

STATE OF NEW YORK

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE GOVERNOR

FOR THE

DIVISION OF MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS

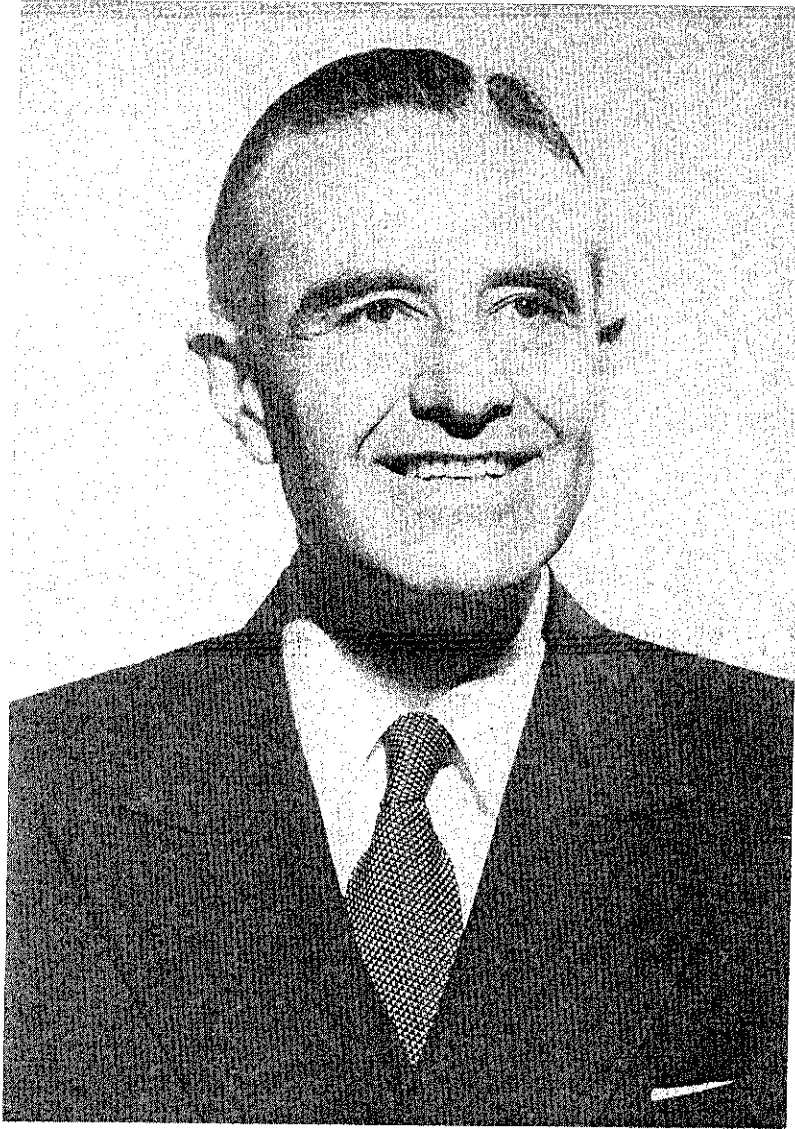
FOR THE YEAR 1956

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



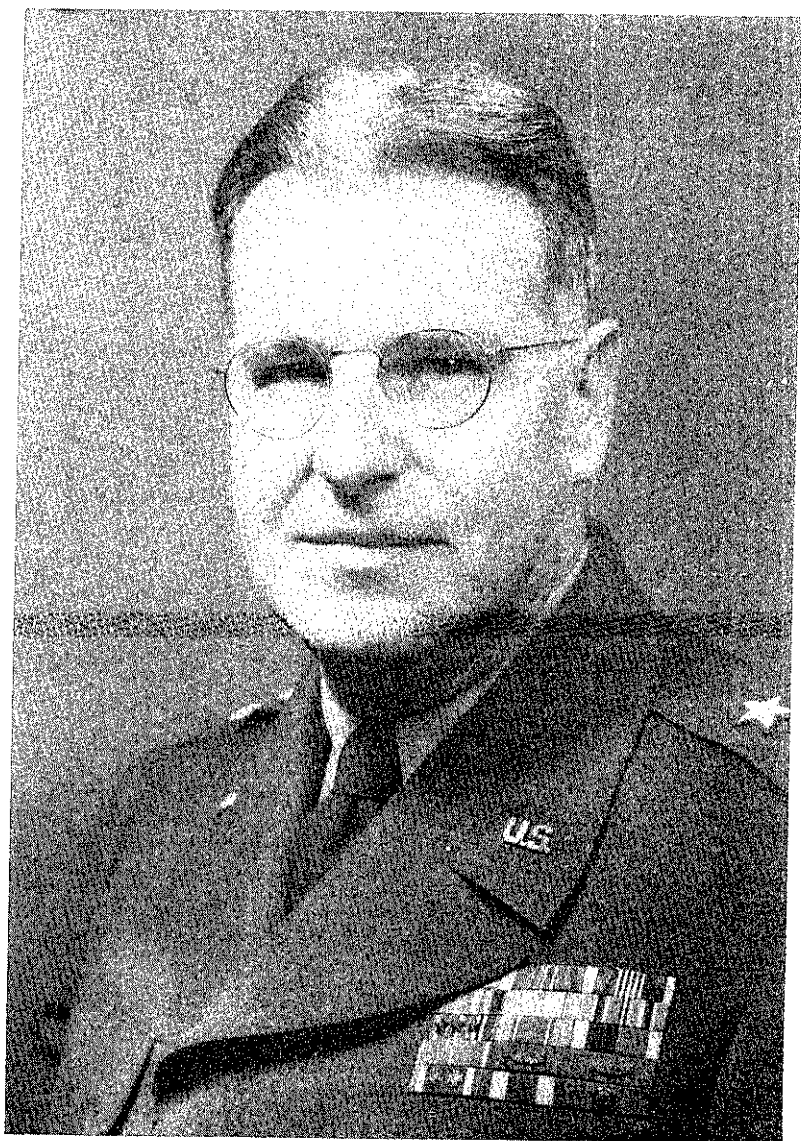
11 January 1957

Office of the Chief of Staff to the Governor
Division of Military and Naval Affairs
270 Broadway
New York 7, New York



GOVERNOR AVERELL HARRIMAN

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



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

11 January 1957

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

DEAR GOVERNOR HARRIMAN :

I herewith submit my final Report for the Division of Military and Naval Affairs of the Executive Department, covering the activities of the Division for the year 1956.

The missions assigned me have been completed. All units allotted to the State have been organized and are federally recognized. The Air National Guard has been integrated with the Eastern Air Defense Command of the Regular Air Force. Anti-aircraft units have been occupying "on-site" positions. Highly satisfactory inspection ratings have been given units on their Annual Armory Inspections. Construction of new armories and rehabilitation of older ones are programmed and are well under way. State Guard Service Command cadres have been formed as a nucleus for expansion to replace the National Guard, when and if the latter is called into active service, which has been accomplished with little or no expense to the State.

The state of training, administrative and logistical support of the State Military Forces is covered in detail in Sections, as indicated in the Table of Contents.

Respectfully yours,

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

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CHAPTER ONE
REPORT OF THE
CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE GOVERNOR

GENERAL

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This chapter outlines the principal developments within the Division of Military and Naval Affairs. The Division of Military and Naval Affairs is responsible for the training and administration of the Armed Forces of the State (Army, Navy and Air) which today numbers in excess of more than 30,000. Responsibility includes hundreds of million of dollars worth of Federal and State property. A detailed report of the operations of the State Military Forces can be found in the succeeding chapters and appendix.

I. THE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

1. The Army National Guard showed an increase of 846 enlisted men and a decrease of 81 officers and 72 warrant officers since 31 December 1955, bringing the total strength of the New York Army National Guard to 2017 officers, 392 warrant officers and 24,284 enlisted men. The coming year will present a problem mainly in the "quality" of procurement rather than a problem of "quantity." As a result of the Reserve Forces Act—1955, the Army Reserve will soon be receiving an influx of men who have had two years of active duty. This will be in addition to six months trainees already members of the Army Reserve. Thus increased efforts will

have to be made to get more young guardsmen to volunteer for the Six Months Training Program.

2. Two new Selective Service Regulations have been issued which should aid commanders in maintaining good attendance and in decreasing attrition, thus raising the training levels of their units. Operations Bulletin Number 153 calls for rapid induction (within 30-45 days) of guardsmen who are delinquent in their attendance. Operations Bulletin Number 154 calls for the cancellation of induction orders of those guardsmen whose induction was imminent because they enlisted after they were 18½, but who had served at least six months on active duty or on active-duty-for-training.

3. Intelligence personnel of all units at battalion level and higher were given invaluable intelligence training during their participation in the First Army Command Post Exercise, "Operation Raindrop" held last April at Camp Kilmer. The training of our anti-aircraft artillery units has been enhanced by the expansion of operations at the Camp Oswego firing ranges. Here for the first time, all of New York State's anti-aircraft artillery battalions were able to conduct their field training within the State. All of the weapons fired by our AAA units, including Cal. 50's, 40 MM's, 75 MM's, 90 MM's, 120 MM's, have clearance to fire at the Oswego Ranges.

4. The schooling program of the New York National Guard has been both expanded and improved. The New York National Guard Preparatory School for United States Military Academy, located at the New York City Community College in Brooklyn, N. Y., has continued to give valuable aid in helping New York National Guardsmen to gain admittance to the United States Military Academy. Last July, twelve New York National Guardsmen entered West Point with the result that half the total of guardsmen at West Point are from New York.

5. The New York National Guard Officer Candidate School was again conducted, swelling the total who have graduated from the school since its inception in 1951 to over six hundred (600). The Officer Candidate School operates under a two year program patterned after the Reserve Officer Training Corps—General Military Science Program. Last year the New York National Guard instituted a Non-Commissioned Officer Academy on an experimental basis with Non-Commissioned Officers from the 27th Armored Division at Camp Smith. The outstanding success of this school has merited its expansion in 1957. The Academy is patterned after similar schools conducted in the Active Army.

6. The Antiaircraft Artillery On-Site Program has forged ahead with more batteries being integrated into the Active Army's Antiaircraft Artillery Defense Network. Twelve (12) AAA batteries are now part of the On-Site Program: ten (10) in the Metropolitan New York Area and two (2) in the Niagara Falls area. There has also been an increase in the number of full-time technicians assigned to each site from fifteen (15) to eighteen (18).

II. THE AIR NATIONAL GUARD

1. The most significant change that took place this past year affecting the New York Air National Guard was the reorganization of the 107th Air Defense Wing. The reorganization resulted in the activation of three (3) new fighter groups, the 107th at Syracuse, the 109th at Schenectady, and the 105th at White Plains. The 106th Light Bombardment Wing activated two additional squadrons; the 8102 and 8114th Replacement Training Squadrons.

2. Training of flying personnel was enhanced by the addition of 36 more paid drills per year. This addition is particularly helpful since Air National Guard pilots must maintain the same minimum flying requirements that are demanded of Regular Air Force Pilots. All NYANG recruits have again been required to receive their basic training at Lackland Air Force Base, in the same manner as enlistees in the Regular Air Force. The New York Air National Guard Pilot Procurement Program was greatly aided in 1956 by the graduation of thirty-five (35) New York Air National Guardsmen as pilots and twenty (20) as observers from Regular Air Force Schools. These graduates also received commissions as second lieutenants in the New York Air National Guard.

3. The recruiting efforts of the various units of the NYANG during 1956 showed marked results with an overall increase of one hundred-twenty-three men, bringing the strength of the New York Air National Guard to an all-time high of 4,585 officers and enlisted men. An innovation seen in personnel procurement in 1956 was the addition of a female as a member of the NYANG. Capt. Norma C. Parson, the first woman in the nation to win such an appointment, was assigned chief nurse of the 106th Tactical Hospital in Brooklyn.

4. Construction went ahead with the 107th Air Defense Wing Administration Building at Niagara Falls, N. Y. The building, valued at \$750,000, is expected to be completed in 1957.

5. During the course of the past year, units and individuals of the New York Air National Guard, won recognition in several activities. The 102nd Light Bombardment Squadron of the 106th Light Bombardment Wing took second place in the Air National Guard Light Bombardment Competition which took place at Gulfport, Miss. For the first time in the history of the New York Air National Guard, one of its members won the coveted Governor's Cup for the top individual score in the New York State Rifle Matches.

III. THE NAVAL MILITIA

One of the most significant accomplishments of the Division, this past year, has been the successful final negotiations with the Navy Department on sharing the costs for maintaining and operating Naval Militia facilities. This will result in substantial savings to the State.

The Marine Corps Branch of the Naval Militia is approaching its pre-Korean strength. Weekend drills, field problems and invasion maneuvers on a unit basis have brought all Naval Militia Marine Corps units to a high degree of readiness and made it a valuable part of our State and National Defense Team.

IV. THE NEW YORK GUARD

1. The Service Commands of the New York Guard have continued cooperation and coordination with local Civil Defense Target Area Directors. This has facilitated the flow of information for the efficient operation of the Service Commands in their role as the supply agency for the State Military Forces in an emergency.

2. The New York Guard participated in the National Civil Defense Exercise, Operation Alert 1956. During this participation the Service Commands established communications and liaison with Target City Directors, which permitted the testing of existing plans and furthered the understanding of their missions to be performed during emergencies. The play of the New York Guard in this exercise developed the need for a rapid expansion of this force in the event of an emergency. Future plans of this Headquarters will endeavor to facilitate the formation of this force.

V. COOPERATION WITH CIVIL DEFENSE

1. *Civil Defense Activities.* Permanent liaison continues between the Office of the Chief of Staff to the Governor and the New York State Civil Defense Headquarters, thus insuring a continuous exchange of information between these agencies.

2. During the year a joint emergency Headquarters was established at the State Armory, Peekskill, New York, for the joint use of the Office of the Chief of Staff and the New York State Civil Defense Headquarters.

3. *OPERATION ALERT—1956 HELD ON 20-22 JULY 1956*

The operational aspects of this exercise are discussed briefly in the Army National Guard chapter of this Report. The actions of the Chief of Staff taken at his Emergency Command Post during the operation established a precedent in the nation for the use of State Military Forces in support of civil defense in case of enemy thermonuclear attack without warning.

The actions taken included the following:

The State Military Forces were initially mobilized under State law, in State status, in order to act in aid and support of the Civil Defense authorities.

They were subsequently used on this mission, when troops were requested for this purpose by the Civil Defense authorities in cities which had suffered severe "damage" in the initial "bombing attacks."

These troops included the New York Army National Guard, the

New York (State) Guard and New York Naval Militia. Headquarters New York Guard, composed of officers, is the only element of the New York Guard in existence today.

Thereafter, the New York Army National Guard (including the Commanding General thereof) was ordered into active Federal service, and was continued in the aid-to-civil-defense mission in Federal status, under the command of its Commanding General, subject to the overall command of the Commanding General, First Army.

