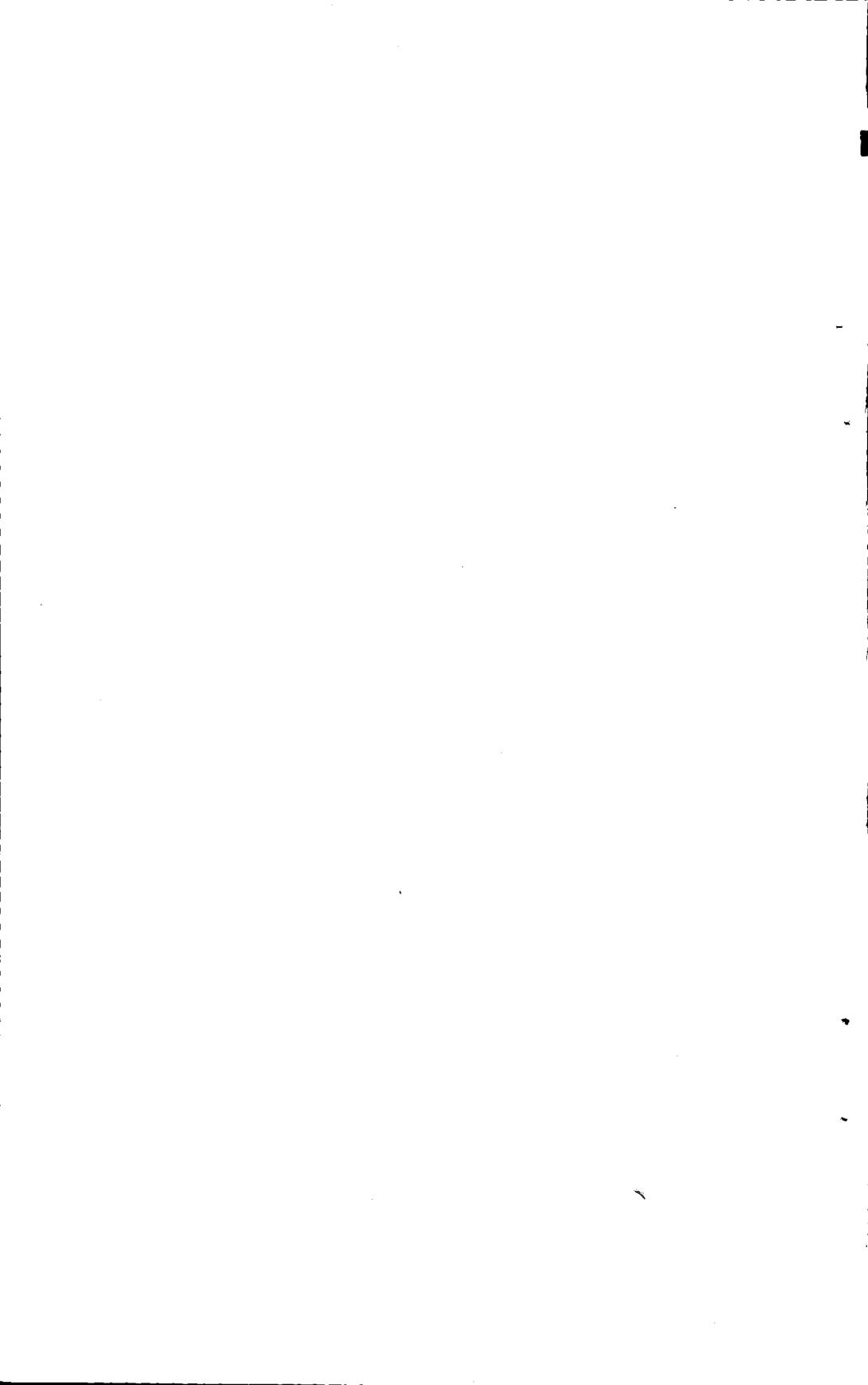
NEW YORK NAVAL MILITIA

REPORT

OF THE

**COMMANDING OFFICER
NEW YORK NAVAL MILITIA**

[139]



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER NEW YORK NAVAL MILITIA

For the Calendar Year 1952

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

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

GENERAL

During 1952 the Commanding Officer has continuously emphasized the training of the New York Naval Militia to insure its ability to fulfill its mission to New York State. This mission is to assist other law enforcement agencies of the State in maintaining internal security and in preventing the destruction of the State's resources by external forces. Its very broadness requires of the New York Naval Militia the ability to operate not only on the waters but also on land, and to be prepared for service both aboard ships and as ground troops.

The major problem facing the command during 1952 has been the maintenance of enlisted strength. The solution of this problem, caused both by call to federal active duty of large numbers of Naval Militiamen and by the difficulty of replacing such personnel with new enrollments, continues to be the major objective of all unit commanders.

STRENGTH

The overall strength of the Naval Militia increased during the past year. However, despite vigorous recruiting, the number of men attached to drilling units decreased because the numbers of men called to federal active duty exceeded the numbers of new recruits. A schedule indicating the changes in strength over the past year is as follows:

	15 Dec. 51	1 Dec. 52	Change
Drill Status			
Officers	217	293	+ 76
Enlisted Men	4,237	3,476	- 761
Total Drilling	4,454	3,769	- 685
Federal Duty Pool			
Officers	129	149	+20
Enlisted Men	2,899	4,385	+1,486
Total Active Duty	3,028	4,534	+1,506
Total Strength			
Officers	346	442	+96
Enlisted Men	7,136	7,861	+725
	7,482	8,303	+821

The large turnover of enlisted personnel is pointed up by the fact that approximately two-thirds of personnel presently enrolled in drilling units were enlisted during 1952. This, together with the recall of virtually all 1st, 2nd and 3rd class petty officers to federal active service, has produced an unbalanced rate structure in all units. It is anticipated that these vacant petty officer billets will be filled during the coming year by men who will have been released from federal active duty.

The intensive drive for new enrollments carried on throughout the year has emphasized to prospective recruits the value of Naval Militia training in enabling them to survive in combat.

ORGANIZATION

The Naval Militia was saddened by the untimely death on January 1952 of its Commanding Officer, Commodore John M. Gill, NYNM-USNR, after a brief illness. His passing took from the State of New York one of its most faithful servants, distinguished both in military and civilian life. Interment with full military honors was made in Oswego, N. Y.

Captain Joseph W. Golinkin, NYNM-USNR succeeded Commodore Gill and was designated by the Chief of Staff to the Governor as Acting Commanding Officer on 14 January 1952.

Captain L. Archibald Gillies, NYNM-USNR was appointed by the Governor to succeed Captain Golinkin on 15 June 1952.

Effective 16 June 1952, Captain Golinkin was transferred to the State Reserve List in the grade of Rear Admiral.

By order of Captain Gillies, effective 16 June 1952, Commander James T. Baldwin, NYNM-USNR was appointed Chief of Staff, N.Y.N.M., Lieutenant Joseph L. Hopkins, NYNM-USNR was appointed Assistant Chief of Staff, N.Y.N.M. and Commander Robert W. Graham, NYNM-USNR was detailed to duty as Commander, Southern Area, N.Y.N.M. Two notable additions to the Staff of Headquarters, N.Y.N.M. were made by Captain Gillies during the summer of 1952 through the assignment of Captain Robert G. Burke, NYNM-USNR as Legal Officer and Captain Emil A. Verpillot, NYNM-USNR as Civil Engineer Officer.

By arrangement with the Bureau of Naval Personnel and the Commandant, Third Naval District, Captain Gillies was ordered during the summer of 1952 to a 14 day tour of active duty at the Navy Department, Washington, D. C. and the Headquarters of the Commandant, Third Naval District. During this tour of duty, Captain Gillies conferred at first hand with the Chief of Naval Personnel and the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Naval Reserve on mutual Navy-Naval Militia problems, the solution of which should be expedited as a result of this direct liaison with senior officers of the Department of the Navy.

