

STATE OF NEW YORK

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT-GENERAL

For The Year 1920



ALBANY
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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE STATE

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

ALBANY, December 31, 1920.

To the Governor:

SIR:—The following report is submitted in compliance with Section 17 of the Military Law.

GENERAL REMARKS

The condition of the Military Forces of the State is satisfactory although much remains to be done in the way of transforming the New York Guard units into National Guard and reorganizing them to conform to Federal requirements. A great deal has been accomplished along this line during the past year. My report to you dated December 31, 1919, shows that on that date the total strength of the Military Forces of the State was 17,805 officers and men of which 2,386 were members of the National Guard recognized by the War Department and the remainder were members of the New York Guard, not recognized by the War Department. At the present time the strength of the Military Forces of the State is 17,670 officers and men of which 10,474 have received Federal recognition as National Guard, the remainder being still members of the New York Guard. The remaining units of the New York Guard should be presented for Federal recognition as National Guard as soon as possible in order that they may be armed, uniformed and equipped by the War Department and receive the other benefits to which they would be entitled under the National Defense Act, but it is impossible to do this at the present time for the reason that the allotment of troops to the State by the War Department is not sufficient to take care of these units. Some of them can be fitted into the latest allotment if reorganized but the great difficulty in doing that is that most of their armories were constructed for use of infantry troops and cannot be altered for the use of troops of other arms of the service without great expense to the State. It seems that the best plan would be for the War Department to authorize their recognition as they are at present organized with the understanding that they would be converted later to fit into the allotment. It is hoped that the War Department may be brought to see the wisdom of this plan and authorize its adoption at an early date. Another argument in favor of the adoption of this plan is that the allotment of troops to the State is being constantly modified and there is a possibility of drastic changes being made in it. It would therefore be the better plan to recognize them as they are at present organized and

reorganize them later when the policy of the War Department becomes finally fixed. There is considerable discontent among the members of these New York Guard units because while they perform the same armory duties as members of National Guard units, they do not receive pay for armory drills, are not adequately armed, uniformed and equipped, and do not receive field training.

The present allotment of National Guard troops to the State as given in a letter from the War Department dated December 30, 1920, is as follows:

Division Troops

- 1 Infantry Division, complete, consisting of
 - 1 Division Headquarters
 - 2 Infantry Brigades, each consisting of
 - 1 Brigade Headquarters
 - 1 Brigade Headquarters Company
 - 2 Infantry Regiments
 - 1 Field Artillery Brigade, consisting of
 - 1 Brigade Headquarters
 - 1 Brigade Headquarters Battery
 - 1 Ammunition Train
 - 2 Field Artillery Regiments (75 mm. gun)
 - 1 Engineer Regiment, consisting of
 - 1 Headquarters
 - 1 Headquarters and Service Company
 - 2 Battalions.
 - 1 Division Air Service, consisting of
 - 1 Observation Squadron
 - 1 Photo Section
 - 1 Branch Intelligence Office
 - 1 Medical Regiment, consisting of
 - 1 Headquarters
 - 1 Sanitary Company
 - 2 Ambulance Companies
 - 2 Hospital Companies
 - 1 Medical Supply Section
 - 1 Medical Laboratory Section
 - 1 Veterinary Company
 - 1 Division Special Troops, consisting of
 - 1 Headquarters
 - 1 Headquarters Company
 - 1 Military Police Company
 - 1 Signal Company
 - 1 Tank Company
 - 1 Motorcycle Company
 - 1 Ordnance Company
 - 1 Division Train (Q. M. C.), consisting of
 - 1 Headquarters
 - 2 Motor Transport Companies
 - 1 Motor Repair Section
 - 2 Wagon Companies

- 1 Infantry Brigade, complete (Additional)
- 1 Field Artillery Regiment, 75 mm. gun (Additional)

Corps Troops

- 1 Corps Artillery Headquarters
- 1 Artillery Regiment (155 mm. Howitzer)
- 1 Artillery Regiment (155 mm. gun)
- 1 Artillery Ammunition Train
- 1 Corps Engineer Headquarters
- 1 Combat Engineer Regiment
- 1 Corps Q. M. C. Transport
- 1 Special Corps Troops Headquarters
- 1 Headquarters Troop and Detachment
- 1 Signal Battalion

Army Troops

- 1 Cavalry Regiment
- 1 Cavalry Machine Gun Squadron
- 1 Field Remount Depot

G. H. Q. Reserve

- 24 Coast Artillery Companies

At the present time the New York National Guard and the New York Guard consist of the following organizations:

- 1 Division Headquarters, Infantry
- 4 Brigade Headquarters, Infantry
- 12 Infantry Regiments
- 1 Infantry Battalion
- 1 Brigade Headquarters, Field Artillery
- 3 Field Artillery Regiments
- 1 Engineer Regiment
- 1 Engineer Battalion (mounted)
- 1 Sanitary Train Headquarters
- 4 Field Hospitals
- 3 Ambulance Companies
- 1 Battalion, Signal Corps
- 1 Cavalry Regiment
- 1 Cavalry Squadron
- 3 Coast Defense Commands of 12 companies each
- 1 Machine Gun Battalion
- 1 Tank Corps Company

The following organizations of the New York Guard are in excess of the allotment:

- 1 Brigade Headquarters, Infantry
- 6 Infantry Regiments
- 1 Infantry Battalion
- 1 Engineer Battalion (mounted)
- 1 Sanitary Train Headquarters
- 2 Field Hospitals

- 1 Ambulance Company
- 1 Cavalry Squadron
- 1 Coast Defense Command
- 1 Machine Gun Battalion
- 1 Tank Corps Company

The State has had allotted to it the following organizations which are not now in existence:

Division Troops

- 1 Division Air Service, complete
- 3 Brigade Headquarters Companies, Infantry
- 1 Brigade Headquarters Battery, Field Artillery
- 1 Brigade Ammunition Train
- 1 Medical Regiment, less Ambulance and Hospital Companies
- 1 Division Special Troops, complete
- 1 Division Train (Q. M. C.) complete

Corps Troops

- 1 Corps Artillery Headquarters
- 1 Artillery Regiment (155 mm. Howitzer)
- 1 Artillery Regiment (155 mm. gun)
- 1 Artillery Ammunition Train
- 1 Corps Engineer Headquarters
- 1 Combat Engineer Regiment
- 1 Corps Q. M. C. Transport
- 1 Special Corps Troops Headquarters
- 1 Corps Headquarters Troop and Detachment

Army Troops

- 1 Cavalry Machine Gun Squadron
- 1 Field Remount Depot.

It is believed that new units should be created to form the brigade headquarters companies, the brigade headquarters battery, corps artillery headquarters, corps engineer headquarters, special corps troops headquarters, corps headquarters troops and detachment and possibly the division air service and brigade ammunition train, for the reason that none of the excess units of the New York Guard are so located that they can be used conveniently to form same. All of the above mentioned units have a small personnel and no great difficulty should be experienced in forming them and providing them with quarters. The medical regiment can be readily formed from the Sanitary Train Headquarters and excess field hospitals and ambulance company. The remaining organizations of the allotment which are not now in existence could be formed from the excess organizations of the New York Guard but the difficulty in doing that in some cases would be lack of proper armory facilities. Even if all the organizations included in the allotment which are not now in existence were formed from excess New York Guard organizations, the following New York

Guard organizations would still be in excess of requirements, viz.: Two, and perhaps three, regiments of infantry, one infantry battalion, and one machine gun battalion. Either these organizations will have to be disbanded or the allotment increased.

FEDERAL RECOGNITION

The following units have been extended Federal recognition by the War Department during 1920:

Designation	Date of recognition
1st Battalion, Signal Corps:	1920
Co. A	June 28
Co. B	June 11
22d Engineers:	
Headquarters	Nov. 5
Headquarters and Supply Co.	Nov. 5
First Battalion Headquarters.	June 11
Co. A	June 11
Co. B	Apr. 16
Co. C	Oct. 29
Second Battalion Headquarters.	Oct. 29
Co. D	May 28
Co. E	Oct. 29
Co. F	Oct. 29
1st Cavalry:	
Troop A	Feb. 19
Troop B	Nov. 22
Troop D	Apr. 13
Troop G	July 6
Troop L	Nov. 10
Troop M	May 1
Squadron A:	
Troop D	Nov. 11
1st Field Artillery:	
Headquarters Co.	Dec. 20
Battery A	Jan. 7
Battery B	Nov. 10
Battery D	July 1
Battery E	July 9
2d Field Artillery:	
Headquarters Co.	Dec. 1
Supply Co.	Dec. 17
Battery B	Oct. 14
Battery C	Aug. 2
Battery D	Jan. 23
Battery E	July 27
Battery F	Oct. 8
Sanitary Detachment	Dec. 8

Designation	Date of recognition
65th Field Artillery:	
Battery C	1920 July 26
Battery D	Jan. 5
Battery E	June 28
Battery F	Nov. 22
8th Coast Defense Command:	
Band	Oct. 25
25th Co.	Oct. 25
26th Co.	Dec. 6
33d Co.	Dec. 6
Sanitary Detachment	Oct. 25
9th Coast Defense Command:	
13th Co.	Nov. 26
14th Co.	June 28
21st Co.	Dec. 10
22nd Co.	June 18
13th Coast Defense Command:	
Band	Mar. 26
2nd Co.	Apr. 21
6th Co.	Mar. 23
8th Co.	May 19
9th Co.	June 10
10th Co.	June 17
11th Co.	Mar. 25
12th Co.	Mar. 25
Sanitary Detachment	Jan. 27
Sanitary Train:	
3d Field Hospital	Jan. 8
4th Ambulance Co.	Apr. 2
2nd Infantry:	
Headquarters	Feb. 3
Headquarters Co.	Jan. 15
Supply Co.	Jan. 15
Machine Gun Co.	Jan. 13
Co. A	Feb. 3
Co. B	Jan. 13
Co. C	Jan. 15
Co. D	Jan. 30
Plattsburg Platoon	Jan. 20
Co. E	Jan. 13
Co. F	Jan. 13
Co. G	Jan. 29
Co. H	Jan. 14
Co. I	Jan. 12
Co. K	Jan. 14
Co. L	Jan. 14
Co. M	Jan. 16
Sanitary Detachment	Feb. 3

Designation	Date of recognition
3d Infantry:	1920
Headquarters Co.....	Apr. 24
Supply Co.	Mar. 22
Co. E	Apr. 20
Co. I	Apr. 22
Co. L	Apr. 9
Sanitary Detachment	Mar. 22
7th Infantry:	
Co. A	Oct. 27
Co. G	Apr. 12
Co. I	May 26
Co. L	Oct. 27
23d Infantry:	
Headquarters Co.	Mar. 31
Supply Co.....	Mar. 26
Machine Gun Co.....	Mar. 6
Co. A	Jan. 22
Co. D	Jan. 7
Co. E	Feb. 27
Co. F	Jan. 7
Co. H	Feb. 6
Co. I	Jan. 31
Co. K	Feb. 27
Co. L	Mar. 26
Co. M	Jan. 14
Sanitary Detachment	Mar. 10
69th Infantry:	
Headquarters Co.....	Mar. 5
Supply Co.....	Mar. 5
Machine Gun Co.....	Apr. 30
Co. A	Oct. 22
Co. B	Nov. 5
Co. D	Mar. 5
Co. E	Oct. 25
Co. F	Mar. 1
Co. G	June 14
Co. H	Mar. 1
Co. I	Dec. 3
Co. K	Oct. 29
Co. L	Mar. 4
Co. M	Nov. 19
Sanitary Detachment	Mar. 5
71st Infantry:	1919
Headquarters	Jan. 30
Headquarters Co.....	Jan. 30
Co. M	Jan. 2

The following units, in addition to those listed in my report for 1919 were recognized by the War Department during that year:

Designation	Date of recognition
23d Infantry:	1920
Co. B	Nov. 20
Co. C	Nov. 20
Co. G	June 30

CHANGES IN ORGANIZATIONS

The following changes in organizations occurred during the year:

(a) On January 3, by General Orders No. 1, the East Bloomfield Platoon of Co. E, 3d Infantry, was disbanded and the Newark Platoon of the Supply Co., 3d Infantry, was attached to Co. E in place of the disbanded unit.

(b) By General Orders No. 2 dated January 5, General Orders No. 33, A. G. O., 1919, which directed the disbandment of Co. M, 23d Infantry, located at Glen Cove, was revoked and the company transferred to the 14th Infantry as Co. K, the former Co. K being ordered disbanded. By this same order, the Commanding Officer, 23d Infantry, was directed to organize a new Co. M, with station at Armory, 1322 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

(c) By General Orders No. 3 dated February 2, the organization of a field artillery brigade headquarters with station at Armory, 171 Clermont Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., was authorized and the 1st, 2d, and 65th Regiments of Field Artillery became a part of the brigade.

(d) By General Orders No. 6 dated March 31, the 4th Infantry was disbanded, the following units thereof being transferred to the 4th Battalion, Infantry, which was created by the order, with headquarters at Elmira, viz.: Co. L, 4th Infantry, Elmira, became Co. A, 4th Battalion; Co. K, Hornell, Co. B; Co. C, Corning, Co. C; Co. G, Binghamton, Co. D; Co. H, Binghamton, Co. E; Co. D, Ithaca, Co. F. Companies I, Montour Falls; E. Deposit, and F, Owego, of the regiment became separate platoons respectively of Companies A, D, and E, 4th Battalion. The Sanitary Detachment of the 4th Infantry was attached to the 4th Battalion. Authority was granted for the transfer of the enlisted men of the Headquarters Co., Machine Gun Co., and Supply Co., 4th Infantry to Companies D and E of the 4th Battalion.

(e) By General Orders No. 7 dated April 13, the Commanding Officer, 1st Field Artillery, was directed to transfer the enlisted men of Battery B to other units of his command stationed in New York City and to organize a new Battery B at Binghamton.

(f) By General Orders No. 10 dated April 19, the Brockport Platoon, Co. F, 3d Infantry was attached to Co. G, 3d Infantry.

(g) By General Orders No. 11, dated April 23, the station of the 4th Field Hospital was changed from Buffalo to Syracuse.

(h) By General Orders No. 13 dated April 26, the 47th Infantry was disbanded and authority granted to the Commanding General, Division, to organize the 47th Battalion of Engineers (mounted) from the personnel of the regiment.

(i) By paragraph I of Special Orders No. 156 dated July 6, the Commanding General, Division was granted authority to organize a tank company to be known as Company A, Tank Corps, N. Y. G. and to be stationed at the Armory, 29 West Kingsbridge Road, New York City.

(j) By General Orders No. 21 dated October 5, Companies I and L, 74th Infantry, were consolidated and designated as Co. L. Company O, 74th Infantry, East Aurora, was reorganized as a platoon of Company A, 74th Infantry and Company N, 74th Infantry, Olean, was redesignated as Company I, 74th Infantry.