The above actions were requested by the Chief of Staff, and were approved by the State and Federal authorities. They carried out his recommendations, made as a result of the confusion engendered by the "mock" declaration of martial law in Operation Alert 1955. In the 1956 Operation, maximum military aid and troop support to civil defense, rather than invoking martial law, except as a last resort, was the principle followed, as recommended by the Chief of Staff after last year's Operation. In this respect, Operation 1956 was a considerable improvement over the 1955 Operation.

This mission is only a temporary one for the National Guard, which will be sent off by the Federal authorities on its primary combat mission—or to get ready for that mission—as soon as it can be relieved of the aid-to-civil-defense mission.

The actions taken by the Chief of Staff, his Staff and the State Military Forces in Operation Alert—1956, were warmly commended by Lieutenant General Thomas W. Herren, First Army Commander at a critique held on Governors Island after the Exercise.

Other persons in and out of the Federal government have advocated going further than the Chief of Staff has recommended, and have advocated organizing a fully active State Guard force, but this would involve creating an entirely separate State ground force in addition to the New York Army National Guard.

The actions of the Chief of Staff in Operation Alert—1956 were also commended by the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Manpower and Reserves.

In this report on Operation, the State Director of Civil Defense, General Huebner said:

"Military assistance to Civil Defense as apart from the concept of martial rule, had an important part in Operation Alert 1956. In this State we were fortunate in having the Chief of Staff to the Governor, General Hausauer, appointed to command National Guard and all other military forces engaged or to be engaged in support of Civil Defense. This decision by the Commanding General First Army was a great benefit; and while it cannot now become the blueprint for a permanent plan, since the military must map its decision on the basis of a developing situation, the Department of Defense has shown increasing disposition to acceptance of the underlying principle involved."

Because of the National defense requirement for security forces the Air National Guard and designated Army National Guard units were theoretically inducted immediately into Federal Service.

This left the bulk of the Army National Guard and the New York Naval Militia totaling approximately 14,000 as the New York State Military Forces to assist Civil Defense by maintaining law and restoring order.

Through plans worked out with the Commanding General First Army all Military Forces assigned by First Army Commander to assist New York State Civil Defense Headquarters were centralized under the control of the Commanding General, New York National Guard. All military tasks were performed under this control.

4. *Natural Disaster*

Three amphibious rescue units are trained and maintained in a constant state of readiness to assist in natural disasters accompanied by floods.

a. These units are located throughout the State as follows:

(1) Camp Smith, 2 officers, 42 enlisted men, 10 trucks, amphibian 2½ ton 6X6 DUKW.

(2) Camp Drum, 2 officers, 22 enlisted men, 5 trucks, amphibian 2½ ton 6X6 DUKW.

(3) Rochester, 2 officers, 22 enlisted men, 5 trucks, amphibian 2½ ton 6X6 DUKW.

b. Emergency rations (type C Army) have been procured and installed in the amphibious vehicles to enable the performance of continuous and uninterrupted rescue operations.

Studies are currently being made for the designation of two Infantry Battalions, one in the Northern Area Command and one in the Southern Area Command, as emergency disaster battalions for immediate mobilization and use in natural disasters.

VI. NATIONAL GUARD CIVILIAN PERSONNEL EMPLOYEES

1. The following table shows the funds and positions provided by the Federal Government during the Fiscal Years 1956 and 1957 to assist the State of New York in the administration and maintenance of the New York National Guard (Army) and the New York Air National Guard:

	Army National Guard	Air National Guard
Fiscal Year ending 30 June 1956:		
Funds Expended	\$ 4,559,200	\$ 3,162,900
Positions Filled 30 June	1,139	691
Fiscal Year Ending 30 June 1957:		
Funds Programmed	\$ 5,129,700	\$ 3,746,000
Positions Programmed	1,122	777

2. *Army National Guard*: The number of positions programmed for Fiscal Year 1957 is slightly less than the number of individuals employed on 30 June 1956. This reduction was primarily in the Combined Maintenance Shops at the State—not the unit—level. It has not been necessary to force the separation of individuals in order

to attain the required level of employment. It is expected that the mid-year review of this program by the National Guard Bureau will result in the provision of additional man-months and funds to cover the cost of the excess positions which have not become vacant by that time. The turnover of employees remains at about one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) percent per month.

3. *Air National Guard*: The National Guard Bureau has recently completed an evaluation of this program. No great change in manning is anticipated as a result of that evaluation. Some minor changes may result from the reorganization of the Fighter-Interceptor Squadron and the 106th Bomb Wing (Tactical). The turnover in employees remains at about one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) percent per month.

VII. NEW ARMORY CONSTRUCTION UNDER P.L. 783

1. A number of new armories has been completed and others are under construction as part of the new armory construction program under Public Law 783, 81st Congress (National Defense Facilities Act of 1950).

2. During the year armories were completed at Bay Shore, Long Island and Lockport. These were the first armories constructed in the State since World War II. In addition, armories are presently under construction at Cortland, Carthage and Auburn.

3. New armory construction programs have been approved and the plans are being processed for Rome, Huntington, Riverhead, Orangeburg, Geneseo, Saranac Lake, Batavia, Freeport, Patchogue, Ossining, Staten Island, Monticello, Smithtown, East Hampton, Catskill and Mount Vernon. Under provisions of P.L. 783, the Federal Government contributes 75% of the cost of the construction of new armories while the State is required to furnish the remaining 25%.

4. In addition to the above, a rehabilitation construction program is progressing throughout the State. Full particulars are included in Chapter Three, "Logistical Matters."

VIII. STATE ARMY, AIR AND NAVAL MILITIA ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE

1. The 72nd annual conference of the Army and Air National Guard and Naval Militia Association of the State of New York attended by more than 1200 delegates, was held at the Hotel Statler in New York City, 21-22 September 1956.

2. Among the ranking Army, Navy and Air Force representatives who addressed the Conference was Assistant Secretary of Defense Carter L. Burgess. The highlight of the Conference was an address by Major General Ellard A. Walsh, President of the National Guard Association of the United States.

3. The Association elected Col. Eugene J. Welte, 209 AAA Group, president for 1956-7. Col. Welte succeeds Col. Joseph W. Utter, Chief of Staff, 42nd Infantry Division. The Association selected Buffalo for its 1957 conference.

4. The major resolutions adopted were:

(1) RESOLUTION—"urging Departments of Defense and Army—and urging action by Congress" to insure steady flow of personnel into the National Guard by both voluntary and involuntary means.

(2) RESOLUTION—The federal government should pay the employers share, for Army and Air National Guard technicians, to those states which includes such employees in its state retirement system.

(3) RESOLUTION—That a Uniform Code of Military Justice should be adopted by the several states and territories relative to personnel of the National Guard while on state status.

IX. THE NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. Enrollment in the National Guard Association of the United States of the officers and warrant officers of the New York Army and Air National Guard was again at the 100% mark for 1956. The New York National Guard has benefited greatly through the efforts of the National Guard Association of the United States in obtaining federal legislation that would be helpful to the National Guard program. Members of the National Guard Association of the United States receive monthly the Association's magazine, the NATIONAL GUARDSMAN. This publication includes a special New York State insert containing news of particular interest to New York National Guardsmen.

2. The Seventy-Eighth General Conference of the National Guard Association of the United States was held 8-11 October 1956, at Spokane, Washington. All major commands of the New York Army and Air National Guard were represented.

At the Conference the Chief of Staff presented the following Resolutions:

<i>Resolution No.</i>	<i>Subject</i>
36	Recommending financial support by the Federal Government of the costs of utilities, grading, paving and landscaping incident to armory construction. These costs are now borne by the State.
37	Relating to separating in future appropriations acts the funds for armory and non-armory construction projects and rehabilitation projects for the Army National Guard, from the category "Military Construction—Army Reserve Forces".

- 38 Relating to sharing by the Federal as well as State Governments on an equitable basis of the costs of maintenance and operation of all units of the Army National Guard which are now borne at 100% State expense.
- 58 Relating to Federal administrative action and/or legislation providing for payment from Federal Funds of the employer's share of State Retirement System contributions for the Army National Guard and Air National Guard technicians to any State which includes or may hereafter include such employees in its State Employees' Retirement System.
- 95 Relating to Amendment of the Federal Tort Claims Act to include the Federally paid employees of the Army National Guard and Air National Guard as employees of the United States for the purpose of the act.

Resolutions Nos. 36 and 38 if acted upon by the Federal authorities, will result in considerable savings to the State in connection with the construction of new armories (No. 36) and the operation of existing armories (No. 38).

Regarding Resolution No. 95 relating to amendment of the Federal Tort Claims Act, if this is accomplished by Congress, it will finally settle the question as to the liability of the United States for the torts of the Federally paid employees of the National Guard acting within the scope of their employment. At present, although three U. S. Circuit Courts have ruled that the Federal Government is liable, the question is still being litigated and has not been finally determined.

Resolution No. 58 urges Federal administrative action and/or legislation for the payment from Federal funds of the employer's share of State Retirement System contributions for the Federally paid employees of the National Guard. These employees, particularly the Air National Guard technicians, are key employees and are absolutely essential to the efficient maintenance and operation of the National Guard. The Chief of Staff's earlier efforts in behalf of these employees were discussed in his Annual Reports for 1951, 1952 and 1953. Since 1953 the Chief of Staff has been trying to find a method to get them retirement benefits, other than Social Security coverage which was obtained for them in 1953. It is likely that State-paid employees who are members of the State Employees' Retirement System will, in the near future, obtain Social Security coverage to supplement their State Retirement benefits. It is believed that it is fair and proper that our Federally paid employees eventually be given the opportunity to obtain retirement benefits in addition to Social Security, and then be placed on the same basis as the State employees referred to above.

If the State were to adopt legislation at the present time to make this possible, it would cost the State approximately \$800,000 for the State's contributions to the State Retirement System for the approximately 1700 employees in this category. The Chief of Staff has considered it out of the question to ask for approval of inclusion of such a sum in the Division's annual budget. He, therefore, sponsored Resolution No. 58 in an effort to have the Federal government bear this cost, as it is already bearing the cost of the employer's share of contributions into the Social Security fund for these employees.

Another resolution of interest sponsored by the Chief of Staff which was adopted by the Conference is Resolution No. 35 relating to amending the provisions of the United States Code relative to courts-martial of the National Guard not in Federal service, and urging the States and Territories to consider the advisability of adopting a Uniform Code of Military Justice.

The background of the subject matter of Resolution No. 35 was discussed in the Chief of Staff's Annual Report for 1952.

X. STATE LEGISLATION

Legislative Program of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs

The Chief of Staff submitted the following bills which became law in 1956:

1. *Bill to amend Section 189, subdivision 2 of the Military Law* to repeal the age limit of 45 years in hiring new armory employees. This became Chapter 313, Laws of 1956.

2. *Bill to amend Sections 42, 317 and 242 of the Military Law* to grant reemployment rights to members of the National Guard and Federal Reserve who enter the six months active duty for training program. This bill also extended the New York Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act until July 1, 1959. The bill became Chapter 509, Laws of 1956. In the following passage from his Annual Message to the Legislature on January 4, 1956, Governor Harriman urged the legislature to pass such a measure:

"During the summer I had the privilege of visiting several of our National Guard installations and was much impressed with the performance of our units, both officers and men. Our State can be proud of its National Guard. Under the present State law, the reemployment rights of National Guardsmen who take six months of initial active training are not adequately protected and I recommend that such protection be provided by law, comparable to the protection now given under Federal law to Reservists."

The following purposes were accomplished by the new law:

a. *Reemployment Rights as to Initial Full-time Training Duty or Initial Active Duty for Training of Persons who are Employed in Private Industry* —

(1) Chapter 509, Laws of 1956 grants reemployment rights to members of the New York Army National Guard and New York Air National Guard who are employed in private industry, and who perform an initial period of full-time training duty with the Active Forces under Section 99 of the National Defense Act, or who perform initial active duty for training with the Active Forces under Section 233(d) of the Armed Forces Reserve Act. It also grants reemployment rights to members of the Federal Reserves in New York State who perform initial active duty for training with the Active Forces under Section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act.

(2) The new law adds a new subdivision 2-a to Section 317 of the Military Law, under which a National Guardsman or Federal Reservist employed in private industry who performs initial full-time training duty or active duty for training as set forth above, must be restored to his job or to a position of like seniority, status and pay, unless the employer's circumstances have so changed as to make it impossible or unreasonable to do so. The individual must make application for reemployment *within sixty days* after completion of his period of active duty for training. If an employer fails to reemploy the returning National Guardsman or Reservist, the latter may bring a proceeding against the employer in the Supreme Court of the State to compel compliance with the law. If he does not desire to use his own attorney, the individual may request the State Attorney General to represent him in the court proceeding. (See Section 317, subdivision 5, Military Law).

b. Reemployment Rights Under Federal Law as to Initial Active Duty for Training of Persons who are Employed in Private Industry —

(1) Federal Reservists who perform initial active duty for training pursuant to Section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act have reemployment rights under Federal Law (Section 262(f), Armed Forces Reserve Act).

(2) The U. S. Department of Labor in a ruling issued in 1956 held that members of the New York National Guard and New York Air National Guard who perform initial active duty for training pursuant to Section 233(d) of the Armed Forces Reserve Act will have reemployment rights under Section 9(g)(3), Universal Military Training and Service Act. After a conference by officers of the Staff of the Office of Chief of Staff with the Regional Representative in New York of the Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights, U. S. Department of Labor, instructions were issued to the troops of the New York National Guard with regard to presenting complaints to the Bureau for action.

c. Reemployment Rights as to Initial Full-time Training Duty or Initial Active Duty for Training of Persons who are Public Employees —

As to public employees, Chapter 509, Laws of 1956, adds a new subdivision 3-a to Section 242 of the Military Law, providing that a public employee who is a member of the New York Army National Guard, New York Air National Guard or Federal Reserves shall have a military leave of absence from his job while performing an initial period of full-time training or initial active duty for training, pursuant to any of the Federal laws mentioned in paragraph a(1), above, notwithstanding the fact that the orders for the duty may be issued with the consent of the public employee.

d. Reemployment Rights as to Drills, Annual Field Training, and Attendance at Service Schools —

The provisions of Chapter 509, Laws of 1956 referred to in subparagraphs a and c, above, apply only to persons who perform *initial* full-time training duty or *initial* active duty for training. Subparagraphs a and c refer only to the new subdivisions 2-a and 3-a added to Section 317 and Section 242 of the Military Law, respectively. Reemployment rights under State law with respect to drills and other inactive duty training, annual field training and attendance at Service Schools are provided for in other subdivisions of Section 317 (private employees) and Section 242 (public employees) of the Military Law.

3. *Bill to amend Section 177-a of the Military Law* so as to authorize municipalities to acquire land without conducting a public referendum in order to convey it to the State for military purposes. This became Chapter 516, Laws of 1956.

4. *Bill to authorize the Chief of Staff, with the Governor's consent, to release a portion of the 2366 Fifth Avenue Armory to the City of New York* for the purpose of the Harlem River Drive, on condition that the City will pay the State \$50,000 to construct an elevator in the armory, so that military vehicles may get from the street level to the armory floor. This became Chapter 603, Laws of 1956.

