

STATE OF NEW YORK

ANNUAL REPORT
Of
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

For the Year 1947

BRIGADIER GENERAL AMES T. BROWN

The Adjutant General



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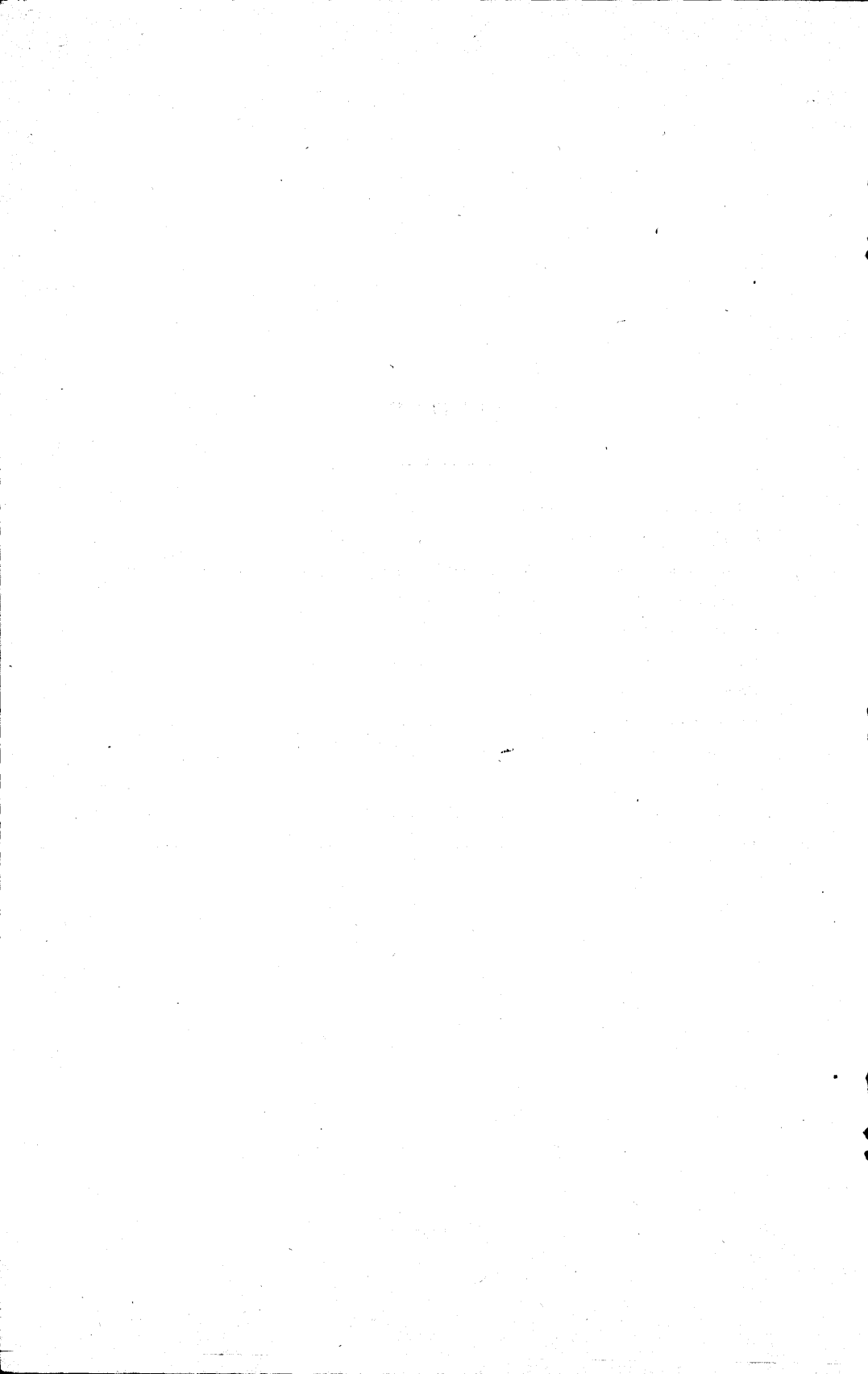
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REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

31 December, 1947

The Governor of the State of New York, Albany, New York:

YOUR EXCELLENCY: Pursuant to Section 17 of the Military Law and the provisions of Section 42 of Chapter 78 of the Consolidated Laws of the State of New York, report for the year ending 31 December 1947 is submitted.

The past year has been one of great activity due to the reestablishment and reorganization of the New York National Guard following the cessation of the late hostilities.

The State having accepted the allotment and unit designations assigned by the War Department, the work of reorganization was begun according to the several stages prescribed. This was accomplished, in so far as possible, by the redesignation of existing New York Guard organizations as National Guard. Where this could not be done, new organizations were authorized. Personnel of the New York Guard who could not qualify for National Guard service and who did not elect to transfer to the State War-Disaster Military Corps, a new State force, were either discharged or, in the case of officers, transferred to the State Reserve List. As of this date there are already in existence 104 Ground Force and 16 Air Force organizations or separate units with a total combined strength of 11,375 officers and men.

On 15 August 1947, the President of the United States issued a Proclamation, which was supported by a Proclamation issued by Your Excellency, instituting "Operation 88,888", a nation wide recruiting campaign for the National Guard. This campaign was of two months duration extending from 15 September 1947 to 15 November 1947. The quota assigned to New York was 8,100 and during the period 5,547 recruits were secured or 68% of the quota. This, despite the fact that numerous units of the New York National Guard had not as yet been activated and recruits for units which had not as yet been inspected for Federal recognition, could not be counted.

During the year 2,781 veterans were awarded the New York State Conspicuous Service Cross pursuant to the provisions of Section 247 Military Law. This makes a total of 6,112 which have been awarded since World War II.

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

Respectfully submitted,

AMES T. BROWN,
*Brigadier General,
The Adjutant General*

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Personnel Bureau

The functions of the Personnel Bureau are those described in the report of the activities of this bureau for 1935.

Appointments and separations of officers.—During the year 1947 military commissions and separations were effected as follows:—

	New York Guard	New York Nat'l Guard	Naval Militia	Re- serve List	Re- tired List	Totals
Officers promoted.....	283	210	7	.....	.....	500
Officers appointed from the ranks.....	125	18	.....	.....	.....	143
Officers appointed from other sources.....	42	1,288	126	.....	.....	1,456
Officers appointed on Reserve List.....	10	35	11	.....	.....	56
Officers reassigned from New York Guard to Reserve List.....	614	.....	1	.....	.....	615
Officers placed on Retired List.....	21	8	1	8	.....	38
Officers who resigned and were honorably discharged.	73	202	5	4	.....	284
Officers dropped under Sec- tion 81, M. L.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Officers who died.....	8	3	1	1	4	17
Officers honorably discharged on Surgeon's Certificate of Disability.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	18

The above table indicates that two thousand one hundred and fifty-five (2,155) military commissions were issued during the year. Three hundred and twenty-one (321) officers were separated from service.

Medal for Valor.—No Medals for Valor were awarded during the year 1947.

Decorations for Long and Faithful Service.—During the year 1947 two hundred and forty-four Decorations for Long and Faithful Service of the various classes were awarded to applicants as follows:

Special Class	(35 years service).....	3
First Class	(25 years service).....	40
Second Class	(20 years service).....	43
Third Class	(15 years service).....	66
Fourth Class	(10 years service).....	92

**STRENGTH OF THE ORGANIZED MILITIA OF NEW YORK
at Midnight, 31 December 1947**

COMPONENTS	Officers	Warrant Officers	Enlisted Men	Totals
New York National Guard—				
Active and assigned.....	1,131	70	10,174	11,375
State Detachment (unassigned)...	1,002	34	.....	1,036
Reserve List—(Military).....	1,952	2	.....	1,954
(Naval).....	84	.....	.....	84
Retired List—(Military).....	299	.....	.....	299
(Naval).....	27	.....	.....	27
New York Guard.....	401	.....	3,590	3,991
Totals.....	4,896	106	13,764	18,766
Independent organizations.....	.....	.....	.....	150
Grand totals.....	4,896	106	13,764	18,916

Detailed strength reports are appended.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
STRENGTH OF THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD,
31 DECEMBER 1947

UNITS	Officers	Warrant Officers	Enlisted Men	Aggregate
GROUND FORCES				
Hq. & Hq. Det., NYNG.....	24	1	54	79
Hq. 27th Inf. Div.....	22	3	15	40
Sp. Trps., 27th Inf. Div.....	2		4	6
Hq. Co., 27th Inf. Div.....	3		26	29
27th Cav. Ren. Trp., Mecz.....	4		46	50
27th MP Co.....	3		17	20
727th Ord. Maint. Co.....	4		70	74
27th Quartermaster Co.....	5		39	44
27th Signal Co.....	6		45	51
105th Infantry.....	71	4	1,311	1,386
108th Infantry.....	48	2	468	518
174th Infantry.....	65	2	883	950
27th Inf. Div. Arty.....	11	1	46	58
249th FA Bn.....	17		101	118
170th FA Bn.....	10	2	74	86
156th FA Bn.....	12	1	108	121
106th FA Bn.....	10	2	91	103
152d Engr. (C) Bn.....	12	1	62	75
134th Med. Bn.....	2		24	26
27th Inf. Div. Band.....		1	9	10
Hq. 42d Inf. Div.....	23	4	87	114
Sp. Trps., 42d Inf. Div.....	2		4	6
Hq. Co., 42d Inf. Div.....	2		27	29
42d Cav. Ren. Trp., Mecz.....	3		51	54
42d MP Co.....	5		63	68
742d Ord. Maint. Co.....				
42d Quartermaster Co.....				
42d Signal Co.....				
71st Infantry.....	57	4	606	667
106th Infantry.....	54	3	585	642
165th Infantry.....	60	4	1,424	1,488
42d Inf. Div. Arty.....	12		23	35
104th FA Bn.....	19	1	320	340
105th FA Bn.....	14	2	148	164
226th FA Bn.....	14	1	145	160
258th FA Bn.....	16	2	116	134
102d Engr. (C) Bn.....	13	3	153	169
102d Med. Bn.....	14		94	108
42d Inf. Div. Band.....		1	23	24
107th Infantry.....	42	1	400	443
991st FA Bn.....	13	1	72	86
187th Engr. (C) Co.....	2		36	38
102d AAA Brig.....	10		16	26
102d AAA Opns. Det.....	1		9	10
245th AAA Gun Bn.....	10	1	72	83
336th AAA Gun Bn.....	6	1	46	53
212th AAA Gp.....	9		31	40
212th AAA AW Bn., SM.....	12	1	154	167
773d AAA Gun Bn., SM.....	11	1	93	105
223d AAA Gp.....	5		26	31
715th AAA Gun Bn., SM.....				
369th AAA Gp.....	19		36	55
369th AAA Gun Bn., SM.....	10	1	204	215
870th AAA AW Bn., SP.....	10	2	130	142

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
STRENGTH OF THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD,
31 DECEMBER 1947

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UNITS	Officers	Warrant Officers	Enlisted Men	Aggregate
<i>GROUND FORCES (Continued)</i>				
105th AAA Brig.	13	2	32	47
105th AAA Opns. Det.	3		15	18
207th AAA Gp.	5		19	24
7th AAA AW Bn., SM.	13		65	78
209th AAA Gp.	12		23	35
72d AAA Gun Bn., SM.	9	2	39	50
898th AAA AW Bn., SP.	16	2	138	156
89th AGF Band.		1	10	11
199th AGF Band.		1	5	6
101st Cav. Rcn. Sq., Mec.	23	2	80	105
244th CA Gp.				
259th CA Bn.				
289th CA Bn.				
812th CA Btry., Mine.				
952d CA Btry.				
953d CA Btry.				
985th CA Btry.				
986th CA Btry.				
987th CA Btry.				
988th CA Btry.				
3d Engr. (C) Gp.	7		16	23
II Corps Arty.	10	1	18	29
187th FA Gp.	5		32	37
187th FA Obsn. Bn.				
955th FA Bn.	10	1	141	152
71st Med. Bn.				
461st Med. Coll. Co., Sep.				
466th Med. Mtr. Amb. Co., Sep.				
645th Med. Mtr. Amb. Co., Sep.				
646th Med. Mtr. Amb. Co., Sep.				
101st MP Bn.	4		29	33
176th MP Bn.				
102d Ord. M Maint. Co.	3		24	27
3633d Ord. M Auto Maint. Co.				
3634th Ord. M Auto Maint. Co., AA.				
3646th Ord. M Maint. Co.	1		29	30
3673d Ord. Tk. Maint. Co.				
102d Quartermaster Gp.	8		17	25
289th QM Gas Supply Co.	3		61	64
101st Sig. Bn., Sep.	13	1	93	107
113th Sig. Sv. Co. (RI) Corps.	3		19	22
367th Sig. Radar Maint. Unit.				
368th Sig. Radar Maint. Unit.	1		1	2
369th Sig. Radar Maint. Unit.	1		1	2
421st Sig. Radar Maint. Unit.	1		1	2
24th Armd. Gp.				
116th Tk. Bn.				
148th Trans. Trk. Bn.	3		7	10
148th Trans. Trk. Co.	3		71	74
149th Trans. Trk. Co.	3		55	58
ACTUAL STRENGTH.	972	67	9,728	10,767
AUTHORIZED STRENGTH..	3,671	223	53,826	57,720

**STRENGTH OF THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD,
31 DECEMBER 1947**

UNITS	Officers	Warrant Officers	Enlisted Men	Aggregate
AIR NATIONAL GUARD				
Hq. & Hq. Sq., 52d Ftr. Wg.	44	.....	50	94
107th Acft. Cont. & Wng. Sq.	10	.....	43	53
552d AF Band. ....	.....	1	14	15
106th Bomb Gp. (L)	25	1	24	50
102d Bomb Sq. (L)	20	.....	59	79
102d Utility Flt.	6	.....	16	22
114th Bomb Sq. (L)	16	.....	50	66
114th Utility Flt.	2	.....	12	14
206th Air Sv. Gp.	19	1	135	155
102d Wea. Sta., Type A. ....	.....	.....	3	3
114th Wea. Sta., Type A.	1	.....	2	3
138th Ftr. Sq. (SE)	9	.....	15	24
138th Utility Flt.	2	.....	4	6
Det. C, 207th Air Sv. Gp. (Ftr.)	4	.....	18	22
138th Wea. Sta., Type A.	1	.....	1	2
ACTUAL STRENGTH	159	3	446	608
AUTHORIZED STRENGTH ..	572	7	3,957	4,536
TOTAL ACTUAL STRENGTH ...	1,131	70	10,174	11,375
TOTAL AUTHORIZED STRENGTH	4,243	230	57,783	62,256

COMMISSIONED STRENGTH, RETIRED LIST—31 DECEMBER, 1947

MILITARY:

Lieutenant General	1
Major Generals	12
Brigadier Generals	25
Colonels	34
Lieutenant Colonels	32
Majors	66
Captains	91
First Lieutenants	26
Second Lieutenants	12
Total	299

NAVAL:

Rear Admirals	3
Commodores	1
Captains	3
Commanders	4
Lieutenant Commanders	5
Lieutenants	8
Lieutenants, Junior grade	2
Ensigns	0
Major, MCB	1
Total	27

COMMISSIONED STRENGTH, RESERVE LIST, 31 DECEMBER 1947

	Major Generals	Brigadier Generals	Colonels	Lieutenant Colonels	Majors	Captains	First Lieutenants	Second Lieutenants	Warrant Officers (JG)	Totals
Line.....	3	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	24
Adjutant General's Dept.....	1	1	1	1	4	....	....	....	8
Air Corps.....	1	1	....	....	1	....	3
Cavalry.....	1	1	4	11	10	8	....	35
Chaplains.....	1	2	2	4	....	....	....	9
Coast Artillery Corps..	1	1	1	4	7	5	....	19
Corps of Engineers....	2	4	19	53	54	8	....	140
Field Artillery.....	4	3	4	11	10	6	....	38
Finance Department..
Infantry.....	12	36	106	436	457	466	....	1,513
Judge Advocate General	1	2	2	1	....	....	6
Medical Administrative Corps.....	1	....	5	3	10	....	19
Medical Corps.....	1	5	24	37	3	....	....	70
Dental Corps.....	1	7	8	....	....	....	16
Veterinary Corps.....	1	1	1	1	....	....	4
Ordnance Department..	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	3
Quartermaster Corps..	1	4	15	9	11	....	40
Signal Corps.....	1	....	1	1	3	1	....	7
Totals.....	3	20	25	60	177	593	558	516	2	1,954
Marine Corps Branch..	1	....	1

COMMISSIONED STRENGTH, RESERVE LIST, 31 DECEMBER 1947

	Captains	Commanders	Lieutenant Commanders	Lieutenants	Lieutenants, Junior Grade	Ensigns	Totals
Aviation Branch.....	....	....	1	1	2	1	5
Dental Corps.....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Deck, Line (or) Engineer.....	4	2	11	19	12	19	67
Medical Corps.....	1	....	2	....	1	....	4
Chaplains.....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Supply Corps.....	....	2	1	....	1	....	4
Marine Corps Branch (see Commissioned Strength, Reserve List).....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals (Naval Reserve List).....	5	4	15	21	18	20	83

STRENGTH OF THE NEW YORK GUARD, 31 DECEMBER 1947

UNITS	Officers	Enlisted Men	Aggregate
71st Inf., SW-DMC	16	107	123
105th Inf., SW-DMC	10	141	151
106th Inf., SW-DMC	16	84	100
107th Inf., SW-DMC	15	131	146
108th Inf., SW-DMC	15	91	106
165th Inf., SW-DMC	12	127	139
174th Inf., SW-DMC	14	147	161
7th AAA Co., SW-DMC	6	67	73
71st Med. Co., SW-DMC	4	9	13
72d AAA Co., SW-DMC	7	.....	7
101st Cav. Co., SW-DMC	13	94	107
101st MP Co., SW-DMC	9	25	34
101st Sig. Co., SW-DMC	3	48	51
102d Engr. Co., SW-DMC	10	68	78
102d Med. Co., SW-DMC	6	70	76
104th FA Co., SW-DMC	15	52	67
105th FA Co., SW-DMC	5	65	70
106th FA Co., SW-DMC	4	63	67
116th Tk. Co., SW-DMC	2	26	28
134th Med. Co., SW-DMC	6	66	72
152d Engr. Co., SW-DMC	9	70	79
156th FA Co., SW-DMC	1	8	9
170th FA Co., SW-DMC	24	66	90
176th MP Co., SW-DMC	7	201	208
187th FA Co., SW-DMC	10	78	88
212th AAA Co., SW-DMC	8	72	80
226th FA Co., SW-DMC	4	30	34
245th AAA Co., SW-DMC	4	47	51
249th FA Co., SW-DMC	3	36	39
258th FA Co., SW-DMC	4	23	27
259th CA Co., SW-DMC	26	331	357
289th CA Co., SW-DMC	26	399	425
336th AAA Co., SW-DMC	6	70	76
369th AAA Co., SW-DMC	4	31	35
715th AAA Co., SW-DMC	9	221	230
773d AAA Co., SW-DMC	5	51	56
870th AAA Co., SW-DMC	.....	.....	.....
898th AAA Co., SW-DMC	6	49	55
955th FA Co., SW-DMC	3	46	49
991st FA Co., SW-DMC	4	46	50
SW-DMC Assistants, 27th Inf. Div.	19	45	64
SW-DMC Assistants, 42d Inf. Div.	19	51	70
1st Sep. Inf. Bn., NYG	12	138	150
TOTALS	401	3,590	3,991
Authorized strength	342	4,511	4,853

War Records Bureau

During 1947 several thousand verbal and written requests were received by the bureau from applicants, in and out of the State, seeking information upon which they could establish their Federal service in time of war, or otherwise. The files of the bureau were used extensively by governmental agencies, veterans' organizations, patriotic societies and civic groups.

Many requests were received for World War II records. These records are not as yet available except for a compilation of casualties of Army, Navy and Marine Corps personnel furnished in book form by the War and Navy Departments.

Many of the World War II flags, colors, standards, guidons, streamers, silver bands, pikes and lances, of New York National Guard organizations which were returned to the State by the War Department during 1946 and 1947 were temporarily stored in the Flag Room at the Capitol, and eventually issued to successor organizations when reactivated.

Bureau of World War Records

During the year thousands of inquiries relative to World War II bonus were received and answered.

Many requests for information were received from governmental, civic, veteran and other agencies for certified copies of papers, pertaining to World War I service for use in furthering claims for compensation, tax exemption, civil service examinations, retirements, promotions and other purposes.

Finance Bureau

Following is a financial statement for the fiscal year ending 31 March 1947 of funds appropriated under Chapters 55 and 300, Laws of 1946 for the Division of Military and Naval Affairs:

AVIATION ACCOUNT—NAVAL MILITIA

April 1, 1946—March 31, 1947

City and County Savings Bank, Albany, New York

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

Balance, April 1, 1946	\$2,193 14
Receipts, April 1, 1946—March 31, 1947, Interest	38 25
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	\$2,231 39
Expenditures, April 1, 1946—March 31, 1947	none
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Balance, March 31, 1947	\$2,231 39
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POST HOSPITAL ACCOUNT—CAMP SMITH

April 1, 1946—March 31, 1947

First Trust Company, Albany, New York

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

Balance, April 1, 1946	\$2,539 45
Receipts, April 1, 1946—March 31, 1947	none
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Expenditures, April 1, 1946—March 31, 1947	\$2,539 45
	none
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Balance, March 31, 1947	\$2,539 45
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QUARTERMASTER ACCOUNT

April 1, 1946—March 31, 1947

State Bank of Albany, Albany, New York

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

Balance, April 1, 1946	\$370 44
Receipts, April 1, 1946—March 31, 1947	none
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Expenditures, April 1, 1946—March 31, 1947	\$370 44
	none
	<hr/>
Balance, March 31, 1947	\$370 44
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SPANISH WAR REFUND ACCOUNT

April 1, 1946—March 31, 1947

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

First Trust Company, Albany, New York

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

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

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

Balance, April 1, 1946	\$223 35
Expenditures, April 1, 1946—March 31, 1947	none
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Balance, March 31, 1947	\$223 35
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ARMORY RENTAL ACCOUNT

April 1, 1946—March 31, 1947

Authorized by Military Law, Section 192(h)

State Bank of Albany, Albany, New York

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

Balance, April 1, 1946	\$17,755 50
Receipts, April 1, 1946—March 31, 1947	39,361 43
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	\$57,116 93
Distribution, April 1, 1946—March 31, 1947	13,637 07
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Balance, March 31, 1947	\$43,479 86
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(Concluded on pages 16 and 17)

Veterans' and Soldiers Affairs

PENSIONS AND CLAIMS

Blind Veterans' Fund

There are on this date a total of four hundred and eleven (411) veterans of all wars and widows of veterans who receive five hundred and no/100 (\$500.00) dollars, per annum, under the provisions of Article 1-B of the Military Law. Eighty (80) new applications were filed since the last report. Forty-eight (48) were approved and certified to the Comptroller, five (5) were disallowed, and twenty-seven (27) are pending investigation. Two (2) recipients of this annuity died during the past year.

Pensions

Fifty-two (52) persons are at present receiving pensions under the provisions of Section 220, Military Law, which provides compensation for permanent disability incurred in line of duty in the New York National Guard, New York Guard, or Naval Militia under lawful orders. Since the last report one (1) pensioner died during the past year, three (3) additional claims were filed, one (1) was disallowed, three (3) pending investigation, one (1) increase in pension approved.