(k) On Nov. 5, the Engineer Train was merged in the 22d Engineers. This train was organized under G. O. 29, A. G. O. 1919 from the Supply Co., 22d Engineers.

(l) By General Orders No. 25 dated December 13, Companies A and B, 1st Infantry were consolidated and designated as Company A of that regiment.

(m) The Camera Detachment formed as a part of the 1st Field Hospital, N. Y. G., under paragraph XI, Special Orders No. 84, A. G. O. April 3, 1918, was disbanded on September 21, 1920, by paragraph I, S. O. 221, A. G. O.

RECRUITING

One of the most serious problems which the Military Forces of the State have to face is that of maintaining organizations at their proper strength. This problem is always with us and requires constant attention. Compulsory military service is out of the question in time of peace as it is contrary to the traditions of the country. Recruits for the National Guard and Naval Militia can best be obtained by appealing to the patriotism of the young men of the State and by making the service as attractive to them as possible. It is the duty of every American citizen to serve his country in time of war and it should equally be his duty to train himself for such service in time of peace. This can best be done by joining the National Guard or Naval Militia for such service does not unduly interfere with the civil occupation of its members. The young man who joins the State service has an opportunity to engage in all sorts of sports without expense to himself such as basket-ball, indoor base ball, bowling, wrestling and boxing, and in addition has the use of well equipped gymnasium. Young men should join on account of the excellent opportunity afforded them to obtain proper physical development, if for no other reason. The armories should be made the social center of the communities in which they are located. Members of the organizations should be encouraged to bring their friends and relatives to the armory for social events and entertainments which

should be held once or twice a month during the indoor training season. Friends and relatives of the men should also be encouraged to visit the summer training camps, and excursions should be run to the camps for that purpose. Publicity of this nature will do more to build up the State forces than anything else.

The personal touch is necessary in recruiting as well as in business. Each member of the National Guard and Naval Militia should consider himself a recruiting agent for the State and should endeavor to enlist as many recruits as possible. If the men are made to understand that the organization and the armory in which it is located belong primarily to them they will be only too willing to do this.

A Recruiting Bureau was established in this office December 3, 1920, and Captain William J. Mangine, 10th Infantry, placed in charge thereof. He will endeavor to carry out the foregoing ideas, develop new plans for securing recruits and assist unit commanders in every possible way in dealing with their recruiting problems.

SERVICE SCHOOLS

On June 18, 1920, the War Department notified this office that special courses of instruction had been arranged for National Guard officers at the following Special Service Schools and requested that The Adjutant General submit to the Militia Bureau the names of officers recommended by him for detail to these schools, viz: The Infantry School, Camp Benning, Ga.; the Cavalry School, Ft. Riley, Kansas; the Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma; the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.; and the Tank Corps School, Camp Meade, Maryland. The courses of instruction at all of these schools had been arranged with the idea of developing instructors for the different branches of the service. The Adjutant General was also requested to forward the applications of Medical Officers to attend the Army Medical School, Washington, D. C., and the Field School for the Medical Department, Carlisle, Pa.

Later in the year authority was granted for the attendance of National Guard officers at the Engineer School, Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.

Recommendations and applications were forwarded to the Militia Bureau as requested and a number of officers were authorized to attend these schools.

Special courses of instruction for cooks and bakers, and horse-shoers and saddlers were also provided by the War Department for the enlisted men of the National Guard and a number of enlisted men from this State attended these courses at Camp Dix, N. J.

FIELD TRAINING

Field training camps were held this year for the first time since the World War. Only units recognized as National Guard by the War Department were allowed to attend. The Federalized

units of the following organizations received field training at the points indicated for the period set opposite their respective designations.

Camp Upton, N. Y.

71st Infantry	July	16 - 30, 1920
23rd Infantry	Aug.	1 - 15, 1920
7th Infantry	Aug.	15 - 29, 1920
69th Infantry	Aug.	15 - 29, 1920
Machine Gun Companies	Aug.	15 - 29, 1920
1st Bn. Signal Corps.....	Aug.	15 - 29, 1920

Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

2nd Infantry	July	16 - 30, 1920
3rd Infantry	Aug.	1 - 15, 1920

Camp Dix, N. J.

1st Cavalry	Aug.	1 - 15, 1920
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Camp Humphreys, Va.

22nd Engineers	Aug.	1 - 15, 1920
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Camp Bragg, N. C.

65th Field Artillery.....	July	16 - 30, 1920
1st Field Artillery.....	Aug.	1 - 15, 1920
2nd Field Artillery.....	Aug.	16 - 30, 1920

Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y.

9th Coast Defense Command	Aug.	7 - 21, 1920
13th Coast Defense Command	Aug.	7 - 21, 1920

Schools of Instruction for National Guard and New York Guard officers of the mobile arms were held at the State Camp, Peekskill, N. Y., during the period June 6 to 26, inc., 1920.

National Matches

A National Guard team was not sent to Camp Perry, Ohio, this year to represent the State in the National Matches for the reason that practically all organizations of the National Guard from which members of the team would have to be selected were receiving field training during the period of the matches. A Civilian Rifle team was sent, however, to represent the State. This team was composed largely of members of the New York Guard and former members of the National Guard who were not eligible to serve on a National Guard team but who were eligible for the civilian team by reason of being members of rifle clubs affiliated with the National Rifle Association of the United States. Lieutenant Colonel Frederick M. Waterbury was appointed Captain of the team. The team made a very creditable showing as will appear from the report of Colonel Waterbury transmitted herewith as Appendix E of this report.

SMALL ARMS PRACTICE AND AWARD OF PRIZES

More interest was shown by organizations in small arms firing this year than during 1919. All organizations improved their record of the previous year, the improvement being greatest in those units which devoted the most time in their armories to preliminary instruction. Field small arms practice for National Guard units was held at their camps as a part of their field training. New York Guard organizations had their practice at the State Camp, Peekskill, or at ranges located near their home stations.

The State Matches were held at the State Camp, Peekskill, N. Y., July 4-5, 1920. The winners of the prizes authorized by section 112 of the Military Law were announced in General Orders No. 25, A. G. O., 1920. The following were winners of the authorized trophies:

- (a) The National Defense Trophies. 1st prize, Co. M, 3d Infantry; 2d prize, Co. F, 3d Infantry; 3d prize, Co. K, 2d Infantry.
- (b) The National Trophy. Co. M, 3d Infantry.
- (c) The Governor's Cup. Captain H. P. Paddock, 10th Infantry.
- (d) The Adjutant General's Trophy. Co. E, 71st Infantry.
- (e) Thurston Memorial Match. Captain Fred D. Wendel, 22d Engineers.
- (f) The Remington Trophy. Co. M, 3d Infantry.

THE McALPIN AND DRYDEN TROPHY MATCHES

On August 31, 1920, a team was sent to represent the State in the McAlpin and Dryden Trophy Matches held at Sea Girt, N. J., on September 1st and 2d under the auspices of the New York and New Jersey Rifle Association. Lieutenant Colonel J. J. Daly was captain of the team and it finished ninth in the McAlpin Match and seventh in the Dryden Match.

THURSTON MEMORIAL TROPHY

On June 19, 1920, the Savage Arms Company formally tendered to the State an individual perpetual trophy in memory of the late Colonel Nathaniel Blunt Thurston, Chief Ordnance Officer, National Guard, New York. This trophy was accepted June 28, 1920, and designated as the Thurston Memorial Trophy. It will be competed for annually under National Match conditions.

WEST POINT EXAMINATIONS

The annual preliminary examination for the selection of candidates from among the enlisted men of the National Guard to take the regular entrance examination to the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., was held December 10th and 11th at the 71st Infantry Armory in New York City and at the 65th Field Artillery Armory in Buffalo. As a result of this prelimi-

nary examination the Governor appointed the following to take the regular entrance examination, viz.: Sergeant Henry E. Holley, Co. I, 1st Infantry; Private John Hicks, Co. D, 23d Infantry; Corporal William McGowan, Troop L, 1st Cavalry; Corporal Bruce C. Clarke, 65th Field Artillery; Corporal Daniel C. Coon, Co. F, 3d Infantry; Private Louis Nisenson, 11th Co., 13th Coast Defense Command; Corporal Winston Ehr Gott, Co. D, 71st Infantry; Bugler Paul Torre, Co. L, 74th Infantry; Private Louis C. Haupt, 9th Coast Defense Command; Sergeant Zenon T. Wolney, Battery C, 65th Field Artillery; Private Emanuel Blaufox, Co. D, 71st Infantry; Private James L. Dalton, 6th Co., 13th Coast Defense Command; and Private William M. Smith, 6th Co., 13th Coast Defense Command.

The regular entrance examination will be held under the supervision of officers of the Regular Army during the month of March, 1921.

MEDAL FOR VALOR

The State Medal for Valor was awarded on December 18, 1920, to Horseshoer Alexander R. McMullen, Battery D, 2d Field Artillery for gallant conduct and conspicuous courage in springing to the head of a runaway team at Camp Bragg, N. C., and although tossed and dragged guiding the team away from his battery which was moving out of park. His prompt action prevented an accident which would undoubtedly have resulted in loss of life or serious injury to the men of the battery.

DECORATIONS AND MEDALS

Conspicuous Service Cross. Chapter 627 of the Laws of 1920 authorizes the Governor to present in the name of the Legislature of the State, a military cross, to be known as the Conspicuous Service Cross, to any citizen of the State of New York who, while serving in the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or in the Army Female Nurse Corps, since April 6, 1917, has or shall have received a citation published in orders issued from a headquarters of a brigade or higher military unit, or equivalent naval unit.

Medal for State Service during World War. Chapter 672 of the Laws of 1920 provides that the Adjutant General of the State shall issue a suitable service badge and ribbon to each officer and enlisted man of the military forces of the State who was on active duty under orders of the Governor for more than 30 days guarding public property, public utilities or other establishments necessary for the conduct of the World War, between February 2, 1917 and February 2, 1919. This law covers National Guard organizations as well as New York Guard organizations called out by the Governor during the World War.

STATE ARSENAL BUILDING

In 1911 a bill was passed by the Legislature, which became chapter 898 of the Laws of 1911, authorizing the sale by the Armory Commission of State Arsenal lands and building located

at the corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-fifth street, New York City and authorizing the use of the funds derived from the sale for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a new arsenal, the city in which the new arsenal was to be erected not being stated, and for the erection of new armories and repairs, improvements and betterments of armory buildings and for other purposes. This act was amended by chapter 636 of the Laws of 1918 so as to provide that the new arsenal should be erected in the city of Albany. This amendment was not a good one for the reason that all property received from the Federal government comes from depots west and south of New York City. Two-thirds of the State Troops are south of the Bronx, hence if the arsenal were located in Albany two-thirds of the property received from the Federal Government would pass through or near New York City and would then have to be reshipped from Albany to New York. This would cost the State, in additional freight charges, over \$30,000 a year.

Chapter 898 of the Laws of 1911 was again amended this year by chapter 584 of the Laws of 1920, so as to provide for the sale of the present State Arsenal and the deposit of the proceeds of such sale in the State Treasury, but leaving out all reference to the erection of a new arsenal. A new bill was introduced which became chapter 583 of the Laws of 1920, which provides for the erection of a new State Arsenal in the city of New York when the present State Arsenal is sold, at a cost not to exceed the price obtained at the sale. This act carries an appropriation of \$250,000 to start the work but provides, however, that no part of same shall be available until the present State Arsenal is sold.

The sale of the arsenal was advertised but none of the offers received were satisfactory owing to the present unfavorable condition of the money market.

The building is old, obsolete and entirely unfitted for use as a State Arsenal. Its load capacity is so small that it is unsafe to store large quantities of property in it. The danger from fire is very great and as the property stored therein belongs to the United States, its destruction by fire would entail a loss to the State of at least \$1,500,000. This property is not insured as it is against the policy of the State to insure. The construction of the building is inferior and its insufficient equipment makes it necessary to employ extra help which would not be required in a modern building with proper appliances for handling property.

The land where the arsenal now stands was purchased by the State in 1857 for \$25,900. It has increased in value tremendously since that time and is now worth at least \$1,000,000. It is recommended that the State Arsenal be sold as soon as conditions are favorable and that the proceeds of the sale be used for the purchase of land, and the erection thereon of a new arsenal, along the waterfront of Greater New York where both railroad and water transportation facilities are available.

DUTY ABROAD BY GENERAL O'RYAN

Major General John F. O'Ryan was authorized to proceed to Europe during the month of May, 1920, for the purpose of obtaining data to complete the record of service performed by the 27th Division during the war with Germany and for the purpose of inspecting the cemeteries in Belgium and France where the remains of former members of his division are interred and making a report thereon. This report is transmitted herewith as Appendix F. The following is quoted from a letter from General O'Ryan as showing more in detail the objects of his visit:

"The strenuous service of the New York Division in the war, made it impracticable upon its relief from the battle line for the undersigned or any of the staff officers to visit and study the fields which were the scenes of its active operations. The result has been, from a historical point of view, that a full and complete record of the great events in which the men of New York played so prominent a part, cannot be reported upon. Photographs of the ground were not permitted to be taken during the period of active operations. Such photographs are therefore at this time lacking. A most important part of the record of events is a more intimate knowledge of the part of the field occupied by the enemy.

"I believe that in the interests of the officers and men of the division and of the people generally everything possible should be done by the State to secure all information and photographs affecting the great accomplishment of the New York Division in this greatest of all wars.

"Another subject which merits attention is the condition of the cemeteries in Belgium and France, where are interred the remains of our dead. Almost daily I am in receipt of letters of inquiry and frequently have attended meetings of mothers and families of the dead, whereat all manner of questions are asked in relation to the location and condition of these cemeteries and the policy of the Government in relation to the bodies that are to remain in France. I believe that it would be a great solace to the families of those who elect to leave the remains abroad, to receive a report from an officer of the division who had visited, inspected and photographed these places. I think too that the photographs should include a series showing the grave of each soldier with the adjoining grave on either side, taken at such a distance that the names on the three graves may be clearly discerned. Each family should be furnished one of these photographs.

"The third feature which should be covered for purposes of record are the comments and views of divisional officers of enemy divisions opposed to the New York Division at various times and places during active operations. The signing of the treaty by the United States will make possible this exchange of plans and views, which among soldiers is always readily given where no reason of public interest any longer makes secrecy necessary."

MILITARY HONORS FOR REMAINS OF SOLDIERS

On June 9, 1920, the Governor directed that, so far as possible, full military honors should be extended to the remains of soldiers returned from Europe for burial in this State. Whenever a burial is to take place at a point where a military organization is stationed, the organization will furnish an escort and firing party.

NAVAL MILITIA

The members of the Naval Militia, unlike the members of the National Guard, were not discharged from State service when they entered the service of the United States in April, 1917. Their obligations to the State government were suspended while they were in the service of the United States but such obligations again became effective when they were mustered out of Federal service. The paper strength of the Naval Militia at this time is 4,196 officers and men. It is believed that the term of enlistment of many of the men has expired. These men should be given the discharge to which they are entitled and the Naval Militia reorganized on a peace time basis.