5. *Bill to authorize the Chief of Staff, with the consent of the Governor, to release the 120 West 62nd Street Armory to the City of New York* for the purpose of the Lincoln Square Slum Clearance Project, in exchange for a new armory site in Queens County to be approved by the Chief of Staff and by the Governor, and also in consideration of the appropriation by the City of one million dollars for the construction of the new armory. This bill became Chapter 664, Laws of 1956.

6. *Bill to amend Section 24 of the Military Law and Section 81 of the State Finance Law* in order to transfer the military record fund to the general fund of the State. The bill became Chapter 871, Laws of 1956.

In addition to the above bills, the State Judge Advocate submitted memorandums in support of the following bills which became law:

1. *Bill to authorize the Village of Ossining to convey park lands to the State for an armory site.* The bill became Chapter 94, Laws of 1956.

2. *Bill to authorize the Village of Richfield Springs to convey park lands to the State for an armory site.* The bill became Chapter 499, Laws of 1956.

3. *Bill to add new Section 13-a to the General Construction Law defining the term "armed forces of the United States."* The bill became Chapter 694, Laws of 1956. The language of this bill was suggested by the State Judge Advocate to the Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation which sponsored the bill, and which sponsored a bill in 1955 using incorrect language, which was vetoed by the Governor.

The State Judge Advocate submitted to the Governor's Counsel a lengthy memorandum on a bill sponsored by the American Legion to amend Article 6 of the Military Law in relation to the annuity to blind veterans and their widows. Since it is the function of this Division to administer the provisions of Article 6, and not to make recommendations concerning increasing the amounts of the annuities, as was proposed in the bill, this Division made no specific recommendation as to the increases. The changes which the bill proposed to make in regard to the administrative procedures to be followed by The Adjutant General in administering Article 6 were desirable from the viewpoint of this Division. The memorandum discussed these changes and the need therefor. However, the bill was vetoed for fiscal reasons.

The State Judge Advocate submitted memorandums in opposition to the following bills which, however, were approved:

1. *Bill to amend Sections 350, 359, 371 and 378 of the Tax Law* in relation to the exemption from gross income of the service compensation of members of the Armed Forces of the United States. The bill became Chapter 566, Laws of 1956.

The primary purpose of the new law is to eliminate the blanket exemption from the State Income Tax for compensation received for "active service in the armed forces of the United States" beginning in 1956, and to substitute in lieu thereof a limited exemption modeled after exactly similar provisions in the Federal Internal Revenue Code. Henceforth, the only exemption of military pay from the State Income Tax will be compensation received by a resident of New York State for active service in the armed forces of the United States received under the following circumstances:

a. For any month during any part of which the taxpayer served in a combat zone during an induction period, (i.e. any period (as defined in Section 2 of bill) during which, under laws heretofore or hereafter enacted relating to the induction of individuals for training and service in the armed forces of the United States, indi-

viduals, other than individuals liable for induction by reason of a prior deferment, are liable for induction for training and service), or

b. For any month during any part of which the taxpayer was hospitalized as a result of wounds, disease or injury incurred while serving in a combat zone during an induction period.

The bill further provides (Section 5) that the above provisions "shall not apply for any month during any part of which there are no combatant activities (as proclaimed by the president) in such combat zone" in which the taxpayer is serving.

The prior law resulted in discrimination, tax-wise against members of the New York National Guard, as compared with the members of the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve and Coast Guard Reserve (the Federal Reserves). The Department of Taxation and Finance held that the Federal pay received by members of the National Guard for their fifteen days of annual field training was taxable, because while attending such training, they are not in "active service in the armed forces of the United States".

On the other hand, the Department held that under Federal laws, the members of the purely Federal Reserves are in "active service in the armed forces of the United States" when they attend annual field training, and therefore their pay for such duty was exempt from taxation. Thus, National Guardsmen and Federal Reservists have been serving side by side at Camp Drum, New York during the annual periods of field training, and the Reservists' Federal pay for the period has been exempt from the State Income Tax, while the National Guardsmen's pay has not been exempt.

The new law eliminates the discrimination by eliminating the tax exemption altogether, insofar as the non-active-duty pay of members of the National Guard and Federal Reserves is concerned.

The exemption should be restored with respect to non-active-duty pay, as an additional inducement for persons to join and serve in the reserve components in both officer and enlisted ranks. It is urged that this situation be corrected by future legislation.

2. *Bill to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear the claim of William Joseph Cunningham* against the State for damages for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by the claimant through the negligence of the State. The bill became Chapter 892, Laws of 1956.

The Chief of Staff submitted the following bills, which were not approved by the Governor's Office for submission to the 1956 Legislature:

1. Bill to amend the following provisions of the Military Law:

a. Section 183, subdivision 5, paragraphs b and d, changing the method of distribution of moneys received for armory rentals.

b. Section 221, subdivision 2, paragraph b, relating to the amount to be paid annually by the Comptroller to The Adjutant General for the military funds of the units of the organized militia.

2. Bill to amend Section 222, subdivisions 1 and 2 of the Military Law, to prescribe a new formula or basis for the payment of headquarters allowances to various units of the organized militia.

3. Bill to amend Section 188 of the Military Law to add new subdivision 6-a to provide for payment of an additional increment to certain armory employees.

XI. FEDERAL LEGISLATION

1. *The Reserve Forces Act of 1955*

In his Annual Report for 1955, the Chief of Staff gave a detailed history of this legislation and its lack of provisions for service by non-prior service personnel and prior service personnel in the National Guard. He stated that he would continue his efforts to have Congress amend the law so as to provide the National Guard with a means of obtaining personnel involuntarily, in the event voluntary methods fail. In the meantime, he took measures to have the New York National Guard recruit to the utmost by voluntary means.

On 24 April 1956 the Chief of Staff delivered an address to the Annual Conference of the Adjutants Generals' Association of the United States at Augusta, Georgia in which he discussed the inadequate provisions in the 1955 Act for the National Guard and discussed the future that lay ahead for the Guard.

Particularly emphasized in the speech were the factors which go to make up the training level of the National Guard as compared with that of the Army Reserve. The Chief of Staff pointed out that only comparatively few of our enlistees in the 17-18½ year old age group are entering the six months active duty for training program authorized by the Reserve Forces Act of 1955, whereas all recruits in the Army Reserve in that age category must take the six months training. He also referred to the fact that prior service personnel, beginning in the summer of 1957 may be involuntarily assigned to Army Reserve units on their release from active duty, whereas the National Guard would only get these persons by voluntary enlistments.

He warned that the National Guard may be getting "quantity" and the Army Reserve, "quality" and that the combat readiness of the Guard might therefore decline below that of the Army Reserve. He recommended that the President of the Adjutants General's Association be empowered "to appoint a small group or committee chosen from cross sections of the country to work with the Executive Council of the National Guard Association of the United States in the preparation of legislative and administrative changes that will insure the future position of the National Guard as a strong, trained and ever-ready first line component of our Reserve Forces."

A resolution to carry out this recommendation, prepared by the State Judge Advocate was adopted by the Conference, and was transmitted to the President of the National Guard Association of the United States, with a list of designees from the Adjutants General's Association to sit on the Joint Committee.

Thereafter the Joint Committee was established with the President of the National Guard Association as Chairman and with the Chief of Staff as a member. The Committee met on 1-2 September 1956 and the Chief of Staff presented a report on the administrative changes which he recommended that should be urged upon the Departments of Defense and Army in order to attract both prior service and non-prior service personnel into the Guard.

The Chairman of the Joint Committee appointed two subcommittees, one on administrative changes and the other on legislative changes. The Chief of Staff was named Chairman of the Committee on Administrative Changes. The Committee approved his report for presentation to the 78th General Conference of the National Guard Association of the United States at Spokane, Washington in October.

After many days of re-drafting and preparation, the Chief of Staff delivered the report to the General Conference at Spokane on 9 October 1956. It was extremely well received. Resolutions prepared by the Joint Committee to carry out the administrative and legislative recommendations of the Subcommittee were unanimously adopted by the Conference. There were two main changes recommended, one with respect to prior service personnel, the other with respect to a split active duty for training program for non-prior service personnel.

These proposed changes were presented immediately by the Chief, National Guard Bureau to the Department of the Army. The Chief of Staff presented them to the Chairman of the Reserve Forces Policy Board and other government officials.

As a result, to a great extent of the Chief of Staff's efforts, the Reserve Forces Policy Board in a memorandum to the Secretary of Defense dated 7 November 1956 recommended "That the matter of dividing the six months training program into two 3-months increments conducted in successive years be given further study."

This recommendation was referred to the Department of the Army which is now making an exhaustive study of the matter. Up to the time that the Chief of Staff made his recommendations for such a split training program in August 1956, the Army and Defense Departments had been adamant in insisting that the 6 consecutive months program would be continued as the only active duty for training program. Unofficial indications now are that the Army will offer to the National Guard in 1957 some kind of alternative program of less than 6 consecutive months duration.

The Assistant Secretary of Defense stated that the emphasis in the future would be on "quality" not "quantity". This gave added importance to the Chief of Staff's address at Augusta six months before, in which he warned that the National Guard is now getting "quantity" and must do something to raise the "quality"

or training level of its personnel, if it is to keep pace with the Army Reserve. It is apparent from Mr. Burgess' statement that all steps necessary will be taken by the Departments of Defense and Army to insure that the Army Reserve will be filled up with "quality" personnel in the form of prior service personnel, who have been released from two years of active duty.

It is, therefore, incumbent upon the National Guard to take heed of the Chief of Staff's warning at Augusta in April and of his recommended Administrative Change No. 1, by making every effort to obtain adequate access and opportunity to have *prior service personnel* enlist voluntarily in the National Guard before they are assigned to Army Reserve units. The Chief of Staff will continue his efforts along these lines, as well as along the lines of carrying out his recommended Administrative Change No. 2 which is to obtain an alternative active duty for training program for the *non-prior service personnel*, in addition to the 6 months program now in force.

With regard to the Chief of Staff's recommendation at Augusta that the National Guard Association should map out its legislative Program before, not after the Congress convenes, and should adopt an orderly procedure in this regard in the same manner as the Military Departments do, the Legislative Committee of the National Guard Association of the United States held a meeting in Washington on 27-29 November 1956, and adopted a program of 31 legislative objectives which it will seek in the 85th Congress. This is a big improvement over prior years when the Legislative Committee usually did not meet to act on legislative proposals until after Congress had convened, and no complete program was prepared prior to the convening of Congress.

The National Guard Association's legislative program for 1957 contains a number of objectives which were the result of resolutions sponsored by the Chief of Staff. Several of these, such as amendment of Public Law 364, 84th Congress (the State Defense Forces bill) are referred to elsewhere in this report.

2. *Public Law 364, 84th Congress approved August 11, 1955 — The State Defense Forces Act.*

The history, background and need for amendment of this law was explained in the Chief of Staff's Annual Report for 1955. During 1956 he continued his efforts to obtain amendment of the law in order to authorize the Federal government to issue arms, ammunition, clothing, equipment, etc. to these forces.

The Legislative Committee of the National Guard Association of the United States at a meeting on 28-29 November 1956, adopted as part of its legislative program for 1957, a proposal to urge such an amendment of Public Law 364. This action was taken pursuant to a resolution to that effect submitted by the Chief of Staff and adopted by the 77th General Conference of the National Guard Association of the United States at New Orleans on 20 October 1955.

At its annual convention in Rochester on 28 July 1956 the American Legion Department of New York adopted a Resolution prepared

by the State Judge Advocate and submitted by the Onandaga County Branch of the Legion. The resolution urged Congress to amend Public Law 364 to authorize the President to prescribe for the issuance of such arms, ammunition, clothing and other items of military equipment for the use of such state defense forces as he deems appropriate; and to charge the National Guard Bureau with administering the law pursuant to the policies prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, and to prescribe that the National Guard Bureau shall be the channel of communication between the Department of the Army and the States.

This resolution was presented to the National Convention of the American Legion at Los Angeles, California in the first week of September 1956 and was adopted by that Convention.

High officials of the Department of Defense testified in support of the need for State Guards and the need for amendment of Public Law 364, before the Holifield Subcommittee of the House Committee on Government Operations studying the matter of Civil Defense.

On 28-29 November 1956 the Legislative Committee of the National Guard Association of the United States met in Washington, D. C. and adopted its legislative program for 1957. Included in the program was a proposal urging Congress to amend Public Law 364, 84th Congress in order to authorize the President to issue arms, equipment, etc. to the State Defense Forces or State Guards authorized to be formed by the States under Public Law 364. This action was taken pursuant to the resolution sponsored by the Chief of Staff and adopted by the 77th General Conference of the National Guard Association of the United States at New Orleans, Louisiana on 20 October 1955.

3. Study of Civil Defense legislation by Military Operations Subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations of the House of Representatives.

In 1955 various bills were introduced in the 84th Congress to constitute the Federal Civil Defense Administration as an executive department within the Department of Defense. Among these were House Joint Resolution No. 98, introduced by Congressman Chet Holifield of California, and concurrent Resolution No. 108, introduced by Congressman R. Walter Riehlman of New York.

These bills were referred to the Military Operations Subcommittee of the House Committee on Government Operations. The Subcommittee is headed by Congressman Holifield. Congressman Riehlman is the second ranking minority member.

As stated in the Chief of Staff's Annual Report for 1955, Headquarters New York National Guard participated in the Federal Civil Defense Exercise known as "Operation Alert—1955" on 15-16 June 1955. One of the features of the exercise was the "mock" declaration of a state of Martial Law by the President throughout the Nation. As a result of the confusion engendered by this declaration, a study of it, dated 8 July 1956 was prepared by the State Judge Advocate, and was transmitted by the Chief of Staff to the

Governor. The Governor in turn forwarded copies of the Study to the Secretary of Defense and to the Administrator of the Federal Civil Defense Administration.

During 1956 Congressman Holifield's Subcommittee above referred to, conducted extensive hearings on the entire question of Civil Defense. During these hearings the matter of the mock proclamation of martial law by the President during Operation Alert—1955 came up for discussion. The State Judge Advocate during March and April 1956 had considerable correspondence with Professor Charles Fairman of Harvard Law School, one of the early witnesses before the Subcommittee and an outstanding legal expert on the subject of martial rule. The correspondence dealt with Professor Fairman's testimony before the Subcommittee on February 21, 1956, on the subject of martial rule.

The Chief of Staff sent copies of this correspondence and of the State Judge Advocate's study to Congressman Holifield. Congressman Holifield wrote the Chief of Staff on April 26, 1956 stating that "This material has been a very enlightening discussion of the problems connected with the declaration of martial rule in the event of a Civil Defense disaster."

On 22 June 1956, the Subcommittee held a hearing in New York City and invited the Chief of Staff and State Judge Advocate to testify.

The testimony of the Chief of Staff and State Judge Advocate and State Judge Advocate's study of Martial Rule appear on pp. 1846-1864 of Part 5 of the printed Hearings of the Subcommittee. Prior to presentation of the Statement Congressman Holifield said:

Mr. Holifield. "Now, I might say this, that we have read all of your treatise on martial law in your exchange with Dr. Charles Fairman, of Harvard, and we have found it very valuable to the committee in our consideration of this question of declaration of martial law, and our report will be the better for it when we get to writing that section of it."