Claims

Pursuant to Section 113, Military Law, units of the New York Guard attended field training during the past year of 1947 in accordance with G. O. No. 13, this office, dated 6 June 1947 at Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y. During this training period one hundred and ten (110) claims for hospitalization and medical care on account of disability under Section 223, Military Law, were reported; of the above mentioned number, all claims were granted. Six (6) claims for pay and medical care due to disability incurred in line of duty were granted during the past year at home stations to members of the Military Forces of the State of New York, under

(Concluded on page 18)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT — APRIL 1, 1946 — MARCH 31, 1947
RECAPITULATION

	Appropriation available April 1, 1946	Balance March 31, 1946	Total appropriation available April 1, 1946	Expenditures April 1, 1946 to March 31, 1947	Emergency compensation April 1, 1946 to March 31, 1947	Balance lapsed	Total expenditures and lapses	Balance March 31, 1947
<i>Personal Service and Maintenance and Operation:</i>								
The Adjutant General.....	*\$214,330 00	\$7,759 56	\$222,089 56	\$179,960 73	\$29,193 27	\$1,413 35	\$210,567 35	\$11,522 21
American Legion, Department of New York — printing departmental report.....	1,350 00	66 39	1,416 39	.....	.....	66 39	66 39	1,350 00
Veterans of Foreign Wars — printing departmental report.....	1,350 00	212 83	1,562 83	.....	.....	212 83	212 83	1,350 00
Jewish War Veterans — printing departmental report.....	1,663 00	.....	1,663 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,663 00
Catholic War Veterans — printing departmental report.....	500 00	500 00	1,000 00	.....	.....	500 00	500 00	500 00
Disabled American Veterans — printing departmental report.....	500 00	500 00	1,000 00	500 00	.....	.....	500 00	500 00
Special Departmental Charges for the payment of approved applications for the New York State Soldiers' Bonus.....	500 00	381 00	881 00	.....	.....	381 00	381 00	500 00
Relief of Blind War Veterans.....	177,500 00	1,883 55	179,383 55	176,820 22	.....	1,883 55	178,703 77	679 78
<i>Maintenance undistributed:</i>								
For services and expenses of the Third Brigade District Armories (a).....	*677,900 00	4,930 60	682,830 60	571,902 64	100,351 57	4,930 60	677,184 81	5,645 79
For services and expenses of the Fourth Brigade District Armories (a).....	*606,679 00	13,506 57	620,185 57	500,781 61	88,819 73	13,506 57	603,107 91	17,077 66
For services and expenses of the New York City Armories (a).....	1,128,152 00	9,661 64	1,137,813 64	953,695 01	163,504 70	9,661 64	1,126,861 35	10,952 29
For services and expenses of the Guilderland Rifle Range (a).....	768 00	1,500 00	2,268 00	766 31	.....	1,500 00	2,266 31	1 69
For services and expenses of the State Arsenal, New York City, including not to exceed \$800.00 for travel outside of state.....	114,130 00	419 84	114,549 84	92 334 63	20 915 99	419 84	113,668 46	881 38
For services and expenses of the Camp of Instruction, Peekskill.....	73,200 00	515 94	73,715 94	59,614 16	9,497 84	515 94	69,627 94	4,088 00
For services and expenses of the New York Guard and/or New York National Guard, as reestablished and New York Naval Militia, as reestablished, including travel outside of state apportioned as follows:								
New York Guard Headquarters.....	150,470 00	2,236 12	152,706 12	126,350 48	20,212 35	2,210 31	148,773 14	3,932 98
New York Guard, Field Training.....	1,245,140 00	59,646 45	1,304,786 45	1,210,420 18	1,807 45	59,633 25	1,280,860 88	23,925 57
New York Guard, Operating.....	477,897 00	65,718 24	543,615 24	408,307 43	6,282 70	65,718 24	480,308 37	63,306 87
New York Guard, Technical Schools.....	451 00	21,884 05	22,315 05	450 64	.....	21,864 05	22,314 69	36
State Arsenal, New York City Guards.....	5,535 00	2,376 28	7,911 28	5,518 80	.....	2,376 28	7,895 08	16 20
New York National Guard.....	4,763 00	.....	4,763 00	4,762 54	.....	.....	4,762 54	46
New York Naval Militia.....	8,637 00	.....	8,637 00	3,621 56	378 00	.....	3,999 56	4,637 44
Unapportioned.....	4,828 00	.....	4,828 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,828 00

<i>Maintenance undistributed (Continued):</i>								
For services and expenses for relief of sick and disabled veterans.....	26,500 00	7,199 66	33,699 66	15,468 96	.....	7,199 66	22,668 62	11,031 04
For services and expenses incurred in connection with the issuance of Conspicuous Service Crosses.....	48,600 00	.....	48,600 00	34,213 11	704 67	.....	34,917 78	13,682 22
<i>General State Charges:</i>								
Pensions — payments to retired employees of armories in the Third Brigade District (a).....	34,738 00	1,207 00	35,945 00	34,672 13	.....	1,207 00	35,879 13	65 87
Pensions — payments to retired employees of armories in the Fourth Brigade District (a).....	39,145 00	141 00	39,286 00	39,126 75	.....	141 00	39,267 75	18 25
Pensions — payments to retired employees of the New York State National Guard.....	75,000 00	13,282 41	88,282 41	65,777 26	.....	13,282 41	79,059 67	9,222 74
<i>New York Guard:</i>								
<i>Special Departmental Charges:</i>								
Allowance to Officers.....	.....	165 00	165 00	162 88	.....	.....	162 88	2 12
<i>Maintenance and Operation:</i>								
Automotive expense (for liabilities incurred prior to April 1, 1945).....	.....	373 00	373 00	365 02	.....	.....	365 02	7 98
Communication (for liabilities incurred prior to April 1, 1945).....	.....	124 00	124 00	123 49	.....	.....	123 49	51
Repairs (for liabilities incurred prior to April 1, 1945).....	.....	1,445 00	1,445 00	1,237 00	.....	.....	1,237 00	208 00
Fuel, Light, Power and Water (for liabilities incurred prior to April 1, 1945).....	.....	348 00	348 00	230 59	.....	.....	230 59	117 41
Total.....	\$5,120,226 00	\$217,964 13	\$5,338,190 13	\$4,487,184 13	\$450,666 27	\$208,623 91	\$5,146,474 31	\$191,715 82

NOTE: — *Includes \$13,700.00 allocated to the Adjutant General from Miscellaneous Funds All State Departments for payment of Emergency Compensation.
 Includes 96,200.00 allocated to the Third Brigade District from Miscellaneous Funds All State Departments for payment of Emergency Compensation.
 Includes 53,100.00 allocated to the Fourth Brigade District from Miscellaneous Funds All State Departments for payment of Emergency Compensation.
 (a) Items are under the supervision of the Bureau of Plants and Structures and also are included in the report of that Bureau.

the provisions of Section 223, Military Law. Three (3) claims were disallowed, ten (10) are pending investigation.

Retirements

Under Section 19-A, Military Law, five (5) applications for retirement at half pay were approved during the past year, all of which were armory employees. There are now sixty-one (61) persons receiving retirement pay under the provisions of this law. Five (5) retired employees died during the calendar year 1947.

Under Section 219-A, Military Law, there are nine (9) retired officers of the New York National Guard, and one (1) officer of the New York Naval Militia, former employees of this Division, and one (1) widow of a deceased officer of the New York National Guard, now receiving compensation under the provisions of this section of the law.

Bureau for the Relief of Sick and Disabled New York Veterans

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

Two hundred seventy (270) requests for relief were received during the year. Of these fifty-four (54) were from World War I veterans and the balance, two hundred sixteen (216) were from World War II veterans. These requests were forwarded to the relief commissioners concerned and eighty-three (83) of this number qualified for payment; the balance for various reasons were rejected as not qualified under the law. During the year, nineteen (19) veterans who had received various sums of money in previous years were paid amounts which brought the total each received to two hundred fifty dollars (\$250.00) which is the maximum relief payment any one person may receive under the law.

Mail and File Section

On 7 June 1947 the filing system in this Section was completely revised by the installation of the Army Decimal File for Correspondence and the abolishment of the old Stock Number File System.

This Section processed all incoming and outgoing correspondence for all bureaus of the Adjutant General's Office. A total of 67,547 pieces of mail were received, an average of 222 pieces per

day. 28,889 pieces of mail were sent out, averaging 95 pieces per day.

During 1947, 466 TWX messages were received and 180 transmitted.

Bureau of Documents

During the year 1947 this bureau made distribution of sixty thousand three hundred (60,300) copies of directives issued by The Adjutant General; forty-two thousand (42,000) issued by Headquarters New York National Guard; and four hundred twenty-nine thousand, four hundred and forty-five (429,445) issued by the War Department and the Department of the Army.

Sixteen thousand nine hundred and forty-five (16,945) Field and Technical Manuals were issued to units of the New York National Guard.

Six hundred and sixty-five thousand, one hundred and sixty (665,160) Federal forms were issued from The Adjutant General's Office, and five hundred and fifty thousand, six hundred and eighty-eight (550,688) from the State Arsenal.

These distributions were made in seventeen thousand four hundred and thirteen (17,413) parcel post and express packages.

Eight hundred and eighty-nine (889) jobs were run on the mimeograph machine, a total of two hundred sixteen thousand, three hundred thirty-eight (216,338) copies.

The Bureau also purchased printing and office supplies.

Bureau of Plants and Structures

NEW ARMORY CONSTRUCTION, CAPITAL, REPAIR AND REHABILITATION PROJECTS

The construction, repair and rehabilitation projects submitted for approval to the Division of the Budget for 1948 follows:

Armories Third Brigade District

New Armory Construction

Utica-Steuben Park	\$700,000 00	
Rome	550,000 00	
Mount Vernon	650,000 00	
Poughkeepsie	550,000 00	
Saranac Lake	550,000 00	
Total New Armory Construction		\$3,000,000 00
4 Capital Projects		760,000 00
63 Rehabilitation and Improvement Projects		485,040 00
Total for District		\$4,245,040 00

Armories Fourth Brigade District

New Armory Construction

Auburn	\$600,000 00	
Dunkirk	550,000 00	
Total New Armory Construction		\$1,150,000 00
4 Capital Projects		939,000 00
37 Rehabilitation and Improvement Projects		337,720 00
Total for District		\$2,426,720 00

Armories New York City

New Armory Construction

Queens County	\$2,750,000 00
Manhattan	2,750,000 00
Brooklyn	1,250,000 00
Total New Armory Construction	\$6,750,000 00
20 Capital Projects	4,359,000 00
71 Rehabilitation and Improvement Projects	761,600 00
Total for District	\$11,870,600 00

Naval Militia Armories

9 Rehabilitation and Improvement Projects	\$45,600 00
Total for Naval Militia Armories	\$45,600 00

Camp of Instruction—Peekskill

7 Rehabilitation and Improvement Projects	\$31,454 00
Total for Camp of Instruction	\$31,454 00
Total Construction Request—All Districts	\$18,619,414 00

In addition to the construction program requested above, those projects currently appropriated were requested to be reappropriated for the fiscal year 1948-49. The processing of some of these projects has been delayed due to excessive costs, shortage of materials, inability to obtain bids and general conditions in the construction industry.

APPROPRIATIONS

Appropriations made by the Legislature for the fiscal year 1947-48 were as follows:

Armories

Maintenance and operation (including personal service)

3rd Brigade District	\$624,550 00
4th Brigade District	497,700 00
New York City District	1,000,000 00
Naval Militia Armories	246,000 00

Pensions

Payments to retired armory employees

3rd Brigade District	\$37,610 00
4th Brigade District	42,100 00

Post War Reconstruction Fund

Rehabilitation and Improvements

3rd Brigade District	\$31,930 00
4th Brigade District	70,950 00
New York City District	181,000 00
Camp of Instruction—Peekskill	19,790 00
Unapportioned	190,193 00

Total Available	\$493,863 00
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Capital Outlay

State Armory, 29 W. Kingsbridge Road, Bronx, New York Reconstruction of Section of Roof and Appurtenant Work There to	\$97,000 00
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Acquisition of Equipment

3rd Brigade District	\$6,795 00
4th Brigade District	8,595 00
New York City District	7,925 00
Naval Militia Armories	4,225 00

REAPPROPRIATIONS

The following reappropriations were made available for the fiscal year 1947-1948 for Capital, Repair and Rehabilitation and Improvements projects which could not be processed in previous years. Some of these projects are now completed and some are currently under contract.

Post War Reconstruction Fund

Reconstruction and Improvements, Armories 3rd Brigade District	\$28,906 74
Reconstruction and Improvements, Armories 4th Brigade District	5,727 39
Reconstruction and Improvements, Armories New York City	28,556 00
(Originally appropriated by Chapter 103, Laws 1945)	

Rehabilitation and Improvements

3rd Brigade District	\$156,305 00
4th Brigade District	176,441 00
New York City District	421,506 00
Camp of Instruction—Peekskill	117,828 00
Guilderland Rifle Range	6,000 00
Unapportioned	138,041 00

Total Available	\$1,016,121 00
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Acquisition of Equipment, etc.

Division of Military and Naval Affairs	\$7,471 73
(Originally appropriated by Chapter 103, Laws 1945)	
Division of Military and Naval Affairs	29,775 64
(Originally appropriated by Chapter 57, Laws 1946)	

Capital Projects

State Armory—171 Clermont Ave. Brooklyn—Install Vac- uum System, etc.	\$17,000 00
Supplemented by	12,534 00

Total Available	\$29,534 00
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Presently Under Contract

(Originally appropriated by Chapter 57, Laws 1946)	
State Armory—357 Sumner Ave., Brooklyn—Install Unit Heaters in Drill Hall, etc.	\$21,000 00
Bids rejected (Originally appropriated by Chapter 57, Laws 1946)	
State Armory—1322 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn—Roofing Re- placement, etc.	\$40,000 00
(Originally appropriated by Chapter 103, Laws 1945)	
Contract completed	
Additions to Heating System	\$85,000 00
(Originally appropriated by Chapter 103, Laws 1945)	

State Armory—1579 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn—Reconstruction West Gable End Drill Hall, etc. ....Re:	\$46,626 79
Supplemented by	39,000 00
Total Available	\$85,626 79
Contract Completed	
(Originally appropriated by Chapter 103 (Laws 1945))	
State Armory—29 West Kingsbridge Rd., Bronx—Replacement of Roof Boarding, etc. ....Re:	\$21,000 00
(Originally appropriated by Chapter 98, Laws 1944)	
Sanitary and Water Lines, etc. ....Re:	\$40,000 00
(Originally appropriated by Chapter 57, Laws 1946)	
State Armory—Park Ave., and 34th St., New York City—Replacement of Heating System, etc. ....Re:	\$21,700 00
Contract completed	
(Originally appropriated by Chapter 300, Laws 1945)	
State Armory—216 Fort Washington Ave., New York City—Roofing Replacement, etc. ....Re:	\$11,700 00
Contract completed	
(Originally appropriated by Chapter 103, Laws 1945)	
State Armory—New Scotland Ave., Albany—New Oil Burning Boiler and Heating Work, etc. ....Re:	\$45,600 00
(Originally appropriated by Chapter 57, Laws 1946)	
State Armory—Binghamton—Additions and Alterations to Heating System ....Re:	\$25,000 00
Supplemented by	5,450 00
Total Available	\$30,450 00
Presently under contract	
(Originally appropriated by Chapter 57, Laws 1946)	
State Armory—1015 W. Delavan Ave., Buffalo—New Toilet and Shower Room	\$18,000 00
(Originally appropriated by Chapter 57, Laws 1946)	
State Armory—29 Masten Ave., Buffalo—Construction of Balconies, etc. ....Re:	\$11,000 00
(Originally appropriated by Chapter 103, Laws 1945)	
Ladders and Walkways	\$8,000 00
(Originally appropriated by Chapter 57, Laws 1946)	
State Armory—184 Connecticut St., Buffalo—Replacement of Heating System ....Re:	\$75,000 00
Supplemented by	111,050 00
Total Available	\$186,050 00
Currently Under Contract	
(Originally appropriated by Chapter 103, Laws 1945)	
State Armory—Geneseo—New Macadam Floor in Drill Hall	\$10,000 00
Contract completed	
(Originally appropriated by Chapter 57, Laws 1946)	
State Armory—Oswego—New Shower and Toilet Room.Re:	\$9,500 00
(Originally appropriated by Chapter 57, Laws 1946)	
State Naval Militia Armory—Rochester—Reconstruction of Dock and Ground Improvements	\$10,000 00
Supplemented by	42,000 00
Total Available	\$52,000 00
(Originally appropriated by Chapter 57, Laws 1946)	
State Armory—Tonawanda—New Toilet Rooms	\$9,000 00
(Originally appropriated by Chapter 57, Laws 1946)	
State Armory—Troy—New Floor in Drill Hall	\$60,000 00
(Originally appropriated by Chapter 57, Laws 1946)	
State Armory—Parkway East, Utica—Installation of Additional Heating, etc. ....Re:	\$10,500 00

Supplemented by	3,000 00
Total Available	\$13,500 00
Currently Under Contract (Originally appropriated by Chapter 103, Laws 1945)	

EXPENDITURES—1947

Expenditures for the maintenance and operation of the armories including personal service during the fiscal year 1946-1947 as follows:

Armories 3rd Brigade District

Amount appropriated by Chapter 55, Laws of 1946 for services and expenses	\$578,000 00
Added by interchange	3,700 00
Allocated for Emergency Compensation	96,200 00
Total amount available	677,900 00
Total expenditures	672,254 21
Balance 31 March 1947	5,645 79

Armories 4th Brigade District

Amount appropriated by Chapter 55, Laws of 1946 for services and expenses	\$515,000 00
Added by interchange	38,579 00
Allocated for Emergency Compensation	53,100 00
Total amount available	606,679 00
Total expenditures	588,601 34
Balance 31 March 1947	17,077 66

Armories New York City

Amount appropriated by Chapter 55, Laws of 1946 for services and expenses	\$1,013,000 00
Added to interchange	115,152 00
Total amount available	1,128,152 00
Total expenditures	1,117,199 71
Balance 31 March 1947	10,952 29

Guilderland Rifle Range

Amount appropriated by Chapter 55, Laws of 1946 for services and expenses	\$1,500 00
Deducted by Interchange	732 00
Total amount available	768 00
Total expenditures	766 31
Balance 31 March 1947	1 69

Pensions

Payments to retired employees of armories in the 3rd Brigade District

Total appropriation	\$36,938 00
Deducted by interchange	2,200 00
Total amount available	34,738 00
Total expenditures	34,672 13
Balance 31 March 1947	65 87

Payments to retired employees of armories in the 4th Brigade District

Total appropriation	\$41,545 00
Deducted by interchange	2,400 00

Total amount available	39,145 00
Total expenditures	39,126 75
Balance 31 March 1947	18 25

NOTE: These expenditures appear in the Financial Statement of the Bureau of Finance, together with other expenditures handled by the Bureau of Plants and Structures which are indicated by appropriate designation symbol (a).

A total of 7,522 State of New York purchase orders were prepared and processed during the fiscal year 1946-1947 by the Bureau of Plants and Structures covering maintenance, supplies and repairs of armories. This involved the preparation and processing of 8,325 vouchers covering the payment of these orders. In addition 229 Special Orders (Short Form contracts) involving expenditures under \$500.00 for minor repairs to buildings were issued and processed during this period. A total of 72 formal contracts were processed and awarded by this Bureau during the fiscal year.

MILITARY STRUCTURES

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

Armories

NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD ARMORIES

LOCATION	Date of erection	Estimated valuation	Floor space (sq. ft.)
NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD ARMORIES			
Albany — New Scotland Avenue.....	1914	\$267,500 00	60,146
Albany — 195 Washington Ave.....	1891	\$462,500 00	121,100
Amsterdam — Florida Ave.....	1895	125,000 00	28,397
Auburn — 97 State Street.....	1873	240,000 00	28,932
Binghamton — 85 W. End Ave.....	1932	450,000 00	63,021
Buffalo — 184 Connecticut St.....	1900	962,275 00	261,986
29 Masten Ave.....	1933	1,500,000 00	255,300
1015 W. Delavan Ave.....	1915	275,000 00	69,500
Catskill, 78 Water St.....	1889	75,000 00	20,104
Cohoes, Main & Hart St.....	1893	135,000 00	23,680
Corning, No. Pine St.....	1935	150,000 00	20,127
Elmira, 307 E. Church St.....	1892	165,000 00	42,756
Geneseo, 34 Avon Road.....	1928	125,000 00	39,892
Geneva, 300 Main St.....	1892	83,900 00	30,962
Glens Falls, 85 Warren St.....	1895	137,500 00	26,058
Gloversville, 87 Washington St.....	1894	65,000 00	26,058
Hempstead, 216 Washington St.....	1929	200,000 00	31,843
Hoosick Falls, Church & Elm Sts.....	1889	205,000 00	25,000
Horell, 100 Seneca St.....	1896	125,000 00	31,700
Hudson, 5th & State Sts.....	1898	97,500 00	31,700
Jamestown, Porter & Front Sts.....	1932	250,000 00	38,494
Kingston, North Manor Ave.....	1932	300,000 00	71,616
Malone, 116 W. Main St.....	1892	175,000 00	23,000
Medina, Pearl St. & Prospect Ave.....	1901	212,000 00	36,451
Middletown, 50 Highland Ave.....	1890	173,125 00	28,089
Mohawk, 83 E. Main St.....	1891	50,000 00	25,817
Mt. Vernon, 144 No. 5th Ave.....	1889	117,500 00	17,502

NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD ARMORIES—Continued

LOCATION	Date of erection	Estimated valuation	Floor space (sq. ft.)
Newburgh, So. William St.....	1932	300,000 00	75,296
New York City:			
Borough of Manhattan:			
643 Park Ave.....	1878	3,200,000 00	194,676
125 W. 14th St.....	1886	1,000,000 00	114,496
120 W. 62d St.....	1885	1,000,000 00	103,835
56 W. 66th St.....	1901	470,000 00	44,103
2366 5th Ave.....	1922	2,000,000 00	266,158
216 Ft. Washington Ave.....	1911	1,225,000 00	233,182
68 Lexington Ave.....	1906	1,540,000 00	177,438
Park Ave. & 34th St.....	1903	2,125,000 00	193,535
1339 Madison Ave.....	1918	2,000,000 00	192,955
Borough of Bronx:			
1122 Franklin Ave.....	1907	550,000 00	143,356
29 W. Kingsbridge Road.....	1913	1,865,000 00	458,554
Borough of Brooklyn:			
357 Sumner Ave.....	1906	920,000 00	229,021
1402 8th Ave.....	1893	775,000 00	193,896
1322 Bedford Ave.....	1892	1,525,625 00	195,288
355 Marcy Ave.....	1899	925,625 00	164,547
171 Clermont Ave.....	1911	275,000 00	75,233
1579 Bedford Ave.....	1904	788,000 00	140,597
801 Dean St.....	1886	64,000 00	21,695
Borough of Queens:			
9305 168th St., Jamaica.....	1936	1,750,000 00	192,331
137-38 Northern Blvd., Flushing.....	1904	567,900 00	35,734
Borough of Richmond:			
321 Manor Road-W., New Brighton, S. I.....	1922	88,500 00	37,200
Niagara Falls, 901 Main St.....	1895	\$99,250 00	31,195
Ogdensburg, 225 Elizabeth St.....	1898	90,000 00	27,000
Olean, 119 Times Sq.....	1919	205,000 00	37,386
Oneida, 217 Cedar St.....	1930	200,000 00	22,677
Oneonta, 4 Academy St.....	1905	75,000 00	26,058
Oswego, 265 W. 1st St.....	1908	123,500 00	38,630
Peekskill, 855 Washington St.....	1932	300,000 00	70,024
Poughkeepsie, 61 Market St.....	1891	150,000 00	27,612
Rochester, 900 E. Main St.....	1905	825,000 00	127,705
145 Culver Rd.....	1918	304,437 00	81,144
Rome, 117 Dominick St. (Rented quarters).....			12,953
Saranac Lake, 109 River St.....	1928	35,000 00	8,923
Saratoga Springs, 61 Lake Ave.....	1889	120,000 00	29,880
Schenectady, 125 Washington Ave.....	1936	700,000 00	76,536
Syracuse, 236 W. Jefferson St.....	1907	635,000 00	112,987
1055 E. Genesee St.....	1943	300,000 00	42,407
Ticonderoga, 315 Champlain Ave.....	1935	150,000 00	20,148
Tonawanda, 97 Delaware St.....	1896	200,000 00	25,696
Troy, 15th Street.....	1918	500,000 00	88,000
Utica, Steuben Park.....	1894	96,000 00	33,000
Parkway East.....	1930	500,000 00	59,793
Walton, 139 Stockton Ave.....	1897	75,000 00	28,280
Watertown, 190 Arsenal St.....	1879	180,000 00	29,389
Whitehall, Williams and Poultney Sts.....	1899	175,000 00	41,840

NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD ARMORIES—*Continued*

LOCATION	Date of erection	Estimated valuation	Floor space (sq. ft.)
White Plains, Mitchell Place and So. Broadway	1910	262,500 00	31,612
Yonkers, 127 No. Broadway	1918	305,000 00	38,070
NEW YORK NAVAL MILITIA ARMORIES			
Buffalo, 184 Connecticut St. (quartered in NYNG Armory)			15,026
Boathouse, Porter Ave.	1930	75,000 00	11,249
Dunkirk, 329 Central Ave. (rented quarters)			15,332
Boathouse, Ft. Central Ave. (rented quarters)			1,824
New Rochelle, 270 Main St.	1932	200,000 00	30,320
Oswego, 265 W. 1st St. (quartered in NYNG Armory)			5,424
Boathouse, Ft. Lake St.		50,000 00	7,823
Rochester, 900 E. Main St. (quartered in NYNG Armory)			10,689
Boathouse, Summerville	1896	69,256 00	5,000
Watertown, 190 Arsenal St. (quartered in NYNG Armory)			3,611
Note: New location will be on Mullins St. when property acquired is renovated.			
Yonkers, 23 N. Broadway (rented quarters—temporary)			1,364
New York City:			
Borough of Manhattan:			
Ft. 136th St. & North River (U. S. S. Prairie State)		\$2,000,000 00	213,714
Borough of Brooklyn:			
Ft. 52nd St.	1903	1,204,500 00	142,859
Borough of Queens:			
Powell's Cove & 6th Ave., Whitestone, L. I.	1923	200,000 00	35,000
Borough of Richmond:			
Murray, Hulbert & Hannah Sts., Tompkinsville, S. I.	1940		31,500

The active military establishment of the State is housed in the (90) buildings indicated above of which (3) are leased.