HOME DEFENSE RESERVE UNITS

All of the Home Defense Reserve Units shown in my report for 1919 as being still in existence have now been disbanded.

APPENDICES

The following appendices are transmitted herewith:

Appendix A. Financial statement.

Appendix B. Statement of strength of New York National Guard and New York Guard on December 31, 1920.

Appendix C. Statement of strength of Naval Militia, New York, on December 31, 1920.

Appendix D. Statement giving authorized strength of the National Guard of all of the States under the National Defense Act of June 4, 1920, and actual strength on June 30, 1920.

Appendix E. Report of Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick M. Waterbury, on the Civilian Rifle Team which represented this State at the National Matches, 1920.

Appendix F. Report of Major-General John F. O'Ryan on duty abroad.

Respectfully,

C. W. BERRY,
The Adjutant General.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Financial Statement of Appropriations and Expenditures for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920

	Chapter, number of appropriations	FUNDS AVAILABLE			EXPENDITURES, JULY 1, 1919, TO JUNE 30, 1920			
		Appropriations available July 1, 1919	Balance of 1918-1919 appropriations	Total appropriations available July 1, 1919	Expenditures to June 30, 1920	Balances lapsed	Total expenditures and lapses to June 30, 1920	Balance June 30, 1920
Adjutant General's office:								
Personal service:								
General division.....	177-1	\$14,990 00	\$1,123 96	\$16,113 96	\$14,871 32	\$1,123 96	\$15,995 28	\$118 68
Personnel division.....	177-1	13,720 00	851 64	14,571 64	13,720 00	851 64	14,571 64	.....
Finance division.....	177-1	14,820 00	872 50	15,692 50	14,800 00	872 50	15,672 50	20 00
Record division.....	177-1	5,280 00	.....	5,280 00	5,273 00	.....	5,273 00	7 00
Mailing and stock room.....	177-1	2,880 00	260 00	3,140 00	2,610 00	260 00	2,870 00	270 00
War record bureau.....	177-1	11,580 00	193 90	11,773 90	11,571 94	193 90	11,765 84	8 06
Naval militia bureau.....	177-1	3,580 00	75 00	3,655 00	3,580 00	75 00	3,655 00	.....
Retired employees.....	177-1	3,950 00	400 00	4,350 00	2,408 33	400 00	2,808 33	1,541 67
Military record fund.....	177-1	2,000 00	204 16	2,204 16	2,000 00	204 16	2,204 16	.....
Total, personal service.....	.....	\$72,800 00	\$3,981 16	\$76,781 16	\$70,834 59	\$3,981 16	\$74,815 75	\$1,965 41
Adjutant General's office:								
Maintenance and operation:								
Fuel, light, power and water.....	.....	.....	\$710 73	\$710 73	\$36 28	\$674 45	\$710 73	.....
Printing — general.....	177-1	\$15,000 00	5,898 45	20,898 45	7,505 13	1,793 13	9,298 26	\$11,600 19
Printing — departmental reports.....	177-1	1,500 00	537 95	2,037 95	.....	537 95	537 95	1,500 00
Equipment and supplies.....	177-1	3,000 00	1,177 58	4,177 58	3,340 62	285 71	3,626 33	551 25
Traveling expense.....	177-1	2,400 00	610 14	3,010 14	2,604 78	110 14	2,714 92	295 22
Communication.....	177-1	3,000 00	731 49	3,731 49	2,257 55	615 72	2,873 27	858 22
Communication — special wire to New York	177-1	2,948 04	579 96	3,528 00	2,940 00	.....	2,940 00	588 00
General plant service.....	177-1	1,500 00	1,034 10	2,534 10	2,078 48	104 90	2,183 38	350 72
Rent.....	.....	.....	687 50	687 50	.....	687 50	687 50	.....
Total, maintenance and operation.....	.....	\$29,348 04	\$11,967 90	\$41,315 94	\$20,762 84	\$4,809 50	\$25,572 34	\$15,743 60
Grand total, personal service and maintenance and operation.....	.....	\$102,148 04	\$15,949 06	\$118,097 10	\$91,597 43	\$8,790 66	\$100,388 09	\$17,709 01

Adjutant General's office:									
Unclassified:									
	Inauguration, Governor Smith		\$12,286 73	\$12,286 73	\$9,122 32		\$9,122 32	\$3,164 41	
	Preparation of world's war records, New York State troops	177-2	25,000 00	25,000 00	388 95		388 95	24,611 05	
	Service badges and ribbons, Mexican border duty	165-2	\$3,000 00	1,000 00	4,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	3,000 00	
	Service ribbons and honor medal board, world's war	165-2	20,000 00	5,000 00	25,000 00	1,190 84	1,190 84	23,809 16	
	William B. Coates, expenses	696		700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00		
	Service badges and ribbons	672		2,000 00	2,000 00			2,000 00	
	World war, military decorations	627		4,000 00	4,000 00			4,000 00	
	Total		\$23,000 00	\$49,986 73	\$72,986 73	\$12,402 11	\$12,402 11	\$60,584 62	
State arsenal, New York city:									
Personal service:									
	General division	177-1	\$11,250 00	\$740 00	\$11,990 00	\$11,218 06	\$740 00	\$11,958 06	\$31 94
	Operation	177-1	4,599 00		4,560 00	4,410 00		4,410 00	150 00
	Stores, clerical	177-1	9,520 00	484 33	10,004 33	9,520 00	484 33	10,004 33	
	Stores, physical	177-1	11,660 00	837 22	12,497 22	10,846 50	837 22	11,683 72	813 50
	War record bureau	177-1	1,290 00		1,200 00	1,200 00		1,200 00	
	Total, personal service		\$38,190 00	\$2,061 55	\$40,251 55	\$37,194 56	\$2,061 55	\$39,256 11	\$995 44
State arsenal, New York city:									
Maintenance and operation:									
	Fuel, light, power and water	177-1	\$1,800 00	\$728 32	\$2,528 32	\$2,293 03	\$78 24	\$2,371 27	\$157 05
	Printing	177-1	500 00	66 20	566 20	482 25	66 20	548 45	17 75
	Advertising	177-1	200 00	111 20	311 20	99 55	111 20	210 75	100 45
	Equipment and supplies	177-1	4,000 00	1,181 99	5,181 99	4,649 88	221 75	4,871 63	310 36
	Materials	177-1	250 00	46 98	296 98	148 14	46 56	194 70	102 28
	Communication	177-1	4,500 00	1,930 96	6,130 96	6,063 58	4 98	6,068 56	62 40
	General plant service	177-1	1,000 00	101 62	1,101 62	759 74	58 77	818 51	283 11
	Total maintenance and operation		\$12,250 00	3,867 27	\$16,117 27	\$14,496 17	\$587 70	\$15,083 87	\$1,033 40
	Grand total, personal service and maintenance and operation		\$50,440 00	\$5,928 82	\$56,368 82	\$51,690 73	\$2,649 25	\$54,339 98	\$2,028 84
Division headquarters:									
Personal service:									
	Salaries, regular	644 1	\$41,480 00	\$3,147 36	\$44,627 36	\$39,647 07		\$39,647 07	\$4,980 29

APPENDIX A — (Continued)
Financial Statement of Appropriations and Expenditures for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920

	Chapter, number of appropriations	FUNDS AVAILABLE			EXPENDITURES, JULY 1, 1919, TO JUNE 30, 1920			
		Appropriations available July 1, 1919	Balance of 1918-1919 appropriations	Total appropriations available July 1, 1919	Expenditures to June 30, 1920	Balances lapsed	Total expenditures and lapses to June 30, 1920	Balance June 30, 1920
Division headquarters:								
Maintenance and operation:								
Printing.....	644-1	\$2,500 00	\$533 00	\$3,033 00	\$650 30		\$650 30	\$2,382 70
Equipment.....	644-1	1,800 00	434 70	2,234 70	913 10		913 10	1,321 60
Supplies.....	644-1	2,100 00	460 83	2,560 83	881 79		881 79	1,679 04
Traveling expense.....	644-1	5,500 00	1,936 17	7,436 17	1,329 45		1,329 45	6,106 72
Communication.....	644-1	3,700 00	640 22	4,340 22	3,285 68		3,285 68	1,054 54
Fixed charges and contributions, commutation of quarters and allowances.....	644-1	12,500 00		12,500 00	12,495 82		12,495 82	4 18
Total, maintenance and operation.....		\$28,100 00	\$4,004 92	\$32,104 92	\$19,556 14		\$19,556 14	\$12,548 78
Grand total, personal service and maintenance and operation.....		\$69,580 00	\$7,152 28	\$76,732 28	\$59,203 21		\$59,203 21	\$17,529 07
New York guard:								
Personal service:								
Salaries, temporary.....	177-1	\$30,000 00	\$21,498 69	\$51,489 69	\$28,872 06	\$20,144 88	\$49,016 94	\$2,481 75
Civilian stenographers.....	177-1	500 00	972 00	1,472 00	278 01	864 05	1,142 06	329 94
Rangekeepers.....	177-1	3,400 00	1,000 00	4,400 00	3,358 18	1,000 00	4,338 18	61 82
Total, personal service.....		\$33,900 00	\$23,470 69	\$57,370 69	\$32,488 25	\$22,008 93	\$54,497 18	\$2,873 51
New York guard:								
Maintenance and operation:								
Equipment and supplies.....	177-1	\$65,000 00	\$15,791 38	\$80,791 38	\$56,453 62	\$1,999 96	\$58,453 58	\$22,337 80
Traveling expense.....	177-1	13,000 00	1,517 10	14,517 10	12,675 46	494 18	13,169 64	1,347 46
Communication.....	177-1	2,000 00	218 96	2,218 96	1,116 47	4 49	1,120 96	1,098 00
General plant service.....	177-1	4,000 00	493 77	4,493 77	4,029 04	24 01	4,053 05	440 72
Total.....		\$84,000 00	\$18,021 21	\$102,021 21	\$74,274 59	\$2,522 64	\$76,797 23	\$25,223 98
New York guard:								
Maintenance and operation:								
Fixed charges and contributions, allowance to headquarters.....	177-1	\$50,000 00	\$16,400 00	\$66,400 00	\$42,869 27	\$2,864 52	\$45,733 79	\$20,666 21
Allowance to officers and organizations.....	177-1	210,000 00	5,376 21	215,376 21	205,590 04	1 24	205,591 28	9,784 93

Allowance for mounted drills.....	177-1	64,000 00	29,500 00	93,500 00	79,000 00	12,500 00	91,500 00	2,000 00
Prizes, small arms firing.....	177-1	2,000 00	1,928 00	3,928 00	643 20	1,928 00	2,571 20	1,356 80
Pensions and disability claims.....	177-1	18,000 00	4,549 20	22,549 20	15,202 05	2,990 80	18,192 85	4,356 35
Decorations, long and faithful service.....	177-1	5,000 00	10,331 50	15,331 50	5,646 50	6,542 00	12,188 50	3,143 00
Total, fixed charges and contributions.....		\$349,000 00	\$68,084 91	\$417,084 91	\$348,951 06	\$26,826 56	\$375,777 62	\$41,307 29
Grand total, New York guard.....		\$466,900 00	\$109,576 81	\$576,476 81	\$455,713 90	\$51,358 13	\$507,072 03	\$69,404 78
New York guard: Field training, etc.....	665		\$30,000 00	\$30,000 00	\$17,692 56		\$17,692 56	\$12,307 44
New York guard: Active guard duty Pay of troops.....	151-1		\$220,785 31	\$220,785 31	\$246 85	\$220,538 46	\$220,785 31	
Maintenance and operation:								
Food.....	151-1	\$142,529 36	\$142,529 36	\$959 90	\$141,569 46	\$142,529 36		
Fuel, light, power and water.....	151-1	920 77	920 77	292 95	627 82	920 77		
Printing.....	151-1	4 00	4 00		4 00	4 00		
Equipment.....	151-1	1,474 11	1,474 11	4 00	1,470 11	1,474 11		
Supplies.....	151-1	1 86	1 86		1 86	1 86		
Hired horses and vehicles.....	151-1	1,335 75	1,335 75		1,335 75	1,335 75		
Traveling expenses.....	151-1	1,939 55	1,939 55	1,684 71	254 84	1,939 55		
Communication.....	151-1	11,111 89	11,111 89	661 22	10,450 67	11,111 89		
General plant service.....	151-1	73	73		73	73		
Rent.....	151-1	2,243 59	2,243 59		2,243 59	2,243 59		
Total, maintenance and operation.....		\$161,561 61	\$161,561 61	\$3,602 78	\$157,958 83	\$161,561 61		
Grand total, personal service and maintenance and operation.....		\$382,346 92	\$382,346 92	\$3,849 63	\$378,497 29	\$382,346 92		
New York guard: Small arms practice: Pay of troops, etc.....	177-1	\$15,400 00	\$13,858 22	\$29,258 22	\$11,738 01	\$13,838 22	\$25,576 23	\$3,681 99
Maintenance and operation:								
Food.....	177-1	\$4,400 00	\$4,264 66	\$8,664 66	\$3,362 00	\$4,264 66	\$7,626 66	\$1,038 00
Fuel, light, power and water.....	177-1	100 00	100 00	200 00	36 00	100 00	136 00	64 00
Equipment and supplies.....	177-1	1,500 00	1,272 97	2,772 97	404 70	1,148 96	1,553 66	1,219 31
Traveling expenses.....	177-1	15,000 00	16,906 05	31,906 05	27,752 78	1,494 48	29,247 26	2,658 79
Communication.....	177-1	500 00	260 00	760 00	73 87	242 00	315 87	444 13
General plant service.....	177-1	1,000 00	959 00	1,959 00	372 84	808 66	1,181 50	777 50
Total, maintenance and operation.....		\$22,500 00	\$23,762 68	\$46,262 68	\$32,002 19	\$8,058 76	\$40,060 95	\$6,201 73
Grand total, personal service and maintenance and operation.....		\$37,900 00	\$37,620 90	\$75,520 00	\$43,740 20	\$21,896 98	\$65,637 18	\$9,883 72

APPENDIX A — (Continued)

Financial Statement of Appropriations and Expenditures for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920