Throughout 1952, close and effective cooperation with the Office of the Chief of Staff to the Governor and other agencies of the State government, made possible by the reorganization of the

Division of Military and Naval Affairs, has facilitated the solution of many mutual problems. Continued efforts through these channels will increase the effectiveness of the Naval Militia as a State military force.

TRAINING

During 1952, these training methods have been used for instruction of Naval Militia personnel:

1. Military Drill
2. Classroom Instruction
3. Shop Instruction
4. Annual Training Duty
 - (a) Shipboard
 - (b) Schools and Training Stations
5. Small Arms Practices
6. Correspondence Courses
7. Administrative Procedures.

In all units of the Naval Militia, the drill period has been extended from 2 hours to 2½ hours for the primary purpose of increasing the time available for instruction in military drill and the use of weapons. The curriculum of training prescribed by the Naval Reserve for recruits consists almost entirely of subjects which are of value to Naval Militiamen in preparing them to serve the State of New York.

Annual Training Duty of two weeks' duration for Naval Militiamen consists not only of cruises aboard vessels of the fleet but also of training at shore stations in basic military subjects similar to that given recruits in the U. S. Navy.

An increasing interest in proficiency in small arms was evident during the Annual Small Arms Practices of all units. This improvement was brought about, it is believed, by the Josephthal Trophy Competition. The safe conduct of the Small Arms Practices was in part the result of intensive efforts by Headquarters, N.Y.N.M. to train competent range officers. It is hoped that all units which are now armed with Springfield Rifles will have these replaced with the U. S. Rifle M-1 from Navy sources before the beginning of the 1953 Practices.

INSPECTIONS

The 1952 Naval Militia Annual Musters and Inspections revealed that all units showed improvement over the previous years, particularly with regard to training. These inspections were all conducted within one month prior to the Annual Naval Reserve Inspections, thus making possible the correction prior to the federal inspections of such deficiencies as had been observed.

The improvement in overall efficiency noted during the inspections resulted in large part from the stimulus provided by the Josephthal Trophy Competition. The keen interest and spirit of rivalry observed in all units proved the value, in its first post-war year of operation, of the re-establishment of this competition.

The marks awarded at the State Inspections, together with those of the federal inspections and the Annual Small Arms Practices, determined the winners of the Competition.

Division 3-102, N.Y.N.M., Watertown, N. Y., Lieut. Carleton E. Orr, NYNM, Commanding Officer, won first prize. Second prize was won by Division 3-66, N.Y.N.M. of Dunkirk, N. Y., Lieut. Matthew A. Cullen, NYNM, Commanding Officer.

The State Annual Inspections of Naval Militia units constitute an extremely important factor in maintaining the efficiency of all units. A very thorough inspection is made, not only of personnel, but also of training procedures, administrative and financial records and the maintenance, operation, fire protection and security measures covering physical properties.

At various times during the year, informal inspections of all units were made by the Commanders of the Northern and Southern Areas, N.Y.N.M. Deficiencies noted in these inspections were promptly reported to the Commanding Officer, N.Y.N.M. and remedial action taken.

MARINE CORPS

During 1952 a complete reorganization of all units of the Marine Corps Branch, NYNM was effected following the re-establishment at Naval Militia locations of their federal counterparts. Two additional units were established in order to conform the Marine Branch with the federal unit organization as required by State law. The revised Tables of Organization provide for an overall strength no greater than that authorized before the reorganization.

The training of Marine Corps Branch units is especially valuable in preparing them for service to the State of New York. These units are provided with the weapons, uniforms, transportation and commissary equipment necessary for them to conduct field operations anywhere in the State. Their two week periods of Annual Training Duty at Camp Lejuene, North Carolina, enable them to undertake as tactical units field exercises, marksmanship courses and familiarization with all infantry weapons and equipment.

CONFERENCES

In conjunction with the 68th Annual Conference of the Army and Air National Guard and Naval Militia Association of the State of New York at Albany, N. Y. a meeting of naval and marine officers was addressed by Captain Thomas Burrowes, USN, Bureau of Navy Personnel, Captain Wells L. Field, USN, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations and Major Albert N. Bailey, USMC, Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps. The subjects covered by these three officers from Washington were particularly timely and instructive and included advance information concerning changes in policy and organization which are expected to develop as a result of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952.

LEGISLATION

The most significant legislation enacted during the year which bears on the New York Naval Militia was the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, passed by Congress. The important provisions of this legislation become effective on 1 January 1953 and their effect upon the organization of the NYNM will not be evident until after the promulgation of regulations by the U. S. Navy. This legislation is the first step in an overall change from a voluntary to a compulsory system of service by all male citizens in the reserve components of the Armed Forces of the United States.

ARMORY EMPLOYEES

The problem of obtaining adequate numbers of competent civilian employees for Armories became more acute during 1952. Under present economic conditions, it is impossible, at the rates of pay now authorized for civilian employees in armories, to meet the competition of private employers in attracting men with the required abilities.

ARMORIES

A five year program was submitted during 1952 to the Division of the Budget in order that the rehabilitation of all Naval Militia Armories might be undertaken on a planned basis.

Rehabilitation projects of major proportions remain to be accomplished at only two locations. Both in New York City (U.S.S. *Prairie State*) and in Brooklyn much remains to be done in order to provide weather tightness, fire protection and adequate heating and ventilation.

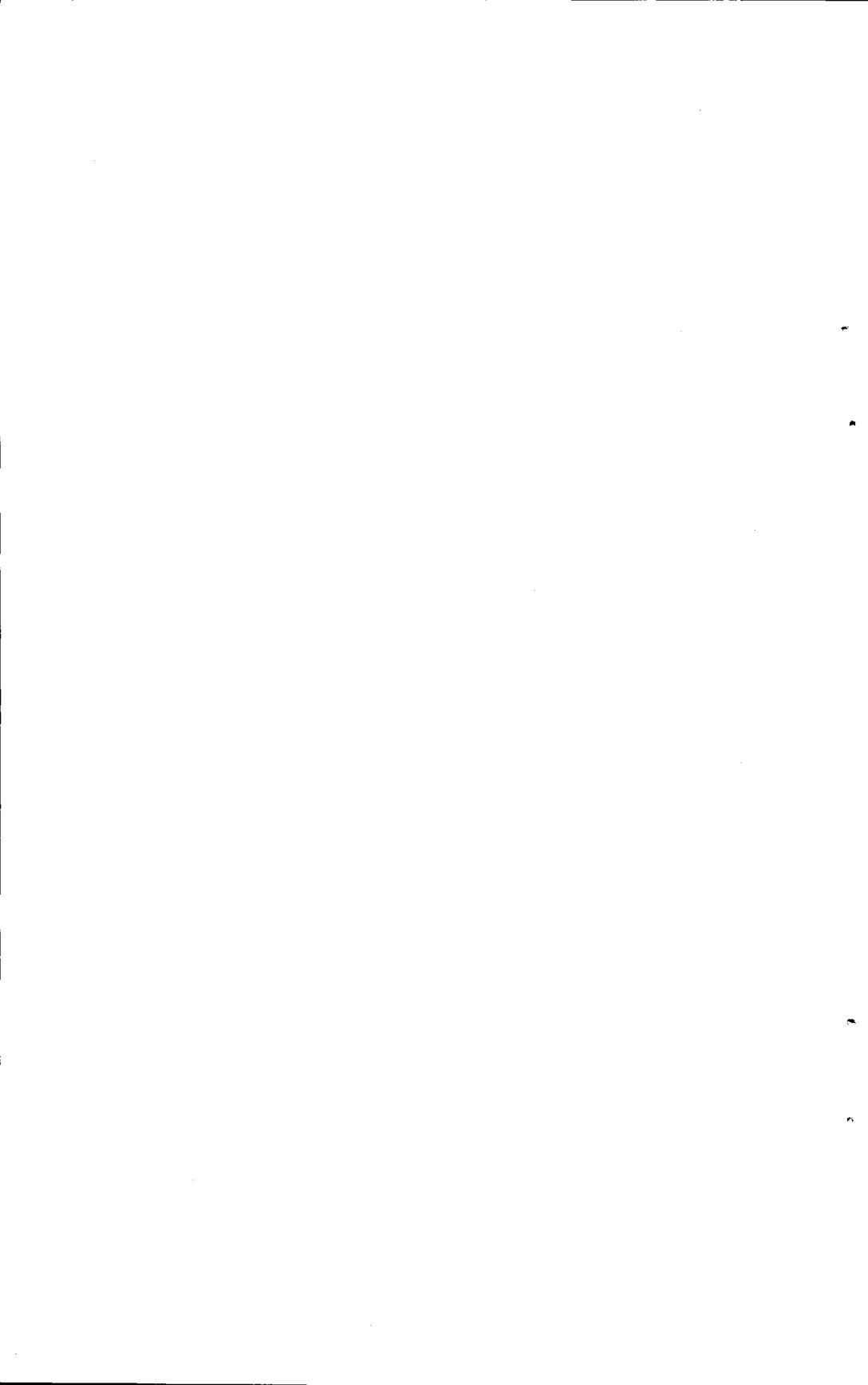
One major construction project was commenced during the year and is virtually completed. In order to provide space for the newly established company of the Marine Corps Branch at Buffalo, an addition to the present armory was constructed at federal expense. It is expected that the addition will be completed and that control thereof will be turned over to the State of New York during January 1953.