In his oral testimony, the Chief of Staff supplemented his prepared statement by urging amendment of Public Law 364, 84th Congress re: State Defense Forces referred to above. After the hearings, the Chief of Staff wrote to Chairman Holifield and Congressman Fascell (of Florida), a member of the Committee who is particularly interested in the martial rule aspect, amplifying his testimony at the hearing on 22 June 1956, and forwarding a study dated 25 June 1956 on the need for a State Guard and Federal support thereof.

On July 27, 1956 the Twenty-fourth Intermediate Report of the Committee on Government Operations, Union Calendar No. 1203, House Report No. 2949 was issued. It includes the following comments on the testimony of the Chief of Staff and the State Judge Advocate:

At p. 70

“Maj. Gen. Karl F. Hausauer, commanding general of the New York National Guard, said neither the civil-defense director, the National Guard, nor the First Army commander received any clear or firm plans or directive from Federal authorities. ‘The result was complete confusion’.”

At p. 69

“Col. Charles G. Stevenson, State Judge Advocate of the New York National Guard, submitted to the subcommittee a critical analysis of Operation Alert which declared in part:

“But, the big thing wrong with the 1955 proclamation was that it mixed ‘limited martial rule’ with ‘military aid to the civil authorities’ without making clear the extent of each. The proclamation said that the Army should enforce law and order (limited martial rule) and ‘carry out decisions of Federal agencies’ (military aid to civil authorities).”

On July 20-22 1956 the Federal Civil Defense Exercise Operation Alert—1956, was held. As discussed elsewhere in this report, during the course of the operation, the Chief of Staff initiated actions which demonstrated the validity of the principles urged by him after Operation Alert 1955. One of the principles advocated by the Chief of Staff then was that in any sudden enemy thermonuclear attack of the magnitude assumed in the operation, the National Guard, if still at home, must be able to act in support of Civil Defense, and if Federal troops are also needed, the National Guard should be inducted into Federal status to perform the mission in its Federal status with its commander remaining in charge of the operations in this State.

The Chief of Staff sent copies of his After Action Report on Operation Alert—1956 to Congressman Holifield’s Subcommittee for its consideration in its future study of the subject of Civil Defense.

4. *The Interstate Mutual Military Aid Compact Bill—(S. 2142—H.R. 6623—84th Congress)*

In his Annual Report for 1955, The Chief of Staff described the background and history of this bill, the purpose of which is to amend the Act of July 2, 1952 (Public Law 435, 82nd Congress), which granted Congressional consent to an interstate compact for mutual military aid in an emergency between New York and New Jersey entered into on 11 December 1950. Pennsylvania became a party to the compact on 14 December 1951. The detailed history of the actions taken by the Chief of Staff to initiate and accomplish enactment of the Act of 2 July 1952 is contained in the Annual Reports of the Chief of Staff for the years 1950, 1951 and 1952.

The amendment contained in the bill introduced in the 84th Congress (S. 2142—H.R. 6623) permits the States of New York and New Jersey and States sharing a common border with either of

them to enter into mutual aid compacts. The States of New York and Connecticut had, on 29 December 1954, entered into a separate compact, which was identical to that made between New York and New Jersey on 11 December 1950.

A hearing on the bill was held in Washington on 15 February 1956 before a Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, at which the State Judge Advocate testified in response to a letter from Chairman Celler of the House Judiciary Committee to Governor Harriman inviting the Governor to send a representative to appear and testify at the hearing. The State Judge Advocate presented a statement in support of the bill.

5. Recodification of Titles 10 and 32 U.S. Code entitled "Armed Forces" and "National Guard", respectively.

The recodification of Titles 10 and 32 U. S. Code was contained in H.R. 7049, 84th Congress. This was enacted by Public Law 1028, 84th Congress, approved August 10, 1956.

In connection with this legislation which has been pending in Congress for several years, this Division prepared a resolution which was adopted by the 76th General Conference of the National Guard Association of the United States at Miami, Florida on 21 October 1954 which urged amendment of the recodification bill.

Under the new law it will no longer be technically correct to refer to sections of the National Defense Act, the Armed Forces Reserve Act, the National Facilities Act, and others enacted prior to 1955. For example, Section 92 of the National Defense Act should be cited hereafter as 32 U.S.C. 502.

Laws enacted after 31 March 1955 such as the Reserve Forces Act of 1955, approved 9 August 1955 have not yet been incorporated into the new code. In the 85th Congress the laws enacted after 31 March 1955 and prior to the 85th Congress will be fitted into the code, and thereafter all amendments will be to the new code.

6. Nurses and Medical Specialists in the Army National Guard and Air National Guard.

H.R. 7290, to amend Section 58 of the National Defense Act was enacted by Public Law 845, 84th Congress approved 30 July 1956. The amendment added to the composition of the National Guard "female commissioned officers appointed to serve as nurses and medical specialists, who have certain qualifications." Under this amendment it is now possible for the first time, to commission females as nurses and medical specialists in the Army National Guard and Air National Guard.

XII. PUBLIC INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

1. The fifth year of operations of The Public Information Office, Office of the Chief of Staff to the Governor, was marked by a sharp increase in the tempo of its activities. These activities have been guided by the following objectives: (a) to win greater public under-

standing of the mission and achievements of the New York National Guard, and (b) to improve and strengthen community relations between the New York Military Establishment and the communities that surround its installations.

2. Highlights of the Public Information Program for 1956 were:

a. *Distinguished Guest Tours:* Units of the New York National Guard were visited by several distinguished representatives from the Defense Department this past summer. Secretary of the Army, The Honorable Wilbur M. Brucker, in a one day visit, inspected the 42nd Infantry Division, during its annual summer field training tour at Camp Drum, Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, The Honorable David Smith, Deputy Assistant Secretary, The Honorable Donald Strait, Major General Edgar C. Erickson, Chief, National Guard Bureau and Brigadier General Royal Hatch, Jr., Deputy Commander of the Continental Air Command, visited the New York Air National Guard's installation at Hancock Field, Syracuse, New York. The Reserve Forces Policy Board, under the chairmanship of Milton S. Baker, visited and inspected units of the New York National Guard in the Metropolitan Area.

A number of distinguished guests visited the New York National Guard Officer Candidate School at Camp Smith, Peekskill, New York. Among the visitors present at Camp Smith were Major General Edgar C. Erickson, Chief, National Guard Bureau, Major General Donald W. McGowan, Chief of the Army Division, National Guard Bureau, Major General Garrison H. Davidson, Superintendent of United States Military Academy, Adjutants-General of several of the surrounding states, and senior commanders of the Army National Guard of New York.

b. *Special Events and Projects:* The activities for the year 1956 included a number of special events and projects. The National Guard's first Muster Day, 22 February 1956, proved to be an outstanding success. This one-day nation-wide recruiting drive was carefully planned at the State and local levels. Sparked by the National Guard Bureau's "kickoff" of the buildup for this event by a national coast-to-coast radio program over the Mutual Broadcasting System, this special recruiting campaign was amply supported in the State. Special observances of Muster Day were noted throughout the State in the form of "open houses" and television and radio coverage. The New York Times electric news sign flashed Muster Day information to the Times Square crowds. Major General Brendan A. Burns, Commanding General, 42d Infantry Division, along with a number of officers and enlisted men appeared on the Dumont Television Network's "Million Dollar Showcase" program. Over 4,000 letters were sent out by the Public Information Office to business firms and various organizations in connection with "Muster Day".

The 107th Infantry Regiment's sesquicentennial celebration attracted national interest and was widely publicized.

The State Public Information Office released information emphasizing participation of New York National Guard in "Exercise Raindrop 111", First Army's annual map maneuver at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey.

A special program was inaugurated by the Public Information Office to stimulate interest in explaining the "Take Six" program among the younger members of the Army National Guard. Arrangements were made to show the National Guard Bureau's new film, "Take Six", during each unit's summer field training tour to all men eligible for the six month training program.

"Operation Alert", the Nation's first civilian defense exercise to include military as well as civilian participation, included active participation by the New York National Guard which was amply covered in newspapers throughout the State. A special publication information headquarters was established at Headquarters, New York National Guard, Command Post, in the Peekskill Armory.

The New York National Guard was well represented at the New York State Fair. Arrangements were made by this office with the National Guard Bureau for the loan of a special exhibit valued at \$6,000. This showing of this exhibit at the Fair was one of the first of its kind, in the country. All phases of New York National Guard activity were demonstrated with exhibits of various types of National Guard equipment. Reports have indicated that a very favorable impression was left with the thousands of Fair visitors who saw the New York National Guard exhibit.

News coverage of the Washington Greys, (the 258 Field Artillery) one of New York's oldest National Guard units, took on an international aspect when the "Greys" sent a copy of their historic unit colors to England where it was placed in the George Washington ancestral residence.

A great deal of excellent publicity was derived from the dedication of the National Guard Armory at Lockport, New York. The dedication was particularly significant since it was the first of its kind since World War II. The list of notables who spoke at the ceremonies was headed by Major General George W. Barth, Deputy Commander of First Army. The Lockport dedication provided an excellent opportunity to cement community good-will, particularly from the standpoint of the benefits the community would derive from the construction of the new armory. Particular emphasis was placed on the funds spent locally for the construction of the Armory.

c. Field Training Coverage: More coverage of Field Training activities through the various public information media was obtained during the year 1956 than ever before. Large spreads of training activities were obtained in many metropolitan newspapers. The Public Information Office afforded recording equipment to unit Public Information Office teams, resulting in excellent local radio coverage.

d. *Recruiting Literature*: The increase in the recruiting support given local units is evidenced by the volume of recruiting materials allocated by this office. More than 635,000 copies of recruiting matter of all kinds were disseminated to the field in 1956 in comparison to approximately 40,000 copies distributed in 1955. The Public Information Office, in addition to disseminating National Guard Bureau material, published several recruiting pamphlets of its own. Other materials distributed to local units included posters, phonograph records, booklets, billboard posters, TV film clips and "I am the Guard" scrolls.

e. *General Recruiting Activities*: The normal operations of the Public Information Office encompass many publicity activities during the course of the year. The National Guard 15 minute color film "Make Ready" was made available through this office to all units. Extensive use of this film has already been made in presentations before various civic organizations, parent groups and student assemblies. This film is also appropriate for showing on TV.

Increased use of TV and radio media was made this year. TV slides were used by many of the State's TV stations while the Radio and Television Division, New York State Department of Commerce, cooperated in distributing weekly radio spot announcements. This Office was able to obtain cooperation from the New York State Division of Veterans' Affairs in their Weekly bulletin in which a series of four articles concerning the opportunities available in the New York National Guard were published.

Arrangements have been made to have a number of outdoor billboards constructed by one of the State's leading outdoor advertising firms. These outdoor billboards will be constructed adjacent or near selected New York National Guard installations as a public service by the advertising firm. Billboard posters have been furnished by the National Guard Bureau. The dedication of the first of these billboards took place 7 December, 1956 at the Westchester County Airport. The airport is the headquarters for the New York Air National Guard and the 105th Fighter Group (Air Defense). Top New York National Guard officers and local dignitaries attended the ceremonies.

Other normal activities of this office included the following: dissemination of news items to the various news media; maintenance of our press-radio-television relations with the outlets of the State; writing speeches; maintaining liaison with the Public Information Officer, National Guard Bureau, Public Information Officers of other states, and the National Guard Association of the United States; preparing and editing the New York "insert" of THE NATIONAL GUARDSMAN.

The active public information program that the Public Information Office has carried on, and the support given by this Office to local publicity efforts, have done a great deal in securing public enthusiasm for the National Guard Program throughout the State.

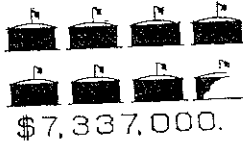
XIII. FISCAL SECTION CHIEF OF STAFF REPORT

The following chart is designed to show the general breakdown of federal monies received in support of the New York State Military Forces.

Subsequent Charts are the Financial Statement for the State Fiscal Year 1 April 1955 to 31 March 1956. Detailed analysis of the fiscal support is under the various sections of the Report by the responsible agencies concerned.

CONSTRUCTION & REHABILITATION

SERVICE CONTRACTS



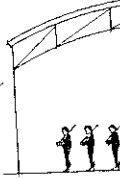
\$ 575,000.

FIELD TRAINING PAY



\$ 3,386,000.

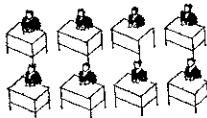
ARMOR



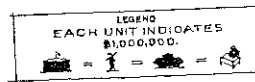
\$ 9,000,000.

\$37,000,000.

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL PROGRAM



\$ 8,183,000.



OTH



\$ 7,000,000.