	Chapter, number of appropriations	FUNDS AVAILABLE			EXPENDITURES, JULY 1, 1919, TO JUNE 30, 1920			
		Appropriations available July 1, 1919	Balance of 1918-1919 appropriations	Total appropriations available July 1, 1919	Expenditures to June 30, 1920	Balances lapsed	Total expenditures and lapses to June 30, 1920	Balance June 30, 1920
New York guard:								
Camp of instruction:								
Personal service, pay of officers and enlisted men			\$6,566 13	\$6,566 13		\$6,566 13	\$6,566 13	
Maintenance and operation:								
Food			\$695 29	\$695 29		\$695 29	\$695 29	
Fuel, light, power and water			100 00	100 00		100 00	100 00	
Printing			4 75	4 75		4 75	4 75	
Equipment			21 63	21 63		21 63	21 63	
Supplies			7 10	7 10		7 10	7 10	
Traveling expenses			96	96	78	18	96	
Communication			156 37	156 37		156 37	156 37	
General plant service			2 00	2 00		2 00	2 00	
Total, maintenance and operation			\$988 10	\$988 10	\$0 78	\$987 32	\$988 10	
Grand total, personal service and maintenance and operation			\$7,554 23	\$7,554 23	\$0 78	\$7,553 45	\$7,554 23	
Naval militia:								
Headquarters, naval militia:								
Salaries, regular	177-1	\$8,940 00	\$8,291 00	\$17,231 00	\$8,940 00	\$8,291 00	\$17,231 00	
Pay of troops	177-1	2,500 00	3,000 00	5,500 00	952 27	3,000 00	3,952 27	\$1,547 73
Vessels and launches, wages, temporary	177-1	5,000 00		5,000 00				5,000 00
Total, personal service		\$16,440 00	\$11,291 00	\$27,731 00	\$9,892 27	\$11,291 00	\$21,183 27	\$6,547 73
Maintenance and operation:								
Fuel, light, power and water	177-1	\$1,000 00		\$1,000 00				\$1,000 00
Equipment, supplies and materials	177-1	4,500 00		4,500 00				4,500 00

Traveling expenses.....	177-1	2,500 00	\$500 00	3,000 00	\$1,746 94	.....	\$1,746 94	1,253 06
Fixed charges and contributions, allowance to headquarters.....	177-1	13,300 00	.....	13,300 00	2,804 17	.....	2,804 17	10,495 83
Allowance to officers and organizations.....	177-1	44,000 00	1,000 00	45,000 00	27 50	.....	27 50	44,972 50
Total, maintenance and operation.....		\$65,300 00	\$1,500 00	\$66,800 00	\$4,578 61	.....	4,578 61	\$62,221 39
Grand total, personal service and maintenance and operation.....		\$81,740 00	\$12,791 00	\$94,531 00	\$14,470 88	\$11,291 00	\$25,761 88	\$68,769 12
Miscellaneous:								
Underwear.....			\$36 25	\$36 25		\$36 25	\$36 25	.....
Unexpended balances of State defense council			29,546 72	29,546 72	\$15,661 26	13,885 46	29,546 72	.....
Mobilization, encampment and field exercises.....			49,850 74	49,850 74	23,172 39	.....	23,172 39	\$26,678 35
Losses sustained by fire, second regiment.....			17,713 84	17,713 84	.....	.....	.....	17,713 84
National guard and naval militia — mobilization.....			3,429 97	3,429 97	284 00	3,145 97	3,429 97	.....
Total, miscellaneous.....			\$100,577 52	\$100,577 52	\$39,117 65	\$17,067 68	\$56,185 33	\$44,392 19

APPENDIX A — (Continued)
 Financial Statement of Appropriations and Expenditures for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920
 RECAPITULATION

	FUNDS AVAILABLE			EXPENDITURES, JULY 1, 1919, TO JUNE 30, 1920			
	Appropriations available July 1, 1919	Balance of 1918-1919 appropriations	Total appropriations available July 1, 1919	Expenditures to June 30, 1920	Balances lapsed	Total expenditures and lapses to June 30, 1920	Balance June 30, 1920
Personal service:							
Adjutant General's office.....	\$72,800 00	\$3,981 16	\$76,781 16	\$70,834 59	\$3,981 16	\$74,815 75	\$1,965 41
State arsenal, New York city.....	38,190 00	2,061 55	40,251 55	37,194 56	2,061 55	39,256 11	995 44
Division headquarters.....	41,480 00	3,147 36	44,627 36	39,647 07	.....	39,647 07	4,980 29
New York guard.....	33,900 00	23,470 69	57,370 69	32,488 25	22,008 93	54,497 18	2,873 51
New York guard, (active guard duty).....	.....	220,785 31	220,785 31	246 85	220,538 46	220,785 31	.....
New York guard, (small arms practice).....	15,400 00	13,858 22	29,258 22	11,738 01	13,838 22	25,576 23	3,681 99
New York guard, (camp of instruction).....	.....	6,566 13	6,566 13	.....	6,566 13	6,566 13	.....
Naval militia.....	16,440 00	11,291 00	27,731 00	9,892 27	11,291 00	21,183 27	6,547 73
Total, personal service.....	\$218,210 00	\$285,161 42	\$503,371 42	\$202,041 60	\$280,285 45	\$482,327 05	\$21,044 37
Maintenance and operation:							
Adjutant General's office.....	\$29,348 04	\$11,967 90	\$41,315 94	\$20,762 84	\$4,809 50	\$25,572 34	\$15,743 60
Adjutant General's office, unclassified.....	23,000 00	49,986 73	72,986 73	12,402 11	.....	12,402 11	60,584 62
State arsenal, New York city.....	12,250 00	3,867 27	16,117 27	14,496 17	587 70	15,083 87	1,033 40
Division headquarters.....	28,100 00	4,004 92	32,104 92	19,556 14	.....	19,556 14	12,548 78
New York guard.....	84,000 00	18,021 21	102,021 21	74,274 59	2,522 64	76,797 23	25,223 98
New York guard, fixed charges and contributions.....	349,000 00	68,084 91	417,084 91	348,951 05	26,826 56	375,777 62	41,307 29
Field training, etc.....	.....	30,000 00	30,000 00	17,692 56	.....	17,692 56	12,307 44
New York guard, (active guard duty).....	.....	161,561 61	161,561 61	3,602 78	157,958 83	161,561 61	.....
New York guard, (small arms practice).....	22,500 00	23,762 68	46,262 68	32,002 19	8,058 76	40,060 95	6,201 73
New York guard, (camp of instruction).....	.....	988 10	988 10	78	987 32	988 10	.....
Naval militia.....	65,300 00	1,500 00	66,800 00	4,578 61	.....	4,578 61	62,221 39
Miscellaneous.....	.....	100,577 52	100,577 52	39,117 65	17,067 68	56,185 33	44,392 19
Total, maintenance and operation.....	\$613,498 04	\$474,322 85	\$1,087,820 89	\$587,437 48	\$218,818 99	\$806,256 47	\$281,564 42
Grand total.....	\$831,708 04	\$759,484 27	\$1,591,192 31	\$789,479 08	\$499,104 44	\$1,288,583 52	\$302,608 79

Total, personal service and maintenance and operation:							
Adjutant General's office.....	\$102,148 04	\$15,949 06	\$118,097 10	\$91,597 43	\$8,790 66	\$100,388 09	\$17,709 01
Adjutant General's office, unclassified.....	23,000 00	49,986 73	72,986 73	12,407 11	.....	12,402 11	60,584 62
State arsenal, New York city.....	50,440 00	5,928 82	56,368 82	51,690 73	2,649 25	54,339 98	2,028 84
Division headquarters.....	69,580 00	7,152 26	76,732 28	59,203 3	.....	59,203 21	17,529 07
New York guard.....	466,900 00	109,576 81	576,476 81	455,713 96	51,358 13	507,072 03	69,404 78
Field training, etc.....	.....	30,000 00	30,000 00	17,692 56	.....	17,692 56	12,307 44
New York guard, active guard duty.....	.....	382,346 92	382,346 92	3,849 63	378,497 29	382,346 92	.....
New York guard, small arms practice.....	37,900 00	37,620 90	75,520 90	43,740 20	21,896 98	65,637 18	9,883 72
New York guard, camp of instruction.....	.....	7,554 23	7,554 23	78	7,553 45	7,554 23	.....
Naval militia.....	81,740 00	12,791 00	94,531 00	14,470 88	11,291 00	25,761 88	68,769 12
Miscellaneous.....	.....	100,577 52	100,577 52	39,117 65	17,067 68	56,185 33	44,392 19
Total.....	\$831,708 04	\$759,484 27	\$1,591,192 31	\$739,479 08	\$499,104 44	\$1,288,583 52	\$302,608 79

Appendix A—Continued

STATEMENT, SPANISH WAR REFUND

July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920

ALBANY TRUST COMPANY, ALBANY, N. Y.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Principal</i>	<i>Interest</i>	<i>Total</i>
June 30, 1919 —	Balance	\$24,945 02	\$3,868 08	\$28,813 10
July 1, 1919 —	Interest	.....	427 31	427 31
Dec. 31, 1919 —	Interest	.....	436 84	436 84
June 30, 1920 —	Interest	.....	424 19	424 19
		<u>\$24,945 02</u>	<u>\$5,156 42</u>	<u>\$30,101 44</u>
June 30, 1920 —	Disbursements	900 77	1,532 58	2,433 35
June 30, 1920 —	Balance	\$24,044 25	\$3,623 84	\$27,668 09

UNION TRUST COMPANY, ALBANY, N. Y.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Principal</i>	<i>Interest</i>	<i>Total</i>
June 30, 1919 —	Balance	\$21,191 99	\$4,239 23	\$25,431 22
Oct. 30, 1919 —	Interest	.....	375 26	375 26
April 30, 1920 —	Interest	.....	347 67	347 67
		<u>\$21,191 99</u>	<u>\$4,962 16</u>	<u>\$26,154 15</u>
June 30, 1920 —	Disbursements	2,011 10	2,741 05	4,752 15
June 30, 1920 —	Balance	\$19,180 89	\$2,221 11	\$21,402 00

UNITED STATES CASH PURCHASES

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY THE ADJUTANT GENERAL FROM OFFICERS AND ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE PURCHASE FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT, STORES, SUPPLIES, ETC., IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 17, ORGANIZED MILITIA REGULATIONS, AND DISBURSEMENTS AGAINST SAME TO JUNE 30, 1920:

1919		
June 30 —	Balance on hand.....	\$1,060 10
	<i>Receipts.</i>	
	None	\$1,060 10
	<i>Disbursements.</i>	
July 28 —	Transferred to State Treasurer....	\$1,027 31
		<u>\$1,027 31</u>
	Balance outstanding to take care of unfilled orders as reported by Chief Property Officer, State of New York..	<u>\$32 79</u>

DISBANDED MILITARY FUNDS SHOWING RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, JULY 1, 1919, TO JUNE 30, 1920:

	Balance, July 1st, 1919.....	\$3 96
	Disbanded Organization:	
	1919.	
July 17.	Companies F, G, I, K, L, M, 6th Battalion, Infantry	1,026 58
Nov. 18.	Co. I, 2nd Infantry.....	174 49
Dec. 17.	Co. M, 4th Infantry.....	389 39
Dec. 19.	Co. N, 74th Infantry.....	111 00

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1920.		
Jan.	13. Co. I, 2nd Infantry.....	\$627 86
March	8. Companies A, C, 1st Infantry.....	2,270 00
		\$4,603 28

Disbursements

Outstanding Accounts:

1919.		
Aug.	7. Co. I, 6th Bn. Infantry.....	\$192 95
	15. Co. K, 6th Bn. Infantry.....	176 85
Nov.	13. Co. F, 6th Bn. Infantry.....	115 83
	17. Co. F, 6th Bn. Infantry.....	10 00
Dec.	17. Co. M, 4th Infantry.....	134 40
	17. Co. M, 4th Infantry.....	69 93
1920.		
Jan.	5. Co. N, 74th Infantry.....	16 83
April	14. Squadron C, Cavalry.....	4 90
	22. Tr. B, 1st Cavalry.....	190 00
May	19. Squadron C, Cavalry.....	23 90
	19. Squadron C, Cavalry.....	4 50
		940 09
Balance, June 30, 1920.....		\$3,663 19

STATEMENT OF MONIES RECEIVED BY THE ADJUTANT GENERAL IN BEHALF OF THE STATE AND TRANSFERRED TO THE STATE TREASURER, JULY 1, 1919, TO JUNE 30, 1920:

Balance, July 1st, 1919, Ledger of the Adjutant General's Office. \$94 34

1919.		
<i>Receipts</i>		
July	14. Interest on deposits.....	69 09
	14. Unexpended balance.....	69 61
	21. Refund from British Government.....	1,116 50
	25. Adjustment.....	05
	28. Refund.....	76 00
	28. Adjustment.....	33 55
	28. Interest, New York State National Bank.....	104 64
	28. Unclaimed pay (outstanding 3 years).....	16 66
	28. Unexpended balances.....	4,886 25
	28. Unexpended balances, United States cash purchase..	1,027 31
	28. Unclaimed pay (outstanding 3 years).....	105 33
	28. Adjustment.....	2 69
	28. First armored motor battery, disbanded.....	986 80
	28. Outstanding check (3 years).....	106 96
	28. Outstanding check, previous to 1911.....	736 08
	28. Outstanding check (3 years).....	402 96
	28. Outstanding check, previous to 1916.....	370 22
	29. Lost property.....	19 02
	29. Unexpended balance, First Field Artillery.....	429 49
Aug.	7. Sale of condemned autos.....	425 00
	22. Property shortage, First Provisional Regiment.....	324 36
	29. Refund (subsistence).....	24 50
Sept.	29. 8th Coast Defense Command, refund excess allotment	1,000 00
Oct.	2. State Hospital Commission, sale of condemned prop- erty, Camp Whitman.....	1,100 00
	7. County Treasurers, interest Military Fund.....	1,802 32
	7. County Treasurers, interest Military Fund.....	10,618 53
Nov.	5. Sale, Launch Mohican.....	527 00
	6. County Treasurer, interest Military Funds.....	662 16
	14. Interest, bank balance.....	323 01
	14. Interest, bank balance.....	286 80
	14. Refund.....	3 34

Receipts—Continued

	18.	Sale, waste paper, New York State Arsenal.....	\$5 00
	18.	Lost property	18 10
	18.	Refund	4 57
	18.	County Treasurers, interest Military Funds.....	53 33
	20.	Interest, bank balance.....	20 04
Dec.	12.	Sale, waste paper, New York State Arsenal.....	90
	30.	Fines, summary court officer	30 00
1920.			
Jan.	3.	Interest, bank balance	260 55
	15.	American Express Co., payment lost property.....	125 00
	22.	New York Central R. R. Co., refund freight charges	4 56
	27.	United States Government refund, rent, 25 Wash- ington avenue	812 50
Feb.	14.	5th Battalion, balance Headquarters Fund.....	51
	26.	Lost property, First Provisional Regiment.....	8 05
March	3.	Sale of overcoat.....	20 00
	8.	Sale of property, 5th Battalion, disbanded.....	18 00
	9.	Sale, waste paper, New York State Arsenal.....	1 20
	23.	Refund, 8th C. D. C., duplicate payment, uniform allowance	66 67
	23.	County Treasurer, interest Military Funds.....	4,208 81
	31.	Interest, bank balance.....	103 94
April	6.	County Treasurer, interest Military Funds.....	45 45
	28.	County treasurer, interest Military Funds.....	307 52
	30.	Interest, bank balance	1,716 47
May	12.	Refund	44 00
	13.	Lost property	67 68
June	10.	Property shortage	29 10
	10.	County Treasurer, interest Military Funds.....	200 90
	16.	Sale of condemned motorcycles.....	3,202 00
	16.	Interest, bank balance.....	47 84
	17.	Sale, waste paper, Military Census.....	1,226 21
	17.	Sale of condemned motor equipment.....	2,781 00
	22.	Unexpended balance, Co. H, 10th Infantry, disbanded	90 14
			<u>\$43,270 91</u>