Storage and training facilities are provided at the United States Naval Reservation, Sackets Harbor, for units of the 13th Division, New York Naval Militia.

Arsenals, etc.

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

Brooklyn—State Arsenal, 64th St. and 2nd Ave., Erected in 1926. Used by The Adjutant General of the State as an Arsenal and

Storerroom. Approximate valuation \$1,000,000. Floor surface 166,000 square feet.

Peekskill—Camp Smith, Camp of Instruction—for use of units of New York National Guard. Approximate valuation of land and buildings \$235,000. Approximate area 1,886 acres.

One Hundred Eighty-seven targets.

Guilderland Rifle Range — approximate valuation — \$60,000.00. Acreage 238 acres, Twenty-five targets. A new Bailey type bridge was erected this year across the Normanskill Creek which provides access to the range under all conditions.

Rifle Ranges

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

STATION OF TROOPS	Annual rental	Location	Number of targets	Ranges (yds.)
Amsterdam *	\$200 00	Town of Mohawk	3	200 to 800
Auburn *	150 00	Town of Throop	3	200 to 600
Binghamton **	200 00	Binghamton	4	200 to 1,000
Elmira **	125 00	Elmira	7	200 to 1,000
Geneva *	200 00	Geneva	3	200 to 800
Glens Falls **	75 00	Glens Falls	4	200 to 1,000
Hoosick Falls **	140 00	Hoosick Falls	4	200 to 1,000
Jamestown **	150 00	Town of Frewsburg	3	200 to 1,000
Mohawk *	210 00	Town of Herkimer	3	200 to 1,000
Malone **	100 00	Malone	3	200 to 600
Medina **	150 00	Medina	4	200 to 600
Olean **	250 00	Olean	4	200 to 1,000
Oneonta **	175 00	Oneonta	5	200 to 800
Oneida **	125 00	Oneida	2	200
Saratoga *	175 00	Saratoga	4	200 to 800
Syracuse **	250 00	Town of Manlius	4	200 to 1,000
Utica **	200 00	Town of Frankfort	5	200 to 1,000
Walton *	50 00	Walton	3	200 to 1,000

* Leased by State.

** Leased by Federal Government.

Total leased rifle ranges, 18.

Total floor space of all buildings, exclusive of structures at camps and rifle ranges is 6,828,042 square feet. The approximate valuation of military grounds and structures owned by the State and City of New York is \$42,482,893. In addition to their use by the Military establishments of the State many of the armories have been used by the armed forces of the United States, Red Cross, Veterans Organizations and other Agencies.

Bureau of Equipment and Supply

The year 1947 marked the almost complete Federal recognition of the New York National Guard, and it was a year of great activity. The turn-in of State Guard property and the receipt of new equipment for the National Guard was an is continuing in undiminished quantities at the present time.

In storage facilities to care for this mass of equipment, the Federal government continued its liberal attitude by giving the State the Rochester Arsenal (a building which has as much space as the New York State Arsenal in Brooklyn); three new buildings one at Camp Smith which is 200 x 200 feet; one at Hempstead 100 x 200 feet; and one at the New York State Arsenal 100 x 100 feet.

With these, the State has twenty good sized buildings which will go a long way toward solving immediate storage problems.

The State is receiving water purification units and other items of an emergency nature which are being stored in Rochester—this makes them immediately available anywhere they are needed in the State.

A great number of desks, chairs, lamps and other equipment was received from Selective Service, and given to the New York National Guard, as well as a number of those items which came from the Federal government. Typewriters are also included so that the National Guard is well stocked as regards office furniture.

On December 4 and 5, 1947, there was held a school for Supply Officers and non-commissioned personnel which all who attended voted a great success. In this school, there were covered all sections of the supply problem and brought the personnel up to date on methods of keeping their records, which will be uniform throughout the State.

The Guard is being well equipped and the status of supply for both National Guard and State War Disaster Military Corps is satisfactory.

The reports of the several sections follow.

Quartermaster

During the calendar year 1947, considerable quantities of clothing and items of individual equipment for the New York National Guard were received. The initial shipment, on papers prepared in the National Guard Bureau, provided for the equipping of 5,000 men. This Branch then established stock levels to be maintained on the basis of 8,000 men. Such a level approximates a four months' supply being on hand at this Arsenal. The reorder point has been established at 75% of the maximum stock level for each item, which insures a minimum stock level of 90 days being on hand at all times for each item.

With the reactivation of the New York National Guard all organizations redesignated from their State Guard status found themselves with clothing and individual equipment not authorized for National Guard units. A considerable portion of such items have been returned to this Arsenal, either for return to Federal installations, or for storage at this establishment if the items were originally procured from State funds. This Branch maintains a record of all items turned back to stock after they have been inspected by the Classification Officer for serviceability.

Miscellaneous Quartermaster supplies have been received, such as office furniture, office machines, materials handling equipment, and stationery, and partial distribution has been made to units in the field.

In addition to the miscellaneous supplies referred to immediately above, 12,000 new type uniforms, consisting of the field jacket and trousers, serge, to match, were received in October and to date approximately two-thirds of that quantity have been processed shipment to the field.

There were 161 requisitions received from New York State Guard organizations prior to being federalized, for both initial and replacement issues; also, 169 shipping papers prepared for all types of issues. There were 446 requisitions received from New York National Guard organizations for initial issues; 430 requisitions prepared in this Branch to effect automatic shipment to organizations; 52 requisitions prepared and submitted to Federal sources for property required for stock at the New York State Arsenal; also, 992 shipping papers prepared for all types of issues.

Medical

The Medical Branch received for the State Quartermaster 17 shipments (31 pieces), weighing 1,052 pounds; completed 74 shipments (82 pieces), weighing 5,043 pounds, and shipped Medical annual replacements to all organizations and units attending the 1947 field training, consisting of 104 items each, such as:

Acid, acetysalicylic	Cotton, absorbent, 1 or
Acid, boric ointment, 4 oz.	Depressor, tongue wood
Alcohol, rubbing, 70%	Iodine swabs
Calaminae solution	Pads, gauze, sterilized, etc.

Ten (10 shipments were completed to the Camp Quartermaster, Camp Smith, Peekskill (12 pieces), weighing 1,093 pounds.

For the U. S. Property and Disbursing Officer, 102 Medical Due-in and Due-out records were prepared and maintained; processed 408 shipping documents for the proper nomenclature and stock number; posted 419 vouchers to the Due-in and Due-out records; received 20 shipments (139 pieces) weighing 8,190 pounds; completed 22 shipments (49 pieces) weighing 3,315 pounds; shipped Physical Examination Set, recruiting (complete) to 14 New

York National Guard organizations, consisting of 21 items each such as:

Chest, field plain	Needle, hypodermic 23 ga.
Alcohol, 1 qt.	3/4"-12 s
Cotton Absorbent, 1 oz.	Scale, Physician, examining
Stethoscope, Ford	Thermometer, clinical oral
Vision test set	Syringe, luer, 10cc, etc.
Mirror, head 3 1/2" Dia. 1/2" opening	

Signal

This branch has been exceedingly active since April 1947 processing some 250 documents for 14 activated units, totaling 3,500 items, such as:

Radios	Lanterns,
Radar Equipment	Various items of equipment
Tool Sets	which become component
Maintenance equipment	parts of tool and main-
Flashlights	tenance sets

To date, the Schenectady General Depot was requisitioned for equipment not issued on initial shipment, such as: Public Address Sets, Inverters, Dry Batteries and repair parts for Radio, total number being 125 requisitions, all of which have been acted on.

In excess of T/O & E, there has been received and issued 95 Projector Equipment for showing film strip, including amplifier which has been very helpful to the recruiting drive; also 79 Projectors for 16mm still film, and 9 opaque type for still projection of printed objects.

There was shipped to this station labeled "For Emergency Flood Relief" 14 Power Units, for generating power for light; also 31 Chests for tools, etc.

In addition, there are being shipped from various units Federal property issued by the State Quartermaster which has become excess to the T/O and E.

Engineer

This Branch has processed 100 documents for 14 activated units, consisting mostly for Compasses Mine Probes, Markets and Protractors for Infantry Units; for Air Units the following at Westchester Air Field Hangers—5,000 gal. Gasoline tanks, Bulldozers, Trailers, Tractors, Brooms and Scrapers.

Requisitions now being processed for the Engineer Groups consist of 265 items, authorized on T/O & E and T/A.

There has also been received as special equipment, one complete, one complete shop for welding and one shop complete for tinning and general repairs, mounted on trucks; also, for emergency use six Water Purification units consisting of six 3,000 gal. tanks and power units.

Also received and issued were 18 Kits Map Reading, for train-

ing; this unit is complete with large scale compass, protractor, and when opened, shows large map with elevated terrain and cross roads, which is very desirable for training purposes and weighs 296 pounds in compact form. Among other items issued are 85 Fire Extinguishers C.O.2 type, Snow Plow, etc.

State property is being received and placed in storage.

Air Force

The following aircraft have been assigned to New York:

12	ea.	Airplanes,	type	AT-6	
3	“	“	“	AT-11	
15	“	“	“	A-26	
3	“	“	“	C-47	
2	“	“	“	L-5	
2	“	“	“	L-16	} for Ground Forces
3	“	“	“	L-17	

Aircraft received for assignment to Ground Forces are in storage at 102nd Bombardment Sq. Hangars, Floyd Bennett Field.

At present, the Air Force Branch consists of Technical, Stock Record and Memorandum Receipt Sections. Sock Record and Memorandum Receipt accounts have been established as have Technical Order, Stock List, Reports and Publication Files.

T/O and E and T/A equipment to the extent of approximately 60% has been received by the 102nd Bombardment Sq. and affiliated units. Special Projects for the 114th Bombardment Sq. and affiliated units have been initiated by Air Materiel Command and their supplies and equipment are starting to arrive.

A figure of \$24,000.00 for maintenance of each squadron has been set by the government; \$6,000.00 of which is to be borne by the State.

Field Training for air units was cancelled for the fiscal year 1948.

STATE MAINTENANCE BRANCH

(Maintenance of National Guard Equipment)

The following report for the calendar year 1947 covers the activities and planning of the State Maintenance Branch for the maintenance of equipment issued by the Federal government for use by the New York National Guard.

The studies and planning, started in 1946, for the establishment of a maintenance system within the State for the care of equipment issued, or to be issued, to New York National Guard units, were continued.

The outline of essential considerations and review of activities, with appropriate comments, follows:

A. The location and procurement of adequate facilities for the establishment of maintenance shops and additional storage facilities.

Early in February 1947 (based on information forwarded to The Adjutant General of New York by Headquarters, First Army, list-

ing various installations including open and covered storage facilities, surplus to War Department needs, within the State of New York), representatives of the State Quartermaster inspected certain facilities from the First Army list starting at Elmira and proceeding to Buffalo, Rochester, Romulus and Marcy, N. Y. This inspection also included visits to some State armories enroute. A detailed report was submitted by this group upon its return, covering the general desirability of possible storage or maintenance shop facilities with specific recommendations.

The most desirable installation inspected was the former Army Air Force Supply Depot at 1044 University Ave., Rochester, N. Y. A strong recommendation was made for the acquisition of this facility for the location of a maintenance shop, for storage of National Guard equipment in up-state New York, and to relieve congestion at the New York State Arsenal, Brooklyn, N. Y., as federal equipment was received and State Guard property turned in. (Note: Acquisition of this building was subsequently approved by New York State, and the "Right of Entry" authorized for its use in connection with National Guard property storage and maintenance activity.)

Many other surplus installations were inspected throughout the year, as they were brought to the attention of State Headquarters.

After considerable study and discussions, decision was made to discontinue further negotiations for the acquisition of certain facilities at Camp Shanks, N. Y.

B. A continuing study and planning for the storage of equipment issued, or to be issued to National Guard units, particularly motor vehicles.

The plans for the storage of motor vehicles, trailers, towed weapons, etc., is of continuing importance to the State Maintenance Branch in the preparation of plans for maintenance support. In this connection, representatives of the Headquarters, New York National Guard, and the State Quartermaster's Office have conferred frequently throughout the calendar year. They will continue to discuss the problems of storage and related maintenance.

C. The location of Field Maintenance Shops, and the designation and locations of New York National Guard service units as "Parent Service Units" of such shops.

The establishment of a maintenance system within the state for the maintenance of National Guard equipment, based on the policies laid down by the National Guard Bureau, requires the setting up of Field Maintenance shops, their number to be dependent upon the location of National Guard units within the State and the geographical areas involved.

Based on past studies, present plans contemplate the setting up of three main Field Maintenance Shops, a Tank Maintenance Sub-Shop, and a Signal Equipment Maintenance Shop, as follows:

Shop #1: To be located at the State Armory, Peekskill, N. Y. The 102nd Ordnance Medium Maintenance Company is designated as the Parent Service Unit of this shop.

Shop #2: To be located at the State Armory, Parkway East, Utica, N. Y. The 3646th Ordnance Medium Maintenance Company is designated as the Parent Service Unit of this shop.

Shop #3: To be located at the building, 1044 University Ave., Rochester, N. Y. The 3633rd Ordnance Medium Automotive Maintenance Co. is designated as the Parent Service Unit of this shop.

Sub-Shop: Tank Maintenance: Pending further study, this shop will be established initially at the State Armory, 1579 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. The 3673rd Ordnance Tank Maintenance Company is designated as the Parent Service Unit of this shop.

Signal Maintenance Shop: Final decision has not been made regarding the location of a signal maintenance shop. Present plans contemplate an initial limited shop to be located at the State Armory, Yonkers, N. Y., and the 101st Signal Battalion is to be designated as the Parent Service Unit.

In general, the following procedures and instructions will be applicable to each of the aforementioned shops:

(1) The allocation of space required within the designated armories or adjacent truck sheds, will be held to a minimum, consistent with the needs for properly carrying out the shop mission, and the responsibility for such allocation will be coordinated between the appropriate Headquarters and the responsible officer at each site.

(2) Equipment (T/O & E) of each designated Parent Service Unit, considered necessary for proper shop operation, will be made available and utilized by the full-time maintenance personnel.

(3) The full-time qualified maintenance personnel within authorized allotments must be members of the National Guard, and will be selected largely from the designated Parent Service Units.

(4) It is contemplated that a large percentage of the maintenance of National Guard equipment in the hands of units requiring the support of shop personnel will be accomplished by means of contact teams, operating from these shops to the home stations of supported units.

(5) Instruction will be issued to each shop as to the units to be supported, their locations, and the general areas of responsibility of each shop.

(6) Close co-ordination with Headquarters First Army will be maintained, for maintenance support beyond the capabilities of the State Maintenance Shops, due to any limitations of personnel and equipment.

D. Maintenance support for the receipt, checking, and processing of equipment (particularly vehicles) shipped to the U. S. Property & Disbursing Officer, N. Y., for issue to units.

In early 1947 advance information from the National Guard Bureau was received by The Adjutant General, N. Y., indicating that

a large portion of the vehicles allocated to the New York National Guard were available at various Ordnance Depots, and shipping instructions were requested. Later information disclosed that 530 $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton trucks (crated) and 300 $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ton trucks (crated), were ready for shipment to New York from Rossford Ordnance Depot in Ohio, and 80 $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ton trucks (assembled) plus 15 sedans (light), which required processing before issue, were ready for shipment from Letterkenny Ordnance Depot, in Pa.

After careful study, and a review of available storage facilities, available personnel, etc., by representatives of Headquarters, New York National Guard, and the State Quartermaster's Office, and after conferences with representatives of the Ordnance Section, First Army, it was decided that the following disposition of the above vehicles, would be made:

150 $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton trucks (crated) would be shipped to Greenhaven Disciplinary Barracks, N. Y., for assembly, and processing. Personnel employed from funds allocated to the U. S. Property and Disbursing Officer, N. Y., would pick up the assembled vehicles for delivery to Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y., for storage, pending issue to Federally recognized units.

The balance of the 530 $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton trucks (crated, namely 380) plus the 300 $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ton trucks (crated) would be shipped to Fort Dix, N. J. for temporary storage.

The 80 $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ton trucks and 15 sedans were shipped to the First Army Ordnance Maintenance Shop, Miller Field, for check and processing. Funds to defray the cost of the work accomplished at Miller Field Shop were made available by arrangements between the U. S. Property Disbursing Officer and Headquarters, First Army. As these vehicles became ready for delivery, personnel provided for that purpose delivered them to Camp Smith, pending future issue.

With the exception of a few vehicles being held for certain units, pending Federal recognition, all other processed vehicles were issued to National Guard Units.

Other items of equipment were received later, such as 1-ton trailers, cargo, $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton trailers cargo, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ton small arms repair trucks, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ton special purpose engineer shop trucks, heavy wreckers, etc.; plus a considerable portion of equipment (T/O and E) for 4 Ordnance Companies. This equipment was unloaded at Roa Hook, Peekskill, N. Y., for storage at Camp Smith by personnel of supply and maintenance branches, pending further issue to appropriate units.

E. Maintenance Support (automotive) for field training period.

A small group of full-time maintenance personnel from the State Maintenance pool set up a limited shop service in building #70 at Camp Smith to support the Federally recognized units attending field training.

F. Technical inspections of standard type vehicles assigned to State Guard units.

Technical inspections of vehicles assigned to State Guard units were, and are continuing to be made, by maintenance personnel

to determine general serviceability for transfer to National Guard units.

G. Preparation, shipment, receipt, storage, assembly, and issue of 1/4-ton trucks (crated) and 2 1/2-ton trucks (crated) now stored at Fort Dix, N. J., for U. S. Property & Disbursing Officer, N. Y.

Present plans, now underway, call for the 2 1/2-ton trucks (crated) to be shipped by rail to the recently acquired building at 1044 University Ave., Rochester, N. Y., and for all 1/4-ton trucks (crated) to be shipped over the road by truck trailers from Fort Dix, N. J., to the shop at Peekskill Armory, N. Y.

Future plans will provide for the assembly of these vehicles for issue to National Guard Units.

H. Provision for storage and maintenance of Ground Force Liaison Aircraft.

A study is now being made to cover the location and maintenance of liaison aircraft assigned to various units of the New York National Guard.

Considerable details for the establishment of a complete State Maintenance system are still to be worked out. However, favorable progress is being made in the selection of proposed shops, the designation of Parent Service Units, and the activation of these units now underway.

Some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining qualified full-time maintenance personnel, but as the various authorized service units are built up, it is believed suitable personnel will be forthcoming.

Every possible assistance has been given by representatives of the National Guard Bureau and by Headquarters, First Army, in the solution of our many problems, and assurance has been given that their cooperation will continue as the need arises.

Ordnance

Over 1,000,000 items of Ordnance and Chemical Warfare supplies were received for redistribution to the organizations of the New York National Guard.

One thousand twenty-one (1,021) vehicles have been received to date. Of this total 269 have been issued to organizations of the New York National Guard. 792 are in storage at Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y., Fort Dix, N. J., and the New York State Arsenal, Rochester, N. Y. The vehicles now in storage at Fort Dix are being transferred to Camp Smith and Rochester. This entails considerable detail, and, with present limited facilities, it has been possible to transfer only a limited number each month.

In addition to the foregoing quantities, 2,390 vehicles are still on requisition. It is estimated that these vehicles will be received during the coming year.

The problem of equipping the newly organized National Guard organizations with weapons is being handled directly by the Federal government. As soon as a unit is federally recognized, automatic issue of all such equipment required is authorized by the

War Department. This office receives notice when such has been authorized (about 90 days), papers being forwarded through here for accomplishment. After papers are accomplished, they are returned to this office by the organizations concerned and property accounts brought up to date. At present approximately 50% of the organizations are in receipt of all or a greater part of required equipment.

Four hundred sixty-five (465) hand and crew served weapons were processed through this Arsenal for delivery to Federal repair shops and return to organizations.

The recall of Federal weapons from former New York Guard organizations has been initiated with the result that to date over 1,500 weapons of various calibres have been received here and return to Federal depots accomplished. This will continue until all weapons (less those of the S.W.D.M.C.) some 10,000 in all, which were issued to the Guard by the Federal government have been disposed of. Approximately two years will be required to complete this work.

Logistical Data

Information charts have been compiled so as to give complete information concerning motor vehicles of every type, as to the amount, make, tonnage, assigned to a division, battalion or smaller units in accordance with its existing table of organizations and equipment.

Maintenance Plans

Plans for maintenance, contact teams, technical inspections, shop records and reports, processing, replacement of unserviceable items, and methods of repairs, are now being rewritten to include all recent changes.

Receiving and Storage Plans

Plans for the receipt and storage and issue of equipment technical inspection, classification and maintenance while in storage are now completed.

Plans are now being rewritten with a view to supply and control of automotive spare parts to using units insofar as is authorized in accordance with existing parts manuals. (Higher echelon spare parts and equipment) directions, mortality and normal consumption of automotive parts over a specified period of time, 30, 60, or 90 days' supply authorized to units, as yet undetermined. As soon as more information and instructions are made available, these plans will be completed.

An automotive parts supply warehouse has been completed with plans to include part bins for each type motor vehicle.

At present approximately 3,500 items have been received, inspected, catalogued, located and stored. All posting and recordings are now in process. Stock records, locator cards, etc., have been

completed for approximately 2,000 items. Shipments on outstanding requisitions are now arriving and being placed in bulk storage.

All parts common and interchangeable parts are being recorded on locator cards for cross reference and will eventually be placed in one group location for ease in handling for storage and issue.

Stock Record Account (automotive)

Stock record account cards (Form W.D.A.G.O. 14-98, 1946) are now being processed as to full and correct nomenclature, stock number, amount, status of expendability, and amount of items per standard pack, and cost of item.

Stock record account cards are now completed covering complete major items, such as, general purpose motor vehicles, special purpose motor vehicles, combat vehicles, half track and full track. Complete record of tools necessary for the efficient operation of a motor repair shop is also maintained.

Stock record cards have been started covering all items related to automotive spare parts; a draft is now being written showing all cross references, interchangeability, parts common, and items common to one or more vehicles.

Reference Files

A reference and information file has been initiated consisting of all army regulations, technical manuals, technical bulletins, supply bulletins, parts supply catalogs, and all publications dealing with every type of vehicle.

Construction

The responsibilities of the Construction Section at the New York State Arsenal include the preparation of plans, specifications, details, estimates, contracts, change orders and correspondence in connection with the expenditure of Federal funds for New York National Guard new construction, alterations, maintenance and repair of camp site buildings, utilities and target ranges, and preparation of plans and specifications in connection with alterations, maintenance and repair of the New York State Arsenal.