FEDERAL SUPPORT
FOR THE
NEW YORK STATE MILITARY FORCES

FINANCIAL STATEMENT — April 1, 1955 to March 31, 1956

RECAPITULATION

DEPARTMENTAL OPERATION AND OTHER THAN DEPARTMENTAL OPERATION

	Appropriation Chapter 307-1-55	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 1-1-56	Total Appropriation 1955-1956
Maintenance Undistributed			
For services and expenses of the			
Adjutant General's Office.....	\$477,348 41	\$3,100 00	\$480,448 41
National Guard—Operating.....	540,894 89	3,000 00	543,894 89
Office of the Chief of Staff (Including Headquarters New York National Guard).....	326,744 18		326,744 18
New York Air National Guard.....	50,974 96		50,974 96
National Guard Armories.....	3,510,294 91	65,000 00	3,575,294 91
State Share for additional armory, depot and airfield facilities.....	181,099 58		181,099 58
State Arsenal.....	175,088 52		175,088 52
Camp of Instruction—Peekskill.....	13,429 60		13,429 60
Guilderland Rifle Range.....	700 00		700 00
Naval Militia Headquarters.....	83,330 63		83,330 63
Naval Militia Armories.....	445,194 32		445,194 32
Unallocated.....		55,000 00	55,000 00
Total Maintenance Undistributed.....	\$5,805,100 00	\$126,100 00	\$5,931,200 00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT — April 1, 1955 to March 31, 1956
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF (INCLUDING HEADQUARTERS NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD)

	Appropriation Chapter 307-1-55	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 1-1-56	Total Appropriation 1955-1956
Personal Service:			
Regular.....	\$278,815 19		\$278,815 19
Temporary.....	986 78		986 78
	<u>\$279,801 97</u>		<u>\$279,801 97</u>
Maintenance and Operation:			
Travel Expense.....	\$18,503 00		\$18,503 00
General Office Expense.....	5,996 34		5,996 34
Printing and Advertising.....	1,386 37		1,386 37
Communication.....	18,936 50		18,936 50
Special Supplies and Expense.....	2,000 00		2,000 00
Household.....	120 00		120 00
	<u>\$46,942 21</u>		<u>\$46,942 21</u>
Total.....	<u>\$326,744 18</u>		<u>\$326,744 18</u>
Total Personal Service and Maintenance and Operation.....	<u>\$326,744 18</u>		<u>\$326,744 18</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENT — April 1, 1955 to March 31, 1956

HEADQUARTERS AIR NATIONAL GUARD

	Appropriation Chapter 307-1-55	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 1-1-56	Total Appropriation 1955-1956
Personal Service:			
Regular.....	\$43,785 95		\$43,785 95
Maintenance and Operation:			
Travel Expense.....	3,785 00		3,785 00
General Office Expense.....	712 38		712 38
Printing and Advertising.....	764 63		764 63
Communication.....	1,527 00		1,527 00
Special Supplies and Expense.....	400 00		400 00
	<u>\$7,189 01</u>		<u>\$7,189 01</u>
Total.....	<u>\$50,974 96</u>		<u>\$50,974 96</u>
Total Personal Service and Maintenance and Operation.....	<u>\$50,974 96</u>		<u>\$50,974 96</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENT — April 1, 1955 to March 31, 1956

NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD OPERATING

	Appropriation Chapter 307-1-55	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 1-1-56	Total Appropriation 1955-1956
Personal Service (Temporary)			
Pay of grade for ordered military duty.....	\$29,226 00		\$29,226 00
Medical, surgical and dental services.....	500 00		500 00
Transcription of hearing minutes.....	2,341 96		2,341 96
Total	\$32,067 96		\$32,067 96
Maintenance and Operation			
Travel Expense.....	75,315 00	3,000 00	78,315 00
Automotive Expense.....	51,116 00		51,116 00
General Office Expense.....	9,057 01		9,057 01
Printing and Advertising.....	14,696 72		14,696 72
Communication.....	4,843 00		4,843 00
Household Expense.....	244 00		244 00
Medical and Hospital Service.....	100 00		100 00
Special Supplies and Expense.....	44,365 00		44,365 00
Rentals.....	750 00		750 00
Special Departmental Charges.....	308,340 20		308,340 20
Total	\$508,826 93	\$3,000 00	\$508,826 93
Total Personal Service and Maintenance and Operation	\$540,894 89	\$3,000 00	\$543,894 89

FINANCIAL STATEMENT — April 1, 1955 to March 31, 1956

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

	Appropriation Chapter 307-1-55	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 1-1-56	Total Appropriation 1955-1956
Personal Service:			
Regular.....	\$373,180 11		\$373,180 11
Temporary.....	2,748 49		2,748 49
Total	\$375,928 60		\$375,928 60
Maintenance and Operation:			
Travel Expense.....	\$9,425 00		\$9,425 00
Automotive Expense.....	35 00		35 00
General Office Expense.....	15,167 03		15,167 03
Printing and Advertising.....	14,177 28		14,177 28
Communication.....	25,435 50		25,435 50
Fuel, Light, Power and Water.....	1,775 00		1,775 00
Food.....	400 00		400 00
Household Expense.....	500 00		500 00
Special Supplies and Expense.....	1,945 00		1,945 00
Repairs.....	300 00		300 00
Rentals.....	32,260 00	3,100 00	35,360 00
Total	\$101,419 81	\$3,100 00	\$104,519 81
Total Personal Service and Maintenance and Operation	\$477,348 41	\$3,100 00	\$480,448 41

FINANCIAL STATEMENT — April 1, 1955 to March 31, 1956

NEW YORK STATE ARSENAL

	Appropriation Chapter 307-1-55	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 1-1-56	Total Appropriation 1955-1956
Personal Service:			
Regular	\$164,264 52		\$164,264 52
Maintenance and Operation			
Travel Expense	3,025 00		3,025 00
Automotive Expense	970 00		970 00
General Office Expense	874 00		874 00
Printing and Advertising	90 00		90 00
Communication	3,565 00		3,565 00
Household Expense	700 00		700 00
Farm and Garden Expense	150 00		150 00
Special Supplies and Expense	450 00		450 00
Repairs	1,000 00		1,000 00
Total	\$10,824 00		\$10,824 00
Total Personal Service and Maintenance and Operation	\$175,088 52		\$175,088 52

FINANCIAL STATEMENT — April 1, 1955 to March 31, 1956

NAVAL MILITIA HEADQUARTERS

	Appropriation Chapter 307-1-55	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 1-1-56	Total Appropriation 1955-1956
Personal Service:			
Regular	\$33,324 92		\$33,324 92
Temporary (Pay of Grade)	4,796 91		4,796 91
Total	\$38,121 83		\$38,121 83
Maintenance and Operation:			
Travel Expense	\$4,895 00		\$4,895 00
General Office Expense	230 00		230 00
Printing and Advertising	265 00		265 00
Communication	685 00		685 00
Special Supplies and Expense	75 00		75 00
Allowance to Headquarters	7,900 00		7,900 00
Allowance to Organizations	31,158 80		31,158 80
Total	\$45,208 80		\$45,208 80
Total Personal Service and Maintenance and Operation	\$83,330 63		\$83,330 63

FINANCIAL STATEMENT — April 1, 1955 to March 31, 1956

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION—PEEKSKILL

	Appropriation Chapter 307-1-55	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 1-1-56	Total Appropriation 1955-1956
Personal Service			
Temporary	\$4,993 60		\$4,993 60
Maintenance and Operation			
Travel Expense	50 00		50 00
General Office Expense	95 00		95 00
Printing and Advertising	50 00		50 00
Communication	950 00		950 00
Fuel, Light, Power and Water	2,500 00		2,500 00
Household	110 00		110 00
Medical	50 00		50 00
Farm and Garden	100 00		100 00
Repairs	4,531 00		4,531 00
Total	\$8,436 00		\$8,436 00
Total Personal Service and Maintenance and Operation	\$13,429 60		\$13,429 60

FINANCIAL STATEMENT — April 1, 1955 to March 31, 1956

NATIONAL GUARD ARMORIES

	Appropriation Chapter 307-1-55	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 1-1-56	Total Appropriation 1955-1956
Personal Service:			
Regular	\$2,539,146 25	\$30,000 00	\$2,569,146
Temporary	4,713 01		4,713
Total	\$2,543,859 26	\$30,000 00	\$2,573,859
Maintenance and Operation:			
Automotive Expense	\$1,105 00		\$1,105
General Office Expense	3,337 00		3,337
Printing and Advertising	355 00		355
Communication	103,013 00		103,013
Fuel, Light, Power and Water	550,407 65		550,407
Household Expense	41,970 00		41,970
Household, (Furniture Repairs)	10,000 00		10,000
Farm and Garden Expense	4,260 00		4,260
Special Supplies and Expense	18,650 00		18,650
Repairs (Regular)	67,958 00		67,958
Repairs (Lockers)	5,000 00		5,000
Repairs (Short Form Contract)	150,000 00	35,000 00	185,000
Rentals	10,380 00		10,380
Total	\$966,435 65	\$35,000 00	\$1,001,435
Total Personal Service and Maintenance and Operation	\$3,510,294 91	\$65,000 00	\$3,575,294

FINANCIAL STATEMENT — April 1, 1955 to March 31, 1956

NAVAL MILITIA ARMORIES

	Appropriation Chapter 307-1-55	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 1-1-56	Total Appropriation 1955-1956
Personal Service:			
Regular	\$336,071 54		\$336,071 54
Temporary	500 00		500 00
Total	\$336,571 54		\$336,571 54
Maintenance and Operation:			
Automotive Expense	\$125 00		\$125 00
General Office Expense	1,910 00		1,910 00
Printing and Advertising	50 00		50 00
Communication	4,464 00		4,464 00
Fuel, Light, Power and Water	67,400 00		67,400 00
Household Expenses	5,000 00		5,000 00
Farm and Garden Expense	415 00		415 00
Special Supplies and Expense	3,090 00		3,090 00
Repairs	21,715 78		21,715 78
Rentals	4,453 00		4,453 00
Total	\$108,622 78		\$108,622 78
Total Personal Service and Maintenance and Operation	\$445,194 32		\$445,194 32

FINANCIAL STATEMENT — April 1, 1955 to March 31, 1956

GUILDERLAND RIFLE RANGE

	Appropriation Chapter 307-1-55	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 1-1-56	Total Appropriation 1955-1956
Maintenance and Operation:			
Communication	\$150 00		\$150 00
Special Supplies and Expense	100 00		100 00
Repairs	450 00		450 00
Total Maintenance and Operation	\$700 00		\$700 00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT — April 1, 1955 to March 31, 1956
STATE SHARE OF ADDITIONAL ARMY, DEPOT, AND AIRFIELD FACILITIES

	Appropriation Chapter 307-1-55	Deficiency Appropriation Chapter 1-1-56	Total Appropriation 1955-1956	Expenditures April 1, 1955 to March 31, 1956	Balance April 1, 1955 to September 15, 1956
Personal Service:					
Regular.....	\$80,764 92		\$80,764 92	\$80,764 92	
Temporary.....	7,361 85		7,361 85	5,753 26	1,608 59
Total.....	\$88,126 77		\$88,126 77	\$86,518 18	\$1,608 59
Maintenance and Operation:					
Automotive Expense.....	678 00		678 00	430 84	247 16
General Office Expense.....	261 00		261 00	146 04	114 96
Communication.....	8,634 00		8,634 00	6,305 49	2,328 51
Fuel, Light, Power and Water.....	51,024 00		51,024 00	39,757 89	11,866 11
Household Expense.....	2,199 00		2,199 00	1,488 69	710 31
Farm and Garden Expense.....	534 00		534 00	231 69	302 31
Special Supplies and Expense.....	9,607 00		9,607 00	4,723 72	4,883 28
Repairs.....	14,140 00		14,140 00	8,430 82	5,651 77
Rentals.....	5,295 81		5,295 81	3,995 81	1,300 00
Total.....	\$92,972 81		\$92,972 81	\$65,510 99	\$27,461 82
Total Personal Service and Maintenance and Operation.....	\$181,099 58		\$181,099 58	\$152,029 17	\$29,070 41

XIV. RESERVE FORCES POLICY BOARD

In the 1954 Annual Report of the Chief of Staff, a brief description was given of the Chief of Staff's service since 1952 as a member of the Reserve Forces Policy Board of the Department of Defense.

1. Alert Procedure in case of enemy attack.

It was with a sense of particular gratification to the Chief of Staff, that final action was taken by the Military Departments in November 1956 on the matter of establishing an alert procedure in case of sudden enemy attack for ordering the Army National Guard and Air National Guard into active Federal service.

The Chief of Staff set forth in his 1955 Annual Report his efforts since his introduction of a Resolution on the subject before the Reserve Forces Policy Board in January 1955, to obtain action by the Military Departments on this vital matter.

The Chief of Staff had originally initiated action in this regard in early 1951. This is reported on at length in his Annual Report for that year.

The 9 August 1955 amendment (mentioned in the Chief of Staff's Annual Report for 1955) to Section 233(b) of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 (now 10 USC 673(a)) was designed to provide a rapid method whereby units of the Army National Guard of the United States and Air National Guard of the United States could be ordered to active duty in their Federal status instead of being left to operate in a State status until the Congress had agreed as to the numbers authorized to be ordered.

With reference to the Air National Guard, the authority vested in the Secretary of the Air Force under Section 233(b) of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended was implemented on 10 May 1956, and a copy was furnished to the several States by National Guard Bureau letter, dated 30 August 1956, subject: "USAF Policies and Procedures for Mobilization of the Air National Guard".

On 13 November 1956 the National Guard Bureau advised the Chief of Staff that the Secretary of the Army had made a designation of Commanders as "competent authority" to order members and units of the Ready Reserve to active duty, which designation corresponded to the similar designation made by the Secretary of the Air Force in May.

For the present, the Army authority is restricted to the National Guard on-site anti-aircraft artillery units and to the special security force units which have been designated for immediate mobilization for the defense of the Continental United States.

A proposed Department of Defense Directive on this subject was submitted by the Reserve Forces Policy Board to the members of the Board in November 1956. After study, the Chief of Staff concurred in the draft directive, but called attention to the fact that the Military Services should make sure that detailed Standard Operating Procedures are prepared to insure speedy implementation of the Directive without confusion in case of attack.

2. *Federal Equipment to State Defense Forces (Amendment of Public Law 364, 84th Congress).*

In his 1955 Annual Report the Chief of Staff stated that this matter was on the agenda of the meeting of the Reserve Forces Policy Board on 7-9 December 1955. The Chief of Staff presented to that meeting a statement dated 7 December 1955 outlining in detail the reasons in support of the amendments to Public Law 364, which were urged by Resolution No. 71 of the 77th General Conference of the National Guard Association of the United States adopted on 20 October 1955.

The Counsel of the Reserve Forces Policy Board prepared memorandums for the Board on this matter and discussed the matter at several meetings of the Board during 1956. In the meantime, the question was referred to the Departments of Army and Defense for study.

At the December 1956 meeting of the Board it was reported that the Joint Chiefs of Staff had approved in principle the proposal for furnishing Federal equipment to State Defense Forces, but no final action has been taken as yet by the Military Departments.

This subject is further discussed in this Report in Items 2 and 3 of Federal Legislation.

At the suggestion of the Chief of Staff, Lieutenant General Clarence R. Huebner, State Director of Civil Defense made an excellent presentation to the Board at its meeting in February 1956. His subject was Civil Defense and military support thereof which would be the primary mission of State Guards in the event of war disaster, provided they were organized and equipped beforehand to meet such an emergency.

3. *Transfer of Prior Service Personnel to the Army National Guard or Air National Guard. (Amendment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955).*

In his Annual Report for 1954 the Chief of Staff described his efforts to obtain the strengthening of the reserve obligation by imposing a liability on persons to serve in the units of the Reserve Forces after completion of active service or training, and particularly to provide for involuntary transfer of such persons from Federal status into the National Guard of the several States or Air National Guard of the several States. In his 1954 Report the Chief of Staff pointed out that he had brought about acceptance of the latter principle by the Reserve Forces Policy Board and the Department of Defense.

This was confirmed by the Reserve Forces Policy Board in a memorandum dated 10 February 1956 containing recommended amendments of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 to strengthen the Reserve Forces.

Other efforts of the Chief of Staff to obtain strengthening of the reserve obligation, particularly insofar as the National Guard is concerned, have been outlined in his previous Annual Reports, and also in Item No. 1 of Federal Legislation in this Report.

4. *Assignment to Duty with the Reserve Components of Regular Officers and Reserve Officers on Active Duty.*

On 7 November, 1956, the Board recommended, among other things, to the Secretary of Defense that :

That in order to encourage all regular and reserve officers on active duty to seek service with the reserve components, the Board urges the Secretary of Defense to request each Service and each Secretary to enunciate as firm policy and take such action as is necessary to ensure that all regular and reserve officers on active duty are required to perform a successful tour of duty with one of the reserve components of the ROTC prior to being considered for assignment to senior military staff colleges or being eligible for selection as general or flag officers. (The Marine Corps member of the Board requested an exception to this policy for his Service).