Disbursements

1919.			
July	28.	.....	\$94 34
	31.	.....	9,284 99
Aug.	8.	.....	1,274 22
Sept.	5.	.....	774 16
Oct.	6.	.....	1,000 00
Nov.	5.	.....	13,520 85
Dec.	4.	.....	1,903 35
1920.			
Jan.	3.	.....	30 90
Feb.	2.	.....	1,202 61
March	5.	.....	8 56
April	7.	.....	4,418 62
	30.	.....	352 97
	30.	.....	1,716 47
May	29.	.....	111 68
			<u>\$35,693 72</u>
Balance, June 30, 1920.....			<u>\$7,577 19</u>

APPENDIX B

Strength of New York National Guard and New York Guard
December 31, 1920

Organization	Station	National Guard	New York Guard	Total
Headquarters, Division	New York City		41	41
Hq. 52d F. A. Brigade	Brooklyn		4	4
Hq. 1st Brigade, Inf.	New York City		15	15
Hq. 2d Brigade, Inf.	Brooklyn		12	12
Hq. 3d Brigade, Inf.	Albany		15	15
Hq. 4th Brigade, Inf.	Buffalo		15	15
Staff Corps and Depts	Albany and New York City		42	42
1st Battalion, Signal Corps		152	32	184
Headquarters	New York City		2	2
Co. A	New York City	76		76
Co. B	Brooklyn	75		75
Co. C	New York City		29	29
Sanitary Detachment	New York City	1	1	2
22d Engineers		520	10	530
Headquarters	New York City	7		7
Hq. and Supply Co.	New York City	70		70
Co. A	New York City	76		76
Co. B	New York City	83		83
Co. C	New York City	70		70
Co. D	New York City	82		82
Co. E	New York City	69		69
Co. F	New York City	61		61
Sanitary Detachment	New York City	2		2
Attached	New York City		10	10
47th Bn. Engineers (Mtd.)			187	187
Headquarters	Brooklyn		18	18
Co. A	Brooklyn		52	52
Co. B	Brooklyn		61	61
Co. C	Brooklyn		54	54
Sanitary Detachment	Brooklyn		2	2
1st Machine Gun Bn.			122	122
Headquarters	New York City		5	5
Co. A	New York City		69	69
Co. B	New York City		47	47
Sanitary Detachment	New York City		1	1
1st Cavalry		663	110	778
Headquarters	Brooklyn		10	10
Hq. Troop	Brooklyn		3	3
Supply Troop	Brooklyn		3	3
Machine Gun Troop	Buffalo		4	4
Troop A	Brooklyn	70		70
Troop B	Albany	58		58
Troop C	Brooklyn	61		61
Troop D	Syracuse	62		62
Troop E	Brooklyn		32	32
Troop F	West New Brighton	77		77
Troop G	Utica	80		80
Troop H	Rochester	70		70
Troop I	Buffalo	54		54
Troop K	Brooklyn		41	41
Troop L	Brooklyn	54		54
Troop M	Geneseo	77		77
Sanitary Detachment	Brooklyn		17	17
Squadron A, Cavalry		53	104	157
Headquarters	New York City		8	8
Troop A	New York City		29	29
Troop B	New York City		25	25
Troop C	New York City		42	42
Troop D	New York City	53		53
1st Field Artillery		566	18	584
Headquarters	New York City		4	4
Hq. Co.	New York City	60		60
Supply Co.	New York City		12	12
Battery A	Syracuse	119		119
Battery B	Binghamton	66		66
Battery C	Binghamton	80		80
Battery D	New York City	92		92
Battery E	New York City	67		67
Battery F	New York City	73		73
Sanitary Detachment	New York City	5	2	7

Appendix B—Continued

Organization	Station	National Guard	New York Guard	Total
2d Field Artillery		537	4	541
Headquarters	New York City	6		6
Hq. Co.	New York City	61		61
Supply Co.	New York City		4	4
Battery A	Brooklyn	73		73
Battery B	Brooklyn	56		56
Battery C	Brooklyn	85		85
Battery D	New York City	80		80
Battery E	New York City	78		78
Battery F	New York City	76		76
Sanitary Detachment	New York City	22		22
65th Field Artillery		337	127	464
Headquarters, Hq. Co., Supply Co., and Btrys. A and B	Buffalo		127	127
Battery C	Buffalo	63		63
Battery D	Buffalo	139		139
Battery E	Buffalo	84		84
Battery F	Buffalo	51		51
8th Coast Defense Command		263	307	570
Headquarters	New York City		14	14
Band	New York City	30		30
25th Company	New York City	68		68
26th Company	New York City	62		62
27th Company	New York City		33	33
28th Company	New York City		40	40
29th Company	New York City		23	23
30th Company	New York City		39	39
31st Company	New York City		18	18
32d Company	New York City		47	47
33d Company	New York City	83		83
34th Company	New York City		37	37
35th Company	New York City		23	23
36th Company	New York City		33	33
Sanitary Detachment	New York City	20		20
9th Coast Defense Command		373	511	884
Headquarters	New York City		19	19
Band	New York City		30	30
13th Company	New York City	98		98
14th Company	New York City	100		100
15th Company	New York City		59	59
16th Company	New York City		59	59
17th Company	New York City		35	35
18th Company	New York City		67	67
19th Company	New York City		53	53
20th Company	New York City		49	49
21st Company	New York City	75		75
22d Company	New York City	100		100
23d Company	New York City		48	48
24th Company	Rockaway Beach		87	87
Sanitary Detachment	New York City		5	5
13th Coast Defense Command		1,150	4	1,154
Headquarters	Brooklyn	19		19
Band	Brooklyn	25		25
1st Company	Brooklyn	76		76
2d Company	Brooklyn	98		98
3d Company	Brooklyn	70		70
4th Company	Brooklyn	99		99
5th Company	Brooklyn	81		81
6th Company	Brooklyn	97		97
7th Company	Brooklyn	99		99
8th Company	Brooklyn	86		86
9th Company	Brooklyn	100		100
10th Company	Brooklyn	89		89
11th Company	Brooklyn	109		109
12th Company	Brooklyn	82		82
Sanitary Detachment	Brooklyn	20		20
Attached	Brooklyn		4	4
1st Field Hospital	New York City		23	23
2d Field Hospital	Albany		31	31
3d Field Hospital	Brooklyn	61		61
4th Field Hospital	Syracuse		37	37
2d Ambulance Company	Rochester		43	43
3d Ambulance Company	New York City		13	13
4th Ambulance Company	Syracuse	63		63

Appendix B—Continued

Organization	Station	National Guard	New York Guard	Total
1st Infantry			645	645
Headquarters.....	Newburgh.....		8	8
Hq. Co.....	Poughkeepsie.....		20	20
Machine Gun Co.....	Pine Plains.....		35	35
Supply Co.....	Kingston.....		2	2
Company A.....	White Plains.....		42	42
Company D.....	Mt. Vernon.....		46	46
Company E.....	Newburgh.....		72	72
Company F.....	Warwick.....		44	44
Company G.....	Yonkers.....		81	81
Company H.....	Mt. Vernon.....		71	71
Company I.....	Middletown.....		47	47
Company K.....	Poughkeepsie.....		38	38
Company L.....	Newburgh.....		75	75
Company M.....	Kingston.....		62	62
Sanitary Detachment.....			2	2
2d Infantry		1,253		1,253
Headquarters.....	Troy.....		8	8
Hq. Co.....	Troy.....		59	59
Supply Co.....	Troy.....		33	33
Machine Gun Co.....	Schenectady.....		75	75
Company A.....	Troy.....		83	83
Company B.....	Cohoes.....		90	90
Company C.....	Troy.....		87	87
Company D.....	Saranac and Plattsburg.....		84	84
Company E.....	Schenectady.....		99	99
Company F.....	Schenectady.....		107	107
Company G.....	Gloversville.....		93	93
Company H.....	Amsterdam.....		82	82
Company I.....	Whitehall.....		79	79
Company K.....	Glens Falls.....		86	86
Company L.....	Saratoga.....		99	99
Company M.....	Hoosick Falls.....		64	64
Sanitary Detachment.....	Troy.....		25	25
3d Infantry		1,160		1,160
Headquarters.....	Syracuse.....		9	9
Hq. Co.....	Syracuse.....		33	33
Supply Co.....	Auburn.....		33	33
Machine Gun Co.....	Rochester.....		51	51
Company A.....	Rochester.....		88	88
Company B.....	Geneva & Clyde.....		115	115
Company C.....	Syracuse.....		94	94
Company D.....	Oswego.....		68	68
Company E.....	Canandaigua and Newark.....		98	98
Company F.....	Medina.....		69	69
Company G.....	Rochester and Brockport.....		76	76
Company H.....	Rochester and Williamson.....		79	79
Company I.....	Ogdensburg.....		90	90
Company K.....	Malone and Chateaugay.....		61	61
Company L.....	Watertown.....		77	77
Company M.....	Auburn.....		94	94
Sanitary Detachment.....	Syracuse.....		25	25
4th Battalion, Infantry			605	605
Headquarters.....	Elmira.....		5	5
Company A.....	Elmira.....		76	76
Co. A, Platoon.....	Montour Falls.....		37	37
Company B.....	Hornell.....		70	70
Company C.....	Corning.....		107	107
Company D.....	Binghamton.....		74	74
Co. D, Platoon.....	Deposit.....		64	64
Company E.....	Binghamton.....		64	64
Co. E, Platoon.....	Owego.....		43	43
Company F.....	Ithaca.....		42	42
Sanitary Detachment.....	Binghamton.....		23	23
7th Infantry		301	224	525
Headquarters.....	New York City.....		1	15
Hq. Co.....	New York City.....			33
Supply Co.....	New York City.....			10
Machine Gun Co.....	New York City.....			33
Company A.....	New York City.....	69		69
Company B.....	New York City.....		22	22
Company C.....	New York City.....		8	8
Company D.....	New York City.....		8	8
Company E.....	New York City.....		15	15
Company F.....	New York City.....		27	27

Appendix B—Continued

Organization	Station	National Guard	York Guard	Total
7th Infantry — Continued				
Company G	New York City	85		85
Company H	New York City		9	9
Company I	New York City	66		66
Company K	New York City		18	18
Company L	New York City	80		80
Company M	New York City		17	17
Sanitary Detachment	New York City		9	9
10th Infantry				
Headquarters	Albany		1,043	1,043
Hq. Co.	Albany	30		30
Supply Co.	Albany	13		13
Machine Gun Co.	Rome	59		59
Company A	Albany	62		62
Company B	Albany	36		36
Company C	Albany	53		53
Company D	Albany	114		114
Company E	Catskill	81		81
Company F	Hudson	85		85
Company G	Oneonta and Cooperstown	77		77
Company H	Oneida	70		70
Company I	Walton	104		104
Company K	Utica	54		54
Company L	Utica	104		104
Company M	Mohawk	80		80
Sanitary Detachment	Albany		14	14
12th Infantry				
Headquarters	New York City		753	753
Hq. Co.	New York City	9		9
Supply Co.	New York City	25		25
Machine Gun Co.	New York City	7		7
Company A	New York City	46		46
Company B	New York City	77		77
Company C	New York City	6		6
Company D	New York City	71		71
Company E	New York City	71		71
Company F	New York City	34		34
Company G	New York City	43		43
Company H	New York City	49		49
Company I	New York City	54		54
Company J	New York City	67		67
Company K	New York City	45		45
Company L	New York City	79		79
Company M	New York City	46		46
Sanitary Detachment	New York City		24	24
14th Infantry				
Headquarters	Brooklyn		860	860
Hq. Co.	Brooklyn	7		7
Supply Co.	Brooklyn	29		29
Machine Gun Co.	Brooklyn	12		12
Company A	Brooklyn	44		44
Company B	Brooklyn	46		46
Company C	Brooklyn	25		25
Company D	Brooklyn	66		66
Company E	Brooklyn	71		71
Company F	Brooklyn	70		70
Company G	Brooklyn	44		44
Company H	Brooklyn	57		57
Company I	Brooklyn	118		118
Company J	Flushing	84		84
Company K	Glen Cove	65		65
Company L	Brooklyn	31		31
Company M	Hempstead	77		77
Sanitary Detachment	Brooklyn		14	14
15th Infantry				
Headquarters	New York City		579	579
Hq. Co.	New York City	5		5
Supply Co.	New York City	60		60
Machine Gun Co.	New York City	12		12
Company A	New York City	39		39
Company B	New York City	54		54
Company C	New York City	35		35
Company D	New York City	39		39
Company E	New York City	39		39
Company F	New York City	34		34
Company G	New York City	120		120
Company H	New York City	1		1
Company I	New York City	31		31

Appendix B—*Concluded*

Organization	Station	National Guard	New York Guard	Total
15th Infantry — Continued				
Company K.....	New York City.....		26	26
Company L.....	New York City.....		57	57
Company M.....	New York City.....		56	56
Sanitary Detachment.....	New York City.....		10	10
23rd Infantry				
Headquarters.....	Brooklyn.....	1,128		1,128
Hq. Co.....	Brooklyn.....	9		9
Supply Co.....	Brooklyn.....	54		54
Machine Gun Co.....	Brooklyn.....	33		33
Company A.....	Brooklyn.....	64		64
Company B.....	Brooklyn.....	80		80
Company C.....	Brooklyn.....	81		81
Company D.....	Brooklyn.....	45		45
Company E.....	Brooklyn.....	62		62
Company F.....	Brooklyn.....	76		76
Company G.....	Brooklyn.....	95		95
Company H.....	Brooklyn.....	88		88
Company I.....	Brooklyn.....	65		65
Company J.....	Brooklyn.....	77		77
Company K.....	Brooklyn.....	61		61
Company L.....	Brooklyn.....	99		99
Company M.....	Brooklyn.....	111		111
Sanitary Detachment.....	Brooklyn.....	28		28
69th Infantry				
Headquarters.....	New York City.....	956	9	965
Hq. Co.....	New York City.....	4	9	13
Supply Co.....	New York City.....	53		53
Machine Gun Co.....	New York City.....	32		32
Company A.....	New York City.....	64		64
Company B.....	New York City.....	63		63
Company C.....	New York City.....	55		55
Company D.....	New York City.....			
Company E.....	New York City.....	127		127
Company F.....	New York City.....	56		56
Company G.....	New York City.....	97		97
Company H.....	New York City.....	68		68
Company I.....	New York City.....	75		75
Company J.....	New York City.....	55		55
Company K.....	New York City.....	58		58
Company L.....	New York City.....	67		67
Company M.....	New York City.....	56		56
Sanitary Detachment.....	New York City.....	26		26
71st Infantry				
.....	New York City.....	938		938
NOTE: All units of the 71st Infantry are located in the same armory in New York City. It is completely organized.				
74th Infantry				
Headquarters.....	Buffalo.....		651	651
Hq. Co.....	Buffalo.....		8	8
Supply Co.....	Buffalo.....		18	18
Machine Gun Co.....	Buffalo.....		19	19
Company A.....	Buffalo.....		12	12
Company B.....	Buffalo.....		65	65
Company C.....	Buffalo.....		51	51
Company D.....	Buffalo.....		39	39
Company E.....	Buffalo.....		31	31
Company F.....	Jamestown.....		36	36
Company G.....	Buffalo.....		31	31
Company H.....	Buffalo.....		36	36
Company I.....	Buffalo.....		51	51
Company J.....	Olean.....		55	55
Company K.....	Tonawanda.....		41	41
Company L.....	Niagara Falls.....		71	71
Company M.....	Niagara Falls.....		75	75
Sanitary Detachment.....	Buffalo.....		12	12
Totals.....		10,474	7,196	17,670