During the calendar year 1947 the following National Guard Bureau construction contracts were awarded on the dates shown and at the locations indicated:

WESTCHESTER COUNTY AIRPORT: Erection of modified Government metal airplane hangers.	
Walter A. Stanley Construction Co., 26 June 1947	\$209,361.00
NEW YORK STATE ARSENAL, BROOKLYN:	
Construction of one 62' x 100' concrete block motor storage building and garage with 6" reinforced concrete floor. Michael Contracting Co., 27 June 1947	
	\$ 26,637.00

CAMP SMITH: Construction of one 122' x 202' concrete block motor storage building and garage with 6" reinforced concrete floor. F. D. Rich Co., Inc., 8 October 1947.....	\$ 69,762.00
HEMPSTEAD ARMORY PROPERTY: Construction of one 62' x 202' concrete block-brick veneer motor storage building and garage with 6" reinforced concrete floor. F. D. Rich Co., Inc., 8 October 1947	\$ 52,452.00
TOTAL—New building construction.....	\$358,212.00

BITUMINOUS MACADAM FLOORS IN CONCRETE BLOCK MOTOR STORAGE BUILDINGS NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION ON ARMORY PROPERTY SITES.

ALBANY —New Scotland Ave. (2 buildings and approaches) Callanan Road Improvement Co., 8 Oct. 1947	10,500.00
BUFFALO —29 Masten Ave. (2 buildings) Brunner Asphalt & Construction, Inc., 8 Oct. 1947	6,012.00
MOHAWK —83 East Main St. (1 building) City Construction Co., 25 Aug. 1947.....	4,800.00
PEEKSKILL —855 Washington Ave. (2 buildings) Westchester Colprovia Corp., 25 Aug. 1947.....	6,815.90
ROCHESTER —145 Culver Road (1 building) American Roadways Co., 25 Aug. 1947.....	2,570.00
UTICA —Parkway East (2 buildings) City Construction Co., 25 Aug. 1947.....	7,500.00
TOTAL—Floor Construction	\$38,197.90

MAINTENANCE & REPAIR OF CAMP SITE—CAMP SMITH

During the calendar year 1947 National Guard Bureau funds in the amount of \$12,154.39 were expended for maintenance, repair and painting of buildings at Camp Smith.

MAINTENANCE & REPAIR OF TARGET RANGES

During the calendar year 1947 National Guard Bureau funds in the amounts and at the locations indicated were expended for the repair of targets and target ranges:

Camp Smith	\$2,992.28
Glens Falls	477.75
Medina	299.62
Olean	478.00
Oneonta	150.00
Malone	480.00

Binghamton	449.00
Oneida	212.00
Elmira	297.00
TOTAL	\$5,835.65

MAINTENANCE & REPAIR OF STORAGE DEPOT

The U. S. Government owned GFE Depot at 1044 University Ave., Rochester, N. Y., was acquired during the year on lease executed by The Adjutant General. The depot is to be occupied as a maintenance and repair shop and warehouse for the New York National Guard. Contracts have been awarded for the repair of the high pressure boiler, pumps and coal conveyor in the amount of \$3,595.00.

1946 CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS

In connection with National Guard Bureau contract dated June 19, 1946, in the amount of \$324,750.00 for the construction of ten 62' x 202' concrete block motor storage buildings on New York State Army property sites, it is reported that the 2 buildings at the Peekskill site were completed in November 1947, the 2 buildings in Buffalo, 1 in Mohawk and 1 in Rochester will be completed in November 1947, and the remaining 2 buildings in Albany and 2 in Utica will be completed by February 1948.

AVAILABLE STORAGE SPACE FOR NATIONAL GUARD EQUIPMENT

Upon completion of buildings now under construction and with the acquisition of the Rochester GFE Depot, there will be available the indicated additional storage space for motor vehicles, material and equipment assigned to the New York National Guard.

LOCATIONS	No. of bldgs.	Size	Area in sq. ft.	Completion date
Camp Smith (McCoy Road).....	1	122' x 202'	24,000	Apr. 1948
Albany (New Scotland Ave.).....	2	62' x 202'	24,000	Feb. 1948
Brooklyn (N. Y. State Ars.).....	1	62' x 100'	6,000	Feb. 1948
Buffalo (Masten Ave.).....	2	62' x 202'	24,000	Nov. 1947
Hempstead (Washington Ave.)...	1	62' x 202'	12,000	Apr. 1948
Mohawk (E. Main St.).....	1	62' x 202'	12,000	Nov. 1947
Peekskill (Washington St.).....	2	62' x 202'	24,000	Nov. 1947

LOCATIONS	No. of bldgs.	Size	Area in sq. ft.	Completion date
Rochester (Culver Road).....	1	62' x 202'	12,000	Nov. 1947
Utica (Parkway East).....	2	62' x 202'	24,000	Feb. 1948
Rochester GFE Depot.....	1	220' x 566'	150,000	Dec. 1947
Total Storage Area.....			312,000	

RECAPITULATION—Federal funds expended for construction, Maintenance and Repair.

New Construction	\$358,212.00
New Floors for buildings.....	38,197.90
Maintenance and Repair—Camp Smith.....	12,154.39
Maintenance and Repair—Target Ranges.....	5,835.65
Maintenance and Repair—Rochester Depot...	3,595.00
TOTAL EXPENDED—1947	\$417,994.94

Stock Records

The Stock Record Branch maintains the total accountability, the Memorandum Receipt responsibility and the Warehouse stock account on WDAGO Form #14-98 for the State Quartermaster's Federal and State accounts, as well as for the U. S. Property and Disbursing Officer's Federal New York National Guard account, for the following technical services:

- Quartermaster Ordnance
- Signal Automotive (Ord.)
- Medical Chemical Warfare
- Engineer

The activity of the Stock Record Branch in maintaining the property accounts for the technical services referred to above, requires the registering and numbering of all vouchers effecting the total accountability, the memorandum receipt responsibility and/or the Warehouse Stock, and the ultimate postings required on WDAGO Forms #14-98 when the vouchers have been completed and processed through the various technical branches.

STATE QUARTERMASTER'S ACCOUNTS

The State Quartermaster's State and Federal accounts comprise a total of 3,362 Stock Records as follows:

	State Account	Federal Account
Quartermaster	865	117
Ordnance	265	610

Chemical Warfare	18	33
Medical	227	14
Signal	92	111
Engineer	39	1
Automotive	640	320
	2,156	1,206
Total State QM (State and Federal) Stock Record		
Cards		3,362

A total of 1,353 Debit and Credit Vouchers were registered and posted to the stock record cards which affected both the Stock Record accountability and the Memorandum Receipt responsibility. In addition 450 vouchers affecting only Memorandum Receipt responsibility and Warehouse Account were also posted to the Stock Record Cards. There were 14,376 total individual postings made on the Stock Record Cards for all classes of property.

U. S. Property & Disbursing Officer. Federal NYNG Account

All vouchers affecting the total accountability, Memorandum Receipt responsibility and the Warehouse Stock Level are vouchered in the U. S. P. & D. O. Register, assigned a number in chronological sequence, and routed to the technical branches for further processing, and return of one copy to the Stock Record Branch for posting to WDAGO Form #14-98. In addition, all partial shipments, receipts on receiving reports, Inventory Adjustment and Survey Reports are assigned the original number, formerly assigned to the first original document, and prefixing an extract letter from the alphabet, and registered on the reverse side of the applicable page in the voucher register. One register for the U. S. Property & Disbursing Officer's account is used for all technical services (debit and credit vouchers).

The U. S. Property & Disbursing Officer's account to date consists of 3,369 Stock Record Cards WDAGO Form #14-98.

A total of 8,352 vouchers were registered and assigned voucher numbers (both original complete shipments, and partial shipments) which were forwarded to the various technical branches for completion and return of one copy each for posting to the Stock Record Cards. There were 18,109 individual postings made for all classes of property.

The Stock Record Section also assigns the Memorandum Receipt Account numbers to the New York National Guard organizations as they become federally recognized, and to follow up on the appointment of the Bonded Certifying Officers for the account numbers assigned. To date 101 Federal New York National Guard Memorandum Receipt Accounts have been formed.

There is also a follow-up on delinquent vouchers, registered in the Stock Record Voucher Register, which (after sufficient lapse of time) have not been accomplished by the organizations, and/or Technical Branches, thereby precluding the completion of the

action which is required to be taken, i.e., signing the pertinent voucher off as completed in the register and making proper entries on the Stock Record Cards.

MEMORANDUM RECEIPTS

The Memorandum Receipt Branch was formed and has been operating since 1 July 1947.

MAINTENANCE OF MEMORANDUM RECEIPT ACCOUNTS

There are 99 accounts of organizations holding property on Memorandum Receipt to the State Quartermaster, and 98 accounts of organizations for the U. S. Property & Disbursing Officer.

VOUCHERS PROCESSED

There were 1,154 vouchers processed and posted to the Memorandum Receipt Accounts of the State Quartermaster.

There were 2,131 vouchers processed and posted to the Memorandum Receipt Accounts of the U. S. Property & Disbursing Officer.

There were 165 Reports of Survey edited for the Survey Branch, and 185 Property Turn-In Slips edited for the Salvage Branch.

PROCUREMENT

In view of the additional procurement burden placed on the Finance Division, due to the activation of the New York National Guard, a separate branch was established 1 November 1947, to handle exclusively Federal and State procurement, in accordance with pertinent regulations. Federal procurement involves the purchase of supplies and equipment not regularly stocked at Federal Depots and which are authorized to be purchased from Federal Supply Schedules or local market, in accordance with Army Procurement Regulations. Federal Purchase Orders for services as well as supplies are also issued by this office. It is anticipated that approximately \$1,080,000.00 of Federal funds will be processed annually by this branch.

Approximately 732 State requisitions totaling approximately \$147,000.00 were initiated during the current calendar year.

FINANCE

There were 1,442 State vouchers audited and forwarded to The Adjutant General's Office for payment. State vouchers totaling \$59,646.93 covering subsistence stores for field training of New York Guard troops at Camp Smith, N. Y.; \$6,591.10 for travel rations and \$1,122.70 for commercial drayage were included in the above.

Six hundred eighty-two (682) requisitions for supplies and services for the maintenance of the State Arsenal and for equipment, supplies and services for the entire New York Guard were pre-

pared and forwarded to The Adjutant General's Office for issuance of State Purchase Orders as follows:

Operating Expenses	516
Field Training	119
Arsenal	47
TOTAL	682

Collections for State military property lost, or damaged by organizations and individuals numbered 76 and amounted to \$1,592.48.

Allotments of Federal funds in the total amount of \$897,977.20 were received by this State from the National Guard Bureau during the calendar year 1947 for operations under the following projects:

<i>Project</i>	<i>Allotted</i>	<i>Obligated</i>
Construction—Garage Bldg., Hempstead, N. Y.	\$52,452 00	\$52,452 00
Construction—Storage Bldg., Camp Smith ...	69,762 00	69,762 00
Construction—Storage facilities	26,637 00	26,637 00
Maint. & Repairs—Camp Smith & Depots ...	31,737 39	17,473 19
Heating Equipment—Depot, Rochester, N. Y.	2,500 00	.....
Construction—Bituminous Floors, Garage Bldgs.	38,197 90	38,197 90
Maint. & Repairs—Target Ranges	5,835 65	5,835 65
Accounting Clerks	54,468 60	45,517 27
Caretakers	221,846 03	117,718 45
Alt., Cleaning & Repair—Uniforms	3,438 60	1,469 80
Elec. Power, water, gas, etc., Rochester Depot	4,000 00	.....
Sheet Music—Bands	300 00	289 25
Gas & Lubricants—Operational	7,347 06	2,146 42
Stationery, Office Supplies, Instructors	241 12	157 37
Stationery, Office Supplies, USP&DO	346 83	317 26
Stationery, Office Supplies, N. G. Units	177 50	177 50
Transp. Supplies & Equip.	12,594 29	6,161 75
Mod., Repair, Maint., Org. Equip.....	5,358 41	160 81
Travel—Personnel of U.S.P.&D.O.	1,979 42	1,216 68
Gas & Lubricants—Armory Drill	2,593 31	1,550 63
Training Aids (Sub-Allot.)	1,300 00	.....
Total	\$543,113 11	\$385,240 93

<i>Project</i>	<i>Allotted</i>	<i>Obligated</i>
Const. Airfields & Hangars	\$209,361 00	\$209,361 00
Caretakers	135,110 86	72,266 17
Communications—Senior AAF Inst.	63 00	.....
Gas & Lubricants (Training & Oper.)	509 00	62 23
Emergency Aviation Gas	1,094 73	681 19
Stationery & Office Supplies—Air Inst.	50 00	43 50
Stationery & Office Supplies—Air Units	50 00	.....
Alt. Repair, Cleaning—Uniforms	289 00	.....
Transp. of Supplies	6,792 50	3,618 53
Maint., Repair org. equip.	1,000 00	32 50
Travel Personnel, USP&DO	544 00	.....
Total	\$354,864 09	\$286,065 12

Recapitulation

Ground Forces	\$543,113 11	\$385,240 93
Air Forces	354,864 09	286,065 12

Allotments of Federal funds for the conducting of field schools at Camp Smith, Peekskill, New York, for organizations of the Federally recognized National Guard, during the training period 24 July 1947 to 28 September 1947, were received from the National Guard Bureau for operations under the following projects:

<i>Project</i>	<i>Allotted</i>	<i>Obligated</i>
Transp. of Personnel	\$22,252 93	\$29,388 20
Transp. of Equipment	11,189 80	677 45
Communications	199 76	26 26
Medical Service (Med. Dent. Hosp.)	28,715 50	.....
Medical Service (Disp. Treatment)	2,497 00	.....
Subsistence (Field rations)	55,087 86	17,178 73
Subsistence (Travel rations)	7,617 20	1,350 13
Coal	540 00	92 00
Wood	3,995 20	4,900 00
Fuel Oil	4,116 00	1,935 92
Kerosene	9 50	.....
Ice	926 19	926 00
Toilet paper, soap, matches	249 70	203 64
Total	\$137,396 64	\$56,678 33

NOTE: All open accounts not as yet submitted by field.

There were 409 Federal vouchers prepared and forwarded to the Finance Officer, U. S. Army, for payment, and 153 War Department Purchase Orders were prepared as a result of competitive bidding for local purchase of required supplies and materials.

Applications for appointment of caretakers, ground and air were processed, and appointment orders published for accounting clerks and caretakers to the number as follows:

Accounting Clerks	31
Ground Forces	125
Air Forces	64

TOTAL APPOINTMENTS 250

Caretakers are paid, semi-monthly, on Federal payrolls based on certified time and attendance reports submitted by organization commanders. One payroll is prepared for all caretakers located outside of Greater New York, and one payroll for all New York City units.

Collections for Federal military property lost or damaged by organizations and individuals numbered 101 and amounted to \$1,539.98.

MAILS AND FILES

There were 51,371 pieces of correspondence received and recorded, and both incoming and outgoing mail for the Assistant Adjutant General and the U. S. Property & Disbursing Officer are handled.

Files are kept of all New York Guard and National Guard correspondence, and publications from the War Department such as Training Manuals, Field Manuals, Supply Bulletins, etc., are indexed and filed. A control level of all War Department and State blank forms are kept, and forms issued to organizations throughout the State.

AUDITS

Audits are made of Memorandum Receipt Accounts of State and National Guard organizations, and Stock Record Accounts of the State Quartermaster and the U. S. Property & Disbursing Officer. The Federal Auditors are assisted in their audit of property accounts at the New York State Arsenal, and all correspondence in connection with adjustments of these accounts are handled. A continuous inventory of Arsenal warehouse stock is maintained.

TRANSPORTATION

There were 153 State Transportation Requests issued in connection with the transportation of the New York Guard to Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y., for field training 1947, and 60 State Transportation Requests were issued to the Camp Quartermaster, Camp Smith, for his use.

There were 21 State Transportation Requests issued for the transportation of individuals to Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y., for field training 1947, and 89 State Transportation Requests were issued to individuals for transportation to various cities in the United States.

Freight shipments to the New York Guard and units of the New York National Guard for State Property, required the issuing of 210 State Bills of Lading, at an estimated cost of \$2,756.08.

The estimated cost of express shipments for the year 1947 is \$158.58.

SURVEY BRANCH

During the year 1947, there were initiated at this office 208 State Reports of Survey, having a monetary value of \$21,750.95, and 322 Federal Reports of Survey with a monetary value of \$33,683.64. The number of both State and Federal Reports was 530, and the total amount of money involved was \$55,434.59.

In addition to the surveys, there were processed 38 Federal Certificates of Limited Losses, amounting to \$4,025.08.

WAREHOUSE

This branch handled 400 incoming shipments with a total weight of 1,438,975 pounds, and 860 outgoing shipments, totaling 600,500 pounds in weight.

BUILDING MAINTENANCE

The maintenance department is charged with the responsibility of maintaining 160,000 sq. ft. of floor space and grounds.

As the building was used by the U. S. Army during the war, many changes in its general layout had been effected by the Army to meet what was then considered its requirements. When operations were resumed at this Arsenal by the State, it was necessary for the maintenance crew to effect considerable changes in the layout of the various floors. This necessitated the removal of temporary partitions, electric wiring and heating equipment, also reinstallation in other sections of heating apparatus and general modification throughout the building.

FIELD TRAINING

Pursuant to the authority granted by the Department of the Army, all rations for the field training period of Camp Smith were procured from Federal sources; perishables from the Quartermaster Market Center and staples from Schenectady General Depot.

In view of the fact that National Guard troops participated in field training with State Guard troops, it was necessary to establish separate ration accounts for both Federal and State units and to make separate ration issues.

Field Training reports from organization commanders incited that the quality of the ration was excellent and the quantity sufficient. The ration value averaged \$.97.

Arrangements were made with the National Guard Bureau and Headquarters First Army for the loan of heavy tentage and such special type motor vehicles as were necessary for Post administrative use.

Personnel of this office were detailed to conduct classes in National Guard Finance and Property Supply during each organization field training tour, and to assist Supply Officers in preparing shipping documents for the transfer of all classes of property incident to the reorganization of the New York National Guard.

U. S. PROPERTY & DISBURSING OFFICER

As contracting officer, the following was contracted for Air and Ground National Guard:

NEW CONSTRUCTION WORK

10 Contracts, buildings, etc.....	\$396,409.90
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REPAIRS & MAINTENANCE

Camp Smith and 9 Rifle Ranges.....	\$ 17,990.04
Warehouse, Rochester, N. Y.....	3,595.00

TOTAL	\$417,994.94
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**STILL UNDER CONSTRUCTION FROM
PREVIOUS YEAR**

10 buildings	<u>\$324,750.00</u>
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TOTAL WORK UNDERWAY	<u>\$742,744.94</u>
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As fiscal officer, there were approximately 32 projects obligated and cleared for payment for Air and Ground National Guard from National Guard Bureau funds in the amount of \$671,306.05, and collections for lost or damaged property in the amount of \$1,539.98.

PROPERTY

There were 2,131 vouchers processed and posted to the Memorandum Receipt Account, and 3,352 vouchers processed and posted to the Stock Record Account. Total postings of individual items was 36,200.

TRANSPORTATION

As transportation officer there were 116 Government Bills of Lading issued, and 165 Government Transportation Requests were issued.

Annual Report of the New York Naval Militia

15 December 1947

To: The Honorable Thomas E. Dewey
Governor, State of New York
The Capitol
Albany, New York.

Via: The Adjutant General, State of New York.

Subj: Annual Report—Commanding Officer, New York Naval Militia.

Refs: (a) Paragraph 6, R-80, Military Regulations, SNY.
(b) AGO Office Memorandum No. 2, dtd 28 November 1947.

In accordance with the requirements of reference (a) and instructions contained in reference (b), there is submitted herewith Annual Report of Commanding Officer, New York Naval Militia for 1947.

During 1947 the New York Naval Militia completed its post-war reactivation and has been placed upon a full operational basis. The organization has reached such a degree of strength and training as to be considered ready in all essential respects for its designed service to the United States and the State of New York. Many serious organizational and physical problems have been overcome and it is believed that the New York Naval Militia is in the healthiest condition in its history. However, there remain several serious problems to be solved, especially in the matter of armory facilities and an insufficient authorized strength, which it is hoped will be resolved successfully during the forthcoming year.

Although acting as Chief of Staff at the request of The Commanding Officer since October of 1946, Captain Joseph W. Colinkin, N.Y.N.M., was placed on duty in that capacity pursuant to Special Orders No. 19, AGO, dated 28 January 1947. The Chief of Staff has been assisted with the administration and development of the Naval Militia by several experienced and energetic officers who have been detailed to the performance of certain special tasks. Those details have enabled Headquarters to function without the presence of a complete staff on full time duty. It is planned to install an adequate Headquarters Staff within the next year, but to continue the employment of selected officers as members of special boards, and as members of the Staff of The Commanding Officer.

The Commanding Officer and The Chief of Staff have been ably assisted by a Principal Clerk who has maintained a smooth flow of administrative business through Headquarters. During the year, two additional civilian employees have been appointed. This staff has proved adequate for the present, but will be augmented as circumstances dictate.

REACTIVATION OF UNITS

The following organizations of the New York Naval Militia were reactivated during the period covered by this report, thereby completing the reactivation:

12th Division, N.Y.N.M., Dunkirk, N. Y....	26 December	1946
32nd Division, N.Y.N.M., Yonkers, N. Y.....	1 June	1947
1st Marine Batt., N.Y.N.M., Brooklyn, N. Y.....	18 July	1947
Hqrs, Company, 1st Mar. Batt., N.Y.N.M., Brooklyn, N. Y.....	18 July	1947
Company "A", 1st Mar. Batt., N.Y.N.M., New York, N. Y.....	18 July	1947
Company "B", 1st Mar. Batt., N.Y.N.M., Rochester, N. Y.....	18 July	1947
Company "C", 1st Mar. Batt., N.Y.N.M., New Rochelle, N. Y.....	1 April	1947
(Originally designated Company "D")		

STRENGTH

During the past year, strength of the New York Naval Militia has increased steadily to a figure much in excess of that which obtained prior to the war. That increase, from a total of 471 reported for the year 1946 to 4,057 as of 15 December 1947, exceeds the prediction made in the previous report, i.e., that during the year 1947 prewar strength would be attained. Note is made that the Military Law now limits the total strength to a maximum of 4,500 officers and men. That limit prevents enrollment in the Naval Militia of certain U. S. Naval Reserve personnel who are now undergoing training in Naval Militia Armories, but who do not enjoy dual N.Y.N.M.-U.S.N.R. status. This condition presents a serious difficulty in command and administration, in that the personnel is divided into two groups, (1) those who hold dual status and (2) those in federal status only. Action has been initiated by this Headquarters toward removal of that limitation, and thus enabling inclusion of all naval personnel into a similar dual status.

ATTENDANCE

The average attendance of personnel at armory drills during 1947 was 85%. The emphasis which is being placed upon the importance of accepting for enrollment only those candidates who demonstrate an active interest in the Naval Militia, will result in improved attendance figures.

TRAINING

The training of the Naval Militia has been carried on in accordance with the schedule directed by the training activity of the United States Navy. This program has been augmented with specific instruction in military drill and the use of small arms in order to ensure readiness for any required State military duty.

Although every possible use has been made of the facilities of Naval Militia armories, the training program is seriously hampered in almost every location by lack of space to accommodate the installation of technical equipment required and provided by the Navy. The lack of space is especially notable in those armories which are shared with units of the National Guard, and wherein an inequitable allocation of space is made.

ANNUAL TRAINING DUTY

Annual Training Duty is being performed by personnel in accordance with requirements of Section III, Military Law. That duty, however, is conducted on a basis somewhat different from that which obtained during prewar years. Prior to 1941, annual training was performed by whole units who were embarked in vessels of the U. S. Navy assigned for the purpose. While Annual Training Duty continues to be a Navy Department requirement for all Organized Reservists, it is now the policy to provide this duty in such vessels as may be assigned from time to time but allowing some choice in dates and destinations within each fiscal year. Consequently, present personnel of certain Naval Militia units have performed Annual Training Duty in small groups or as individuals, and other personnel may perform such duty before 30 June 1948. To date, 1,596 members of the Naval Militia, officer and enlisted, have performed this duty during calendar year 1947. It is expected that for the current year, a lower percentage of personnel than in the past will have performed training duty, due to the above mentioned policy and also to the limited number of vessels available.