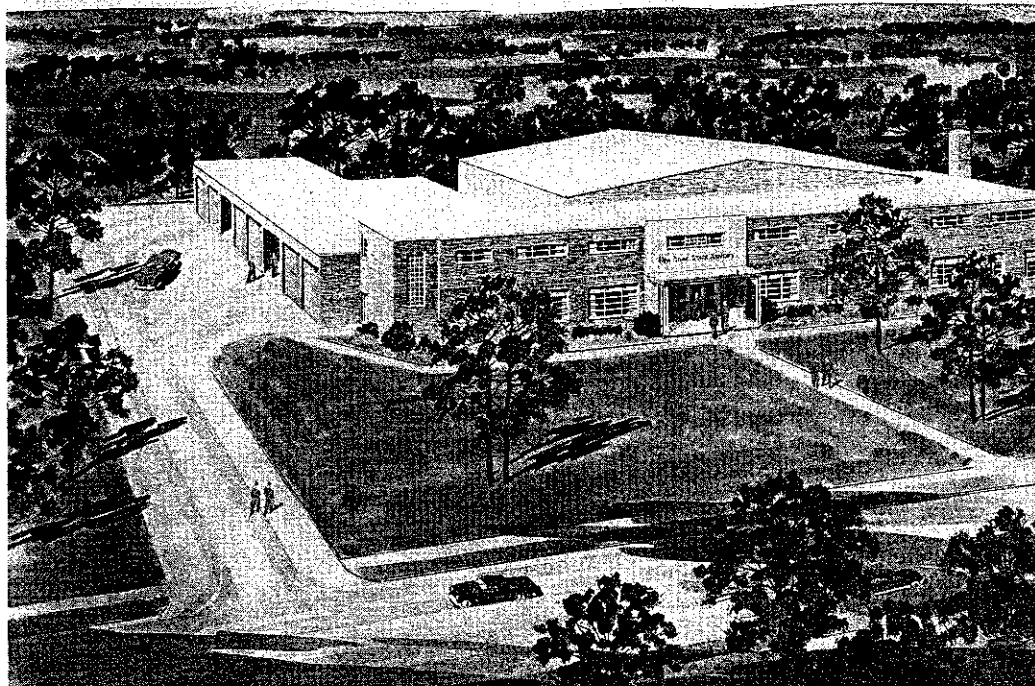
This concerns a matter that the Chief of Staff has advocated and taken an active interest in for many years. The recommendation of the Board was acted upon immediately by the Secretary of Defense.

Maj. Gen. Karl F. Hausauer, Chief of Staff to the Governor and Commanding General of the New York National Guard (Right), and Maj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, Chief, National Guard Bureau, and two senior cadets from the United States Military Academy, view a squad of students at the New York National Guard Officer Candidate School at Camp Smith. General Erickson flew to Camp Smith from Washington to witness the New York Officer Candidate School.

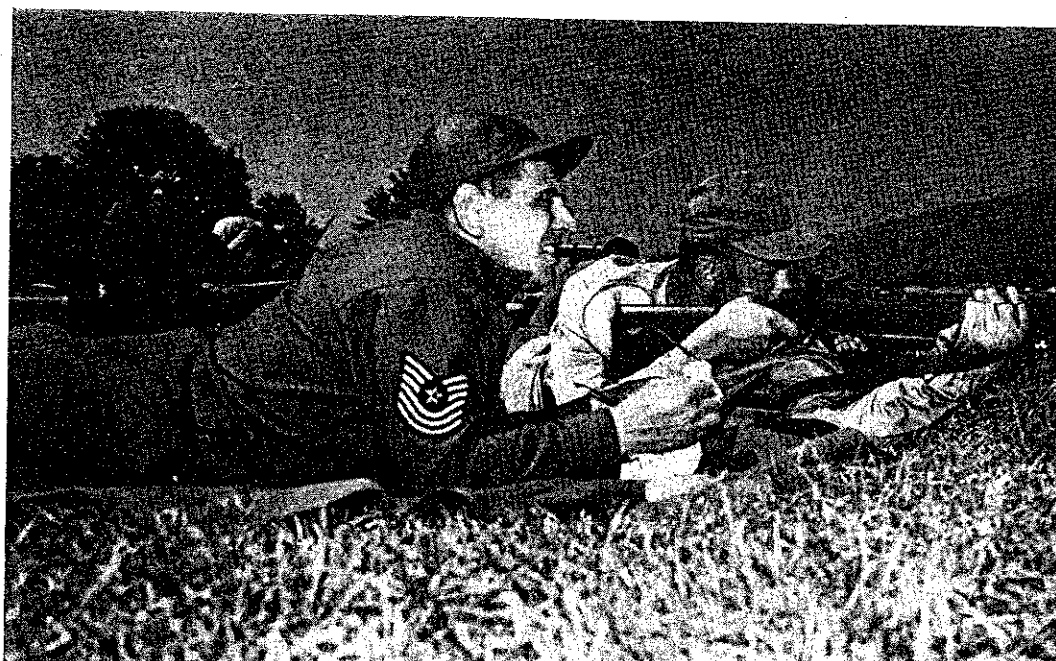


Gov. and Mrs. Averell Harriman, (Center), were among the many visitors to the NYNG Exhibit at the NYS Fair at Syracuse, N. Y., September 1956. Lt. Col. Frank R. Eyre and Capt. Edgar J. Pritchard, (Right), the State Projectors for the NYNG Exhibit, are showing Gov. and Mrs. Harriman the National Guard Bureau Exhibit, which features a map of the United States, noting by flashing lights the location of each city and town where National Guard units are located.

At the left is Commissioner Daniel J. Carey, NYS Dept. of Agriculture and Markets.



Proposed Two (2) Unit — Armory, New York National Guard, Rome, N. Y.



CHAPTER TWO

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

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I. ORGANIZATION CHANGES

During 1956, the following units of the organized militia were authorized to be organized, redesignated, discontinued or to change station, as shown :

Effective Date	Unit and Station	Change
1 Jan. 1956	Battalion 3-20 (including Headquarters and Divisions 3-72, 3-73, 3-79 and 3-81), NYNM, U. S. S. "Prairie State", Pier 73, East River, New York, N. Y.	Station changed to State Armory, 52nd Street and First Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1 Jan. 1956	4th Special Infantry Company, Marine Corps Branch, NYNM, U. S. S. "Prairie State", Pier 73, East River, New York, N. Y.	Station changed to U. S. Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, 22 Chapel Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.
1 Mar. 1956	170th Field Artillery Battalion (105mm Howitzer Towed) NYNG, (Various stations).	Redesignated 170th Field Artillery Battalion (155mm Howitzer, Towed), NYNG.
1 Mar. 1956	715th Field Artillery Battalion (105mm Howitzer Towed) NYNG, Brooklyn, N.Y.	Redesignated 715th Field Artillery Battalion (155mm Howitzer, Towed), NYNG.
14 Mar. 1956	1st Amphibious Rescue Unit (Provisional), NYNG, Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y.	New organization.
14 Mar. 1956	2d Amphibious Rescue Unit (Provisional), NYNG, Camp Drum, N. Y.	New organization.
14 Mar. 1956	3d Amphibious Rescue Unit (Provisional), NYNG, Rochester, N. Y.	New organization.
29 Apr. 1956	Company A, 106th Infantry, NYNG, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Disbanded.
30 Apr. 1956	Company A, 106th Infantry, NYNG, Riverhead, L. I., N. Y.	New organization.
30 Apr. 1956	Headquarters, 107th Maintenance and Supply Group, NYANG, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Inactivated.
30 Apr. 1956	107th Field Maintenance Squadron, NYANG, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Inactivated.
30 Apr. 1956	107th Supply Squadron, NYANG, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Inactivated.
30 Apr. 1956	107th Motor Vehicle Squadron, NYANG, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Inactivated.
30 Apr. 1956	Headquarters, 107th Air Base Group, NYANG, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Inactivated.
30 Apr. 1956	107th Communications Squadron, NYANG, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Inactivated.

Effective Date	Unit and Station	Change
30 Apr. 1956	107th Air Police Squadron, NYANG, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Inactivated.
30 Apr. 1956	107th Food Service Squadron, NYANG, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Inactivated.
30 Apr. 1956	107th Installations Squadron, NYANG, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Inactivated.
30 Apr. 1956	107th Tactical Hospital, NYANG, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Inactivated.
1 May 1956	Headquarters, 107th Fighter-Interceptor Wing, NYANG, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Redesignated Headquarters, 107th Air Defense Wing, NYANG
1 May 1956	Headquarters, 107th Fighter-Interceptor Group, NYANG, Syracuse, N. Y.	Redesignated, Headquarters, 107th Fighter Group (Air Defense), NYANG
1 May 1956	107th Materiel Squadron, NYANG, Hancock Field, Syracuse, N. Y.	New organization.
1 May 1956	107th Air Base Squadron, NYANG, Hancock Field, Syracuse, N. Y.	New organization.
1 May 1956	107th USAF Infirmary, NYANG, Hancock Field, Syracuse, N. Y.	New organization.
1 May 1956	Headquarters, 105th Fighter Group (Air Defense), NYANG, Westchester County Airport, White Plains, N. Y.	New organization.
1 May 1956	105th Materiel Squadron, NYANG, Westchester County Airport, White Plains, N. Y.	New organization.
1 May 1956	105th Air Base Squadron, NYANG, Westchester County Airport, White Plains, N. Y.	New organization.
1 May 1956	105th USAF Infirmary, NYANG, Westchester County Airport, White Plains, N. Y.	New organization.
1 May 1956	Headquarters, 109th Fighter Group (Air Defense), NYANG, Schenectady County Airport, Schenectady, N. Y.	New organization.
1 May 1956	109th Materiel Squadron, NYANG, Schenectady County Airport, Schenectady, N. Y.	New organization.
1 May 1956	109th Air Base Squadron, NYANG, Schenectady County Airport, Schenectady, N. Y.	New organization.
1 May 1956	109th USAF Infirmary, NYANG, Schenectady County Airport, Schenectady, N. Y.	New organization.
1 May 1956	8102nd Replacement Training Squadron, NYANG, Brooklyn, N. Y.	New organization.
1 May 1956	8114th Replacement Training Squadron, NYANG, Brooklyn, N. Y.	New organization.
17 May 1956	Company H, 101st Armored Cavalry, NYNG, Rochester, N. Y.	Redesignated Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 771st Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion (Automatic Weapons) (Mobile), NYNG
17 May 1956	Company H, 101st Armored Cavalry, NYNG, Cortland, N. Y.	New organization.
27 June 1956	Battery A, 771st Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion, (Automatic Weapons) (Mobile) NYNG, Richfield Springs, N. Y.	New organization.
15 July 1956	Company B, 106th Infantry, NYNG Brooklyn, N. Y.	Disbanded.
16 July 1956	Company B, 106th Infantry, NYNG, Riverhead, Long Island, N. Y.	New organization.
10 Sept. 1956	Company E, 107th Infantry, NYNG, New York, N. Y.	Disbanded.
11 Sept. 1956	Company E, 107th Infantry, NYNG, Smithtown, Long Island, N. Y.	New organization.
24 Sept. 1956	Battery C, 106th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion (Gun 90mm) NYNG, Tonawanda, N. Y.	New organization.
24 Sept. 1956	Battery D, 106th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion (Gun 90mm) NYNG, Tonawanda, N. Y.	New organization.
1 Oct. 1956	106th Motor Vehicle Squadron, NYANG, Floyd Bennett NAS, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Redesignated 106th Transportation Squadron, NYANG.
1 Oct. 1956	Heavy Motor Company, 107th Infantry, NYNG, New York, N. Y.	Disbanded.
2 Oct. 1956	Heavy Motor Company, 107th Infantry, NYNG, East Hampton, L. I., N. Y.	New organization.
14 Oct. 1956	Company D, 106th Infantry, NYNG, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Disbanded.
15 Oct. 1956	Company D, 106th Infantry, NYNG, Riverhead, L. I., N. Y.	New organization.
1 Nov. 1956	396th Ordnance Detachment (Det CC) NYNG, 1015 West Delevan Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.	Station changed to Site NF-30-N Ransom Road, Grand Island, New York
6 Nov. 1956	Tank Company, 107th Infantry, NYNG, New York, N. Y.	Disbanded.

Effective Date	Unit and Station	Change
7 Nov. 1956	Tank Company, 107th Infantry, NYNG, East Hampton, L. I., N. Y.	New organization.
13 Nov. 1956	Company H, 107th Infantry, NYNG, New York, N. Y.	Disbanded.
14 Nov. 1956	Company H, 107th Infantry, NYNG, Smithtown, L. I., N. Y.	New organization.
15 Nov. 1956	Battery B, 771st Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion (Automatic Weapons) (Mobile) NYNG, Dansville, N. Y.	New organization.
23 Nov. 1956	Battery D, 771st Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion (Automatic Weapons) (Mobile) NYNG, Norwich, N. Y.	New organization.
28 Nov. 1956	Battery C, 771st Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion (Automatic Weapons) (Mobile) NYNG, Catskill, N. Y.	New organization.
29 Nov. 1956	Medical Detachment, 106th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion (90mm) NYNG, Tonawanda, N. Y.	New organization.
29 Nov. 1956	Medical Detachment, 569th Field Artillery Battalion (105mm Howitzer Towed) (Non-Div.) NYNG, New York, N. Y.	New organization.
3 Dec. 1956	Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 106th Infantry, NYNG, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Disbanded.
4 Dec. 1956	Headquarters & Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 106th Infantry, NYNG, South Huntington, L. I., N. Y.	New organization.

II. CANDIDATES FOR THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

Five of the New York National Guard enlisted men who entered the United States Military Academy 1 July 1952 were graduated therefrom 1 June 1956 and were appointed Second Lieutenants in the United States Armed Forces. They were former Corporal Walter B. Liska, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, N.Y.N.G. (less Separate Detachment), whose class standing was number 137 in a class of 355 graduates, Private Raymond Celeste, Jr., Company D, 107th Infantry, who was number 197 in his class, Private First Class Walter H. Knudsen, Jr., Heavy Mortar Company, 174th Infantry, number 209 in his class, Corporal Edward F. Daly, Jr., Battery A, 955th Field Artillery Battalion, number 214 in his class and Private First Class John H. Stevenson, Headquarters, 42nd Infantry Division, number 228 in his class. Twelve New York National Guardsmen received appointments to the class of 1960 of the United States Military Academy and reported as Cadets 1 July 1956. They were Specialist Third Class Peter L. Benzinger, Service Battery, 991st Field Artillery Battalion, Private First Class John V. Heelan, Jr., Company G, 165th Infantry, Private First Class John D. Hogarth, 205th Antiaircraft Artillery Detachment (RCAT), Private John V. Ello, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, N.Y.N.G. (less Separate Detachment), Private Robert D. Eckert, Battery A, 156th Field Artillery Battalion, Private John F. Hargrove, Company G, 107th Infantry, Private James L. McLaughlin, Company I, 107th Infantry, Private Rufus M. Overlander, Headquarters Company, 107th Infantry, Private Joseph W. Squires, Battery D, 102nd Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion, Private Joseph L. Hegadorn, Service Company, 107th Infantry, Private John C. Fyfe, Tank Company, 165th Infantry and Airman Second Class Michael J. Mooney, Headquarters, 152nd Tactical Control

Group, N.Y.A.N.G. All the appointees trained for the entrance examination at our New York National Guard Preparatory School for West Point which was conducted between 1 October 1955 and 31 January 1956 under the joint auspices of the State University of New York and the New York State Division of Military and Naval Affairs of the Executive Department. The entrance of these twelve into the United States Military Academy brings our total to thirty (30) cadets in training, classed as follows: Class of 1957—7; of 1958—4; of 1959—7 and 1960—12.