APPENDIX C

Strength of Naval Militia, New York, December 31, 1920

Organization	Station	Strength
Naval Militia		
Headquarters	New York City	10
1st Battalion.....	New York City.....	851
2nd Battalion.....	Brooklyn	1,133
3rd Battalion.....	Rochester	898
4th Battalion.....	New York City.....	1,007
Separate Divisions.....	.....	297
Total .....	.....	<u>4,196</u>

Stations of Units

	1st Battalion	2d Battalion	3d Battalion	4th Battalion	Separate Divisions
1st Division..	N. Y. City....	Brooklyn	Dunkirk.....	Peekskill.....	Portchester
2d Division..	N. Y. City....	Brooklyn	Rochester....	Staten Is.	Mt. Vernon
3d Division..	N. Y. City....	Brooklyn	Buffalo.....	Poughkeepsie.	Mt. Vernon
4th Division..	N. Y. City....	Brooklyn	Watertown...	Albany.....	Eastchester
5th Division..	N. Y. City....	Brooklyn	Buffalo.....	Staten Is.	
6th Division..	N. Y. City....	Brooklyn	Rochester....	Flushing	
7th Division..	New Rochelle.	Brooklyn	Rochester....	Staten Is.	
8th Division..	N. Y. City....	Brooklyn	Niagara Falls.	Ossining	
9th Division..	N. Y. City....	Brooklyn	Oswego.....	Yonkers	
10th Division..	N. Y. City....	*	Fulton.....	Yonkers	
11th Division..	*	*	Buffalo.....	Staten Is.	
12th Division..	*	*	Syracuse.....	*	
1st Marine Co.....	N. Y. City....	Brooklyn.....	Tonawanda...	*	
2d Marine Co.....	*	*	Rochester....	*	
Aeronautic Sec.	N. Y. City....	Brooklyn.....	Rochester....	Beacon	

* Not organized.

APPENDIX D

Authorized Strength of the National Guard of All the States
Under the National Defense Act of June 4th, 1920, and Actual
Strength on June 30, 1920

STATE	First increment 1920, 200 per member of Congress	Actual aggregate strength, June 30, 1920	Second increment 1921, 300 per member of Congress	Third increment 1922, 450 per member of Congress	Fourth increment 1923, 675 per member of Congress	Final increment 1924, 800 per member of Congress
1 Alabama.....	2,400	977	3,600	5,400	8,100	9,600
2 Arizona.....	600	214	900	1,350	2,025	2,400
3 Arkansas.....	1,800	94	2,700	4,050	6,075	7,200
4 California.....	2,600	670	3,900	5,850	8,775	10,400
5 Colorado.....	1,200	950	1,800	2,700	4,050	4,800
6 Connecticut.....	1,400	163	2,100	3,150	4,725	5,600
7 Delaware.....	600	2	900	1,350	2,025	2,400
8 District of Columbia..	600	162	900	1,350	2,025	2,400
9 Florida.....	1,200	730	1,800	2,700	4,050	4,800
10 Georgia.....	2,800	213	4,200	6,300	9,450	11,200
11 Hawaii.....	600	737	900	1,350	2,025	2,400
12 Idaho.....	800	157	1,200	1,800	2,700	3,200
13 Illinois.....	5,800	1	8,700	13,050	19,575	23,200
14 Indiana.....	3,000	8	4,500	6,750	10,125	12,000
15 Iowa.....	2,600	1,628	3,900	5,850	8,775	10,400
16 Kansas.....	2,000	1,639	3,000	4,500	6,750	8,000
17 Kentucky.....	2,600	154	3,900	5,850	8,775	10,400
18 Louisiana.....	2,000	.....	3,000	4,500	6,750	8,000
19 Maine.....	1,200	1,360	1,800	2,700	4,050	4,800
20 Maryland.....	1,600	343	2,400	3,600	5,400	6,400
21 Massachusetts.....	3,600	18	5,400	8,100	12,150	14,400
22 Michigan.....	3,000	390	4,500	6,750	10,125	12,000
23 Minnesota.....	2,400	3,267	3,600	5,400	8,100	9,600
24 Mississippi.....	2,000	105	3,000	4,500	6,750	8,000
25 Missouri.....	3,600	1,438	5,400	8,100	12,150	14,400
26 Montana.....	800	1	1,200	1,800	2,700	3,200
27 Nebraska.....	1,600	6	2,400	3,600	5,400	6,400
28 Nevada.....	600	.....	900	1,350	2,025	2,400
29 New Hampshire.....	800	4	1,200	1,800	2,700	3,200
30 New Jersey.....	2,800	1,623	4,200	6,300	9,450	11,200
31 New Mexico.....	600	2	900	1,350	2,025	2,400
32 New York.....	9,000	8,790	13,500	20,250	30,375	36,000
33 No. Carolina.....	2,400	159	3,600	5,400	8,100	9,600
34 No. Dakota.....	1,000	1	1,500	2,250	3,375	4,000
35 Ohio.....	4,800	2,503	7,200	10,800	16,200	19,200
36 Oklahoma.....	2,000	2,674	3,000	4,500	6,750	8,000
37 Oregon.....	1,000	1,279	1,500	2,250	3,375	4,000
38 Pennsylvania.....	7,600	2,136	11,400	17,100	25,650	30,400
39 Rhode Island.....	1,000	804	1,500	2,250	3,375	4,000
40 So. Carolina.....	1,800	566	2,700	4,050	6,075	7,200
41 So. Dakota.....	1,000	3	1,500	2,250	3,375	4,000
42 Tennessee.....	2,400	1,370	3,600	5,400	8,100	9,600
43 Texas.....	4,000	9,632	6,000	9,000	13,500	16,000
44 Utah.....	800	619	1,200	1,800	2,700	3,200
45 Vermont.....	800	553	1,200	1,800	2,700	3,200
46 Virginia.....	2,400	880	3,600	5,400	8,100	9,600
47 Washington.....	1,400	1,308	2,100	3,150	4,725	5,600
48 W. Virginia.....	1,600	3	2,400	3,600	5,400	6,400
49 Wisconsin.....	2,600	4,182	3,900	5,850	8,775	10,400
50 Wyoming.....	600	572	900	1,350	2,025	2,400
Porto Rico.....	1,400	1,490	2,100	3,150	4,725	5,600
Alaska.....	150	.....	225	340	500	600
Totals.....	108,950	56,580	163,425	245,140	367,700	435,800

APPENDIX E

Report of Civilian Rifle Team at the National Matches, 1920

September 21, 1920.

FROM: Fred Waterbury, Captain, Civilian Rifle Team, National Matches, 1920.
 To: The Adjutant-General of the State, (Thru the Channel)
 SUBJECT: Report.

1. In compliance with S. O. Nos. 178 and 181, A. G. O., July 31, 1920 the Civilian Rifle Team of the State of New York reported at Camp Perry, Ohio, to participate in the National Matches, August 1st to 28th, and in compliance with such order, I assumed command as Captain. All the members of the Team worked zealously in the various preliminary matches and in practice to perfect themselves at all ranges so as to give the State the best possible representation, in the National Team Match, which was shot on Thursday and Friday, August 26th and 27th. The Team finished in fourteenth place, out of sixty-four competing Teams, the highest position ever obtained in the National Matches by a New York Civilian Team and were the winners of the Class B Medal. The Team did exceptionally well at rapid fire and 600 yards but pulled some low scores at 1000 yards, however, the conditions were most trying and gave every team a generous helping of ciphers, although New York seemed to get a little more than their own generous share. In the Match were entered 32 Civilian Teams from a like number of States, 18 National Guard Teams, 8 Service Teams and 6 Reserve Officers Training Camp Teams. The Service Teams were made up of two from the Marine Corps, the Navy, the Cavalry, the Infantry, the Coast Artillery, the Philippine Scouts and Porto Rico. It was won by the U. S. Infantry. Of the thirteen Teams finishing ahead of the New York Civilian Team, eight of same were the Service Teams and five Civilian Teams; Massachusetts, Arizona, Iowa, California and Minnesota. The New York State Team finished ahead of all the National Guard Teams from the eighteen States represented.

2. The twelve men who represented the State and their scores at each Range were:

	200 yards	600 yards	1000 yards	Total
D. J. Cadotte.....	94	89	68	251
W. K. Whitley.....	93	91	82	266
H. P. Paddock.....	93	96	84	273
P. A. Shepperd.....	90	90	89	269
C. W. Jacobie.....	95	90	56	241
C. R. Cooper.....	96	94	89	279
C. J. Varian.....	97	97	90	284
H. J. Korb.....	92	98	83	273
J. F. Sulger.....	98	85	66	249
G. S. Bergman.....	99	86	73	258
F. S. Smith.....	96	89	83	268
R. H. Norton.....	94	90	80	264
Aggregates.....	1,137	1,095	943	3,175

3. D. J. Cadotte acted as Team Coach; T. T. Hine, Quartermaster; Charles Dreschel, Range Officer, and M. J. Kerrigan, Pit Representative. The alternates were C. B. Atkins, T. T. Hine and C. E. Smith.

4. In the various N. R. A. individual matches, the following members of the team were among the prize winners:

In the Adjutant General's Cup Match at 900 and 1,000 yards, P. A. Shepperd with 92 out of 100.

In the Rapid Fire Match H. J. Korb with 99 out of 100, and C. W. Jacobie with 98 out of 100.

In the Members' Match at 600 yards C. W. Jacobie with 47 out of 50 and C. R. Cooper with 47 out of 50.

In the Marine Cup Match at 600 and 1,000 yards, H. J. Korb, with 181 out of 200; C. R. Cooper, 177, and C. W. Jacobie, 176.

In the President's Match, 200, 600 and 1,000 yards, C. W. Jacobie, 232 out of 300; P. A. Shepperd, 278.

In the Off-Hand Match, 200 yards, C. B. Atkins with 88 out of 100.

In the Leach Cup Match, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, 7 shots at each range, W. K. Whitley, with 100 out of 105; C. R. Cooper, 100.

In the Wimbledon Cup Match at 1,000 yards, D. J. Cadotte with 93 out of 100; R. H. Norton, 88 out of 100.

In the Catrow Cup Match, same as Leach Cup, P. A. Shepperd with 99 out of 105.

5. The New York Civilian Team entered a team of six men in the Port Clinton Trophy Match, a new N. R. A. Trophy event. The team comprised W. K. Whitley, H. J. Korb, C. B. Atkins, C. R. Cooper, P. A. Shepperd and C. W. Jacobie. The event comprised ten shots at 200 yards rapid fire and ten shots slow fire at 600 yards. The team finished nineteenth with a score of 540 out of a possible 600. The Arkansas Civilian Team won with a score of 579.

6. A team of eight men was also entered in the Herrick Trophy Match, an event covering 15 shots at each of three ranges, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. This team comprised J. F. Sulger, D. J. Cadotte, F. C. Smith, W. K. Whitley, H. P. Paddock, P. A. Shepperd, C. R. Cooper, and H. J. Korb. The match was won by the Massachusetts Civilian Team, with an aggregate of 1,735. New York's Team was in thirty-second place at the finish with an aggregate of 1,527.

7. One of the New York Civilian Team, Paul A. Shepperd, after a spirited contest in a large field won a place on the United States International Small Bore Rifle Team of 20 who shot against the British Small Bore Team, winning out and capturing the Dewar Trophy by a margin of 84 points. The British Team shot on their home range July 31st and the scores were cabled here and released after the close of the United States Teams Match at Camp Perry. The possible was 8,000 points, the United States Team making 7,649 and Great Britain, 7,565.

FRED M. WATERBURY,
Captain, New York Civilian Rifle Team.

APPENDIX F

Report of Major General John F. O'Ryan on Duty Abroad

August 16, 1920.

FROM: Commanding General, 27th Division.
 TO: The Adjutant General, State of New York, Albany, N. Y.
 SUBJECT: Report of Observations Abroad.

1. Pursuant to paragraph XIII, S. O. 58, AGO 1920, I left for Europe May 5, 1920, sailing on the Transport "POCOHONTAS" for Antwerp. I returned on the same ship, arriving in New York city on August 12, 1920.

2. During the intervening period, I visited American cemeteries in Belgium, England and France, and traversed a considerable part of the battle line between Nieupoort, Belgium, and Belfort, near the Swiss border. During most of the period mentioned I was accompanied by Colonel J. Mayhew Wainwright, I.G., and Captain George B. Gibbons, A.D.C. Both of these officers were of considerable service, more particularly Colonel Wainwright by reason of his familiarity with the battlefields of the 27th Division and his keen interest in the subject of soldier cemeteries.

3. My work was divided into two fields of investigation, the first relating to cemeteries and the location of missing dead, and the other the obtaining of historical data for the records of the 27th Division. In this report I shall cover these subjects in the order mentioned.

CEMETERIES

4. We were informed that it would be the policy of the Government to remove from England, and in fact from the British Isles, all soldier dead, those to be sent to the United States to be shipped thereto from British ports, and the remainder to be sent to France for reinterment in permanent National cemeteries there. We were also informed that the same policy was to obtain in the case of cemeteries in Belgium, so that ultimately all American soldier dead whose remains are to rest in Europe will be placed in permanent cemeteries in France.

5. While in London, more particularly for the purpose of gathering needed data and maps bearing upon the service of the 27th Division with the Second and Fourth British Armies, I, in company with Colonel Wainwright, inspected the cemetery at Brookwood, Surrey. This cemetery was a model of effective landscape gardening, situated in a most attractive section of rolling country, approximately 30 miles from London. We found the soldier part of the cemetery divided into separate plots for the British, Australians, New Zealanders and Americans. All had been well cared for, and with the exception of the American plot, presented a most effective appearance. The appearance of the American plot or section was marred by the apparently recent removal of a number of crosses and the conditions due to the recent opening of the graves where the crosses were missing. We were informed that recently the remains from these graves had been removed by the American authorities. It is interesting to note that in some parts of Great Britain, the removal of the remains of the dead, once interred, is regarded in the light of sacrilege. The names upon the crosses of American dead still remaining in the cemetery are listed at the end of this report.