ARMORIES

Having very nearly reached the maximum strength presently authorized, and with every assurance that the authorized strength which will be requested may be reached without difficulty, the paramount problem which confronts the Naval Militia is the provision of adequate armory facilities in which to accommodate numbers and training of personnel. Up to the present time very little additional space or improvement to existing space has been provided by the State. Such improved facilities as have been obtained, have been provided by agencies of the U. S. Navy.

The agreement entered into between the United States Navy and the State of New York, which became effective 2 April 1947, provides for essential alterations and additions to Naval Militia armories for the accommodation of a joint training program. Under the terms of that agreement, The Commandant, Third Naval District, submitted to The Adjutant General for approval, at various times during the year plans for alterations and/or additions to the following Naval Militia armories:

- 3rd Battalion, N.Y.N.M.—Rochester, N. Y.
- 4th Battalion, N.Y.N.M.—Whitestone Landing, N. Y.
- 9th Battalion, N.Y.N.M.—Buffalo, N. Y.

12th Division, N.Y.N.M.—Dunkirk, N. Y.
13th Division, N.Y.N.M.—Watertown, N. Y.
15th Division, N.Y.N.M.—Oswego, N. Y.
31st Division, N.Y.N.M.—New Rochelle, N. Y.

In addition, the State of New York has entered into a lease agreement with the County of Westchester to acquire a plot of land in Yonkers which in turn it will lease to the Navy for construction of an armory to be used by the 32nd Division, New York Naval Militia.

Claims for restoration of the following listed armories, in use by the Navy Department during World War II, to their prewar condition, have been filed by the State of New York with the Navy Department:

1st Battalion (U.S.S. PRAIRIE STATE) New York, N. Y.
2nd Battalion, Brooklyn, N. Y.
33rd Division, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

- Action on those claims is now pending, with settlement anticipated in the near future. There follows a brief survey of the existent housing for organizations of the Naval Militia:

First Battalion, U.S.N.T.S. PRAIRIE STATE, N. Y.

The U.S.N.T.S. PRAIRIE STATE, under loan to the State of New York for use as an armory by this organization, has well nigh outlived its usefulness. The useful space available in this ship will not accommodate the personnel assigned or the installation of required training equipment. The Navy is now installing a great deal of costly equipment and is encountering great difficulty in adjusting it to available space. The dock and mooring facilities are in such deteriorated condition as to constitute a serious hazard to safety of personnel and to ship. Action has been initiated through the Adjutant General for immediate repairs, for which the State will be reimbursed upon settlement of the claim pending.

It is clear that an armory must be provided to replace the PRAIRIE STATE, bearing in mind that the organization is historic and draws personnel from the most populous area in the country. The inadequacy of facilities has proven a serious drawback to interest and recruitment, as well as reflecting unfavorably upon the Navy and the State of New York.

Second Battalion, Brooklyn, N. Y.

This organization is housed in the largest armory assigned to the Naval Militia. During its occupancy by the Navy during the war, a great deal of damage was suffered to the property for which a claim is pending. The Navy is proceeding with action to remove certain undesirable structures from the premises. When the demolition and restoration is completed, and an additional building constructed on the front end, together with alterations for the accommodation of training, this armory will prove adequate. Certain of the buildings installed during the Navy's occupancy, such as an additional boilerhouse and gun shed will be retained. The Navy has also completed

a dredging project alongside the adjacent pier, and the training ship assigned is now alongside.

Third Battalion, Rochester, N. Y.

This organization is housed in a State armory jointly with a National Guard unit. Although the armory was specifically constructed for joint occupancy, the portion allocated to the Naval Militia is now insufficient. The assignment of certain additional space within the building has been agreed upon between the Naval Militia and National Guard Officers in Charge and Control, and approved by their respective superiors. This Headquarters has been informed that the requested reallocation of space does not have the approval of the Commanding General of the New York National Guard. It is hoped that the Adjutant General will conclude that the best interests of the state military forces will be served by the reallocation and will place his approval upon it.

A joint project has been approved by both the Navy and the State of New York for improving berthing facilities adjacent to the Naval Militia Boat Armory at Summerville. In order to facilitate completion of the project for use commencing with the fall of 1948, the Navy has taken steps to provide steel sheet piling, now in short supply, to the contractors for both Navy and State portions.

The Navy is also proceeding with improvements to the Boat Armory, the plans for which have been approved by the Adjutant General.

Fourth Battalion, Whitestone Landing, N. Y.

This organization is housed in an armory which was built during the depression with CWA and PWA funds. Although these are comparatively good quarters, they are now insufficient to accommodate the current training program. An addition to the present structure should be provided, and pending such addition by the State it may be possible to obtain a temporary addition to the building through Navy sources.

Some alterations have already been authorized by the Navy and approved by the Adjutant General.

Ninth Battalion, Buffalo, N. Y.

This organization is housed in two separate locations: (a) Approximately 7,000 square feet on the 3rd floor of the 174th Regiment Armory, insufficient to accommodate a reasonable portion of the Navy's training program. (b) The Naval Militia Boat Armory at Porter Avenue, maximum use of which is made for training purposes. The need for additional armory space at this location is acute, and to date the several efforts made to obtain such space from State sources have been unsuccessful.

In accordance with provisions of the Military Law, the Commanding Officer of this unit has submitted two requests via this

Headquarters for an allocation of additional space in the Connecticut Street Armory, both of which were favorably endorsed by the Officers in Charge and Control, but failed of approval by National Guard Headquarters. In one instance, the space requested had not been in previous use; in the other, the space desired was to be created by construction of a floor over a squad room, thus adding about 5,000 square feet to the 3rd floor space now occupied by the Naval Militia, and actually advantageous for National Guard purposes in that the project included desired division of the squad room itself. The entire expense of this alteration was to be borne by the Navy. Denial of these requests has made impossible the installation of equipment by the Navy and seriously hinders the directed training of the Naval Militia unit at Buffalo.

Alterations to and installation of equipment in the Boat Armory is progressing in accordance with the terms of the agreement of 2 April 1947 between the State and the Navy Department. However, the space in this building is far below requirements for conduct of the training program for the rating groups assigned.

Adjacent to the Boat Armory is a plot of ground upon which suitable armory quarters could be constructed, and it is hoped that such a project will be undertaken in the very near future by the State of New York, or by the State of New York in conjunction with the Navy. Unless this is done, proper training for the organization cannot be conducted.

The Navy has undertaken an extensive project for dredging, extension and improvement of the dock adjacent to the Boat Armory, to which are moored two training vessels.

Twelfth Division, Dunkirk, N. Y.

This organization occupies rented quarters in a privately owned building. The Navy's plans for training will require additional space. It is understood that action is being taken by The Adjutant General for the rental of certain additional space on the floor below, and as soon as that space is acquired the Navy will proceed with improvement and installation of equipment. Some improvement is also projected for the Boat House, and dredging has already been authorized alongside a portion of the adjacent city pier for the berthing of a training vessel.

Thirteenth Division, Watertown, N. Y.

The quarters of this organization in the State Armory are inadequate to its needs, and a project is being developed in conjunction with the Navy for conversion of a former schoolhouse into a training center. When completed, this building, augmented by the station at Sackets Harbor, will be adequate for present needs of the organization. Dredging and other improvements are also being progressed at Sackets Harbor for the safe berthing of a training ship.

Fifteenth Division, Oswego, N. Y.

This organization occupies space in the State Armory, and also a Boat Armory approximately one mile distant. The space allocated in the State Armory is inadequate, and it is not possible to install therein the training equipment made available by the Navy. Nor is the Boat Armory sufficiently large or well constructed to take that equipment. It is apparent that adequate armory facilities will have to be provided at this location.

The Navy has made separate arrangements with the State of New York for the berthing of four training ships in the Barge Canal Terminal during the winter months.

Thirty-first Division, New Rochelle, N. Y.

This organization is housed in an excellent permanent structure, but the space therein has proved insufficient for the accommodation of Navy and Marine Corps equipment. There is an approved Navy project for construction of a Quonset hut on the grounds, in which will be installed certain heavy equipment for which there is no space in the main building.

32nd Division, Yonkers, N. Y.

This organization has had no armory whatever since reactivation, and has been dependent upon the school authorities and private organizations for such temporary facilities as have been made available. The State is now providing office and administrative space only.

However, there is being developed in conjunction with the Navy, a project which will provide a Type "B" Armory on a site leased from the County of Westchester by the State of New York. Funds have been allocated by the Navy Department for this project, and the contract has been ready for award for several months, but has been held up pending the elimination of certain legal barriers in the lease negotiations. It is hoped that these negotiations will be completed in the very near future, at which time construction may be begun without further delay.

33rd Division, Staten Island, N. Y.

This organization occupies an armory at Tompkinsville, which has proven insufficient for the training program directed. Due to the present inability of the State to add to those facilities, the Navy has authorized the construction of a Quonset hut on a small plot adjoining the armory. Although this will ease the situation to some extent, it will be necessary to provide a more adequate permanent structure at this location.

SMALL ARMS

A survey has been made in each Naval Militia armory, which revealed an unsatisfactory condition as regards numbers and con-

dition of rifles and equipment. In conformance with an agreement between the Commandant Third Naval District and the Commanding Officer regarding the arming of Naval Militia personnel and training in the use of those arms, the Navy has taken steps to furnish the small arms required to equip Naval Militia personnel for readiness as armed troops. As of 15 December, 80% of such equipment has been delivered and the remainder is either in transit or on order.

AMMUNITION

In order to effect immediate compliance with provisions of Military Law and Regulations, a token supply of reserve ammunition was made to all units in October 1947. Small Arms Ammunition for training purposes is not available from State sources, but is being furnished by the Navy.

ANNUAL MUSTERS AND INSPECTIONS

Annual Musters and Inspections of Naval Militia organizations were held as follows:

1st Battalion, N.Y.N.M., New York, N. Y.....	8- 9 September 1947—60 % Present
32nd Division, N.Y.N.M., Yonkers, N. Y.....	15 September 1947—78 % “
31st Division, N.Y.N.M., New Rochelle, N. Y....	23 September 1947—86.6% “

Musters and Inspections of all organizations of the Naval Militia will be scheduled and completed during 1948. The inspections listed above revealed that satisfactory progress has been made in the matter of uniforming, arming and training. Of the three organizations inspected, one revealed a below-average percentage of attendance. The emphasis which is now being placed on the few deficiencies is expected to bring about satisfactory improvement. The above listed inspections, together with informal visits, indicate generally satisfactory progress.

On 15 November 1947, the 2nd Battalion held a Review in honor of Brigadier General Ames T. Brown, The Adjutant General, State of New York. The Commanding Officer, New York Naval Militia and officers from Headquarters, Third Naval District, were also present. The Review indicated a high degree of military smartness, and was commended as an outstanding performance by the reviewing officers.

NAVAL LAW CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

By Special Orders No. 27, Headquarters, New York Naval Militia, dated 27 August 1947, The Naval Law Conference Committee was established for the purpose of recommending revision of Article III, Military Law, State of New York. The Committee, consisting of six experienced officers as members and The Chief of Staff, New York

Naval Militia as President, was convened at Headquarters, New York Naval Militia on 17 September 1947. The Committee considered the present Naval Militia Section by Article, Section and Paragraph, and drafted a revised Article with a view to: (a) Increasing the effectiveness of the Naval Militia as a branch of the State Military Establishment; (b) Bringing the Naval Militia into conformity with the latest organization, administration and methods of training of the Department of the Navy and the United States Naval Reserve, in which the personnel of the Naval Militia holds dual status; (c) The effect of the National Security Act of 1947 upon the State Military Establishment.

The proposed revision, upon approval of The Commanding Officer, was submitted, via The Adjutant General, to The Governor on 14 October 1947, together with a summary of important changes embodied therein.

The Committee will again be convened during the month of December for the purpose of preparing recommendations for the revision of Military Regulations, State of New York, as they apply to the Naval Militia, in order to conform to the proposed revision of the Military Law. Such recommendations as the Committee may make, upon the approval of The Commanding Officer, will be submitted to The Governor via The Adjutant General for approval, in accordance with provisions of the Military Law.

It is considered of utmost importance that the recommendations of The Law Conference Committee be embodied in the Military Law, particularly in that the present law is highly restrictive as to strength and makes extremely difficult the accomplishment of both state and federal missions in the sense that both must be progressed in parallel.

MARINES

Conferences were held between Headquarters, New York Naval Militia and the Director, Third Marine Corps Reserve District, and with the interest and approval of The Adjutant General, the First Marine Battalion, New York Naval Militia was reactivated on 18 July 1947 with its component units as follows:

Headquarters and Headquarters Company	—Brooklyn, N. Y.
Company "A"	—New York, N. Y.
Company "B"	—Rochester, N. Y.
Company "C"	—New Rochelle, N. Y.

All units have been completely uniformed, armed and equipped and have reached authorized total Marine Corps strength. However, as in the case of naval units, the federally authorized strength is considerably in excess of that authorized by the State. It is hoped that passage of the proposed draft of Article III will enable the federal and state strengths to be brought into parallel.

During this year, as in the previous one, the Naval Militia has had the full assistance and cooperation of The Adjutant General and his staff. The attitude of The Adjutant General towards the

Naval Militia has from the beginning, been such as to anticipate the purposes of merger of the armed forces.

Since the very beginning of the reactivation period, the New York Naval Militia has had the complete support and cooperation of Rear Admiral Monroe Kelly, U.S.N., The Commandant Third Naval District, The District Director of the Naval Reserve, and of all other Staff Officers. The integration of the Naval Reserve and the Naval Militia in the State of New York has been complete within the limitations of the Military Law.

J. M. GILL,
*Commodore, N.Y.N.M.,
Commanding.*

Report of Commanding General, New York National Guard

31 December 1947

Subject: Annual Report, 1947, New York National Guard

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

In accordance with the requirements of Paragraph 6, Regulations No. 80, I have the honor to submit the following report for the calendar year 1947.

1. *General*

The year has been an important one in the history of the State Military Forces. Reorganization and re-establishment of the New York National Guard with concurrent organization of the State War-Disaster Military Corps has advanced with great strides. The progress made has proved that the basic planning was sound, and the work of putting plans into effect has been efficient. All personnel displayed a great sense of loyalty, devotion and *esprit de corps* in the many arduous and trying tasks required of them. Much of the former personnel of the New York Guard who could not qualify for the New York National Guard contributed of their time and effort at great sacrifice to advance the cause of the National Guard.

2. *Strength*

The New York National Guard reached the numerical strength of 9,705 (Ground Forces 9,195; Air Corps 510) in November 1947, the first units of the New York National Guard having been organized and inspected in February, 1947. At the same time, the New York Guard decreased from 17,060 in December, 1946, to 4,030 in November, 1947, in the State War-Disaster Military Corps units which began organization in February, 1947, concurrently with the reorganization of the New York National Guard. Losses of personnel for various reasons are shown in Appendix No. 1.

3. *Brief History of Reorganization*

a. On 18 February 1947, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, New York National Guard, was inspected and granted Federal recognition. This was the first post-war unit of the New York National Guard so organized. Appendix No. 2 lists the other units and the dates of their Federal recognition. These units were activated in accordance with Circular No. 8, this Headquarters, dated 29 November 1946, and referred to in the Annual Report of 1946.

b. On 30 November 1947, 273 Ground Force and 16 Air Force units had successfully completed the requirements for Federal recognition.

c. The plan outlined in the Annual Report of 1946 was adhered to, with the result that the present Military Establishment of the State is not only adequate in strength but organized to a degree which assures the accomplishment of any State mission assigned.

d. During the year a number of problems developed that prevented a more expeditious reorganization. These difficulties were caused by certain provisions in the War Department policy. Headquarters New York National Guard recommended certain changes in the policy, which would correct the more serious obstacles to reorganization. Early in the process of reorganization it became apparent that medical officers in the age brackets and for the grades authorized were not available. Because of this lack of medical service the process of recruiting was delayed. It is encouraging to note that a strong letter describing this condition was instrumental in effecting a change in policy authorizing one grade higher for medical officers. This will produce some relief. This correction was authorized by National Guard Bureau Circular No. 36 of 1947. Another vital deficiency encountered was the age restrictions imposed by the War Department for non-commissioned officer candidates for 2nd Lieutenant commissions. The age limit imposed by War Department Circular No. 101, 1946, was 28 years and almost entirely precluded such men, whose average age exceeded 29 years. Another letter to the War Department from this Headquarters was instrumental in a change advancing the age limit of this group to 32 years. This will go a long way toward filling up the important vacancies existing in the lieutenant category and adds an experienced group of new leaders, which enhances the future efficiency of the National Guard.

e. During the reorganization period, the burden of the National Guard was primarily administrative. Initially, this factor was a problem because of need to recruit, first, administrative personnel. As qualified personnel was acquired, the degree of administrative efficiency increased. In addition to this, Headquarters New York National Guard conducted an administrative school at Camp Smith during each training period. This course instructed key unit administrative personnel in current Federal procedures and resulted in a marked improvement in this field.

f. During the period 16 September 1947 to 16 November 1947, there was conducted in the State a recruiting campaign as a part of a national drive to secure 88,888 recruits. This was known as "Operation 88,888." New York's quota was 8,100 men. The New York National Guard actually gained 5,547 or over 68% of the quota. The result is considered highly successful because it represents an increase in strength of 119% and produced an increase of 130 new units organized, or 91% increase in units formed. This impetus is expected to be maintained in a somewhat diminishing degree, indicating a strength of over 20,000 before the end of 1948.

4. *Organization of Air Units of the New York National Guard*

a. The allotment of National Guard air units by the Department of the Army to the State of New York, and accepted for organization, comprises the major units of the 52nd Fighter Wing, of which certain units have been allotted to New Jersey and Delaware. The list of New York units, with an ultimate strength of 4,530 officers and men, is attached as Appendix No. 3.

b. As of 30 November 1947, the following units have been Federally recognized at the locations indicated, with an aggregate strength on that date of 601:

Hq & Hq Sq, 52nd Fighter Wing—White Plains
106th LB Gp Hq—Floyd Bennett Field
102nd LB Sq—Floyd Bennett Field
114th LB Sq—Floyd Bennett Field
206th AS Gp (part)—Floyd Bennett Field
138th Fighter Sq—Syracuse
552nd AF Band—White Plains

The 107th A/C & W Sq is scheduled for inspection on 5 December 1947, at White Plains, N. Y.

c. The problem of the organization of additional air units is essentially one of securing the necessary air bases for operational flying. Experience has shown that where these facilities are available, there is no difficulty in securing the necessary officers and enlisted personnel. The Federal government has been liberal in providing Federal funds for the leasing and maintenance of suitable air installations on the basis of furnishing 75% of such costs, with the balance furnished by the State. Likewise, a liberal quota of technical maintenance personnel is furnished at Federal expense for each unit organized on a permanent duty status.

d. Present plans for the expansion of the Air National Guard contemplate the location of a light bombardment squadron, with certain supporting and service units at the Westchester County Airport, for the use of which negotiations are now under way. When these are completed, the Federal government has agreed to furnish the necessary hangar and other installations from Federal funds. It is likewise planned that additional fighter squadrons, with their associated units, will be organized upState—eventually and preferably in the Buffalo, Rochester and Schenectady areas—as soon as suitable facilities are available.

5. *State War-Disaster Military Corps*

Since authority was granted by His Excellency, the Governor of the State of New York, on 9 November 1946, for the organization of the State War-Disaster Military Corps, fifty-five (55) units of said Corps have been in process of formation concurrently with the reorganization of the new Federally-recognized National Guard, and Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 4th Division, and Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 5th Division, have been

redesignated as State War-Disaster Military Corps units and as such will be under the command of the Commanding General, 27th and 42nd Infantry Divisions, respectively. (See Appendix No. 4-A attached)

These State War-Disaster Military Corps units are attached to the National Guard units for administration, training and maintenance of *esprit de corps*; retaining, of course, their identity as a State military force. Except for the two Divisional Headquarters and Headquarters Companies, each unit has been organized as an infantry rifle company (4 officers and 78 enlisted men) under State Table No. 9, in accordance with the basic plan contained in Circular No. 8, Headquarters New York Guard, 29 November 1946. Training is being conducted in accordance with Training Circular No. 5, Headquarters New York Guard, dated 20 September 1946. A number of State War-Disaster Military Corps units, formed in the early part of 1947, received training at Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y. The armory and field training of these units was identical to that given to other infantry rifle companies of the New York (State) Guard.

In the matter of supply, the State War-Disaster Military Corps units are retaining State Guard equipment.

The total presently authorized strength of the State War-Disaster Military Corps is approximately 4,500 officers and men. State War-Disaster Military Corps strength as of 28 November 1947 is 4030. One (1) State War-Disaster Military Corps staff officer has been authorized on brigade, regimental, group and battalion levels for the purpose of assisting the National Guard commanders in State War-Disaster Military Corps matters. No State War-Disaster Military Corps units are contemplated at this time with respect to the New York National Guard Deferred Group units as shown in Circular No. 1, Headquarters New York National Guard, dated 2 April 1947. State War-Disaster Military Corps units are composed of personnel not eligible to be members of the New York National Guard (Federally-recognized).

In implementing the mission of the State War-Disaster Military Corps as related to relief of the civilian population in the event of sudden hostile attack by bombs, rockets or guided missile, current studies indicate that a civilian effort must be made in conjunction with the military to accomplish the desired end efficiently. The attached chart, Appendix No. 4-B, indicates the approach contemplated in this connection.

While present State War-Disaster Military Corps plans contemplate local or State security alone, it should be noted that civilian protection in a war crisis transcends State boundaries and therefore should be made the concern of the highest level of our Federal government. These views have been presented to the Federal government by verbal testimony and by the submission of a plan (Appendix No. 4-C) which, in essence, provides for one Federally-recognized National Guard within each State, comprising general service personnel with an M-Day mission and limited service personnel with a local or State civilian defense mission.

6. The Military Law Conference created 23 October 1946, with Colonel Charles G. Stevenson, N.Y.N.G., as Chairman, continued its study and submitted recommendations for the revision of the Military Law of the State. The following is a general outline of its work.

During 1947, general meetings of the entire conference were held at Headquarters New York National Guard on 26 February 1947, 23 April 1947, 15 May 1947, 17 June 1947 and 1 July 1947. Prior to these meetings, drafts of proposed new sections of Articles 1 to 8, inclusive, of the military law were prepared by the Chairman of the conference with the aid and advice of the committees concerned. The drafts were discussed at the meetings and changes and corrections were suggested. In addition to the general meetings, the Chairman had many informal meetings from time to time with individual members of the conference.

Between 1 July and 15 July 1947, the Chairman redrafted Articles 1 to 8 incorporating the suggestions and corrections made at the aforementioned meetings and on 16 July 1947 presented the completed draft to the Commanding General. On the latter date, the bill for unification of the Armed Forces of the United States was in the final stages of passage by Congress and the Commanding General directed the Chairman to redraft Articles 1 to 8 so that it would conform the State's military system as near as practicable to that about to be established by the Federal government. The unification bill became law on 26 July 1947 as the National Security Act of 1947 (Public Law No. 253, 80th Cong.). The Commanding General also directed that the balance of the proposed law (i.e., Articles 9 to 13, inclusive) be prepared so that the revision of the entire law could be presented to the Governor in August.

In July and August 1947, the Chairman redrafted the entire proposed law, bringing it into line with the principles established in the National Security Act of 1947. In this work, the Chairman had the invaluable advice and assistance of two members of the conference, Brig. General E. R. Beckwith, Retired, and Col. James G. Holland, J.A.G.D., N.Y.G. The Chairman presented the completed draft to the Commanding General for his approval on 19 August 1947.

The Commanding General suggested certain changes, which were made, and on 22 August 1947 the proposed new law was submitted by the Chairman to the Governor's counsel at Albany with letters dated that day from the Commanding General to the Governor and to his counsel. On the same day, a copy of the proposed new law was delivered to The Adjutant General's Office with a letter from the Commanding General to The Adjutant General.