The current year class at the New York National Guard Preparatory School for the United States Military Academy is being attended by seven (7) New York National Guardsmen (one of whom is a member of the New York Air National Guard) who passed the designating examination last July and are preparing to take the competitive examination for the United States Military Academy. They are:

- Sgt. Joseph A. Soto, Battery B, 633rd Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion, New York, N. Y.
- Pfc. Vincent J. Koenig, Service Company, 107th Infantry, Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.
- Pfc. Charles R. O'Regan, Company B, 107th Infantry, Bronx, N. Y.
- Pvt. Howard A. Bais, Company C, 142nd Tank Battalion, West Sayville, N. Y.
- Pvt. Francis G. MacFarland, Headquarters Battery, 127th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion, Albany, N. Y.
- Pvt. Lawrence J. Stoneham, Jr., Battery B, 156th Field Artillery Battalion, Millbrook, N. Y.
- A/B. Thomas R. Miller, 106th Field Maintenance Squadron, Westbury, L. I., N. Y.

III. PERSONNEL BUREAU A.G.O.

1. Appointments and separations of Officers. During the year 1956 military commissions and separations were effected as follows:

	New York Nat'l Guard	New York Air Nat'l Guard	New York Guard	Naval Militia	Reserve List	Retired List	In-active Nat'l Guard	Totals
Officers promoted	466	69	20	34				589
Officers appointed from the ranks	137	12	4					153
Officers appointed from other sources	133	134	12	80				359
Officers appointed on Reserve List	1							1
Officers transferred to Reserve List	56	3	8	7				74
Officers placed on Retired List	34	1	5		8			48
Officers transferred from Active to Inactive NG	160							160
Officers transferred from Inactive to Active NG							27	27
Officers who resigned and were honorably discharged	254	72	2	63	3		1	395
Officers dropped under Section 78, M.L.	2			20				22
Officers who died	9	3						12

The above table indicates that one thousand, one hundred and two (1,102) military commissions were issued during the year. Four hundred and twenty-nine (429) officers and warrant officers were separated from service.

2. MONTHLY GAINS AND LOSSES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL IN THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD (ARMY AND AIR) DURING THE YEAR 1956

MONTH	GAINS				LOSSES	
	Reenlistments		New Enlistments		Army	Air
	Army	Air	Army	Air	EM	AMN
January	577	54	623	41	428	38
February	495	61	378	84	557	40
March	649	75	703	74	434	33
April	645	94	675	83	471	32
May	628	75	743	35	545	43
June	638	35	603	75	444	67
July	490	35	468	25	1,197	54
August	391	38	385	42	490	40
September	490	58	543	36	718	40
October	607	77	919	58	1,173	44
November	519	117	583	75	945	40
December	555	85	592	66	637	25
Totals	6,684	824	7,415	694	8,039	478

3. CAUSES OF SEPARATION OF ENLISTED MEN FROM THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD (INCLUDING AIR) DURING THE YEAR 1956

Reasons for Separation	Number
1. To enter the Armed Forces of the U. S.	1,685
2. Expiration of enlistment	2,543
3. Convenience of Government	1,609
4. Certificate of Disability	122
5. Change of Residence	445
6. Hardship	72
7. Minority	149
8. Undesirable Discharge, unfitness, misconduct, fraudulent enlistment or continued absence	3
9. General Discharge, unfitness, misconduct, fraudulent enlistment, imprisonment, or unsatisfactory participation	39
10. Rejected by National Guard Bureau	49
11. Died	12
12. To accept appointment—	
United States Military Academy	12
United States Air Force Academy	1
United States Naval Academy	1
United States Merchant Marine Academy	1
In the New York National Guard (including Air)	66
13. To reenlist—	
Immediately	38
To Attend Service School	192
To Attend OCS	41
14. To enlist National Guard of another State	63
15. To accept Commission in the Armed Forces of the United States	5
16. To enlist New York Army or Air National Guard	4
17. Discharged for continued absence	1,259
18. Discharged for inaptness, unfitness, misconduct or fraudulent en- listment	3
19. To Enlist—	
United States Army Reserve	56
United States Air Force Reserve	8
United States Marine Corps Reserve	4
United States Navy Reserve	23
20. For failure to qualify for Pilot Training	6
21. Accept apt as Cadet in advanced course of ROTC	3
22. For unsatisfactory participation in a Federally recognized unit....	3
Total	8,517

4. STATE DECORATIONS AWARDED DURING THE YEAR 1956

DECORATIONS FOR LONG AND FAITHFUL SERVICE: During 1956 two hundred and twenty (220) Decorations for Long and Faithful Service were awarded to the various classes, as follows:

Special Class (35 years service).....	13
First Class (25 years service).....	31
Second Class (20 years service).....	28
Third Class (15 years service).....	59
Fourth Class (10 years service).....	89

CONSPICUOUS SERVICE MEDAL: Three (3) were awarded during the year 1956.

CONSPICUOUS SERVICE CROSS: One hundred and thirty (130) were awarded during the year 1956.

MEDAL FOR DUTY IN AID OF CIVIL AUTHORITY: Fourteen (14) were awarded during the year 1956.

ARMED FORCES RESERVE MEDAL (US): Fifty-seven (57) were awarded during the year 1956.

RECRUITING MEDAL: One Hundred and seventy-five (175) were awarded during the year 1956.

5a. STRENGTH OF THE ARMY NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD
31 DECEMBER 1956

Organization (Army)	Strength			(Gross) Aggregate
	Officers	Warrant	Enlisted	
Hq 27 Armd Div.....	46	9	76	
Hq Co 27 Armd Div.....	7	2	105	
27 Armd Div Band.....	.....	2	33	
Med Det 27 Armd Div.....	1	.....	5	
27 Armd Div Tn.....	6	.....	62	
27 Armd Div Sig Co.....	11	3	170	
27 MP Co.....	6	1	106	
27 Repl Co.....	4	1	20	
CCA 27 Armd Div.....	18	3	71	
CCB 27 Armd Div.....	15	3	82	
CCC 27 Armd Div.....	14	3	66	
27 Armd Div Arty (Incl Med Det).....	20	2	125	
27 Armd QM Bn.....	13	3	203	
27 Recon Bn.....	26	4	487	
105 Armd Inf Bn.....	31	5	581	
108 Armd Inf Bn.....	33	5	340	
174 Armd Inf Bn.....	27	7	567	
175 Armd Inf Bn.....	34	4	570	
106 Armd Fa Bn.....	25	2	384	
186 Armd Fa Bn.....	20	4	385	
249 Armd Fa Bn.....	36	6	394	
270 Armd Fa Bn.....	24	4	399	
127 AAA Bn.....	32	4	486	
127 Tk Bn.....	24	6	378	
205 Tk Bn.....	33	6	565	
208 Tk Bn.....	32	4	552	
274 Tk Bn.....	29	4	484	
134 Armd Med Bn.....	30	1	221	
152 Armd Engr Bn.....	33	7	498	
727 Armd Ord Bn.....	25	10	468	
Total 27 Armd Div.....	655	115	9,083	9,853
Hq 42 Inf Div.....	46	10	78	
Hq Co 42 Inf Div.....	9	1	76	
42 Inf Div Band.....	.....	1	37	
Med Det 42 Inf Div.....	1	.....	7	
42 MP Co.....	5	1	129	
42 QM Co.....	10	2	87	
42 Recon Co.....	6	.....	106	
42 Repl Co.....	2	1	14	
42 Sig Co.....	9	4	115	
42 Div Arty (Incl Med Det).....	25	2	134	
71 Inf.....	93	21	1,089	
106 Inf.....	88	10	1,065	
165 Inf.....	114	17	1,293	
104 Fa Bn.....	24	6	443	
105 Fa Bn.....	31	4	285	
226 Fa Bn.....	23	3	339	
258 Fa Bn.....	24	5	255	
142 AAA Bn.....	17	2	305	
142 Tk Bn.....	20	5	443	
102 Med Bn.....	26	2	192	
102 Engr Bn.....	30	8	295	
742 Ord Bn.....	9	8	114	
Total 42 Inf Div.....	612	113	6,901	7,626
102 AAA Brig.....	13	3	39	
102 AAA Det.....	4	.....	30	
102 Ord Co (DS).....	2	3	65	
212 AAA Gp.....	8	4	43	
244 AAA Gp.....	10	5	59	
368 Sig Det (RMU).....	.....	1	1	
398 Ord Det.....	.....	1	7	
400 Ord Det.....	.....	1	6	
245 AAA Bn.....	21	6	287	
259 AAA Bn.....	17	5	269	
633 AAA Bn.....	20	7	254	
773 AAA Bn.....	22	5	283	
Total 102 AAA Brig.....	117	41	1,343	1,501

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD 31 DECEMBER 1955

Organization (Army)	Strength			(Gross) Aggregate
	Officers	Warrant	Enlisted	
105 AAA Brig.	13	5	71	
89 Army Band.	1	1	24	
105 AAA Det.	3		40	
133 Ord Co (DS).	2	3	83	
205 AAA Det.	1		11	
209 AAA Gp.	10	5	58	
367 Sig Det (RMU).		1	4	
396 Ord Det.		1	3	
421 Sig Det (RMU).		1	1	
102 AAA Bn.	16	5	372	
106 AAA Bn.	19	3	232	
336 AAA Bn.	20	4	250	
771 AAA Bn.	10	1	152	
Total 105 AAA Brig.	94	30	1,301	1,425
Hq and Hq Btry II Corps Arty.	21	4	77	
187 Fa Gp.	13	3	60	
369 Fa Gp.	12	3	72	
156 Fa Bn.	27	5	407	
170 Fa Bn.	26	6	407	
187 Fa Bn (OBSR).	23	7	225	
569 Fa Bn.	22	6	339	
715 Fa Bn.	24	3	303	
955 Fa Bn.	17	2	246	
970 Fa Bn.	24	6	333	
Total II Corps Arty.	209	45	2,471	2,725
107 Inf.	106	11	1,094	
991 Fa Bn.	26	5	305	
187 Engr Co (C).	2	1	56	
Total 107 Ret.	134	17	1,455	1,606
101 Armd Cav.	99	13	1,097	
101 Sig Bn (Corps).	28	4	354	
127 Ord Co.	1	2	90	
134 Ord (FM).	5	3	103	
199 Army Band.		1	24	
Hq and Hq Det NYNG (Less Sep Det).	32	1	47	
Sep Det Hq and Hq Det NYNG.	31	7	15	
Total Misc (Att Hq NYNG) Incl 107 Ret.	330	48	3,185	3,563
Recapitulation:				
27th Armored Division.	655	115	9,083	9,853
42nd Infantry Division.	612	113	6,901	7,626
102nd AAA Brigade.	117	41	1,343	1,501
105th AAA Brigade.	94	30	1,301	1,425
II Corps Artillery.	209	45	2,471	2,725
Misc Units (Att Hq NYNG).	330	48	3,185	3,563
Total—All Army Units.	2,017	392	24,284	26,693
Total Strength 31 Dec 1955.	2,098	414	23,438	25,950
NET GAIN OR LOSS.	-81	-22	+846	+743

5b. STRENGTH OF THE NEW YORK AIR NATIONAL GUARD 31 DECEMBER 1956

Organization (Air)	Officers	Warrant Officers	Enlisted Men	Totals
Hq New York Air National Guard (Including Training Site Det)	15	2	19	
274 Comm Sq (OPR)	7		90	
213 Comm Constr Sq	4	2	90	
552 Air Force Band		1	26	
Total Misc (Att Hq NYANG)	26	5	225	256
107 Air Defense Wg	24		65	
136 Ftr-Intep Sq	68		652	
105 Ptr Gp (Air Defense)	10		22	
137 Ftr-Intep Sq	44		141	
105 Materiel Sq	6		186	
105 Air Base Sq	5		81	
105 USAF Infirmary	2		11	
107 Ptr Gp (Air Defense)	14		23	
138 Ftr-Intep Sq	41		151	
107 Materiel Sq	8		197	
107 Air Base Sq	4		104	
107 USAF Infirmary	2		7	
109 Ptr Gp (Air Defense)	12		25	
139 Ftr-Intep Sq	32		147	
109 Materiel Sq	6	1	186	
109 Air Base Sq	4	1	80	
109 USAF Infirmary			8	
Total 107 Air Defense Wg	282	2	2,086	2,370
106 Bomb Wg, Tac	25		55	
106 Bomb Gp, Tac	20	1	29	
102 Bomb Sq, Tac	35		126	
8102 Repl Tng Sq	9		38	
114 Bomb Sq, Tac	35		128	
8114 Repl Tng Sq	17		37	
106 Air Base Gp	6		49	
106 Comm Sq	3		55	
106 Instl Sq	3	1	94	
106 Food Svc Sq	1	1	61	
106 Air Police Sq	2		50	
106 Maint and Sup Gp	3		11	
106 Fld Maint Sq	10	1	153	
106 Sup Sq	5		117	
106 Trans Sq	3		114	
106 Tac Hosp	10		61	
Total 106 Bomb Wg, Tac	187	4	1,178	1,369
152 Tac Control Gp	22	1	50	
106 Tac Control Sq	24	2	217	
108 AC&W Plt	23	1	250	
Total 152 Tac Control Gp	69	4	517	590
Actual Strength (Air)	564	15	4,006	4,585
Total Strength 31 Dec 1955	492	10	3,896	4,398
NET GAIN OR LOSS	+72	+5	+110	+187
Recapitulation:				
Army	2,017	392	24,284	26,693
Air	564	15	4,006	4,585
Aggregate—Army and Air National Guard	2,581	407	28,290	31,278
Aggregate Strength 31 Dec 1955	2,590	424	27,334	30,348
NET GAIN OR LOSS 31 Dec 1956	-9	-17	+956	+93