Negotiations for the acquisition by the Division of Military and Naval Affairs of the Fish Hatchery property in Dunkirk, New York, from the Department of Conservation were virtually completed during the year. It is intended to develop this property as a Naval Militia Armory in order to provide more adequate quarters for Division 3-66, N.Y.N.M.

The Commanding Officer, New York Naval Militia desires to express his deep appreciation to the Chief of Staff to the Governor and to the heads of those agencies of the State and federal governments who have contributed so much to maintaining the efficiency of the command.

L. A. GILLIES,

*Captain, N.Y.N.M.
Commanding*



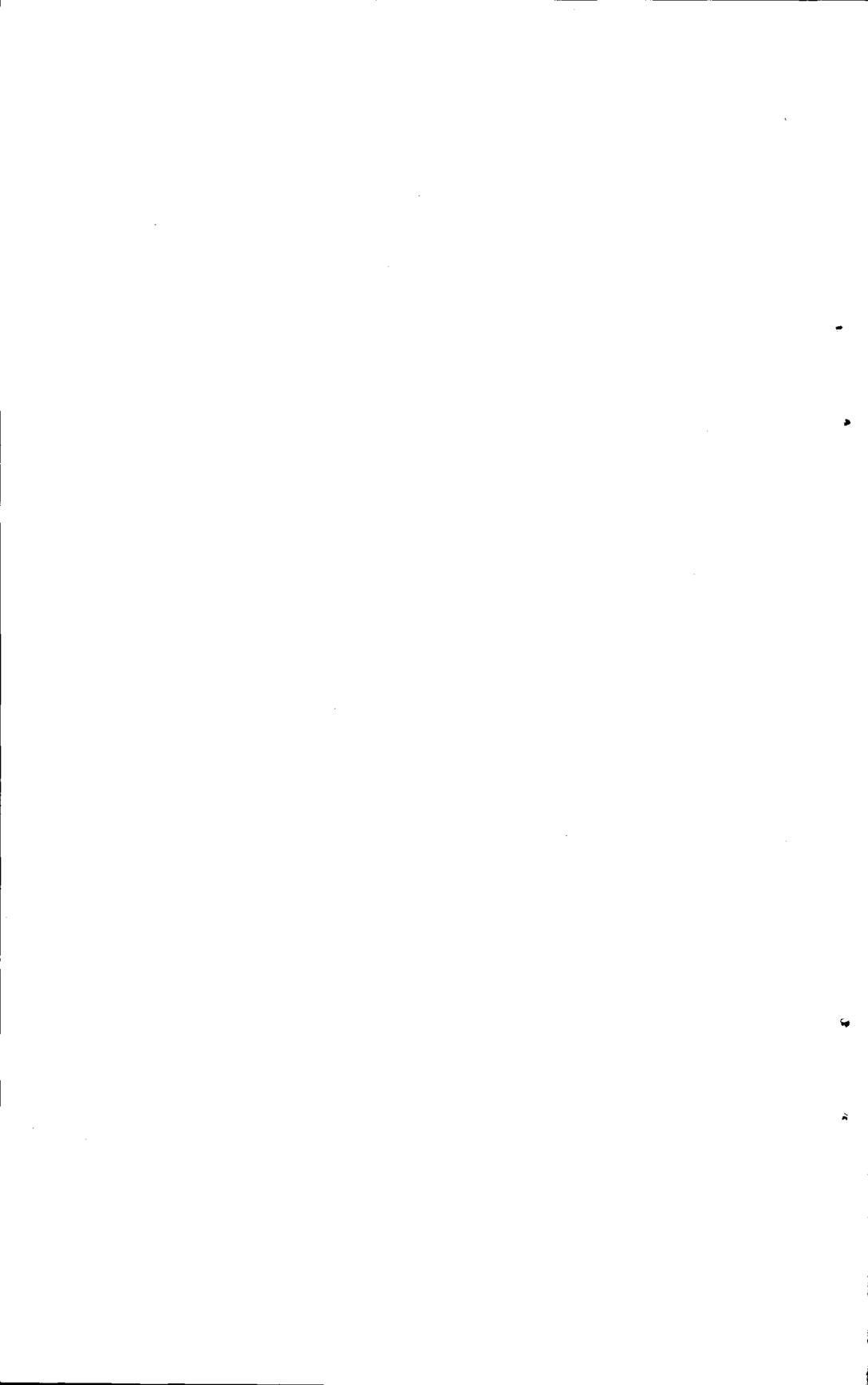
NEW YORK GUARD

REPORT

OF THE

**COMMANDING GENERAL
NEW YORK GUARD**

[147]