The following provisions of the proposed new law are of special interest and importance:

Article 1. While retaining, in conformity with the State constitution, the traditional concept that all able-bodied males between 18 and 45 years of age are members of the militia, the revision creates a "State Defense Establishment" corresponding to the new Federal set-up. The "State Defense Establishment" will include:

a. The Armed Forces of New York, composed of the organized militia comprising all Army National Guard forces, all Air National Guard forces and the New York Naval Militia, the State Reserve List and the Retired List. In conformity with the Federal set-up, the State's Air Forces are a separate unit from the others, yet unified under the Commanding General, Armed Forces of New York.

b. The Division of Military, Naval and Air Force Affairs of the Executive Department of the State.

c. All headquarters, commands, arsenals, armories, camps, ranges and other military, naval and air force activities, property, installations, structures, facilities and functions of the State.

d. A New York State Civilian Defense System and all civilian protection facilities, activities, functions, organizations and groups adaptable for use in the protection of life and property in time of war emergency.

e. The unorganized militia, consisting of all persons not members of the organized militia who are liable to duty in the militia.

In order to insure the necessary and desirable unification, the revision provides for a commanding general of all the armed forces of the State and also provided that the commanding general is to be chief of staff to the Governor and principal adviser to the Governor on all State defense matters.

The conception suggested is that in order to be prepared against imminent total disaster, the State of New York shall organize every defense element under unified competent command.

Article 2. The existing law authorizing the Governor to draft personnel for service with the organized militia is antiquated and will not meet the needs in an emergency. The present law makes it the duty of an enrollment officer to make the enrollment or registration of persons eligible to the draft, and places the burden of carrying out the draft upon the mayors of cities or the supervisors of towns. No such machinery exists today, and a workable one cannot be improvised overnight in case a draft becomes necessary.

The proposed revision places the responsibility for registration or enrollment upon the persons liable to military duty, as was the case under the national Selective Training and Service Act. Also, following the principles of the national act, the revision gives the Governor power to direct the drafting or induction of members of the unorganized militia into the Armed Forces of New York in case of emergency under such regulations as he may prescribe. The manner of induction or execution of the draft and the assignment of draftees to organizations now provided for in the present law is left to regulations under the proposed Article 2.

The new law also will authorize the Governor to have the commanding general of the Armed Forces of New York prepare in advance of an emergency the rules and regulations that might be necessary to carry out the draft. The machinery, organization and planning should be set up and done beforehand, ready to function once an emergency is declared. That is what Article 2 of the proposed law purports to authorize. In this atomic age such provisions are

essential and cannot await the catastrophe which hostile blows will loose upon us.

Article 3. A Civilian Defense System as a part of the State Defense Establishment is essential for the safety, protection, life and welfare of all civilians. The deadliness of atomic and bacteriological warfare and the destructiveness of aerial missiles, plus the suddenness of such attacks demand preparedness which will include both military and civilian personnel and facilities. The establishment of such a system in advance of any crisis is essential. Time is required for its organization, training and supply, if it is to function efficiently and in time. The provisions of Article 3 of the revision contemplate coordination with any Federal system that may hereafter be adopted. They link the civilian and military forces into one cooperate group operating under the Chief Executive with the Commanding General, Armed Forces of New York, as representative of the Governor, appropriately charged with the duty to plan and direct. Civilian councils on the State and local levels are given policy and regulatory functions, thus securing "home rule" and placing upon the cities and counties their normal operating responsibilities. At the same time, the State military forces are represented by membership on each council.

While the system follows somewhat that of World War II under the New York State War Emergency Act, many improvements have been made. It is more simple and insures cooperative effort between the civilian and military personnel who will be responsible for the solution of the problem. In view of the possible results of sudden attacks, it is mandatory that these two groups be linked together in this task and that a disciplined force be available to direct and handle crises.

In addition to the foregoing, many other changes are included in the revision. Some are entirely new provisions designed to meet modern conditions. Others are for the purpose of making service in the armed forces of the State more attractive, and still others are based on removing from the law a mass of administrative details which are subject to constant change and leaving the same to be provided for and changed when necessary by regulations which the Chief Executive of the State is authorized to issue.

At the meeting in Albany on 22 August 1947, the Assistant Counsel to the Governor requested the Chairman to redraft the proposed new law in a different form so as to include the portions of the old law being omitted.

On 6 October 1947, the Chairman and Colonel Holland conferred at Albany with the Governor's counsel and three of his assistants. The proposed new law was discussed at length and certain questions were raised by the Governor's counsel, particularly concerning Articles 2 and 3. Article 3 was redrafted by the Chairman as a result of that conference.

On 22 October 1947, the Chairman and Colonel Gerard W. Kelley, Director of Personnel and Administration, Headquarters New York National Guard, conferred at Albany with Lawrence E. Walsh, Esq.,

Assistant Counsel to the Governor, and two other assistants. As a result of this conference, Article 2 of the proposed law was redrafted by the Chairman.

On 12 November 1947, the Commanding General received copies of letters of the Adjutant General dated 30 October 1947, and 7 November 1947, to the Governor's counsel, raising objections to Article 1 of the proposed new law. The Chairman prepared an answer to these letters which was approved by the Commanding General and was sent to the Governor's counsel on 24 November 1947.

The redrafting of Articles 1 to 8, inclusive, in the form requested by the Governor's counsel, has been completed and copies thereof have been forwarded to the Governor's counsel.

7. Training of Ground Force Units

Training of Ground Force units of the National Guard and the New York (State) Guard during the current year made continued progress. It was conducted in accordance with directives issued by Headquarters U. S. Army Ground Forces, and, in addition, emphasized tactical methods and techniques which apply particularly to the State missions and operations of these units.

8. Armory Training of Ground Force Units

a. Training of the Ground Force units of the National Guard during the current year was carried out according to Training Circular No. 1, Headquarters New York National Guard, 21 January 1947, and for units which were qualified to begin the Interim Plan of the Six-Year Training Plan, in accordance with Training Circular No. 4, Headquarters New York National Guard, 10 October 1947. These training circulars were prepared in conformity with instructions published by Headquarters AGF, Headquarters First Army, and pertinent National Guard Training Programs.

b. Training of the New York (State) Guard, including the State War-Disaster Military Corps, was conducted under the provisions of Training Circular No. 4, Headquarters New York Guard, 1 October 1945, Training Circular No. 5, Headquarters New York Guard, 20 September 1946, and Training Circular No. 4, Headquarters New York National Guard, 10 October 1947.

c. Training programs and schedules were carefully prepared from the above directives and were carried out successfully.

d. Command Post Exercises, which were begun during the calendar year 1946, were continued during the winter of 1947 by division, brigade and regimental headquarters units throughout the State.

9. Field Training of Ground Force Units

a. The field training of Ground Force Units of the National Guard and the New York (State) Guard was conducted at Camp Smith, Peekskill, New York, and extended from 21 June to 28 September

1947, excluding days of preparation and closing of camp. It consisted of a twelve-day tour of duty for each unit; one day, each, for arrival and departure, one Sunday holiday, and 9 days for training. Attendance at field training was 83.47% of actual strength.

b. (1) Special credit is due to the officers and enlisted men of the National Guard and the State Guard who made up the Post Service Detachment for their outstanding performance in the demonstrations and other tasks assigned to them.

(2) In the conduct of part of the Weapons Demonstration, and in the training of present and prospective antiaircraft and field artillery organizations, great assistance was rendered by a picked gun section from the Regular Army which demonstrated and explained the 105mm howitzer, the 90 mm AA gun, the 40mm automatic AA gun, and the turret multiple mount .50 cal. AA machine gun. The Regular Army also supplied officers and men to assist in the conduct of a motor school, an administrative school, mess management instruction, and an Ordnance team which inspected and repaired small arms. The training of the 51st Cav Mecz (less 3rd Sq) and the 42nd Reconnaissance Troop, Mecz, was aided materially during two days spent at West Point, N. Y., where instructors from the United States Military Academy conducted short courses in mechanized reconnaissance, tank driving, machine gun firing, and signal communications.

c. The field training was conducted in accordance with Training Circular No. 3, Headquarters New York National Guard, 25 April 1947, and followed along the lines of training during previous years. It stressed training in those subjects which can best be given in the field, with special emphasis on training in procedures of primary use in the State missions of the units. The principal features of the field training were as follows:

(1) *Weapons Practice:*

Army "C" course instruction and record were fired with the rifle. The State Guard and some of the National Guard personnel fired the rifle cal. .30 1917, and those of the National Guard to whom the rifle cal. .30 M1 had been issued, fired that weapon. All National Guard troops equipped with the carbine fired the Army Course "A" with that weapon; the Army pistol course was fired by those armed with the revolver or pistol. Familiarization courses were fired with the submachine gun and the automatic rifle, cal. .30, by personnel armed with those weapons. Instruction and record practice Army Course "B", .30 cal. machine gun, was fired by qualified personnel of the machine gun companies of the State Guard and Heavy Weapons Companies of the National Guard, and by all personnel of the 51st Cavalry, Mecz, (less 3rd Sq), NYG, and the 42nd Reconnaissance Troop, Mecz, NYNG. Personnel of the above units not having had sufficient training in the machine gun, and personnel of the Weapons Platoons of the rifle companies, NYNG, fired a familiarization course with the machine gun, .30 cal. In addition, the 51st Cavalry (less 3rd Sq) and the 42nd Reconnaissance Troop, Mecz, fired machine guns at moving targets simulating tanks. Also,

the personnel of the Scout Car Platoons, NYG, participated in field firing from the moving scout cars; and State Guard MG Companies and National Guard Heavy Weapons Companies fired a familiarization course at field targets. Qualification courses were conducted with the training grenade and the bayonet. U. S. Army qualification badges were issued for qualifications in the rifle, carbine and pistol by the Department of the Army for the National Guard, and by the Office of the Director of Civilian Marksmanship for the State Guard units.

(2) *Tactical Problems*

The tactical problems were planned to stress combat principles and leadership in all infantry, field artillery, mechanized cavalry, and engineer units from the squad to the battalion, and particularly the leadership-training of junior officers and non-commissioned officers. All problems were two-sided and thus required quick decisions and orders under stress. Platoon problems were similar to those given during last year. One platoon in each problem area occupied and defended a position and was attacked by another platoon. Prior to the attack and defense of the position, the individual squads of each platoon were given reconnaissance missions designed to teach leadership to the squad leaders. Various "tactical incidents," such as an enemy patrol, an enemy deserter, a sniper, or a civilian, were introduced into the problem before contact between hostile platoons was made. The purpose of these tactical incidents was to require platoon and squad leaders to make quick decisions and take definite action. The purpose of the Riot Control Problem, which was conducted in the Camp Smith truck shed area, termed SMITHTOWN, was to give training in the application of principles governing the use of troops in handling and dispersing disorderly crowds, which the civil authorities were unable to control; establishing and enforcing civil regulations in the cleared area; and preventing disorderly crowds from re-entering the area. The Village Problem, which terminated in the mock village, termed MOCKVILLE, gave training in the preparation of a village for defense; the approach march and reconnaissance of an attacking force; and the attack and defense of such a village (including street and house-to-house fighting). Both the Riot Control Problem and the Village Problem were battalion problems.

(3) *Umpires*

The Riot Control Problem and the Village Problem were umpired by regimental commanders and their staffs, except in a few instances where staff officers from higher headquarters performed this duty. The Platoon Problems were umpired by battalion and company officers. All umpiring was under the supervision and guidance of the Post Training Staff. The officers who conducted the problems and the umpires were rehearsed and carefully instructed in all phases of each problem before it was executed. This instruction proved to be sound and effective, and gave training to

both the umpires and the participants in the tactical problems and doctrines involved.

(4) *Demonstrations*

The demonstrations this year were conducted by the Post Service Detachment, with the exception of the AA and FA training. They included illustrations of the effect of five of the rifle, carbine, automatic rifle, cal. .30, machine gun, cal. .30, submachine gun, grenade launcher, 90mm mortar and rocket launcher, 2.36 in, display, nomenclature and description of the foregoing weapons and, also, the machine gun, cal. .50, the 75mm rifle and the 57mm rifle, gun drill of the 105mm howitzer, the 90mm AA gun, the 40mm AA gun and the multiple mount turret .50 cal. machine gun; the actions of a rifle squad in building up the firing line, designating targets and giving fire orders; covering the front of a position by cross-fire of flank squads; organization and operation of the firing line and the pit on a target range; scouting; patrolling; concealment and use of cover; interior guard duty; military courtesy; entrucking and detrucking; a meeting engagement between two platoons, one in march on an offensive mission and the other in a defensive position, and the attack and envelopment of the position by the platoon on the defensive riot control formations (squad, platoon and company); clearing an area of disorderly crowds; clearing a house by the use of tear gas, and by fire and movement when the occupants of the house are protected against gas; defense of one house and of a group of houses in a village; the attack and defense of a village, including house-to-house and street fighting; the use of various types of smoke and gas in dispersing a riotous crowd, and the use of other chemicals.

(5) *Command Post Exercises*

Three types of Command Post Exercises were held:

(a) Headquarters and Hq Det, NYNG; Hq & Hq Co, 42nd Inf Div, NYNG; Hq & Hq Btry, 102nd AAA Brig, NYNG; Hq Sp Troops, 42nd Inf Div, NYNG; 1st Sig Co, NYG; 165th Inf, NYNG, and 51st Cav Mecz, NYG, participated in a two-day exercise involving the theoretical use of the NYNG and NYG in and near the City of New York in aid of civil authority. This was planned to test the workability of Field Orders No. 1, Headquarters New York Guard, 15 May 1944, as amended. The soundness of Field Orders No. 1 was again proven.

(b) Hq & Hq Co, 27th Inf Div and the infantry organizations of the NYNG and NYG participated in tactical Command Post Exercises which involved civil disturbance in the immediate vicinity of Camp Smith. This was a one-day exercise.

(c) Hq & Hq Btry, II Corps Arty, Hq & Hq Btry, 42nd Div Arty and the 104th, 105th and 226th FA Bns participated in a five-day combined map problem and terrain exercise, particularly designed for the training of Corps, Division and Battalion field artillery staffs in staff procedure and operations in an assumed

tactical situation and for the instruction of battery officers in survey procedures and the operation of fire direction centers.

(6) *Engineer Training*

The available engineer detachments of the NYG organizations accomplished some permanent improvements to Camp Smith in the way of improvement of trails, bridge repairs, and completion of the weir at Broccy Creek Reservoir.

(7) *Machine Gun Units*

The machine gun and heavy weapons companies participated in the Village and Riot Control Problems in addition to target practice.

(8) *Mechanized Units*

The 51st Cav, Mecz (less 3rd Sq) and the 42nd Reconnaissance Troop, Mecz, conducted a special problem planned for a mechanized unit in the handling of a domestic disturbance. They also received training in mechanized reconnaissance, tank driving, machine gun marksmanship, and signal communications. The Scout Car Platoons participated in the Riot Control Problem.

(9) *Medical Units*

Medical detachments received training in their normal duties and, in addition, operated tactically as part of the line organizations to which attached during the combat problems and Command Post Exercise. They also provided emergency medical service on the various ranges. In spite of an almost total lack of equipment, the 102d Medical Battalion received valuable training.

(10) *Signal Communication Training*

The signal companies and communication platoons and sections received training in signal communications and the mechanics of a command post. They also participated in the Command Post Exercises.

(11) *Chemical Training*

Because of time limitations and the small size of most companies, Chemical training was curtailed considerably as compared with that given in previous years. However, all Chemical officers and detachments received one day's Chemical training.

(12) *Other Types of Training*

Units also received training in combat formations, interior guard duty, scouting and patrolling, and security measures; and participated in parades, guard mounting, reviews, muster, and inspection

including shelter tent pitching and display of equipment. Instruction in paper work and administration was given by the sergeant instructors of the Senior Instructor's Office. Instruction in mess management was given to officers, cooks and mess sergeants by a sergeant from the Office of the Quartermaster, Hq First Army. An officer from the First Army conducted a short course in safe driving for selected personnel of the units at camp.

(13) *Supply*

The Federal field ration was used with slight modifications and augmentations and was the same for both State Guard and National Guard troops. The augmentations consisted of bread, milk, cereals and occasionally other items such as potatoes. The USP&DO purchased a few components in the open market, but the bulk of the rations were delivered by the Federal government at Camp Smith, perishables coming by van from New York City and Jersey City markets and staples from the Schnectady General Depot. The State paid for the rations for the State Guard, non-federalized National Guard and the State War-Disaster Military Corps the Federal government furnished rations for the Federally-recognized National Guard. The ration was sufficient in general and with good management was ample; toward this end, efficient help was given by Master Sergeant Wilburn M. Miller, furnished for the purpose by the Quartermaster, First Army, Governors Island, New York.

(14) *Movements to and from Camp Smith*

The majority of movements were by rail, but State and Federal motor transportation was used to the utmost of availability. In a few instances, commercial buses were used for State Guard troops. The Federal government paid for transportation of the Federalized National Guard and the State for all others.

(15) *Transportation at Camp Smith*

A motor pool was maintained under the Camp Quartermaster and the Camp Motor Transport Officer. In addition, all units, both State Guard and National Guard, brought all issued vehicles to camp for administration and tactical purposes.

10. *Schools*

a. Officers', officer candidates' and non-commissioned officers' schools, and specialists' schools for communication and engineer personnel, for mess sergeants and cooks, and for motor mechanics and drivers, were conducted in organizations during the Armory Training Period.

b. Several officers and enlisted men of the National Guard attended the various available courses at the U. S. Army Schools during the year.

11. *Emergency Plans and Intelligence*

a. The New York State Emergency Plan (Field Orders No. 1, Headquarters New York Guard, 15 May 1944, as amended) is in process of revision necessitated by the reorganization of the National Guard.

b. Early in April 1947, Headquarters New York National Guard made a spot test of the emergency communications plans under Field Orders No. 1. This test was very successful.

c. The matter of adequate intelligence for probable or possible civil disturbances within the State has received continuing attention. This information is of vital importance in the event that the State forces were employed in aid of the civil authorities to restore order and its due processes of law. In this respect, estimates of probable situations are prepared and revised as the occasion warrants, and close liaison is maintained with local police and other law-enforcing agencies. This intelligence planning is closely integrated with the operation planning conducted under the State Emergency Plan, and is decentralized also to lower echelons of command in the major organization.

12. *Medical Care and Sanitation*

The sick record of the field training period was very satisfactory. During the training period at Camp Smith, except in emergency cases, Federally-recognized personnel requiring hospitalization were transported to West Point Hospital for treatment, while non-Federally-recognized or permanent camp personnel, as necessary, were hospitalized at Peekskill Hospital as in the past several years. All minor cases of illness or injury were cared for at Camp Smith in unit dispensaries.

13. *Inspections*

The annual Federal inspections of units were held in February and March, 1947, pursuant to War Department orders. These inspections were for units not scheduled for redesignation as National Guard in Groups 1, 2 and 3 of "Plan for the Reorganization of the New York National Guard."

State armory inspections, likewise, were conducted during the period April-December, 1947. In the metropolitan area of New York City, the inspectors were staff officers of Headquarters New York National Guard. Other units were inspected by staff officers of the respective divisions.

During the training period at Camp Smith, all units were inspected to determine their training efficiency. Federally-recognized units were inspected by inspectors detailed by the Commanding General, First Army, and other units were inspected by inspection boards detailed by Headquarters New York National Guard. Reports indicate a satisfactory condition in all units.

Throughout the year, at irregular and unscheduled times, inspec-

tions were made by organization commanders and by staff officers from Headquarters New York National Guard.

As in 1946, small-arms inspectors from Fort Wadsworth were present at Camp Smith and inspected small arms before firing on ranges.

14. *Supply, Motor Transportation and Motor Storage*

a. Supply. The State Guard throughout the year continued to use the equipment with which it started the year but with diminishing quantities as a whole since some items that were common both to the State Guard and the National Guard units were transferred to the latter as they were activated and Federalized. The remaining items were kept by the State War-Disaster Military Corps or turned in to the State Quartermaster for further disposition.

As National Guard units became Federalized, they were issued clothing and other items of supply from the State Arsenal by the USP&DO, but T/O&E equipment comes direct to them from Federal depots upon requisitions by the National Guard Bureau as it accepts the units into Federal service. For the most part, only 25% to 50% of the T/O&E equipment is furnished in the initial issue. When units have acquired strength to warrant more equipment, they can obtain it on special requisition. The initial equipment is coming in sporadically from many Federal depots and there is no record that any unit has acquired all property due. So far as observed, the equipment is new or has had very little service.

b. Motor Transportation. Some of the motor transportation formerly issued by the Federal government to the State Guard has been turned over to the National Guard. Other vehicles, such as machine shops for the ordnance companies have been received. The largest single items are 530 trucks ($\frac{1}{4}$ -ton jeeps), and 380 $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ton trucks, of which 380 of the former and 300 of the latter, new and boxed, were shipped to Fort Dix, New Jersey, until New York was ready to receive them. The jeeps are now being shipped to Peekskill for servicing where a maintenance shop is being organized and the $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ton trucks are being shipped to Rochester (1044 University Avenue) where another maintenance shop is being organized. Both types will be processed and issued to units as the latter reach a state of readiness to receive them.

c. Motor Storage. Ten truck sheds are under construction from Federal funds. These were started about a year ago, are nearing completion in some cases, but in others will not be ready until the spring of 1948, due to delay in obtaining building materials. In addition, a double-size truck shed is being built at Camp Smith, a regular-size one at Hempstead, Long Island, and a smaller one at the State Arsenal in Brooklyn. When all the truck sheds are ready for occupancy, the storage situation for vehicles will be very greatly eased. However, it would be useful to have additional sheds at such places as Camp Smith, Troy and Syracuse.

15. *Permanent Plant*

a. Armory alterations and reports. The situation concerning the present physical condition of all of the armories throughout the State is one that requires immediate attention.

With the large expansion in the number and type of units allotted to the State for organization, requiring the re-location of troops, as well as increased space for the quartering of personnel and the storage of equipment, the demand for additional armory facilities is acute. Furthermore, during the war years, all armories, in common with other public buildings, have suffered from reduced maintenance and repairs. In order to meet this situation, an overall survey of necessary armory alterations and repairs was instituted so as to establish a reasonable and practicable program for the proper accommodation of the troops allotted to the State in the reorganized New York National Guard. This survey does not contemplate that any new armories would be built or that any major construction program would be undertaken. The purpose, rather, was to determine the minimum necessary projects which should be undertaken in each existing armory in the State so that the training and administration of the units located therein could be carried out efficiently and economically. This survey is nearing completion and it is proposed that it will be presented to the Director of the Budget in due course for his approval. In the preparation of the survey, full consideration has been given to the financial burden involved, as well as to the several proposals which are under study in the National Guard Bureau relating to Federal aid for the construction of new armories and for the remodeling of existing structures. If such Federal financial aid develops, as is anticipated, a large share of the expense of the program would be borne by National Guard Bureau funds. In this connection, it should be noted that, under existing policies, the National Guard Bureau is now assuming 75% of the expenses for maintenance and operation of the equipment storage depot at Rochester, N. Y., recently acquired without cost as a surplus government installation, and also for the operation and maintenance of the air installations which have been similarly acquired at Floyd Bennett Field, Brooklyn, N. Y., and at the Syracuse Army Air Base, Syracuse, N. Y.

b. Camp Smith. Camp Smith has been well maintained throughout the year, partially at State expense and partially at Federal expense. Some buildings were enlarged while others were merely painted or given minor repairs. Target ranges were kept in repair and given minor improvements. The washout which occurred in the East Camp more than a year ago has had only partial repair as revetments and further fill are needed combined with plantings of trees and bushes to hold the earth.

16. *Public Relations*

Throughout the past year, the New York National Guard, as well as the New York (State) Guard, now undergoing conversion, have

received widespread and highly favorable publicity in numerous newspaper and magazine articles, and through the many radio networks throughout the State. These excellent public relations have assisted greatly in the rapid growth of the reorganized National Guard, as well as in creating a spirit of public confidence and good will towards the military forces of the State. Outstanding in this respect was the announcement of the plan for the State War-Disaster Military Corps, to be organized concurrently with the Federalized National Guard, with the specific mission of civilian defense in the event of an atomic attack or other major disaster. The public response and interest in this plan was immediate, as shown by the extensive newspaper and magazine coverage, not only in New York, but throughout the nation.