6. While in London, I received a request from the American Embassy in Paris to appear and speak at the Memorial Day services, to be held at the Bony cemetery in France, on May 30th. Accordingly, Colonel Wainwright and I left London by motor on May 29th, and crossing the Channel motored to Cassel for the night, from which point the following morning we went to Bony, arriving there in time for the ceremony. On nearing the cemetery we noticed scores of French men and women driving and walking in the direction of the cemetery, and upon our arrival there, we observed that nearly

a thousand people had gathered in due honor to the memory of the American dead. Most of these were French people whose homes in that locality had been destroyed or damaged, but who were in some way living there. We found that they knew much of the record of the 27th and 30th Divisions in the attack on the Hindenburg Line in that vicinity, and their desire to show their appreciation for the valor of the dead was noticeable. At the ceremonies, the French army was represented by a Colonel, and the Department and the village of Bony by other officials, among them being the Mayor. The American Embassy in Paris was represented by Major Walter G. Schoellkopf, formerly of the 27th Division and Mrs. Schoellkopf. After appropriate addresses the officials visited the cemetery and laid wreaths upon the mound upon which the flag-pole stands. The Graves Registration officers and men had placed an American flag upon each and every grave in the cemetery, these numbering approximately 1,900 in all. The dead in this cemetery are practically all of the 27th and 30th Divisions. Of all the cemeteries visited in France, this, by reason of its environment, fronting the town of Bony, its location on a ridge, and the manner in which it is laid out, is the most impressive.

7. Upon leaving Bony, Colonel Wainwright and I visited the American cemetery at St. Emilie. The graves here were overgrown with grass, and presented a somewhat neglected appearance. Upon each grave, however, had been placed an American flag. The dead in this cemetery are to be reinterred at Bony and accordingly priority of effort had been given other and more permanent cemeteries. The conditions mentioned were reported to the Graves Registration Service at Amiens, at which place we arrived the same evening.

8. After returning to England, we again returned to France, on June 3rd, going to Cassel. The following day we visited the American cemetery at Abeele, aerodrome, near Mont Kemmel, and found this cemetery well maintained. We listed the names of all New York dead in the order of their interment by plots and rows and this list will be found at the end of this report.

9. On Sunday, June 6th, we visited the cemetery at Arneke and were informed by the man in charge of the cemetery that two American soldiers who had been buried in the British plot there, had been removed by the American Graves Registration about two months previous. The following day, June 7th, Colonel Wainwright and I made a careful examination of the position held by parts of our Division in Ridgewood, near Dickebusch Lake. In conversation with a British Sergeant, we learned of two bodies believed to be Americans, buried in a shell hole at the base of a tree in the remains of the wood referred to. We found the place and located the remains of the bodies of J. Armstrong and Philip Glisman, of Companies G and H respectively of the 105th Infantry. The locations were reported to the Graves Registration so that the remains might be removed to an American cemetery.

10. The following day, June 8th, accompanied by Colonel Wainwright, I visited Lyssenhoeck cemetery at Poperinghe. We listed the names of all dead of the 27th Division interred there. In our opinion, all dead of the 27th and 30th Divisions now in Flanders or who died while associated with the Second British Army and which are to remain abroad should be concentrated in this cemetery, for reasons hereinafter more particularly stated. The following days until June 13th were devoted exclusively to historical research work.

11. On Sunday, June 13th, we visited the cemetery at Dointg, and the record of graves taken there is included in the list attached to this report.

12. On June 15th, while examining and studying the ground over which the Hindenburg Line Battle was fought, we met a British officer who told us that three Americans were buried in Ronsoy Communal cemetery. We thereupon visited this cemetery, and found four graves there. One was that of Private Page, 107th Infantry; the other three were listed on the crosses as unknown Americans. The same day at the British cemetery near Templeux Gerard, we witnessed the disinterment of the remains of British soldiers for

purposes of removal to another cemetery. About twenty graves were opened. There were practically no remains. In most graves there were but a few bones. The same day we motored to Busigny and, visiting the American cemetery there, listed the names of our own dead. It was impossible to take photographs on this and several other occasions owing to the misty weather conditions.

13. The following day, June 16th, while studying the ground over which the 27th Division fought, east of the LeSelle River, and while at La Rue Farm, I was informed that the body of a British officer had been interred in the orchard of the latter place. As this farm had been captured by the 27th Division, it seemed possible that the body might be that of an American. Accordingly, I visited the place and found one foot sticking out of the ground. As the shoe covering the foot was an American Army shoe, I had the farmer remove sufficient earth so that the uniform might be examined. The result was that the remains were identified as those of an American soldier, probably a non-commissioned officer. The matter was reported to the Graves Registration, so that every effort for identification might be made and the remains removed to the American cemetery at St. Souplet. I believe that reference of the foregoing facts to Companies of the 107th and 108th Infantry Regiments will result in the identification of this body. This will be done. The same day while at the farm known as La Jonquiere, a former French Artillery officer told us he knew of two American bodies which had been buried in the fields in the vicinity. He gave me the map reference, and these were reported to the Graves Registration office. Prior to this time we had visited, inspected and listed the names of the dead at the large American cemetery at St. Souplet. This cemetery was one of the best maintained and appropriately selected of any we have seen in France.

14. On June 17th we went to Villers Faucon. All American bodies at the cemetery there had been removed. The same day we visited the American cemeteries at Roisel and Tincourt and listed the names of our dead there. Copies of these lists are attached to this report.

15. The following day, having returned to Amiens, Colonel Wainwright left for the cemeteries at Amiens, Abbeville, Rouen and Le Havre. A few days later we joined each other at Paris. Having visited the American Embassy, American Red Cross, and the Graves Registration office, we secured needed data, and gave to Colonel Reuthers, the Officer in charge of the Graves Registration Service, considerable data secured by us. Later visits were made to other American cemeteries between Paris and the Swiss Border. These were LaFerte Jouarre, Belleau Wood, Chateau Thierry, Ferre en Dardenois Bar le Duc, Romarge, Verdun, Thiaucourt, Vignot and Suresnes.

16. It may be stated that practically without exception the American cemeteries are exceptionally well cared for and present a most impressive appearance. The few exceptions noted were small temporary cemeteries from which the remains are shortly to be removed for concentration in larger nearby cemeteries. The exceptionally impressive appearance of the American cemeteries may be ascribed, I think, to two features; first, the uniformity and type of the crosses used, and, second, the uniformity of the graves. In relation to the former, the crosses are of wood, painted white, and upon the cross-arm is stencilled in black the name and organization of the deceased soldier. The crosses are larger than those used in the British and French cemeteries, and the dimensions could not, I think, be improved upon. So far as the surface of graves is concerned, no mounds are employed, nor is there permitted any private effort at embellishment. The tops of the graves present the appearance of a grass carpet. All walks are of cracked gravel. The floral decorations are not placed upon the graves, but are concentrated in beds at special places in the cemetery grounds. In some cemeteries the remains of officers are in plots or lines separate from the remains of enlisted men. In the 27th and 30th Divisions, distinction of rank was not made in laying out the cemeteries, and the remains of the officers and men of the two divisions may be found together in nearly every section and row.

17. We learned unofficially that the remains of all officers and men which are to remain in France are to be concentrated in three or possibly four cemeteries in France. This report will recommend that the Governor make representations to the War Department on behalf of the surviving officers and men of the 27th Division, as well as the families interested, to the end that the historic relation which existed in this war with the Second and Fourth British Armies and with such places as Ypres, Bony and St. Souplet, be not impaired by the disinterment of the remains of our soldiers from these places and their removal and concentration at some other place in France with which they were never associated. There are other considerations of obvious weight in support of this view which must have been accepted by the British authorities in determining the disposition of the dead in relation to their cemeteries is in conformity with that herein recommended. The British are maintaining as permanent cemeteries every place where more than fifty bodies are buried. As these considerations will have great weight with the families of the dead in relation to their final decisions, as to the disposition of the remains, I shall mention them here.

18. It is understood that the proposed or adopted policy of our War Department in relation to cemeteries—that is to say, of concentrating all remains in three or four cemeteries—is based upon the greater facility thereby afforded for administration and maintenance. It is also thought that the adoption of the policy may have been influenced by the fact that such concentration would simplify the problem of establishing a site for a permanent Government memorial or memorials in honor of the dead. These considerations, however, apparently ignore the sentimental side of this subject, and in the last analysis, I think it will be found that the entire subject is one of sentiment. The plea made to families of the dead is to permit the fallen to lie on or near the fields of honor, that is to say, the fields of their sacrifice, and to avoid the disagreeable possibilities of disinterment and removal to America. The proposed policy, however, would necessitate a violation of this sentimental principle in the case of many thousands of dead soldiers. In the case of the 27th and 30th Divisions, the names of places which mean so much to other divisions of the American Army, are to these men, names which they learned of from the public press. The names however, of such places in Flanders as Ypres, Poperinghe, Dickebusch Lake, Scherpenberg, Mont Kemmel and Vierstraat Ridge are to them of the deepest interest, for they are associated with three months of hard service, battle and losses. They stimulate a thousand never-to-be-forgotten memories. In a similar manner, the names of such places in Picardy as St. Emilie, Ronssoy, Guillemont Farm and Bony, visualize to them one of the greatest battles of the War. As Philip Gibbs, the British historian said, "Perhaps the finest accomplishment of the American Army, was the attack of its Second Corps on the Hindenburg Line." So in the LeSelle River region, the names of St. Souplet, Bandival Farm, Arbre Guernon and Catillon, it stimulates the recollections of stirring events and circumstances of war. It is my belief that if the survivors and families of the dead of these two divisions were to be informed that the remains of soldiers who died in the capture of these places were to be disinterred from the cemeteries associated with their sacrifice and concentrated in some other part of France, they would be practically unanimous in preferring that such remains be sent all the way back to the United States.

19. There is another forcible argument in favor of leaving the remains of our soldiers in France, which loses much of its weight if such remains are to be removed and concentrated in other cemeteries in the manner proposed. It has been said that the perpetual maintenance in France of the thousands of white crosses which mark the graves of American soldiers who died aiding France, will ever constitute the best guarantee against future misunderstandings of serious import. I think that is true, at least while these white crosses are distributed in groups so that a substantial part of the French people may readily see them. The mass of the people in France, however, do not travel much, and if the remains and crosses are to be con-

centrated in a few "show places," that it would not be necessary or desirable to leave the remains as completely scattered as they now are, that is to say, in approximately four hundred cemeteries.

20. Obviously, there is a meaning between the two extremes of present day dispersion and the proposed concentration. Referring only to the 27th and 30th Divisions, I should say that no distinction need be made in the matter of cemeteries between these two divisions. They served together from the beginning to the end, and together they were in all battles and engagements. The two divisions operated and had heavy losses in three distinct operations in three different sections of France. The first was in Flanders near Ypres; the second, the attack on the Tunnel Sector of the Hindenburg Line, and the operations east thereof. In each of these regions, there are a number of cemeteries where men of these two divisions are buried. I believe that one cemetery in each of these regions should be maintained permanently, and all bodies in that region concentrated in such cemetery. In Flanders the choice would lie between the present cemeteries at Abeele or at Lyssenhoeck, near Poperinghe. I believe the latter preferable, because it is close to the City of Poperinghe and more centrally located so far as the two Divisional areas are concerned. Without doubt it can be arranged that a part of this cemetery, which was originally, and in fact still is, British, be formally turned over to the American Government as an American cemetery, the remainder to be British. The perpetual maintenance of this cemetery by our Government, in close proximity to the British cemetery adjoining it would serve to perpetuate the sentiments of comradeship which existed between the two Armies in their great joint effort in the World War; it would forever serve as a reminder to the people of that section of Flanders of the sacrifice made by Americans in the defense of their country, and it would forever mark the participation by American troops in the historic operations which resulted in the holding of the Ypres salient.

21. In Picardy, the main cemetery of these two Divisions is, of course, Bony, which, as stated elsewhere in the report, seemed to us to be the most impressive of all the cemeteries of France, not excepting Romagne. At Bony approximately two thousand bodies were interred, and to this historic spot should be carried and interred the remains of soldiers who fell during the Hindenburg Line Operations and as well the remains of those who were buried in outlying places in Picardy. In similar manner, the obviously practical place for the permanent burial of all soldiers of the two divisions who died during the LeSelle River operations should be in the cemetery at St. Souplet, overlooking the LeSelle River. This cemetery, like the one at Bony, can be seen for miles and presents a most impressive appearance.

22. On this basis of establishing permanent cemeteries, there should be selected for the entire A. E. F., possibly twelve cemeteries for permanent maintenance. The number is not necessarily to be determined by the number of Divisions, but rather from the point of view of historical association and geographical location. The number of cemeteries recommended for the 27th and 30th Divisions would not be increased had there been five or six additional American Divisions taking part in those operations. Had such additional Divisions participated, their sentiments would have been the same and the historical and geographical aspects of the service would be the same.

23. That the views and considerations above expressed are worthy of attention is indicated by the fact that the British Government after years of consideration of this subject, are removing no bodies from France, and are maintaining, and propose to permanently maintain, as national British cemeteries all places where more than fifty British bodies are buried.

24. I believe that the surviving soldiers and the families of the deceased will manifest a very deep concern in relation to this subject, and that men of vision will criticise any policy which abandons without compelling justification, the permanent marking of our association with the British Army in Flanders and in Picardy. Reference to the subject of cemeteries would not be complete without mention of the attitude of families of the dead toward

the question of disposal of remains. Over seventy thousand American soldiers were killed or died of wounds or disease abroad. After the Armistice, our War Department sent to the families of the deceased a questionnaire asking for their decisions concerning the leaving of remains in France or their removal to America. Approximately 44 thousand replied in favor of return to America; 20 thousand for leaving the remains in France; while over 10 thousand did not reply. It is not known whether the questionnaire contained anything more than the mere inquiry, or whether information was given upon which the families might base a sound decision. Whether for example, it was stated what the policy of the Government would be in relation to the selection and maintenance of permanent cemeteries abroad, and the erection there of appropriate memorials; the then probable condition of bodies buried under battle conditions; the uncertainties of identification, and other important facts which could not otherwise be known to the families and which would necessarily exercise an important influence in their consideration of the question. In the absence of such information it would be natural for the average family to assume that the conditions were such as would exist in other cases of death, and their natural tendency would be to desire the return of "the body." Bodies to be returned home, as visualized by average people in civilized communities, are bodies which have been tenderly prepared for the long sleep, appropriately dressed and casketed, and made as secure as possible from contact with the earth. The soldier dead, however, were buried as they were found without embalming or other preparation, and without caskets. On the battle fields, many bodies were shattered, some so as to be unrecognizable. Recent disinterments have shown that in most cases little remains of these bodies. If the families of our dead were permitted to make their decisions without the knowledge that there are in reality no bodies to bring back, and without any reference to the policy of the Government in relation to permanent cemeteries and war memorials abroad, they based their decisions without a knowledge of true conditions.