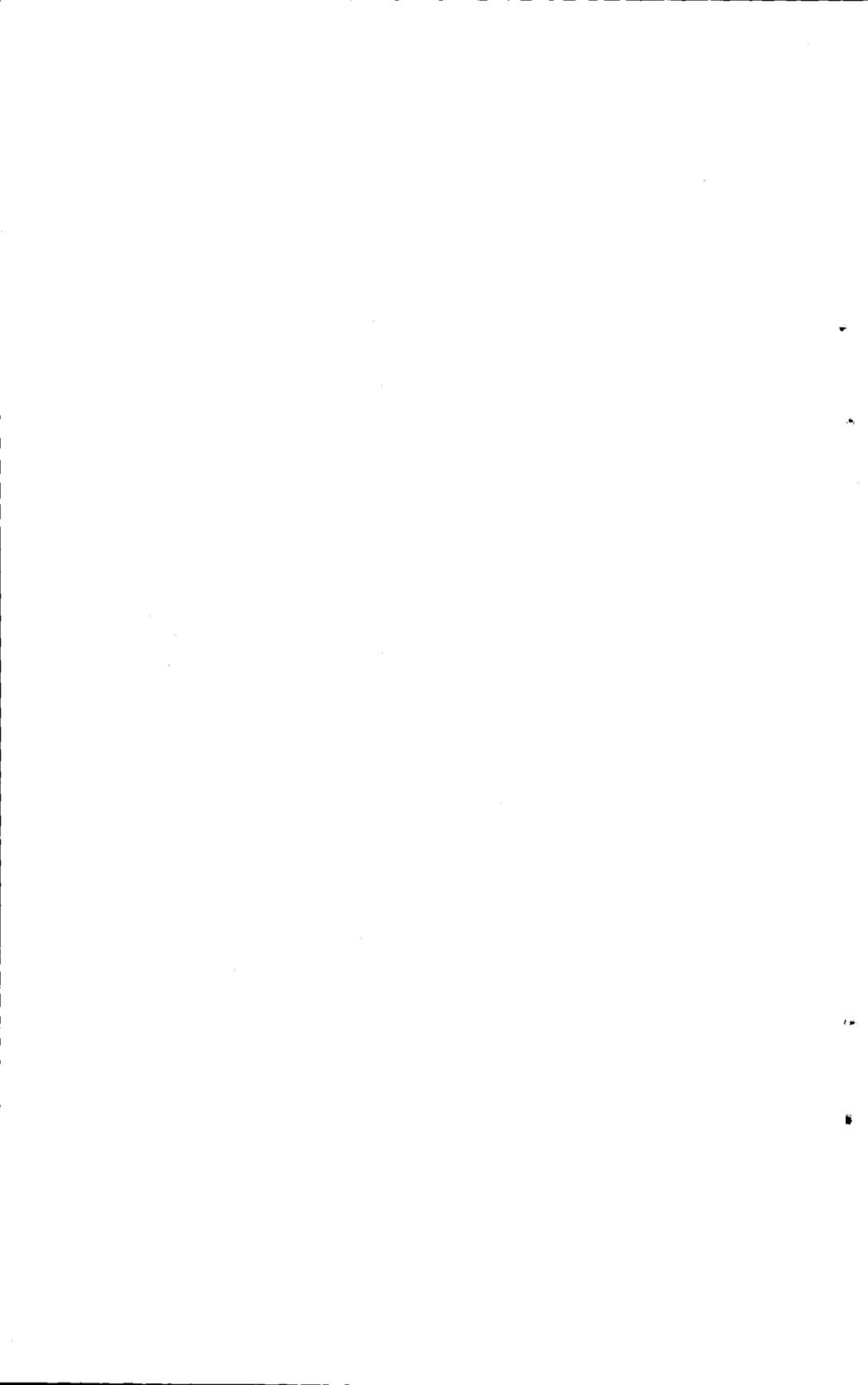


ANNUAL REPORT
NEW YORK GUARD
1952

The reactivation and reorganization of the New York Guard, under the provisions of Article II of the Military Law, was accomplished as directed in General Orders issued by my office in July 1950, following the outbreak of the Korean situation. Federal authority for the existence of the New York Guard was contained in the provisions of Section 61b of the National Defense Act approved October 21, 1940 authorizing the existence of a military force in the State other than the National Guard while any part of the latter is in active Federal service. This provision was repealed however effective 25 July 1947 upon conclusion of World War II hostilities. When the Korean emergency developed the provision was again put into force and by General Orders No. 22, Office of the Chief of Staff to the Governor, dated 24 July 1950, the New York Guard was reactivated. The Federal authority was for a limited period only and on expiration of the provision the time limit was not extended despite strenuous efforts on the part of the National Guard Association of the United States to accomplish such extension. Since the continuation of the New York Guard without this Federal enabling provision was a violation of law it was necessary to deactivate the New York Guard and this was accomplished by General Orders No. 35, my office, dated 27 August 1952 which was also the effective date of the deactivation. This order was later amended by General Orders No. 35, my office, dated 26 September 1952 to permit the continuation of Headquarters, New York Guard for planning, administrative and liaison purposes for any further prompt reactivation of the New York Guard, and certain "key" personnel were retained to carry on those functions.

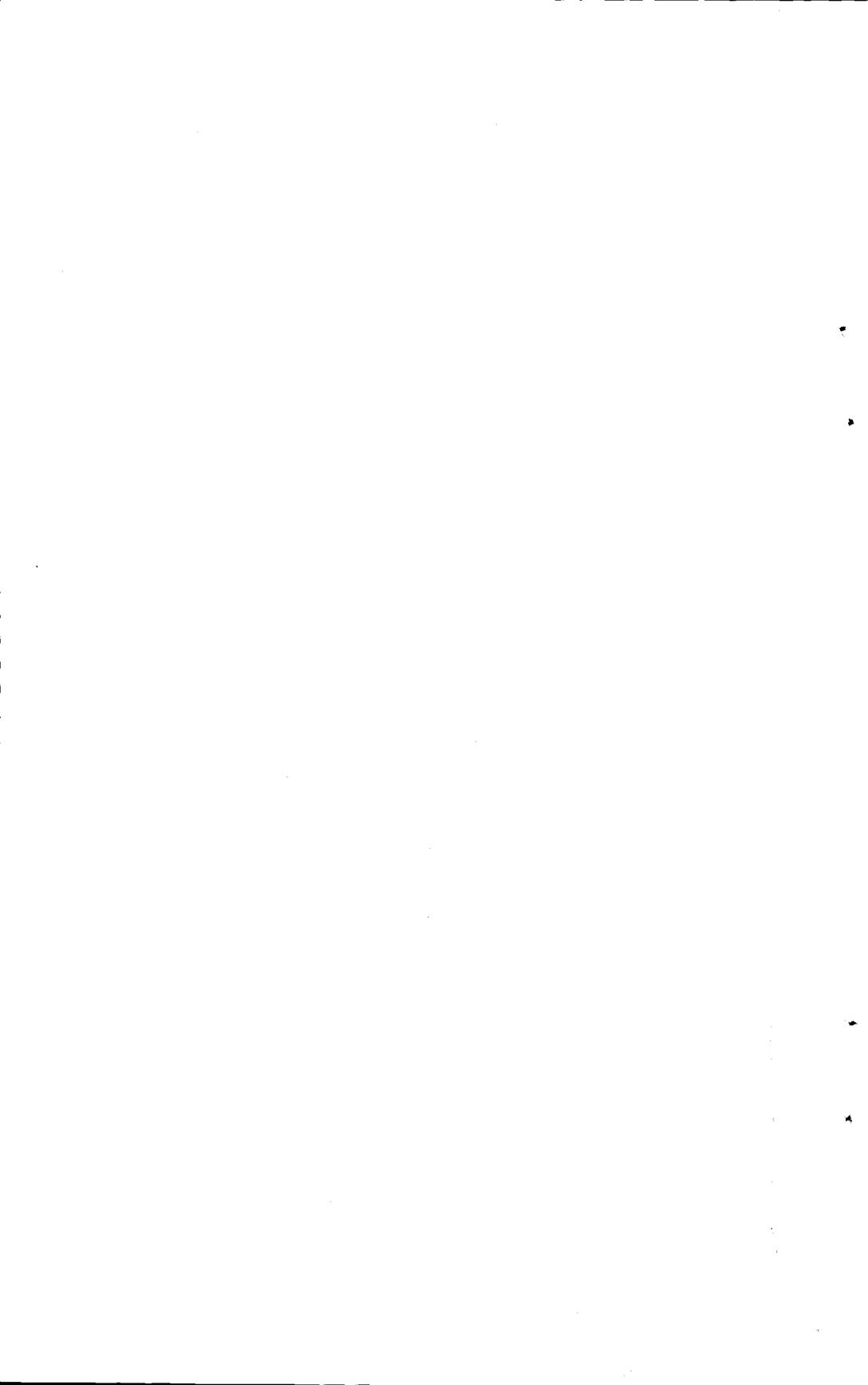
The strength of the New York Guard on the date of Deactivation was 650 officers, 121 warrant officers and 336 enlisted men.