Public relations officers have been designated in each major unit to carry on and develop this favorable publicity locally, and their efforts were highly effective during the recent recruiting campaign.

17. *National Guard Association of the United States*

In October, 1947, a large and representative delegation of National Guard officers attended the annual convention of the National Guard Association of the United States at Columbus, Ohio. This convention afforded an excellent opportunity for the exchange of ideas on all matters affecting the National Guard, both as a Federal and as a State force, and was beneficial in reaching solutions to many problems confronting us in our own plans for reorganization. At this conference, Colonel Hampton Anderson, Director of Operations and Training, on my staff, was elected as a representative of the First Army Area for the Executive Council of the Association for a three-year term.

18. *Conclusions*

The New York State Military Forces throughout the past year have been reorganized and the New York National Guard re-established with concurrent organization of the State War-Disaster Military Corps. These forces are ready to perform any State mission in a manner which would reflect credit upon the State.

May I express my appreciation of the sympathetic interest shown by your Excellency in your support and confidence, and your understanding of our requirements, without which the progress made could not have been so marked.

HUGH A. DRUM,
Lieutenant General, NYNG,
Commanding.

HAD/frp

- Appendix No. 1—Losses of Personnel
 “ “ 2—Units Inspected for Federal Recognition During
 Period: 1 January 1947 to 30 November 1947
 “ “ 3—Units—Air National Guard

- “ “ 4-A—State War-Disaster Military Corps Units
 “ “ 4-B—Plan of Civilian Effort to Assist the Military
 in Protection of Life and Property in New
 York State
 “ “ 4-C—Internal Security and Defense in Relation to
 the Post-War National Guard

APPENDIX No. 1

LOSSES OF PERSONNEL

A. *Commissioned Officers*(1) *New York Guard*

	<i>Res.</i>	<i>SRL</i>	<i>Ret.</i>	<i>Total</i>
December, 1946	9	14	—	23
January, 1947	12	22	—	34
February, 1947	22	36	—	58
March, 1947	31	97	—	128
April, 1947	17	28	—	45
May, 1947	9	42	2	53
June, 1947	13	54	—	67
July, 1947	7	101	—	108
August, 1947	9	73	—	82
September, 1947	8	51	—	59
October, 1947	10	—	—	—
November, 1947	5	19	—	24
	<u>157</u>	<u>610</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>774</u>

(2) *New York National Guard*

August, 1947	9	—	—	9
September, 1947	8	—	—	8
October, 1947	10	—	—	—
November, 1947	8	—	—	8
	<u>35</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>35</u>

B. *Enlisted Men*(1) *New York Guard*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
December, 1946	13	64	73	14	4	449	316	120	1	1054
January, 1947	11	41	86	5	1	499	356	138	0	1137
February, 1947	6	42	58	11	1	488	362	141	0	1109
March, 1947	12	37	102	10	1	809	451	175	0	1597
April, 1947	10	40	64	0	2	604	392	104	0	1216
May, 1947	21	27	51	0	0	336	371	103	0	912
June, 1947	32	32	59	0	2	712	460	100	0	1397
July, 1947	32	27	34	0	0	626	396	84	0	1199
August, 1947	14	15	43	0	2	293	277	63	1	708
September, 1947	3	28	56	0	2	613	198	50	1	951
October, 1947	0	16	23	0	2	322	71	8	0	442
November, 1947	0	2	20	0	0	220	80	4	0	326
	<u>154</u>	<u>371</u>	<u>669</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>5971</u>	<u>3730</u>	<u>1033</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>12018</u>

1. To accept appointment in New York Guard
2. Having changed residence
3. To enlist or accept appointment in the armed forces of the United States
4. Inducted into the armed forces of the United States
5. Certificate of Disability (not in line of duty)
6. For Convenience of the State (any cause not otherwise shown)

7. Expired terms of service
8. Dropped for failure to attend drills
9. Discharged for fraudulent enlistment

(2) *New York National Guard*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
August, 1947	1	5	12	0	26	0	0	44
September, 1947	2	17	21	0	35	0	0	75
October, 1947	3	14	39	1	32	0	0	89
November, 1947	3	17	32	0	35	0	1	88
	<u>9</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>128</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>296</u>

1. To accept appointment in the New York National Guard
2. Having changed residence
3. To enlist or accept appointment in the armed forces of the United States
4. Certificate of Disability (not in line of duty)
5. For convenience of the government (any cause not otherwise shown)
6. Dropped for failure to attend drills
7. Discharged for fraudulent enlistment.

APPENDIX No. 2

UNITS INSPECTED AND FEDERALLY-RECOGNIZED
DURING PERIOD

1 January 1947 to 30 November 1947

Ground Forces

State Hq & Hq Det (2 Units).....	18 Feb	Co D	11 Nov
27th Inf Div Hq	21 Apr	Hq & Hq Co 2d Bn	4 Nov
27th Inf Div Sp Tr Hq	21 Apr	Co E	5 Nov
27th Inf. Div Hq Co	21 Apr	Co G	6 Nov
27th Sig Co	21 Apr	Co H	4 Nov
727th Ord Maint Co	7 Apr	Co M	12 Nov
27th QM Co	3 Mar	Med Det 1st Bn	23 Jul
105th Inf Hq & Hq Co	4 Mar	Med Det Hq Sec	12 Nov
Sv Co	4 Mar	174th Inf Hq & Hq Co	15 Apr
Anti-Tank Co	7 Apr	Sv Co	15 Apr
Hq & Hq Co 1st Bn	4 Mar	Hq & Hq Co 1st Bn	14 Apr
Co A	27 Mar	Co A	14 Apr
Co B	10 Mar	Co B	28 Apr
Co C	8 Apr	Co C	21 Jul
Co D	27 Mar	Hq & Hq Co 2nd Bn	15 Apr
Hq & Hq Co 2d Bn	3 Mar	Co E	10 Apr
Co E	3 Mar	Co F	30 Jun
Co F	15 Apr	Hq & Hq Co 3d Bn	15 Apr
Co G	10 Mar	Co L	25 Apr
Co H	15 Apr	Co K	11 Apr
Hq & Hq Co 3d Bn	10 Apr	Med Det	30 Jun
Co I	11 Apr	27th Div Arty Hq & Hq Btry.	8 Jul
Co K	22 Apr	Med Det 27th Div Arty	29 Aug
Co L	24 Apr	156th FA Bn Hq & Hq Btry.	13 Nov
Co M	2 Apr	Btry A	13 Nov
Med Det	28 Apr	Btry B	14 Nov
108th Inf Hq & Hq Co	23 Jul	Btry C	14 Nov
Sv Co	23 Jul	Sv Btry	13 Nov
Hq & Hq Co 1st Bn	23 Jul	170th FA Bn Hq & Hq Btry.	10 Nov
Co A	10 Nov	Btry A	12 Nov
Co B	3 Nov	Btry B	10 Nov
Co C	3 Nov	Btry C	10 Nov

Sv Btry	10 Nov	Co L	27 Feb
249th FA Bn Hq & Hq Btry.	11 Nov	106th Inf Hq & Hq Co	25 Mar
Btry A	28 Oct	Sv Co	12 Mar
Btry B	27 Oct	Hq & Hq Co 1st Bn	12 Mar
Btry C	27 Oct	Co A	16 Sep
Sv Btry	28 Oct	Co B	17 Apr
Med Det	28 Oct	Co D	9 Oct
106th FA Bn Hq & Hq Btry.	14 Oct	Hq & Hq Co. 2d Bn	12 Mar
Btry A	14 Oct	Co. E	9 Jun
Btry B	14 Oct	Co F	4 Sep
Btry C	29 Oct	Co G	3 Apr
Sv Btry	29 Oct	Co H	9 Jun
Med Det	29 Oct	Hq & Hq Co 3d Bn	12 Mar
27th Cav Ren Tr Meez	29 Sep	Co I	4 Sep
152d Engr (C) Bn Hq & Hq & Sv Co	14 Oct	Co K	6 Nov
Co B	4 Nov	Co L	17 Apr
134th Med Bn:		Co M	16 Oct
Co B	13 Nov	Med Det	15 May
27th Inf Div Band	3 Nov	165th Inf Hq & Hq Co	10 Apr
105th AAA Brig Hq & Hq Btry	8 Jul	Sv Co	10 Apr
105th AAA Opus Det	8 Jul	Hq & Hq Co 1st Bn	24 Mar
72d AAA Gun Bn Sm TP A:		Co A	24 Mar
Hq & Hq Btry	13 Nov	Co B	24 Mar
Btry A	13 Nov	Co C	24 Mar
421st Sig Radar Maint U Tp		Co D	24 Mar
C	13 Nov	Hq & Hq Co 2nd Bn	18 Mar
207th AAA Gp Hq & Hq Btry.	29 Sep	Co E	18 Mar
7th AAA AW Bn Hq & Hq		Co F	18 Mar
Btry	3 Nov	Co G	8 Apr
Btry A	3 Nov	Co H	8 Apr
Btry C	3 Nov	Hq & Hq Co 3d Bn	6 Mar
Med Det	3 Nov	Co I	27 Feb
336th AAA Slt Bn Tp C Hq &		Co K	13 Mar
Hq Btry	30 Oct	Co L	13 Mar
2856th Eng Slt M Tm Tp A.	30 Oct	Co M	10 Apr
209th AAA Gp Hq & Hq Btry.	28 Aug	Med Det	10 Apr
898th AAA AW Bn SP Hq &		42d Div Arty Hq & Hq Btry.	8 Apr
Hq Co.	17 Sep	104th FA Bn Hq & Hq Btry.	24 Jul
Btry A	17 Sep	Btry A	24 Jul
Btry B	17 Sep	Btry B	24 Jul
Btry C	31 Oct	Btry C	24 Jul
Btry D	17 Sep	Sv Btry	24 Jul
Med Det	17 Sep	105th FA Bn Hq & Hq Btry..	9 Jul
89th AGF Band	21 Oct	Btry A	13 Aug
42d Inf Div Hq	31 Mar	Btry B	13 Aug
42d Inf Div Sp Tr Hq	31 Mar	Btry C	9 Jul
42d Inf Div Hq Co	20 Jun	Sv Btry	9 Jul
42d MP Co	1 Jul	226th FA Bn Hq & Hq Btry.	28 Jul
71st Inf Hq & Hq Co	19 Feb	Btry A	28 Jul
Sv Co	30 Apr	Btry B	6 Nov
Hq & Hq Co 1st Bn	4 Mar	Btry C	28 Jul
Co A	4 Mar	Sv Btry	6 Nov
Co B	25 Mar	Med Det	28 Jul
Co C	4 Mar	258th FA Bn Hq & Hq Btry .	10 Nov
Co D	6 May	Btry A	10 Nov
Hq & Hq Co 2d Bn	19 Mar	Btry B	10 Nov
Co E	19 Feb	Btry C	10 Nov
Co F	30 Apr	Sv Btry	10 Nov
Co G	24 Jan	Med Det	10 Nov
Hq & Hq Co 3d Bn	27 Feb	42d Cav Ren Tp Meez	23 Sep
Co. I	22 May	102d Engr (C) Bn Hq & Hq & Sv Co	4 Aug
Co K	17 Apr	Co A	4 Aug
		Co B	4 Aug

Co C	4 Aug	Hq Btry	29 Oct
102d Med Bn Hq & Hq Co...	23 Apr	Btry A	14 Nov
Co A	16 Apr	Btry C	14 Nov
Co D	14 Nov	364th Sig Radar Maint U	
42d Inf Div Band	10 Apr	Tp r'	14 Nov
107th Inf Hq & Hq Co	20 Oct	365th Sig Radar Maint U	
Hq & Hq Co 1st Bn	20 Oct	Tp r'	14 Nov
Co C	6 Nov	2855th Engr Slt Maint Tm	
Co D	6 Nov	Tp A	14 Nov
Hq & Hq Co 2d Bn	20 Oct	244th CA Cp Hq & Hq Btry..	14 Nov
Co E	6 Nov	259th CA Bn Hq & Hq Det ..	14 Nov
Co H	25 Nov	952d CA Btry 6" Gun	14 Nov
Hq & Hq Co 3d Bn	20 Oct	953d CA Btry 6" Gun	14 Nov
Co I	20 Oct	289th CA Bn Hq & Hq Det..	14 Nov
Co K	5 Nov	986th CA Btry 90mm AMTB	
Co L	5 Nov	(HD)	14 Nov
Co M	5 Nov	987th CA Btry 90mm AMTB	
991st FA Bn Hq & Hq Btry..	10 Nov	(HD)	14 Nov
Btry A	10 Nov	988th CA Btry 90mm AMTB	
Btry B	10 Nov	(HD)	14 Nov
Btry C	10 Nov	II Corps FA Hq & Hq Btry..	1 Jul
187th Engr (C) Co	4 Aug	187th FA Gp Hq & Hq Btry..	7 Nov
102d AAA Brig Hq & Hq Btry	3 Jul	955th FA Bn Hq & Hq Btry..	7 Nov
102d AAA Opns Det	3 Jul	Btry A	7 Nov
212th AAA Gp Hq & Hq Btry.	26 Aug	Btry B	7 Nov
773d AAA Gun Bn SM Tp A		Btry C	7 Nov
Hq & Hq Btry	6 Oct	Sv Btry	7 Nov
Btry A	6 Oct	3d Engr Gp Hq & Hq Co	4 Aug
Btry B	6 Oct	102d QM Gp Hq & Hq Det ..	31 Mar
Btry C	6 Oct	148th T Truck Bn Hq & Hq	
Btry D	6 Oct	Det	16 Jul
Med Det	6 Oct	148th T Truck Co Tr	16 Jul
368th Sig Radar Maint Unit		149th T Truck Co Tr	29 Aug
Tp C	6 Oct	289th QM Gas Sup Co	14 Apr
212th AAA AW Bn SM Hq &		3636th Ord M Auto Maint Co..	30 Oct
Hq. Btry	17 Sep	102d Ord Maint Co	12 Nov
Btry A	17 Sep	101st Sig Bn Sep Hq & Hq	
Btry B	17 Sep	Co	16 Oct
Btry C	17 Sep	Med Det	16 Oct
Btry D	17 Sep	Co B	16 Oct
Med Det	17 Sep	113th Sig Sv Co (RI) Corps.	22 Oct
369th AAA Gp Hq & Hq Btry.	26 Aug	199th AGF Band	6 Nov
369th AAA Gun Bn SM Tp A			
Hq & Hq Btry	29 Oct	<i>Air Units</i>	
Btry A	29 Oct	52d Ftr Wing Hq & Hq Sq...	3 Oct
Btry B	29 Oct	552d USAF Band	14 Nov
Btry C	29 Oct	106th Bomb Gp (L) Hq ...	21 Mar
Btry D	29 Oct	102d Bomb Sq (L)	20 Feb
Med Det	00 0000	102d Utility Flt	20 Feb
870th AAA AW Bn SP Hq &		102d Weather Station	20 Feb
Hq Btry	30 Oct	114th Bomb Sq (L)	19 Jun
Btry A	30 Oct	114th Utility Flt	19 Jun
Btry B	30 Oct	114th Weather Sta	19 Jun
Btry C	13 Nov	206th Air Sv Gp Hq Det	
Btry D	13 Nov	(LB)	19 Jun
369th Sig Radar Maint U		Det A, 206th Air Sv Gp (LB).	20 Feb
Tp C	13 Nov	Det B, 206th Air Sv Gp (LB).	19 Jun
223d AAA Gp Hq & Hq Btry.	29 Oct	138th Ftr Sq	28 Oct
245th AAA Slt Bn Tp C Hq &		138th Utility Flight	28 Oct
		138th Weather Sta	28 Oct
		Det C, 207th Air Sv Gp	28 Oct

APPENDIX No. 3

UNITS—AIR NATIONAL GUARD

- 52d Fighter Wing Hq and Hq Squadron
 - 552d USAF Band
 - 102d USAF Communications Squadron*
 - 602d Signal Light Construction Co*
- 106th Light Bombardment Group Hq
- 206th Air Service Group (Lt Bomb) Hq Det
 - 102d Bombardment Squadron (L)
 - 102d Utility Flight
 - 102d Weather Station (Type A)
 - Det "A", 206th Air Serv Gp (Lt Bomb)
 - 114th Bombardment Squadron (L)
 - 114th Utility Flight
 - 114th Weather Station (Type A)
 - Det "B", 206th Air Serv Gp (Lt Bomb)
- 107th Fighter Group Headquarters*
- 207th Air Service Group (Ftr) Hq Det*
 - 136th Fighter Squadron SE*
 - 136th Utility Flight*
 - 136th Weather Station*
 - Det "A", 207th Air Serv Gp (Ftr)*
 - 137th Fighter Squadron SE*
 - 137th Utility Flight*
 - 137th Weather Station (Type A)*
 - Det "B", 207th Air Serv Gp (Ftr)*
 - 138th Fighter Squadron SE
 - 138th Utility Flight
 - 138th Weather Station (Type A)
 - Det "C", 207th Air Serv Gp (Ftr)
 - 139th Fighter Squadron SE*
 - 139th Utility Flight*
 - 139th Weather Station (Type A)*
 - Det "C", 202nd Air Serv Gp (Ftr)*
- 152nd Aircraft Warning & Control Group Hq*
 - 106th Aircraft Control Squadron*
 - 107th Aircraft Control & Warning Squadron
 - 108th Aircraft Control & Warning Squadron (Fwd)*
 - 102nd Radar Calibration Detachment*
- 1901st Engineer Aviation Bn, Hq, Bq & Serv Co*
- 1802d Engineer Aviation Co*

*not presently organized

APPENDIX No. 4-A

STATE WAR-DISASTER MILITARY CORPS UNITS

*New York National Guard Unit**State War-Disaster Military Corps**42d Infantry Division**Hq & Hq Co, 5th Division*

71st Infantry

1st Co, 71st Inf

2d Co, 71st Inf

3d Co, 71st Inf

106th Infantry

1st Co, 106th Inf

2d Co, 106th Inf

3d Co, 106th Inf

165th Infantry

1st Co, 165th Inf

2d Co, 165th Inf

3d Co, 165th Inf

104th FA Battalion

104th FA Co

105th FA Battalion

105th FA Co

226th FA Battalion

226th FA Co

258th FA Battalion

258th FA Co

42d Cav Ren Troop

42d Cav Co

102d Engr Battalion

102d Engr Co

102d Med Battalion

102 Med Co

107th Infantry

1st Co, 107th Inf

2d Co, 107th Inf

3d Co, 107th Inf

991st FA Battalion

991st FA Co

369th AAA Gun Battalion

369th AAA Co

715th AAA Gun Battalion

715th AAA Co

773d AAA Gun Battalion

773d AAA Co

870th AAA AW Battalion

870th AAA Co

212th AAA AW Battalion

212th AAA Co

245th AAA (Slt) Gun Battalion

245th AAA Co

289th CA Battalion

289th CA Co

116th Tank Battalion

116th Tank Co

101st Cav Ren Squadron

101st Cav Co

*New York National Guard Unit**State War-Disaster Military Corps**27th Infantry Division**Hq & Hq Co, 4th Division*

105th Infantry

1st Co, 105th Inf

2d Co, 105th Inf

3d Co, 105th Inf

108th Infantry

1st Co, 108th Inf

2d Co, 108th Inf

3d Co, 108th Inf

174th Infantry

1st Co, 174th Inf

2d Co, 174th Inf

3d Co, 174th Inf

156th FA Battalion

156th FA Co

170th FA Battalion

170th FA Co

249th FA Battalion

249th FA Co

106th FA Battalion

106th FA Co

152d Engr Battalion

152d Engr Co

134th Med Battalion

134th Med Co

7th AAA AW Battalion

7th Auto. Wpns Co

72nd AAA Gun Battalion

72d AAA Co

336th AAA Slt Battalion

336th AAA Co

898th AAA AW Battalion

898th AAA Co

71st Med Battalion

71st Med Co

101st Signal Battalion

101st Sigr Co

187th FA Battalion

187th FA Co

955th FA Battalion

955th FA Co

101st MP Battalion

101st MP Co

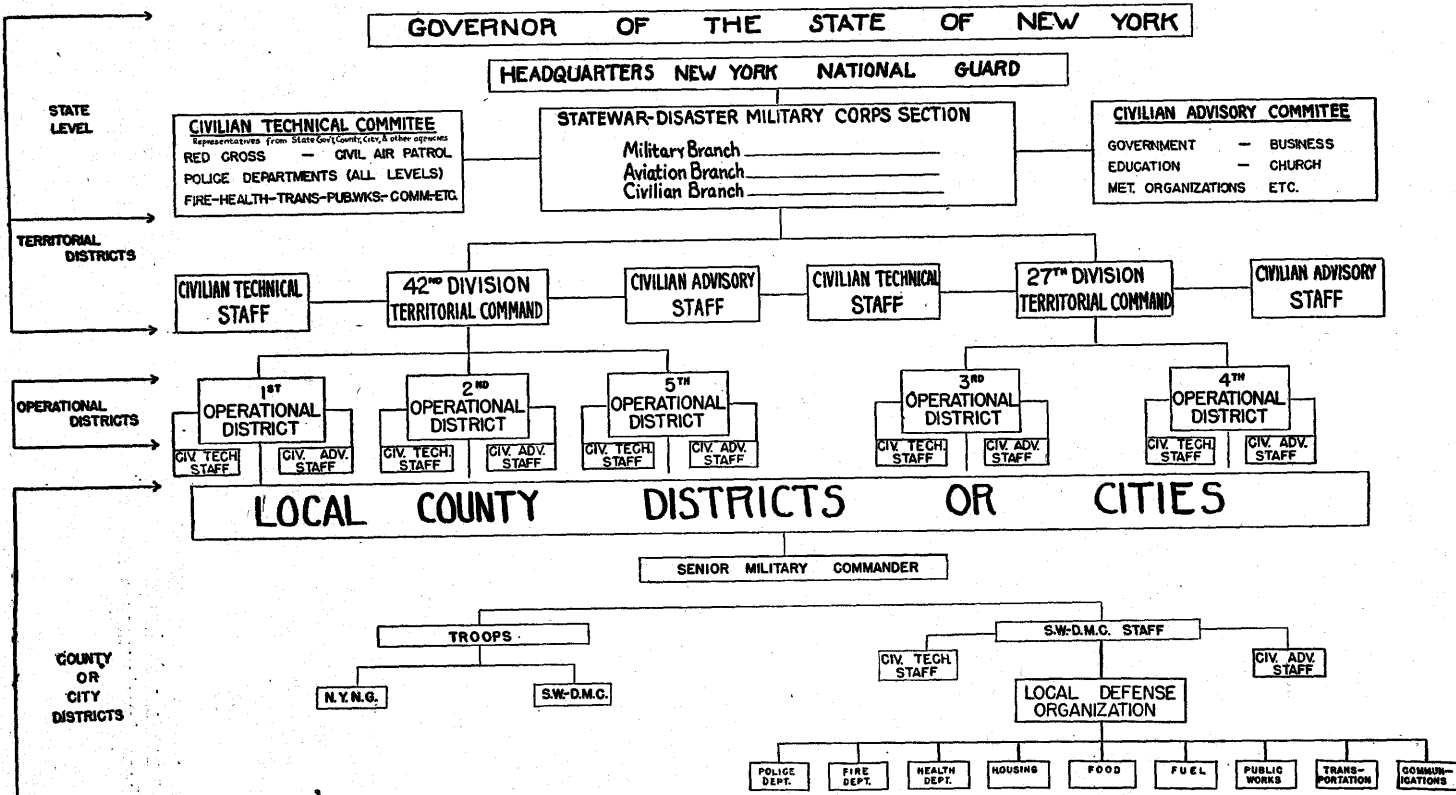
176th MP Battalion

176th MP Co

259th CA Battalion

259th CA Co

PLAN OF CIVILIAN EFFORT TO ASSIST THE MILITARY IN PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY IN N.Y. STATE



REPORT OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
APPENDIX No. 4-B

PREPARE PLANS, IN THE EVENT OF DISASTER, TO ASSIST THE MILITARY IN—
 (1) RESTORATION OF COMMUNITY TO A STATE OF OPERATION AS NEAR NORMAL AS POSSIBLE
 (2) SAVING OF LIVES
 (3) EXTINGUISHING AND CONFINING FIRES

HEADQUARTERS NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL

Camp Smith, Peekskill, New York.