25. The proof of this is found in the number of parents who have gone to cemeteries in France to visit the graves of their loved ones and to expedite, if possible, the return of their remains to America, who have, upon learning the facts and seeing the beauty of our cemeteries there, changed their decision and decided to leave the remains in France. To all who visit our military cemeteries abroad, the spectacle of the silent lines of white crosses is inspiring and induces the thought that the removal of a percentage of them when the remains they serve to identify are sent to America, will break up this impressive comradeship in death. Those in charge of our cemeteries report that almost without exception the families of the dead after visiting the cemeteries experience a prompt change of sentiment in relation to the removal of remains to America, and record their sentiment that the cemeteries should not be disturbed. These decisions are doubtless strengthened by the reflection that the removal of remains to private cemeteries in America will inevitably end in neglect and an abandonment of the preservation of record and honors accorded those whose remains are to lie together in the permanent cemeteries in France, maintained in perpetuity by our Government.

26. We were informed that the work of identification, disinterment, treatment of remains, boxing, transportation to America, and other incidentals connected with the transfer of remains from France to America, totals a thousand dollars per body. It has been suggested that this sum would be very much more advantageously expended by permitting the next of kin, not exceeding two in number of each soldier dead, to visit the cemeteries in France at the expense of the Government. On the financial side it is believed that the Government can save money under this plan, which would undoubtedly result in many next of kin preferring to leave the remains abroad and visiting the cemeteries there, than to have the remains disinterred and brought back to America. The Government could furnish transportation and subsistence so that two members of each family might visit not only the

particular cemetery where the soldier is buried, but also the battlefields and other places associated with his service, and that this could be done allowing two weeks from time of arrival in France to time of departure for America. This plan would enable thousands of Americans, many of them who might not otherwise ever have opportunity to go to Europe, to see the places which have played so prominent a part in the lives of our men in the history of our country. Such visits moreover, would be most satisfying to the minds and sentiments of our families because they could see the people and places associated with the activities of their loved ones, and incidentally such experience would result in the great benefit always accorded by travel. The extension of this benefit to so many families should be of great value to the country. These pilgrimages, from an educational point of view, would be worth their cost many times over, and act as a substitute, at the option of the family, for the present plan of attempting to remove at great cost, bodies which do not exist and of decimating the ranks of our soldier dead who are to remain abroad, which should prove more acceptable to most families.

27. It is recommended that for the information of the many families of New York State whose sons were killed or died abroad, the Governor make known his views on this subject, with the relevant facts, so that such families may in the light thereof, make such mature decision as they believe to be correct, and notify the War Department accordingly.

II. HISTORICAL RESEARCH.

28. Having secured additional maps in the British War Office in London, we proceeded to France and went to Cassel. This was on June 3rd. On June 4th we visited Oudezeele, which was the Headquarters of the 27th Division during July and part of August, 1918. The same day we visited Winnezele, Steenvoorde, Abeele, Poperinghe, Valamertinghe, and Ypres. We expected to find the ruins of Ypres abandoned but observed that a number of houses had been completely rebuilt and that several hundred people had established themselves in the ruins, living in shacks. Other families were living in cellars. There were a number of improvised shops and several good restaurants. There was every evidence that this activity was increasing. Several gangs of laborers were at work removing the debris of public buildings, including that about the famous Cloth Hall. It seems apparent that Ypres is on the road to physical rehabilitation. The same day we visited and inspected our former lines about Dickebusch Lake, particularly the support position known as the Bund. We found that all shelters had been filled in and that parties were at work upon fields, filling in shell holes and removing unexploded shells. The visit to Mont Kemmel showed that great masses of the debris had been cleared away, but that the hill still contained many dugouts not filled in.

29. The following day we went to Hallebast and walked down the Hallebast-Vierstraat Road through our former front line to Vierstraat Village. We inspected the remains of trenches along the "Cheapside Road." These were German trenches on the easterly side of the road, and running approximately parallel to it toward the north. The ground here was very rough and heavily covered with long, rank grass. It might be mentioned here that the greatest difference in the appearance of this section now and as it was during the war is due to the existence of vegetation, which during the battle period was lacking, due to the continuous bombardments and the use of gas. From Vierstraat we followed the main road on to Wytshaete Ridge to a point beyond the craters, particularly studying the so-called "Chinese Trench," taken by the 106th Infantry during the battle of Vierstraat Ridge.

30. On subsequent days we examined the remainder of the former front of the 27th Division in this area, including visits into the area then occupied by the German forces. A very detailed examination was made of Ridgewood, where the bodies of two men of the 106th Infantry were found in a shell-hole. During this period we took numerous photographs, a percentage of which were failures due to bad weather.

31. On June 10th we left Cassel and proceeded to Amiens, visiting NIEURLET, at one time headquarters of the 27th Division, enroute. The following day we visited BEAUVAL, DOULLENS, and BEAUQUESNE — towns occupied by the 27th Division. The following day we visited CORBIE, Headquarters of the Division at the time of the Armistice, and after taking some photographs proceeded to PERONNE by way of VILLERS BRETTONEAUX. The same day we visited TINCOURT and the BOIS DE BUIRE, at one time Headquarters of the Division. From the latter place we went to RONSSOY and ST. EMILIE and thence on to BONY. We visited GOUY and LE CATELET, at the north entrance to the ST. QUENTIN CANAL TUNNEL. We returned the following day for the purpose of making a more detailed study of the ground and taking photographs. On Monday, June 14th, we entered numbers of German dugouts and passed through many German trenches in the main German trench running south from Bony. We found many articles of clothing and property belonging to soldiers of the 27th Division, most of them property apparently discarded by wounded soldiers or because it was damaged. We walked to MOUNT OLYMPUS, through MALAKOFF FARM and all about GUILLEMONT FARM. Our inspections covered DUNCAN POST, EGG POST, SART FARM, and TOMBOIS ROAD. Immediately north and in front of DUNCAN POST, I found a considerable length of the tape used by the 106th Infantry to make the jump-off line for their attack of September 27th. We made a careful examination of The KNOLL, the most interesting feature of which was that its area appeared so great and the trenches about it so intricate and elaborate. On the map The KNOLL is a prominent feature. On the ground and at a distance, it is prominent in the sense that it rises above other rolling elevations near it, but walking over it, it is difficult to tell where it begins and ends, and the difficulties of its capture and its advantages as a strong point, presenting ideal fields of fire, become apparent.

32. Another feature of this day's work was the impression I received in walking from The KNOLL across the intervening country to Bony. The ground was so rough in places as to be practically impassable. Many features of the terrain affording natural cover for a gun position, contained a shelter or dugout with evidence of its occupation for such purpose during the battle. I was greatly impressed with the long distance and the apparently endless number of natural obstacles, such as sunken paths, ditches, trenches, and posts, which were not discernible until they were met. The same day we visited COCHRAN LANE, WILLOW TRENCH and LOWLAND POST.

33. The following day we inspected the Tunnel and the approaches to LE CATELET and GONY. Crossing to the hills beyond the north end of the Tunnel mouth, we studied the appearance of MACQUINCOURT VALLEY from the German trenches along the road from LE CATELET to VENDHUILE. We found that the whole valley could be swept by machine gun and artillery fire from this flank position. From the German trenches we could see with the naked eye our former trenches on COCHRAN AVENUE, particularly the hedge at that place. Canal boats were running through the tunnel on the day we were there. We then followed the line of retreat of the German Army after it was driven from the Hindenburg Line defenses. This took us by way of HARGICOURT, BELLICOURT, MAUROY to JONCOURT and RAMICOURT and MONTBREHAIN to PREMONT, the latter place during the pursuit being occupied by the 27th Division Headquarters. From PREMONT we proceeded through BOHAIN to BUSIGNY, which was the headquarters of the Division during the LE SELLE River operations. In BUSIGNY we visited the cemetery and listed the graves of our dead. After this, we proceeded by way of LA HAIE MENNERESSE to ST. SOUPELET, where after visiting the cemetery, we proceeded to CAUDRY for the night.

34. The following morning we proceeded to ESCAFOURT, where we photographed the former headquarters of the 53rd and 54th Brigades and the place occupied by the advance dressing station during the Le Selle River

Battle. Thence proceeding to ST. SOUPLLET we photographed the former headquarters of the four infantry regiments and other points of historical interest. We found one of the temporary bridges erected by the 27th Division across the Le Selle River still in use. The railroad bridge east of the Le Selle River, which was destroyed by the German forces at the time of the battle, had been replaced by a new bridge, which was photographed. From this point we proceeded to Bendival Farm (so designated on the War Maps though locally known as Baudival Farm) which was in process of repair, all buildings showing the marks of the fire of the machine guns and artillery, which was directed against it prior to its capture by the 108th Infantry.

35. From this point we proceeded to the LE CÂTEAU-ARBRE GUERNON ROAD, studied the terrain there and photographed points of historical interest. From the line of this road, which was the start line for the attack of October 18, 1918, we followed the direction of the advance of that day to JONC DE MER FARM, where we met and talked with the proprietor. After examining the buildings and terrain there, we proceeded to LA JONQUIERE FARM, where we met and talked with the proprietor, who was a former officer of the French Field Artillery. From this farm we proceeded to the ridge overlooking the ST. MAURICE RIVER and on to the opposite ridge commanding CATILLON. We also visited and examined the terrain between this point and the village of BASUEL, where the left of the 27th Division and the right of the adjoining British Division were in liaison during the battle. From here we went to Mazinghien, which during the battle was in the area of the 30th Division on our right and which was evacuated by the enemy after a successful defense because of a threatened flank attack by detachments of the 27th Division.

36. Returning to ST. SOUPLLET, we carefully examined the line LE SELLE River along the Divisional front. We also visited and examined ST. MARTIN RIVIERE and MOLAIN, going to IMBERFAYT FARM, where prior to the attack of October 17th we sustained losses due to exceedingly heavy enemy artillery fire. We returned by motor to BONY late the same evening, where we remained overnight. On subsequent days we made a careful examination of the ground covered by the 108th Infantry in its attack of September 29th, and took a number of photographs.

37. Having finished the examination of the front of the 27th and 30th Divisions, we proceeded by motor to the American area. We had opportunity to inspect, although not to study in detail, the battle fields of the Argonne, St. Mihiel and Verdun.

38. On invitation of General H. T. Allen, commanding the American Forces at Coblenz, we visited the latter place and had opportunity to see somewhat intimately the American forces in Germany. I reviewed part of the 8th Infantry at the request of General Allen, and this and other opportunities enabled me to form an opinion of the efficiency of this force. Its discipline and zeal are so marked as to be worthy of special comment. What is equally meritorious is the conduct and attitude of officers and enlisted men toward the native population. There was nowhere any evidence of overbearing manners on the part of our officers or men. On the contrary, without loss of dignity they gave an object lesson to German people in that section that efficiency and confidence are not impaired by good manners and consideration for the rights and feelings of others. It was clear to us in conversation with many Germans with whom we talked, that they had real respect for the American Army of Occupation.

39. While at Coblenz, Colonel Wainwright and I visited Berlin for the purpose of securing information from German sources affecting the Hindenburg Line Battle of September 27th-October 1st, stopping at Cologne, which is the headquarters of the British Army of Occupation, enroute. At Berlin it was obvious that the population were downhearted. This was manifest from their attire, manners and conversation. There was an atmosphere of uncertainty as if the people were not sure whether their present Government would endure or what political event might suddenly transpire.

40. After completing the visit to Coblenz, we spent four days in Switzerland, and returned to Paris, where we arranged for transportation home on the Transport "Pocahontas," sailing from Antwerp July 30th.

41. The outstanding feature of the study of the battlefields was the obvious magnitude of the task allotted the 27th Division in the great attack by the Fourth British Army on the Hindenburg Line on September 29th. The more this ground was studied in comparisons with other parts of the German defensive system, upon which they relied after the failure of their great offensives, the clearer it became that the accomplishment of the Division during the battle was remarkable. Difficult as the attack was in relation to the physical features to be overcome, it was magnified by the fact that on the left of the Division the German Line, which followed the St. Quentin Canal, turned to the west for approximately 1,200 yards before again turning north, and that this entrant furnished an ideal flank position for the enemy from which its flank counter-attacks were launched. These counter-attacks, supported by a tremendous flank fire, were calculated to roll up the 27th Division from the left flank after its advance had begun. It was due to the extraordinary discipline, determination and valor of the left battalion of the 107th and of the 105th Machine Gun Battalion that the earlier enemy counter-attacks were shattered, and to the remnants of this battalion and the 105th Infantry that the final counter attacks from the same direction were stopped. The hill known as "The Knoll" marked the scene of this series of fierce combats. The British Division on the left of the 27th was unable to advance, and accordingly the general line of these combats ran from the right of the British Division in a southeasterly direction to BONY. There the line connects with the left of the 108th Infantry, which with its flank protected by the 107th and the 105th, supported by the remnants of the 106th, was enabled to break through and capture the enemy's main position in this sector. The great fighting of the left of the 27th Division line, which was attended by heavy casualties, enabled the 108th Infantry and the 30th Division on its right to gain their objectives.

42. I recommend that the Governor give consideration to the desirability of asking the Legislature for appropriations for suitable monuments to mark the participation of the 27th Division with the Second and Fourth British Armies in these historical operations in the World War and its great accomplishment, more particularly in the Hindenburg Line Battle.

43. We found, in visiting the cathedral at Amiens, that several tablets had been presented to the authorities of the cathedral and were set in appropriate places therein. These tablets commemorated the service of particular units of the American and Canadian Armies which had been participants in the earlier operations in the vicinity of Amiens. I believe that appropriate monuments or markers should be provided by the State of New York and, with the approval of the Belgian and French Governments, set up in the following places: DICKEBUSCH LAKE, THE SCHERPENBERG, VIERSTRAAT and NORTHERN SMOKESTACK on WYTSCHAETE RIDGE in Belgium; OUDEZEELE, THE KNOLL, GUILLEMONT FARM, QUENNEMONT FARM and BONY, in the Hindenburg Line Sector in France; and at ST. SOUPLET, ABRE GUERNON and the heights overlooking Catillon in the Le Selle River operations in France. These markers and permanent maintenance of the three cemeteries recommended in the first part of this report will perpetuate the association of the New York troops with the Second and Fourth British Armies and with these historic battles which played so decisive a part in the final success of the Allied Armies.

44. Perhaps to best administer and determine all details of this subject an appropriate Commission should be provided for and appointed by the Governor.

JOHN F. O'RYAN,
Major General.