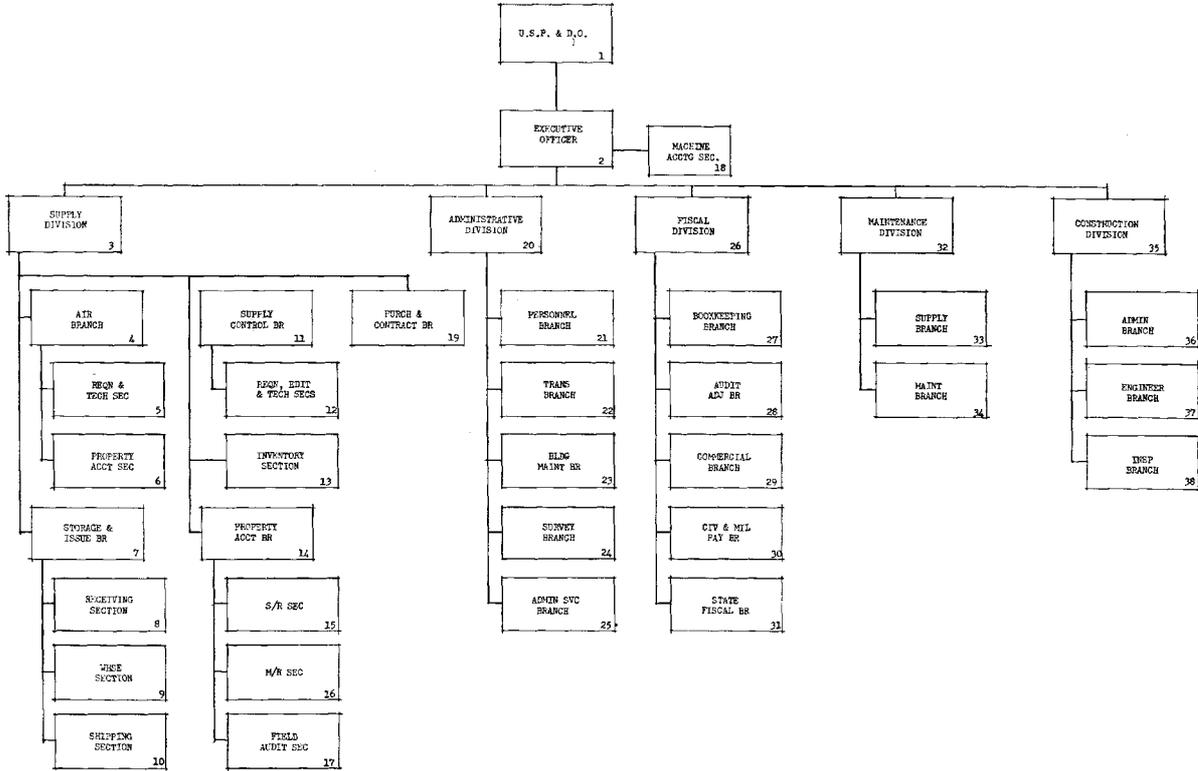
KARL F. HAUSAUER,
Major General, N.Y.N.G.
Commanding



LIST OF APPENDICES

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APPENDIX A
APPENDIX "A"

APPENDIX B

Weapons and accessories authorized and quantities actually on hand.

	Authorized	On Hand	
Bayonet Knife M-4.....	456	166	
Bayonet M1917.....	157	157	Note F
Bayonet M1.....	11,987	9,730	
Carbine cal. .30 M1.....	17,496	12,179	
Gun auto 40mm AA M1.....	24	36	Note B
Gun machine cal. .30 M1917A1.....	119	113	
Gun machine cal. .30 M1919A4.....	132	235	Note A
Gun machine cal. .30 M1919A6.....	273	194	
Gun machine cal. .50 flex. M-2.....	850	683	
Gun sub machine cal. .45 M-3.....	2,715	2,027	
Gun 90mm M1.....	24	4	
Gun saluting 75mm M1897.....	1	1	
Gun sub-caliber 37mm M13.....	14	14	
Howitzer 105mm M2A1.....	84	57	
Howitzer 155mm M1.....	24	24	
Launcher Grenade M7.....	4,617	3,942	
Launcher grenade M8.....	303	1,487	Note E
Launcher rocket 2.36' M9.....	189	337	Note C
Launcher rocket 3.5' M20.....	1,063	721	
Mortar 4.2' (chemical) M-2.....	84	6	
Mortar 60mm M2.....	189	148	
Mortar 81mm M1.....	119	110	
Mount mach. gun cal. .50 AA M63.....	516	168	
Mount mach. gun cal. .30 M48.....	84	84	
Mount trailer mult. cal. .50 mach. gun M55.....	36	37	
Mount tripod mach. gun cal. .30 M1917A1.....	394	426	Note D
Mount tripod mach. gun cal. .30 M2.....	407	292	
Mount tripod mach. gun cal. .50 M3.....	290	291	
Mount truck pedestal M24A1.....	228	214	
Mount truck pedestal M31.....	221	200	
Pistol automatic cal. .45 M1911A1.....	5,576	6,277	Note E
Rifle automatic cal. .30 M1918A2.....	608	569	
Rifle cal. .22.....	4,155	1,192	
Rifle US cal. .30 M1.....	11,594	11,649	
Rifle US cal. .30 M1917.....	154	154	Note F
Rifle US cal. .30 M1903A4.....	567	399	
Rifle 57mm M18 (recoilless).....	189	66	
Rifle 75mm M20 (recoilless).....	88	23	
Trainer gunnery tank 75mm.....	15	15	

NOTE A: Additional guns M1919A4 are for tanks M4A3 which is not included in authorization column.

NOTE B: Additional guns are issued in lieu of carriage motor M19 for divisional anti-aircraft battalions.

NOTE C: Additional launchers are being utilized in lieu of launcher rocket 3.5" M20.

NOTE D: Additional mounts being held to be utilized in lieu of other mounts not presently available.

NOTE E: Excess in process of being withdrawn and returned to Federal depots.

NOTE F: For issue to Medical personnel for marksmanship and ceremonies (NGM auth.).

APPENDIX C

JOB ORDERS PROCESSED THROUGH MAINTENANCE INSTALLATIONS

January 1st-October 31, 1952

TYPE OF EQUIPMENT	COMBINED MAINTENANCE SHOPS			Conc. Site No. 1	Total
	A	B	C		
Automotive Vehicles.....	2,337	441	836	133	3,747
Combat Vehicles.....	47	17	70	77	211
Artillery Pieces.....	319	6	18	77	420
Small Arms Weapons.....	1,115	1,094	631		2,840
Fire Control and Instruments	845	523	436		1,804
Allied Trades.....	508	390	994		1,892
Signal Equipment.....	669	45	2,405	77	3,196
Totals.....	5,840	2,516	5,390	364	14,110

CHART 1

U. S. P. AND D. O. FOR NEW YORK CONCENTRATION SITE NO. 1
CAMP DRUM, NEW YORK

156

RECAPITULATION OF MAJOR END ITEMS ISSUED AND RESULTANT FREIGHT SAVING
BY CONCENTRATION SITE NO. 1 FIELD TRAINING 1952

ORGANIZATION AND PERIOD	Tank M4A3	Tank M24	Veh. Rec. M32	Tractor "Cat" D7	Tractor Hi speed M5	Car Half Track	Trailer 20 ton	Crane Bay City	Dolly 20 ton	Trailer M15 A1	Tractor M26 A1	Carriage Motor M7	Estimated Freight Saving
Ordnance Property Officer, Camp Drum, New York (For ORC Field Training 1952).....	15												\$22,321 20
27th Inf. Div. Period No. 2.....	50	5	2	5	10	3	2	1	1	1	1		68,091 18
II Corp Arty. Period No. 3.....	37	4	2	1		3	1		1	1	1	6	71,911 22
42nd Inf. Div. Period No. 4.....	53	4	2	4	11	3	3	1	1	1	1		86,999 50
26th Inf. Div. Mass. Nat. Guard Period No. 5.....	58	4	1	6	10								89,208 00
FT 1952 TOTAL....	213	17	7	16	31	9	6	2	3	3	3	6	\$338,531 10