325.4-Gen/14Jul47

14 July 1947

Subject: Internal Security and Defense in Relation to the Post-War National Guard

To: Chief, National Guard Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Under the authority delegated to me by the Governor of New York in matters pertaining to the organization of the post-war New York National Guard, as expressed in his letter to you, dated 30 March 1946, it is desired to present the following views and recommendations for consideration and appropriate action by the War Department. Inasmuch as the program for the conversion of the State Guard and the re-establishment of the National Guard is now rapidly moving forward, an early decision is requested on the proposals set forth herein.

I. *Statement of the Problem.*

1. The possible use of atomic weapons in the form of bombs, rockets, or guided missiles by any future enemy of the United States creates a new situation in respect to the internal security and defense of the nation and the utilization of the postwar National Guard to furnish the same. The destructive effects of such atomic weapons, exploded without warning in a thickly populated area, are now a matter of record. Further it is the opinion of the scientists who developed the atom bomb that no certain or positive defensive measures can be taken against such weapons either when launched from the air or when secretly planted by enemy agents. Existing countermeasures, other than prompt retaliation by invasion destruction of hostile installations and facilities, appear to be the wide dispersal of populations and the location of industries underground. Neither of these latter countermeasures can be accomplished, apparently, in the foreseeable future. Consequently, local protective measures in every important community are now an immediate and vital necessity.

2. This problem has been forcibly stated in the recent report of the President's Advisory Commission on Universal Training in the following terms:

"Our first necessity is to envisage the possible nature of future war and the degree to which it alters past concepts of defense. Several general factors stand out as a result of modern developments in warfare.

"1. Long-range aircraft now make it possible to deliver an attack across the ocean or the polar cap. The intensity and suddenness with which such transoceanic air raids may hit, will almost certainly be increased sharply by developments in the near future. How far these developments may go was indicated by the testimony of Dr.

Vannevar Bush that in less than 10 years there would be warplanes capable of flying at supersonic speeds and travelling at such altitudes that interception by any variety of antiaircraft fire was improbable. There was general agreement that long-range guided missile were unlikely of perfection within the next decade. However, the possibility that missiles of this type might be used effectively if launched from planes, submarines, or warships at short-range was widely accepted.

"2. To the devastating technique of strategic warfare developed in World War II have been added the immensely more powerful weapons of mass destruction provided by the release of atomic energy. Bacteriological and chemical weapons of great destructiveness have also been added to the arsenal of war, but the conscience of man and the danger of reprisal have prevented their employment. Whether this will continue to be true or whether a future aggressor will cite our possession of the atomic bomb as justification for disregarding the conventions of the past is a matter on which we can only guess.

"3. The 'sneak attack' of the type delivered upon our forces at Pearl Harbor is made vastly more probable by the increased range of aircraft and the enormous destructive capacity of atomic weapons. For a period estimated by responsible scientists at not less than 4 years and not more than 10 years, we can expect immunity from such an attack because we alone possess the atomic bomb. After that, the signal for the start of a war against us will, it is to be expected, be a large-scale, long-distance onslaught with atomic explosives against our principal centers of population and production.

"4. The speed and force of attack make imperative the maintenance in a constant state of readiness of a counter-attacking force that can retaliate instantly with the most modern and powerful weapons. Never again will our Nation have months of relative immunity after the outbreak of war to mobilize, train, and equip an effective fighting force. Our preparation must be such that we can stand alone if necessary from the very beginning of the attack—and win.

"5. Every form of warfare has become more highly mechanized. The prospect is for a steady, and perhaps perpendicular decrease in the number of troops physically exposed at the fronts and an increase in the number required in the rear as technicians and supply components and for home defense duty.

"6. Under these conditions of modern warfare, every city, every factory, and every farm would become part of the zone of combat. The entire population must not only be actively engaged in the conduct of the war, but will be subject to personal attack by the enemy.

"7. Fifth-column activities would become an even more important factor in the plans of an aggressor than they were under Hitler. The enemy would seek, as a preliminary to attack, to undermine

the confidence of the people in the virtues of our form of government; to inhibit our defense preparations through disunity and sabotage; and to spread defeatism in the hope that the first major blow will bring surrender.

"When the time for attack arrived, the enemy's primary purpose would be to immobilize us militarily, industrially, and politically through the force of his initial assault and the effectiveness of his fifth-column. In the effort to achieve victory before we could react with significant strength, the enemy would give as much weight to creating panic and demoralization among the civilian population as to eliminating strictly military objectives. We may expect that a special effort would be made to cripple or destroy our facilities for striking back or establishing advance bases for retaliation and offense.

"It is entirely possible that the first day of attack would result in the crippling or destruction of a dozen of our largest cities, the elimination of our most essential production facilities, including those engaged in the manufacture of atomic explosives, and large-scale damage to utilities, railroads, ports and communication systems of all kinds. While this may appear a lurid picture, it must be noted that an attack of these proportions could be made with relatively small direct employment of military manpower or aerial equipment, provided a sufficient supply of atomic bombs was available to the enemy.

"The type of bomb dropped on Hiroshima was equivalent in destructive effect to some 200 B-29 loads of conventional bombs, favorably delivered on the target area. Future atomic bombs, we have been told, may be far more devastating in their impact. It is clear that it would not take many high-speed, long-range planes to deliver a blow of the character we have described. Moreover, the chances of interception in a surprise attack are so slight that a high percentage of the attacking force must be expected to reach its goals."

3. In his testimony given to the President's Commission, Lieutenant General J. Lawton Collins expressed the following opinion:

"We could expect that the war would start very suddenly and come through the air and that the enemy would try to eliminate the United States at the outset, not making the same mistake as last time of taking on somebody else first and allowing us to prepare. The attack would be primarily at the great cities and would cause great destruction both to physical structures and the people. It might involve atomic bombs, radio-active materials, biological warfare, and crop-destroying chemicals. The atomic bomb would probably be used against cities in preference to military targets. We would have chaos, with communications disrupted, millions of persons sick, wounded and dying, civil disorder, and sabotage. The initial bombing attack would likely be followed by airborne troops. There is also the possibility of long-range submarines popping up off-shore and directing guided missiles to targets on this continent."

4. The President's Commission has stated further that:

"If we are to prevent disaster from becoming complete in the first few hours or days of conflict, two things are imperative—

First, we must have an airborne striking force composed of highly-trained personnel equipped with the most advanced weapons and maintained in a constant state of alertness.

Second, and equal in importance to the first, we must have trained men in every part of our own country ready and able to meet disorder, sabotage, and even invasion. Attack may come so swiftly and from so many directions that no standing army could assume this responsibility and still mount an offensive of significant proportions. Our reliance would have to be on citizens trained in advance and so diffused throughout the Nation that some would be instantly available, no matter where the need arose."

5. In discussing the need for such trained manpower in future warfare, the report of the President's Commission goes on to state:—

"We have but to visualize the situation in an atom-shattered metropolis to understand the complexity and urgency of the tasks assigned to the home defense force and the impossibility of discharging them effectively through any volunteer organization set up after the emergency. Such a force will have to be organized at once. There will be no time for training or equipping. To this picture must be added the following important considerations:

"1. Devastation on a gigantic scale might come almost simultaneously to a number of geographically dispersed centres of population and production.

"2. Immediate action would be necessary to handle problems of evacuation, medical care, combatting of fires, resoration of utilities and other essential community services, repair of highways and railroads, distribution of food and clothing emergency housing, and such in the afflicted areas.

"3. Prompt imposition of martial law might be required to guard against defeatism, demoralization, or disorder.

"4. Those persons within a devastated area who might ordinarily comprise the whole, or the core, of the organized military forces within the area might themselves have been killed in the original explosion or so decimated by casualties as to make their mobilization impracticable.

"5. In the absence of an adequate reserve of trained men in the affected area, necessary forces would have to be brought from other sections, but two factors might operate to delay or prevent this:

a. Destruction of facilities for rail, truck, or air transportation.

b. Unaffected areas, fearing that they might be next on the list, might exert pressure to stop the movement of protective forces from own or nearby areas.

"6. The forces might have to be equipped with Geiger counters,

impregnated clothing, and other specialized materials to perform their duties after an atomic onslaught.

"7. In addition to their policing responsibilities and the restoration of vital services, the local troops might have to sustain the initial force of an enemy invasion. This might take the form of an airborne assault by a comparatively small group of suicide troops charged with a specific mission of extreme strategic significance to the enemy or a large-scale invasion by forces capable of sustained combat operations. The danger of such an attack on us would not necessarily be eliminated by the probable losses to an adversary, particularly if the adversary has large manpower resources and a low regard for human life.

"8. Another source of danger requiring immediate attention would be organized sabotage by enemy sympathizers, perhaps operating under the direction of trained disrupters sent here by the enemy before the attack or brought in by air during it. It is possible that subversive elements within the domestic population might constitute a sufficiently large and well-armed group to constitute a quasi-military force. In any case, precautions would have to be taken without delay to guard key industrial and military installations, as well as transportation, communications, and public utility plants, against sabotage and espionage.

"9. The control of panic among the civilian population would be of paramount importance. Without cohesive machinery for restoring order, conditions of near anarchy and demoralization would prevail in the bomb-torn areas. The enemy's supporters would endeavor to capitalize on these to destroy the will of the people to fight back. Reinforcing the internal efforts to sow disunity and defeatism, there would be broadcast warnings by the enemy that failure to surrender at once would be the signal for even more formidable attacks, promises of a "just" peace, and all the other tricks in the arsenal of corrupt psychological warfare.

"In the face of such an encyclopedic range of possible functions, we are convinced that the problems of internal security and home defense cannot be left to such garrisons of the Regular Army as might be available, the local police, and improvised local agencies of civilian defense. The Office of Civilian Defense, as constituted in World War II, represented an admirable outpouring of the energies of the American people in the common defense, but any similar program would be criminally inadequate for the probabilities of future war."

II. *Discussion of the Problem.*

1. The solution to this vital problem of internal security and defense as recommended by the President's Commission is the adoption of a system of Universal Training which would furnish a basically-trained body of civilians for home defense. The early passage of such legislation for Universal Training is at present problematical and, in any event, the system will require some years before becoming completely effective. During this interim, therefore, the

only organized forces available for the purpose, with the necessary manpower in the ranks, will be the Regular Army and the National Guard. In this connection, it should be noted that while Universal Training will eventually produce a large number of basically-trained civilians, it will still be necessary under the plan to organize and absorb such personnel into effective military units, either for home defense or for combat service, by additional training in one of the components of the Army under proper military command. At present, and apparently for some time in the future, the only formed and working civilian component for this purpose, with the basic organization and the necessary training, operating and supply facilities, such as armories, depots, etc., is the National Guard of the several states. It is clear that the Regular Army, considering its present strength and its commitments at home and abroad, could not undertake this task without a considerable expansion and at large expense. Likewise, while the Organized Reserves might be expanded eventually to fill this need in part, this possibility is highly doubtful because of the existing lack of armory and other essential training and supply facilities for this component throughout our important local communities.

2. With these considerations in mind, the purpose of this study is to explore the possibility and practicability of the organization and training of the Federally-recognized National Guard both as a Limited Service force for internal security and defense, and also as a General Service force for counter-attack and offensive missions overseas.

3. Existing War Department policies contemplate that the National Guard in its Federalized status shall be available, in case of a national emergency or upon the declaration of war, to defend critical continental areas against invasion, to cover the mobilization of the remainder of the Army, and to participate in offensive operations overseas. In its purely State status in time of peace, the National Guard functions under State authority to protect life and property and to preserve domestic order and public safety. The constant and inescapable threat of a sudden attack with atomic weapons, prior to any national emergency or declaration of war, therefore places a new and critical responsibility upon the National Guard in its peacetime or State status. Furthermore, if such atomic attacks occurred after the National Guard had been ordered away from its home stations in its Federal status, the States would be temporarily deprived at a vital time of any organized military force during the critical period pending the establishment of new State forces or assistance from the War Department. Obviously, such an emergency would demand the immediate availability of organized, equipped and trained military units, with well-formulated plans and sufficient force for their execution. There would be no time to improvise such units, as contemplated by the Organized Reserves and the State Guards during the recent war.

4. During the late war, there was enacted in most of the States certain War Emergency regulations which provided for a State

War Council and a number of Local War Councils, together with a State Office of Civilian Protection, charged specifically with the enforcement of laws relating to civilian protection as well as the organization, training and coordination of all relief agencies throughout the state, whether governmental or volunteer, in the event of a hostile attack by land, sea or air. The duties of these bodies generally included all matters pertaining to black-outs and air-raid drills, warnings and signals of attack, control or suspension of public utility services, including power and transportation, restrictions on pedestrian and vehicular traffic, evacuation of civilians, fire-fighting mobilization and mutual community aid, highway repairs and debris clearance and the establishment of emergency health and sanitation procedures. Based upon close contact with this situation during World War II, it is my considered opinion that these civilian agencies were for many reasons insufficiently organized, trained and equipped for their proposed missions. Certainly, they would have been totally inadequate to meet the grave disasters envisaged by the President's Advisory Commission on Universal Training or as forecast by Lt. General J. Lawton Collins in his testimony quoted above.

5. Normally, in cases of public disaster during peacetime, national agencies such as the American Red Cross and the U. S. Public Health Service, or State agencies such as the Departments of Health or Public Works, are adequate for the purpose of civilian relief, supplemented where necessary by volunteer local or community groups. The military forces of the State are, of course, immediately available in cases of public disaster. They function in such cases not as technical relief agencies, but as a temporary police force or as an emergency labor force. Their mission, organization and training are basically *military* in character. It is, however, precisely these military characteristics of discipline and decisive action which would be required in the face of possible panic or mass terror following an attack with atomic weapons. It is highly questionable if any remote government agency or extemporized volunteer group could furnish prompt or adequate control or relief in such a disaster.

6. Faced with this critical necessity for maintaining at all times within the State an adequate military force to meet such grave and sudden emergencies, especially during the extended period of reorganizing the post-war National Guard, New York has adopted the plan whereby, concurrently with the conversion of the wartime State Guard into the National Guard, there has been organized within each major unit of this Federalized force a purely State force known as the "State War Disaster Military Corps," consisting of the State Guard personnel which does not meet the special qualifications of the Federalized National Guard as an "M-day" force. The units of this Corps, which are attached to their parent units of the Federalized National Guard for necessary administration and training, are available in peace-time to supplement the latter in cases of domestic disturbances or disaster and are intended to constitute the military forces of the State required by law and

regulations when the National Guard is ordered into active Federal service under War Department control.

7. It may be contended that the Organized Reserves, as the additional civilian component of the Army, should assume this primary mission of internal security and defense. The recent authorization by the War Department for the formation of skeleton cadres of Organized Reserves in certain basic industries and in municipal government agencies for this purpose is apparently a step in this direction. It should be pointed out, however, that such cadres are essentially "staff" units, without the necessary tactical organization of trained commissioned and enlisted personnel for prompt duty in an emergency. Furthermore, even if so organized, such units lack the necessary armory facilities for regular administration, training and supply, now furnished by the States for the National Guard. It should also be noted that such Organized Reserve units, as a Federal force and under War Department control, could not be utilized by the several States to meet a sudden local emergency or disaster, unless martial law were declared by the President. Obviously, in any such situation the matter of State sovereignty would be involved and must be considered. Far from an impediment, however, such State authority could be turned to a distinct advantage by the utilization of the manifold State facilities and resources, by the decentralization of operations to local agencies and by the benefits flowing from community self-interest and esprit-de-corps. These several considerations, which are inherent in the problem, indicate that any internal security and defense force should have the combined status of Federal and State control, as in the case of the Federally-recognized National Guard.

8. From all of the foregoing, it is clear that organized and disciplined civilian disaster agencies under military direction and adequately trained must be available in every community if the nation is to survive the totality of any future war. In addition to any solely military force, large numbers of trained civilians, both as technicians and as simple laborers, would be required in every community in the event of sudden air attack, in order to restore communications, transportation and food supply; to prevent disorders and sabotage; to care for the sick, wounded and dying, and to bring out of chaos. Neither the regular nor civilian components of the Army can be expected to cope, unaided, with the modern weapons of mass destruction. Such a situation demands a preconceived and orderly plan, whereby every local, private and governmental agency will be coordinated under proper military direction and support, thus freeing the military forces for employment in those missions beyond the capacity of the civilian agencies. While the problem in its larger aspects transcends any State bounds and requires some form of nationwide control, it must be realized that the actual execution of any over-all plan for internal security and defense is basically the responsibility of State and local communities, which already possess the required major facilities and installations, the technical personnel and operating agencies and the necessary legal

powers, not to mention the obvious impulse of self-protection and self-preservation. Thus, while Federal supervision and control are essential, full use must be made of the sovereign power and the resources, both human and material, of the several States, together with their county and municipal governments and all available disaster relief organizations. As an illustration of the above conception of a joint military and civilian effort, there is enclosed herewith, as Exhibit A, an organizational and functional chart of the plan as prepared and proposed for the State of New York. Attention is particularly invited in this chart to the function of the State War-Disaster Military Corps, the chain of command for operations, the coordination of military and local governmental agencies and the utilization of civilian relief organizations and civilian technical personnel.

9. It is recalled that, under the stress of continuous strategic bombing by the allied forces in World War II, the German National Government found it necessary to establish a centralized control on the highest level for the entire country. Such centralized control was imperative because no single community had sufficient trained civilian personnel or adequate equipment to overcome the effects of "saturation" bombing. Furthermore, the Germany government was frequently compelled to divert large numbers of tactical units from combat areas at critical periods in order to assist the civilian agencies in fire-fighting, rescue, bomb-disposal, debris clearance, and emergency care and feeding. A similar situation could readily arise in this country, whereby the defense of the coastline or other strategic areas against enemy action might be weakened by the employment of troops on local disaster or relief missions, because of the lack of organized and trained civilian defense forces.

10. This concept of a joint military and civilian defense force inevitably raises the question of the mission of the Federally-recognized National Guard, both of the several States and of the United States. The National Guard, in its Federal status, has been assigned by the War Department to the initial "M-day" force, which is expected to be immediately available for active service. Its primary mission is therefore as a combat force for prompt tactical employment anywhere within the United States or overseas. In view of the totality of modern war and the fact that the "home front" will probably be a "combat front" also in the opening stages of such a war, it is submitted that the primary mission of the National Guard warrants a complete re-examination at this time. Such a study might properly assign civilian "home-front" defense primarily to the National Guard or might consider the establishment of special civilian-military disaster units in each state, with Federal support and under some form of centralized direction by the War Department. It is contended, however, that any concept of adequate civilian protection in the case of a major emergency should properly be based upon the following general principles as a workable and realistic solution of the problem:

- a. That civilian protection is a national defense problem. By this is meant, the policy, direction and coordination phases should be a federal responsibility, while the actual operation and execution of the plans should be decentralized, through the appropriate Army Area Commanders, within the sovereign powers of the State and utilizing all available State agencies and resources for the purpose.
- b. Because it is a national defense problem, it belongs in the War Department for leadership, policy, unified national plans and over-all supervision.
- c. That civilian support is necessary to implement the plan, but under military direction.
- d. That the military direction be given by a small force, organized in conjunction with the National Guard of the States, with personnel Federally-recognized, equipped and maintained by the Federal government, but who are ineligible for regular membership in the National Guard as at present constituted.
- e. That, under combined Federal and State direction and control, the civilian effort and civilian agencies be integrated jointly with the military forces for civilian protection in each community, with military responsibility for the preparation, coordination and direction of the necessary plans, and with civilian responsibility for the execution of such plans, utilizing all available equipment and facilities in each community.

III. Recommendations

1. Under the authority delegated to me by the Governor of New York, as cited above, and based upon the general principles discussed herein, it is desired to submit the following specific recommendations for consideration by the War Department:

a. To amend existing War Department policies and regulations for the post-war National Guard to provide for two separate categories of Federally-recognized personnel; namely, Limited Service and General Service, similar to the categories established during World War II, as to physical, professional and other qualifications.

b. To assign to the Limited Service units and personnel of the Federally-recognized National Guard the primary mission of internal security and defense, with such units and personnel trained and administered for this sole purpose, the entire system to be decentralized, under War Department direction, to the several Army Commanders and to the States for execution.

c. To assign to the General Service units and personnel of the Federalized National Guard, the primary mission of an "M-day" force immediately available for counter-attack and offensive combat missions at home or abroad.

d. To implement this plan, it is recommended that certain less important and deferred units of low priority now allotted to the several States for organization, be withdrawn by the War Department and retained in an inactive status in the War Department Troop Basis. Such units to consist primarily of Army, General Reserve, Harbor Defense, and Zone of Interior or Zone of Communications Service units which cannot be organized by the States in the foreseeable future by reason of lack of armory facilities or other necessary installations to be provided from Federal funds. Insofar as New York is concerned, the following list of such units are recommended for withdrawal:

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Aggregate Strength</i>
152nd Ord Dep Co	146
153rd Ord Dept Co	146
491st Ord Evac Co	141
499th Ord Hvy Auto Maint Co	163
719th Ord Hvy Maint Co	152
245th CA Gp Hq & Hq Btry	67
611th CA Bn Hq & Hq Det	58
889th CA Btry, 16" Gun	129
890th CA Btry, 16" Gun	129
612th CA Bn Hq & Hq Det	58
904th CA Btry, 16" Gun	129
905th CA Btry, 16" Gun	129
192nd CA Bn Hq & Hq Det	58
922nd CA Btry, 12" Gun	151
923rd CA Btry, 12" Gun	151
801st Tank Bn	607
701st QM Railhead Co	142
702nd QM Railhead Co	142
703rd QM Railhead Co	142
704th QM Railhead Co	142
705th QM Railhead Co	142
4238th QM S&R Co	161
4239th QM S&R Co	161
191st Sig Bn Sep	708
TOTAL	4,154

e. To authorize the several states to organize, concurrently with the General Service units of the National Guard, a group of Limited Service units, with an aggregate strength equal to that of the units withdrawn, to be administered, equipped and trained as part of the Federally-recognized National Guard, with the primary mission of internal security and defense. These Limited Service units to serve as a working nucleus in peace-time for the operation of the internal security plan and capable of rapid expansion in an emergency.

f. In the case of New York, it is proposed to utilize the State War-Disaster Military Corps units now being organized as an immediately available substitute for the deferred units listed above.

These State War-Disaster Military Corps units which it is desired to substitute, in a Limited Service Federally-recognized status, for the units withdrawn are listed below. Each battalion listed will organize, concurrently with its own Federalization, one Limited Service Company (basically an infantry rifle company), with appropriate commanders and staffs and with an aggregate strength of approximately 4,000. In the selection of units for this purpose, a proper geographical distribution has been made throughout the larger centers of population in the State, thus conforming to the plan shown in Exhibit A for joint military and civilian operations.

List of Battalions to Organize Limited Service Companies

1st Bn, 105th Infantry.....	258th FA Bn (155mm how)
2d Bn, 105th Infantry.....	102d Engr Combat Bn
3d Bn, 105th Infantry.....	102nd Med Bn
1st Bn, 108th Infantry.....	1st Bn, 107th Infantry
2d Bn, 108th Infantry.....	2d Bn, 107th Infantry
3d Bn, 108th Infantry.....	3d Bn, 107th Infantry
1st Bn, 174th Infantry.....	72d AAA Gun Bn, SM, Type A
2d Bn, 174th Infantry.....	991st FA Bn (105mm how)
3d Bn, 174th Infantry.....	369th AAA Gun Bn, SM, Type A
156th FA Bn (105mm how)..	715th AAA Gun Bn, SM, Type A
170th FA Bn (105mm how)..	771st AAA Gun Bn, SM, Type A
249th FA Bn (105mm how)..	773rd AAA Gun Bn, SM, Type A
106th FA Bn (155mm how)..	870th AAA Auto Wpns Bn, SP
152nd Engr Combat Bn.....	898th AAA Auto Wpns Bn, SP
134th Med Bn.....	212th AAA Auto Wpns Bn, SM
1st Bn, 71st Infantry.....	245th AAA Slt Bn, Type C
2d Bn, 71st Infantry.....	336th AAA Slt Bn, Type C
3d Bn, 71st Infantry.....	