APPENDICES

Appendix "C"—CHART 2

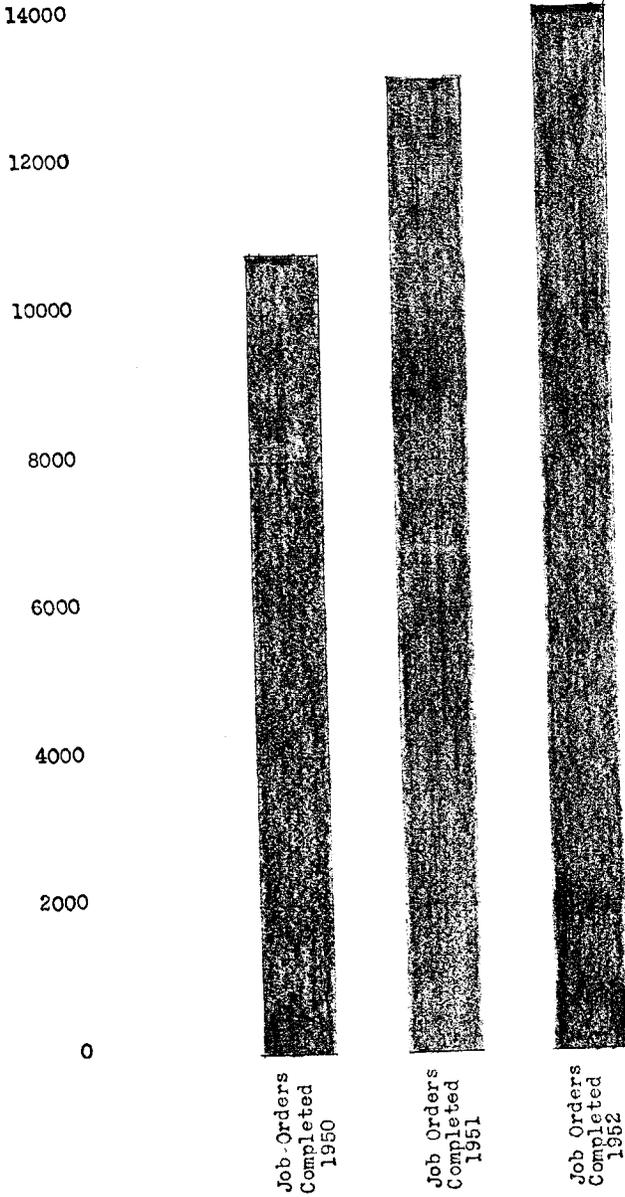
VEHICLE ACTIVITY TO 15 OCTOBER 1952
CONCENTRATION SITE No. 2

NOMENCLATURE	Vehicle Returned to Depot	Vehicle Received	Vehicle Processed Shop "A" Returned to Site No. 2	Vehicle Processed by Conc. Site No. 2	Vehicle in Storage
Truck, 2½-ton.....	188	446	446		365
Truck, ¾-ton.....	6	123	123		14
Truck, ¼-ton.....	42	1,044	404		640
Truck, 4-ton.....	1				
Trailer, 1½-ton.....					56
Trailer, 1-ton.....	71				
Trailer, ¼-ton.....	24	867	115	104	668
Bus, 37 Passenger.....		5	5		
M4, Hi-Speed Tractor...					1
M4A3 Tank.....					3
M7A1 Shop Van.....					5
M7 Motor Gun Carriage.					3
Truck, 1½-ton.....					11
TOTALS.....	332	2,485	1,093	104	1,766

Appendix "C"—CHART 3



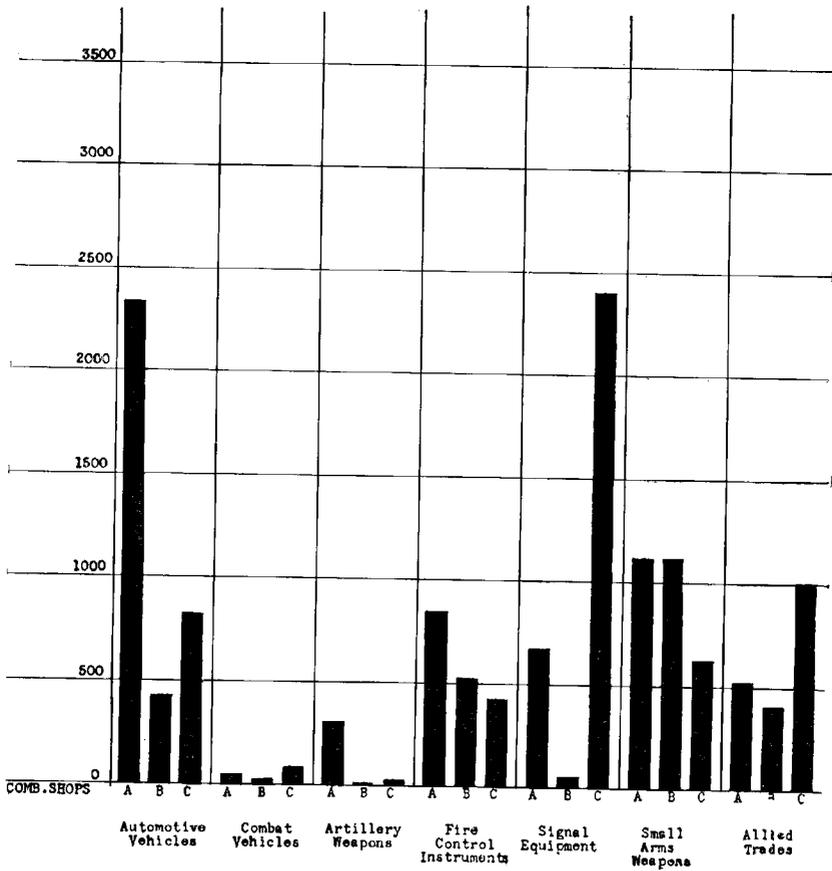
APPENDIX "C" - CHART 4
TOTAL PRODUCTION COMPARISON
1950 -- 1951 -- 1952



APPENDICES

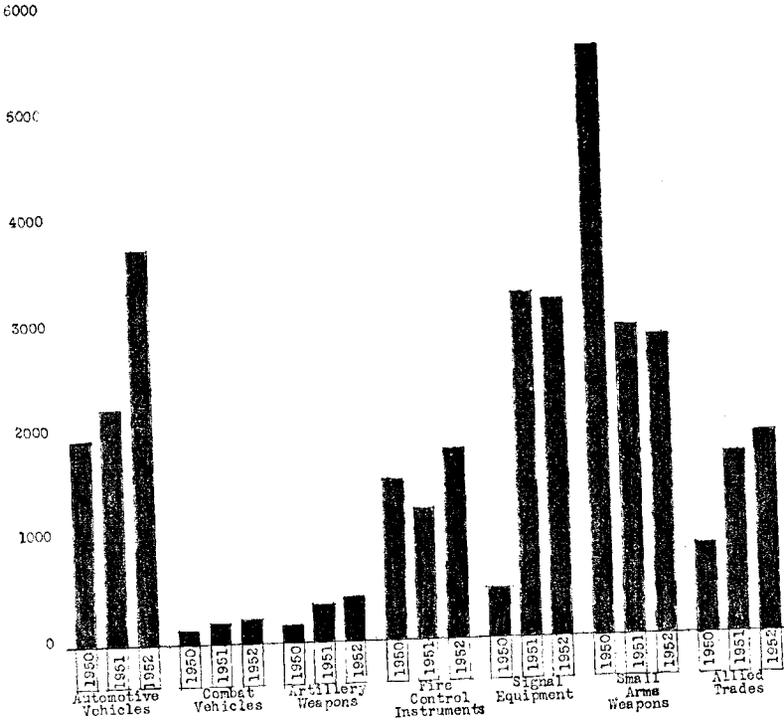
APPENDIX "C" — CHART 5

GRANT COMPARISON OF PRODUCTION
 SHOPS 'A', 'B', 'C'
 YEAR 1952
 JOB ORDERS COMPLETED



APPENDIX "C" - CHART 6

GROUP PRODUCTION COMPARISON
 JOB ORDERS COMPLETED for
 1950 ----- 1951 ----- 1952



APPENDIX D

T/R's issued for normal use.....	535	at an estimated cost of	\$11,501 31
T/R's issued for field training.....	296	at an estimated cost of	256,289 69
T/R's issued for other.....	222		

Total T/R's issued..... 1,053

B/L's issued for normal use.....	1,142	at an estimated cost of	\$17,335 55
B/L's issued for field training.....	292	at an estimated cost of	71,257 05

Total B/L's issued..... 1,434

	INBOUND		OUTBOUND	
	No.	Wgt (lbs)	No.	Wgt (lbs)
No. of LCL shipments.....	209	124,577	789	419,031
No. of LTL shipments.....	291	467,954	265	366,275
No. of CL shipments.....	4	86,343	5	141,758
No. of TL shipments.....	6	162,984	17	320,071
No. of REA shipments.....	35	1,218	66	1,666

Weight of inbound and outbound shipments for services:

Service	Inbound Weight	Outbound Weight	Estimated Cost
Chemical.....	3,507 lbs	14,951 lbs	\$338 03
Engineer.....	67,542 lbs	8,201 lbs	240 49
Medical.....	18,148 lbs	1,174 lbs	30 57
Ordnance.....	444,390 lbs	250,790 lbs	4,639 77
Quartermaster.....	163,797 lbs	249,890 lbs	4,725 40
Signal.....	124,978 lbs	11,469 lbs	363 58
Mixed Shipments.....	13,766 lbs	6,925 lbs	133 42
Air.....	6,948 lbs	705,401 lbs	6,864 29

APPENDIX E

Service Performed by New York National Guard organizations while in United States service during Korean emergency.
(Excluding Air)

ORGANIZATIONS	Dates Entered United States Service	Station	Summary of Assignments Unit History	Summary of Service	Date of Return	Commendations and Citations
29th Ordnance Battalion, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment ^b 89th Army Band	19 August 1950	Peekskill	Fort Bragg, N. C.	Training — Participation in parades and ceremonies and Civil Defense Ceremonies.		
	15 October 1950	Rochester	Fort Sill, Okla.			
101st Signal Battalion (Corps)	19 August 1950	Yonkers, Ossining	Korea	Combat Missions.		Awarded Meritorious Unit Commendation 22 September, 1952 by General Van Fleet, Commanding 8th United States Army, Korea, for outstanding support of combat operations in Korea in fulfillment of their mission of providing continuous and efficient communication support to front lines.
102d AAA Brigade, Headquarters and Headquarters Battery	14 August 1950	New York City	AA Defense Assignments	Training — Participation in AA Defense of vital installations of U.S.	13 July 1952	Unit achievement citation for contribution to Air Defense U.S. by Army AA Commander Maj. Gen. Irvine.
	14 August 1950	New York City	Not known		13 July 1952	
102d AAA Operations Detachment	14 August 1950	Buffalo, Rochester	Camp Gordon, Camp Stewart, Indiantown Gap	Basic and unit training, service firing, participation in Civil Defense demonstrations — AA Defense of Continental U.S.	22 June 1952	Commendation on firing record by Gen. Armstrong. Commendation on AD-Participation by CG 108th AAA Brigade Gen. Fraser.
102d AAA Gun Battalion	14 August 1950	Batavia				
102d Quartermaster Group, Headquarters and Headquarters Company	11 September 1950	Brooklyn	Various Training Camps, Station Germany	Basic and unit training, participation in exercise Southern Pine-AA Defense of Continental U.S.	3 September 1952	Commendation: for superior unit by Army AA Commander Maj Gen. Irvine. Participation in exercise Southern Pine by CO 224th AAA Group, Col. Thompson. For superior performance of duty by CG 108th AAA Brigade Brig.Gen. Fraser.
	105th AAA Operations Detachment	4 September 1950	Rochester				Various Training Camps

APPENDIX "E"—Continued

ORGANIZATIONS	Dates Entered United States Service	Station	Summary of Unit Histories Assignments	Summary of Service	Date of Return	Commendations and Citations
132d Ordnance Medium Automotive Maintenance Company	11 September 1950	Utica	Camp Fickett, Va.	Basic and unit training, participation in exercise Southern Pine. Supporting Post Units.		
133d Ordnance Medium Automotive Maintenance Company	11 September 1950	Rochester	Not known			
134th Ordnance Medium Automotive Maintenance Company	11 September 1950	Brooklyn	Not known			
143th Transportation Truck Battalion, Headquarters and Headquarters Company	3 September 1950	Jamaica	Not known	Basic training, participation in exercise Longhorn, Supporting Infantry School and R.O.T.C. Basic and unit training of attached Field Artillery Battalions and Army Band. Provided artillery overhead, battle induction course. Conducted service firing.		
148th Transportation Truck Company	19 August 1950	Jamaica	Fort Benning, Ga.			
187th Field Artillery Group, Headquarters and Headquarters Battery	11 September 1950	Brooklyn	Various Training Camps	Basic and unit training. Participation in exercise Longhorn. Furnished Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers for Atomic Tests, Camp Desert Rock, Nevada.		
187th Field Artillery Observation Battalion	3 September 1950	Brooklyn	Fort Sill, Okla.			
199th Army Band	15 October 1950	New York City	Camp Chaffee, Ark.	Training duties, training 4 or more Battalions, AA Defense of vital installations in U.S.—Participation in Air Defense exercises — Participation in exercise Southern Pine.	18 July 1952	Unit achievement citation for contributing to AD, U.S. by Army AA Commander Maj Gen Irvine. Commendations: for superior performance of duty by CG 108th AAA Brigade, Brig Gen Fraser, for outstanding contribution in improving the effectiveness of units in the AA Defense of the U.S. by Army AA Commander Maj Gen Irvine, for outstanding demonstration by Army AA Commander Maj Gen Irvine. For receiving superior rating by CG 3d Army Lt. Gen Hodge.
200th AAA Group, Headquarters and Headquarters Battery	14 August 1950	Buffalo	Various Training Camps—AA Defense Assignments			

245th AAA Gun Battalion	14 August 1950	Brooklyn	Various Training Camps— AA Defense Assignments	Training, tactical AA Defense of vital installations of Continental United States.	13 July 1952	
259th AAA Gun Battalion	23 January 1951	New York City	Camp Edwards, Mass.	Training duties. AA Defense of vital installations in U.S.	22 December 1952	
289th Quartermaster Petroleum Supply Company	19 August 1950	Brooklyn	Various Stations, France	Training duties—Operation of Class III distribution points and bulk storage facilities. Participation in mock alerts and simulated field problems.		
336th AAA Gun Battalion	15 May 1951	Utica, Rochester	Camp Edwards, Mass.— Tactical AA Defense	Training duties—AA Defense of vital installations.		
367th Signal Radar Maintenance Unit	14 August 1950	Utica	Various Training Camps			
368th Signal Radar Maintenance Unit	14 August 1950	New York City	Fort Bliss, Texas—Vari- ous Stations Germany	Training duties, field exercises. Participation in exercise North- wind.		
369th AAA Gun Battalion	11 September 1950	New York City	Not known		10 September 1952	
369th Signal Radar Maintenance Unit	14 August 1950	New York City	Not known			
421st Signal Radar Maintenance Unit	14 August 1950	Buffalo	Various Training Camps			
633d AAA Gun Battalion	15 May 1951	New York City	Not known			
701st Quartermaster Subsistence Supply Company	19 August 1950	Brooklyn	Not known			
715th AAA Gun Battalion	14 August 1950	Brooklyn	Various Training Camps	Basic and unit training, field and service firing—AA Defense missions. Participation in AD exercise.	13 June 1952	
773d AAA Gun Battalion	1 May 1951	New York City	Various Training Camps	Basic and unit training—AA Defense of vital installations.		
956th Field Artillery Battalion	19 August 1950	Brooklyn	Training Camp—Korea	Training-combat Korea-Pusan- Yanguan Area—Performing training under simulated com- bat conditions—attached to Corps and assigned General Support Missions for various Infantry Divisions including ROK Divisions. *Campaigns. †Losses.		Commendation by CG 9th ROK Division Gen. Bok.—Note: Additional Summary of Ser- vice. Battalion has fired 146,700 rounds of ammunition on 7,682 missions—destroyed 68 enemy guns, 5 enemy tanks 16 enemy vehicles, inflicted an estimate of 14,100 casualties on the enemy. †Awards.

*4 Campaigns—1st UN Counter Offensive
CCF Spring Offensive
UN Summer-Fall Offensive
2d Korean Winter

†Losses—1 died of injuries
2 missing in action
2 died of disease
1 killed in action

‡Awards—10 Bronze Stars
16 Air Medals
3 Purple Hearts

APPENDIX "F"

A resolution submitted by the Special Committee on Policy of the National Guard Association of the United States, relating to the enactment of legislation for universal military training and for the enactment of legislation vital to the future of the National Guard and Air National Guard which will insure a flow of manpower into the units thereof by lifting restrictions on or implementing provisions for voluntary enlistment or by involuntary transfer of personnel, and/or by a combination of both

WHEREAS, The Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 was designed as a companion bill to the bill to enact Universal Military Training, and each was to complement the other; and,

WHEREAS, The Congress has failed to provide by law for Universal Training; and,

WHEREAS, The Universal Military Training and Service Act approved 19 June 1951 (Public Law 51, 82d Congress) provides for a total military obligation of 8 years active and/or reserve service for all persons inducted, enlisted or appointed in the Armed Forces and the Reserve Components thereof after that date; but does not provide for compulsory performance of their Reserve obligation in the units of the Reserve Forces, particularly the National Guard and Air National Guard; and,

WHEREAS, The Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 permits such persons to perform their so-called Ready Reserve obligation as a name in the files, unless they voluntarily enlist in a unit of the National Guard or Air National Guard or Reserve Components, and there is no real inducement to encourage them to so enlist; and,

WHEREAS, Past experience has shown that a negligible percentage of such persons being released from active duty are voluntarily enlisting or will enlist in the National Guard and Air National Guard; and,

WHEREAS, Public Law 51 established a cut-off date of 1 February 1951, after which men over the age of 18½ could not join the National Guard or Air National Guard and thereafter be deferred from Selective Service so long as they performed their duties satisfactorily; and,

WHEREAS, Public Law 51 contains a provision to the effect that the Secretaries of the Military Departments may provide by regulations for the release from training or service in the Armed Forces of individuals inducted under the Act who volunteer for and are accepted into the units of the National Guard or Air National Guard or Reserve Components, and although over 16 months have elapsed since the passage of the Act, no such regulations have yet been issued; and,

WHEREAS, Approximately 900,000 Selective Service registrants physically and mentally qualified for military training are presently deferred from induction for occupational, educational, dependency and other reasons; and,

WHEREAS, The Senate report on the Armed Forces Reserve Act correctly stated that the new law "by no means solves all the 'problems' of the Reserve Forces"; and,

WHEREAS, It is necessary that the Reserve problems be intelligently and definitely solved prior to June 1953 when Selective Service graduates inducted after 19 June 1951 who have a total active Reserve obligation of 8 years will begin to be relieved from active duty in large numbers; and,

WHEREAS, The Congress has repeatedly declared that it is essential that the strength and organization of the National Guard and the Air National Guard as an integral part of the first-line defense of this Nation be at all times maintained and assured; and,

WHEREAS, The Department of Defense has repeatedly stated that it is desired that the National Guard be stronger and more efficient than ever before, yet refuses to ask Congress to do those things necessary to accomplish the ends desired; and,

WHEREAS, The Congress at the behest of the Department of Defense has placed every unit and organization and member of the National Guard and the Air National Guard in the so-called Ready Reserve, although knowing full well that such units, organizations and individuals are not in a true state of readiness; and,

WHEREAS, The National Guard has every desire to be ready to meet any emergency, but realizes full well that the program of the Department of Defense as outlined in the Reserve Act fails completely to provide the necessary strength without which the National Guard cannot hope to meet its responsibilities; now,

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That the National Guard Association of the United States, in General Conference assembled this 9th day of October, 1952, in the City of Denver, Colorado, directs its Officers to bring these facts to the attention of Congress and the Secretary of Defense and to take such other steps as will maintain the units and organizations of the National Guard and Air National Guard in a true state of readiness, and for this purpose to use every effort to have enacted into law by the 83d Congress the following program :

1. That, as the only just and equitable solution of the problem of defense of this Nation during the present period of strained international relations, we continue to support the effort to provide by law for Universal Military Training, the product of which to be assigned or transferred to units and organizations of the Ready Reserve, including the National Guard and Air National Guard, to bring them to full authorized strength.

2. That during the present period of international tension the Regular Armed Forces be given first priority in both men and materiel.

3. That next after the Regular Forces the units of the National Guard and Air National Guard be given that support in men, materiel and facilities which will in fact make them worthy to be designated as ready.

4. That to this end one or all of the following alternatives be enacted or otherwise put into effect:

a. That the strength of the National Guard and Air National Guard shall be as determined by the Congress, and that all who volunteer for service in the National Guard be deferred from Selective Service so long as they perform satisfactory service in the National Guard or Air National Guard, and that accordingly, the cut-off date of 1 February 1951 barring such deferments for persons over the age of 18½ enlisting in the National Guard or Air National Guard after that date be eliminated from the Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1951.

b. That the Departments of the Army and Air Force should without further delay issue regulations to implement the provision in the Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1951 for release from active service or training of individuals inducted under the Act who volunteer for and are accepted into the units of the National Guard and Air National Guard or Reserve Components, and that such regulations provide an opportunity for National Guard and Air National Guard representatives to enter Regular Army and Air Force installations to urge such individuals to take advantage of this opportunity to join the National Guard or Air National Guard.

c. Amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act to make service in the National Guard, Air National Guard or comparable units of the Reserve Components a required condition in the granting or continuance of deferments from Selective Service for educational, dependency or other reasons except physical, mental and occupational reasons.

d. (1) Supplement the provisions for voluntary enlistments in the National Guard and Air National Guard by amending present laws to permit compulsory induction or transfer into the National Guard and Air National Guard of the several States, Territories and the District of Columbia of persons inducted under Public Law 51, approved 19 June 1951, who have completed their active Federal training or service, except that such persons who have served in the actual combat zone in Korea as defined in the Combat Duty Pay Act of 1952 and regulations issued thereunder shall not be subject to involuntary induction or transfer as herein provided.

(2) Such induction or transfer to be accomplished upon periodic personnel requisitions initiated at their discretion by the Governors, to the Selective Service

System or the Department of Defense in much the same manner that the Selective Service System now fills requisitions from the Armed Forces of the United States, provided that no such persons shall be so inducted or transferred without the consent of the Governor concerned.

(3) Persons so inducted or transferred and all others serving in the National Guard and Air National Guard should be relieved from all Reserve obligations upon the completion of such period of active Federal service and National Guard or Air National Guard service as may be fixed by Congress.

(4) If the above provisions are adopted, present laws should be amended to conform the obligations, penalties and rewards of all persons who serve in comparable Ready Reserve units of the Army and Air Force Reserves with those of persons who serve in the National Guard and Air National Guard.

(5) That a bill be prepared and submitted to the Congress to enact the above program and that every effort be made to secure the approval of Congress before July 1, 1953.

(6) That pending the accomplishment of any of the above recommendations, the number of persons having a Ready Reserve obligation required to bring the National Guard to war strength be actually assigned to the Inactive National Guard and as far as practicable to units near their respective homes; and,

Be it further resolved, That copies of this Resolution be transmitted to the members of the Armed Services Committees of Congress, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretaries of the Military Departments, the Section 5 Committees of the General Staff and Air Staff, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, and to the Reserve Forces Policy Board.