5c. STRENGTH OF THE NEW YORK NAVAL MILITIA 31 DECEMBER 1956

Unit	Location	Officers	Enlisted Men	Total
Headquarters	New York	14	1	15
Area Commands	New York	1	0	1
	Buffalo	1	0	1
Division 3-66	Dunkirk	6	101	107
Division 3-86	Oswego	8	142	150
Division 3-102	Watertown	8	105	113
Brigade 3-2	Brooklyn	4	0	4
BATT. 3-14 Hqrs	Brooklyn	3	1	4
Division 3-48	Brooklyn	3	60	63
Division 3-49	Brooklyn	6	95	101
Division 3-50	Brooklyn	4	75	79
BATT. 3-15 Hqrs	Brooklyn	3	1	4
Division 3-51	Brooklyn	6	53	59
Division 3-52	Brooklyn	4	78	82
Division 3-53	Brooklyn	5	85	90
BATT. 3-9 Hqrs	Rochester	4	0	4
Division 3-88	Rochester	12	130	142
Division 3-89	Rochester	13	133	146
Division 3-90	Rochester	10	119	129
Division 3-92	Rochester	8	118	126
BATT. 3-17 Hqrs	Buffalo	6	1	7
Division 3-57	Buffalo	12	152	164
Division 3-58	Buffalo	7	82	89
Division 3-59	Buffalo	13	131	144
Division 3-60	Buffalo	9	88	97
BATT. 3-20 Hqrs	Brooklyn	5	0	5
Division 3-72	Brooklyn	11	56	67
Division 3-73	Brooklyn	9	33	42
Division 3-79	Brooklyn	10	55	65
Division 3-81	Brooklyn	11	43	54
BATT. 3-22 Hqrs	Whitestone	6	1	7
Division 3-75	Whitestone	12	174	186
Division 3-76	Whitestone	12	148	160
Division 3-77	Whitestone	15	184	199
BATT. 3-29 Hqrs	Tompkinsville	9	2	11
Division 3-97	Tompkinsville	10	93	103
Division 3-98	Tompkinsville	7	125	132
BATT. 3-30 Hqrs	Yonkers	4	2	6
Division 3-105	Yonkers	8	127	135
Division 3-106	Yonkers	11	102	113
BATT. 3-31 Hqrs	New Rochelle	3	0	3
Division 3-69	New Rochelle	11	110	121
Division 3-70	New Rochelle	10	95	105
1st Infantry BATT	Brooklyn			
Hq & Serv Co., MCB	Brooklyn	11	49	60
Weapons Co., MCB	Brooklyn	3	16	19
Rifle Co "A" MCB	Brooklyn	2	100	102
Rifle Co "B" MCB	Brooklyn	1	15	16
2nd Rifle Co MCB	New Rochelle	5	105	110
3rd Signal Co MCB	Rochester	6	243	249
4th Spec Inf Co MCB	Brooklyn	3	56	59
29th Spec Inf Co MCB	Buffalo	5	98	103
"Federal Duty Personnel Pool"	New York	7	2,328	2,335
Total Strength 31 December 1956		377	6,111	6,488
Total Strength 31 December 1955		395	6,959	7,354
Net Gain or Loss 31 December 1956		-18	-848	-866

5d. COMMISSIONED STRENGTH, NAVAL RESERVE LIST, 31 DECEMBER 1956

	Rear Admiral	Captains	Commanders	Lieutenant Commanders	Lieutenants	Lieutenants Junior Grade	Ensigns	Totals
Aviation Branch.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	1	1
Dental Corps.....	x	x	x	x	1	x	x	1
Deck, Line (or) Engineer.....	1	8	11	28	35	43	33	159
Medical Corps.....	1	x	1	4	3	3	x	12
Chaplains.....	x	x	x	x	x	1	x	1
Supply Corps.....	x	x	x	3	3	2	2	10
Marine Corps Branch (See Commissioned Strength, Reserve List)....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Totals (Naval Reserve List)....	2	8	12	35	42	49	36	184

5e. COMMISSIONED STRENGTH, RETIRED LIST 31 DECEMBER 1956

Military

Lieutenant General	1
Major Generals	13
Brigadier Generals	58
Colonels	67
Lieutenant Colonels	59
Majors	123
Captains	145
First Lieutenants	57
Second Lieutenants	34
WO, W-1	3
Total	560

Naval

Rear Admirals	3
Commodores	1
Captains	3
Commanders	5
Lieutenant Commanders	11
Lieutenants	10
Lieutenants, Junior Grade	3
Ensigns	4
Major, MCB	1
Total	41

51. COMMISSIONED STRENGTH, RESERVE LIST 31 DECEMBER 1956

65

	General	Lieutenant General	Major General	Brigadier General	Colonels	Lieutenant Colonels	Majors	Captains	First Lieutenants	Second Lieutenants	Chief Warrant Officers	Warrant Officers (JG)	Flight Officers	Totals
Line.....				16							3	143		162
Adjutant General's Corps.....					1	5	3	3						12
Air Force.....				1	2	9	13	21	54	25			19	144
Armor.....					2	2	3	36	24	29				96
Artillery.....				1	12	27	37	159	134	148				538
Chaplains.....				1	4	10	9	10	8					42
Chemical Corps.....					2	3	2	1						8
Corps of Engineers.....					5	7	26	59	49	15				161
Corps of Military Police.....						1	4	2	2					9
Finance Corps.....					1		2	1		1				5
Infantry.....					36	117	318	725	639	571				2,426
Judge Advocate General's Corps.....						2	7	3						15
Medical Corps.....					7	13	51	65	28					164
Medical Service Corps.....						2	8	12	15	22				54
Dental Service Corps.....						4	13	8	9					34
Veterinary Corps.....							1		1					2
Ordnance Corps.....					1	1		4	4					10
Quartermaster Corps.....					2	2	7	28	27	18				84
Signal Corps.....					4	1	2	6	8	6				27
Transportation Corps.....						1	1	1	1	1				5
Totals.....				19	71	212	498	1,144	1,013	836	3	143	19	3,969
Marine Corps Branch.....							1	5	6	2				14

IV. PUBLICATIONS BUREAU A.G.O.

1. During the calendar year 1956, this Bureau received from federal and state sources, approximately twelve thousand (12,000) cartons, packages and envelopes of service, training, administration, and supply publications for breakdown and distribution to the Army and Air National Guard.

2. Approximately, one hundred twelve thousand, nine hundred-thirty two (112,932) cartons, packages and envelopes were shipped from this Bureau to using agencies via: first class mail, parcel post, Railway Express or Common Carrier. These cartons, packages and envelopes contained approximately, two million five hundred thirty-six thousand, eight hundred twenty-four (2,536,824) separate batches or items of federal and state publications or blank forms.

3. Six hundred thirty-two thousand, two hundred seventy-six (632,276) pieces of recruiting material were distributed.

4. Approximately, five thousand (5,000) Civil Defense Identification Cards were laminated and returned to units of the Organized Militia.

5. An estimated nine thousand, six hundred (9,600) franked envelopes containing first class mail matter were mailed from Publications Bureau to all using agencies.

6. State Forms and Supplies—In money value approximately fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) worth of stationery supplies were procured and distributed to authorized agencies of the Office of The Adjutant General, 112 State Street, Albany, N. Y.; in addition to the above, approximately one hundred twenty-five thousand copies (125,000) copies of State blank forms were procured and distributed to all using agencies.

7. Approximately, six thousand (6,000) red bordered envelopes containing fifteen thousand (15,000) copies of publications requiring immediate action by units of Army and Air National Guard of New York, were forwarded.

8. Two hundred sixty (260) cartons and envelopes containing approximately six thousand, eight hundred (6,800) copies of Classified publications, emanating from Federal Sources, were received and stored by Publications Bureau in accordance with pertinent federal security Directives.

9. An estimated fifteen thousand, four hundred ninety-two (15,492), line items of publications and blank forms were procured from federal and state sources, properly stored and distributed as replenishment items to meet requirements of all using agencies.

10. Special mail out (first class mail) was initiated by Publications Bureau to insure timely arrival of approximately twenty-seven thousand (27,000) copies of publications containing informa-

tion of a priority nature to all using agencies. Included in this category of items were Memorandums and Circulars emanating from National Guard Bureau, Office of The Adjutant General, and Office of the Chief of Staff to the Governor.

11. Personnel of the Publications Bureau screened and removed from its files, bins, or bulk storage area, approximately thirteen thousand (13,000) separate line items of superseded, rescinded or obsolete publications and blank forms, which were disposed of in compliance with current Directives both state and federal pertaining to this operation.

V. CLAIMS BUREAU A.G.O.

Blind Veterans Annuity

At the close of the year 1956 there is a total of Eight Hundred Three (803) blind soldiers of all wars and Eighty-nine (89) widows of such deceased blind soldiers who are receiving the Five Hundred and 00/100 (\$500) Dollars per annum under the provisions of Sec. 120-122 of the Military Law.

During the year 1956 One Hundred Thirty-two (132) new applications were received and action taken thereon as indicated below:

Soldier applications approved and certified to Comptroller..	71
Soldier applications disapproved.....	18
Soldier applications pending at close of year.....	25
Total soldier applications	114
Widow applications approved and certified to Comptroller..	16
Widow applications pending.....	2
Total widow applications.....	18

Nineteen (19) soldiers recipients of the Blind Annuity died during the past year. Sixteen (16) widows made application for the continuation of the Annuity as provided by law. Action on these applications is indicated above. Three (3) of the deceased soldier recipients died leaving widows who were married to them subsequent to 14 March 1936 and therefore not entitled to a continuation of the Annuity. In addition two (2) widows died during the year and three (3) soldier recipients were removed from the rolls for cause.

There was a total increase of Fifty-one (51) in the number of Blind Annuitants during the past year.

Pensions

Twenty-four (24) individuals are at present receiving pensions from the State under the provisions of Sec. 217, Military Law which provides for disability pension for permanent disability incurred by members of the organized militia in the service of the

State as distinguished from active duty for training or inactive duty training by the Army and Air National Guard and the Naval Militia in the performance of their Federal missions under the National Defense Act as amended. These Twenty-four (24) cases are classified as follows:

(1) Former members of the Organized Militia.....	17
(2) Widows and/or minor children of deceased members of the Organized Militia.....	5
(3) Dependent mothers of deceased members of the Organized Militia.....	2
Total	24

During the year 1956 three (3) pensioners (2 widows and 1 dependent mother) were transferred from the State Rolls to the U. S. Veterans Administration Rolls under the provisions of P. L. 108 of the 81st Congress. This makes a total of fourteen (14) pensioners who have been removed from the State Rolls in the past Three (3) years to the rolls of the U. S. Veterans Administration. One (1) widow was removed from the Rolls because of her remarriage.

There were no applications for increases in the amount of State Pensions during the year. However, in one (1) case a pensioner applied to have his monthly award commuted to a lump-sum settlement. This request was denied after thorough investigation and consultation with all State agencies concerned.

Claims

(1) For injuries or disease—Line of Duty

During 1956 members of the Organized Militia filed Two Hundred Twenty (220) claims for compensation, medical care, pay and allowances on account of injuries, disease, disability and death under the provisions of the National Defense Act; Public Law 108—81st Congress and Sec. 216 of the Military Law of the State. In addition there were Twenty (20) such claims pending at the close of 1955. Action on these Two Hundred Forty (240) claims is indicated as follows:

Approved for Line of Duty.....	158
Disallowed for Line of Duty.....	22
Pending action.....	60

(2) By civilians for property damage and/or personal injuries

During 1956 Ninety-one (91) reports of accidents were handled and processed involving property damage and/or personal injuries to individuals, private firms, partnerships and corporations. Ninety-four (94) incidents or claims arose as the result of these accidents involving military vehicles and aircraft operated by the members of the New York Army and Air National Guard. Of these reports Seven (7) are pending submission by the investigating authority.

The Ninety-one (91) reports made indicate liability for settlement as follows:

By the U. S. Government.....	1
By the National Guard Bureau.....	13
By the State of New York.....	75
No claim filed.....	5
Total	<u>94</u>

During the past year all State and Federally-assigned vehicles have been covered by Public Liability Insurance and property damage insurance with the Newark Insurance Company as carrier thereon. Of the above claims against the State of New York Forty-nine (49) were referred to the Insurance Carrier for appropriate settlement.

Field Service

An Assistant Claims Officer was appointed 1 September 1956. His main function is to conduct investigations in the field and to assist the Claims Officer in the conduct of the Claims Bureau.

To date he has made Two Hundred One (201) contacts with blind Annuitants, surviving widows of deceased blind annuitants and disabled pensioners. A field service of this type is essential where approximately Nine Hundred (900) individuals are receiving benefits at an approximate cost to the State of one half million dollars annually. Several of the contacts have developed facts which may result in the beneficiary having his award discontinued because of his not being in fact legally entitled thereto under the Statute.

Safety Program

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

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

The Safety Administrator attended several conferences sponsored by the Division of Safety at which Safety Administrators from other State Departments participated. Appropriate releases and instructions have been sent from time to time during the year to the Safety Supervisors at the One hundred three (103) installations of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs.

Miscellaneous

During the year 1956 approximately One Thousand (1000) inquiries were received and answered requesting Bonus information for real property tax exemption purposes. Another 250-300 inquiries were received and answered concerning present day entitlement to World War I State Bonus, Pension and other benefits exclusive of inquiries relating to the Blind Annuity. In addition to the foregoing, approximately 250 letters and telephone calls were received and answered concerning veterans preference for Civil Service and Retirement Rights. These requests were from State and Local Civil Service Systems.

VI. ANNUAL STATE ARMORY INSPECTIONS

Pursuant to G.O. #17, Office of the Chief of Staff, 21 July 1954, the Annual State Armory Inspections for year 1955-56 were conducted by officers appointed by the Chief of Staff, one officer for the Northern Area and one for the Southern Area.

State-appropriated and non-appropriated funds of 567 units of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs were inspected.

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

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

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

Certificates for SUPERIOR ratings for Building Maintenance, together with a letter of commendation from the Chief of Staff to the Governor, were awarded to 68 State armories of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs, as listed below:

New York National Guard	58
New York Naval Militia	8
New York Air National Guard	2

There were fifty-four (54) certificates awarded for Superior Building Maintenance for the Inspection year 1954-55, and a total of sixty-eight (68) have been awarded for the year 1955-56 for an increase of fourteen (14) Superior armories during the Inspection Year 1955-56.

The officers in charge and control and the armory employees who have been awarded the certificates for Superior Building Maintenance are to be commended for their efforts.

CHAPTER THREE

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I. NEW YORK STATE ARSENAL

GENERAL

1. Trends now developing herald marked changes in accounting procedures which in all probability will be effected during the coming year.

2. In accordance with present regulations for the accounting of Federal property charged to the State, the stock record accounts consist of a consolidated State accountability listing, voucher register and jacket files, and memorandum receipt accounts for the 417 units which have been issued the property. The responsible officer in each unit is bonded to the State for property losses. An annual audit-inventory necessitates inventory and reconciliation of the USP&FO memorandum receipt account with the memorandum receipt account of the unit. It is anticipated that the maintenance of the USP&FO memorandum receipt accounts will be eliminated; that the reconciliation of the accounts will be effected at unit level by review of the unit account and the USP&FO unit jacket files. The elimination of the USP&FO memorandum receipt accounts, which are duplicates of the ones maintained by the units, will reduce the workload of the USP&FO.

3. Work on the transfer of all items of all technical services from manual accounting to electrical machine posting, started in 1952, has been completed. A previous requirement to post all issues and debits of component parts of major items has been modified to preclude this detail. As a considerable portion of annual transactions are the component parts, this elimination will also tend to reduce workloads. The elimination of component part posting coupled with the anticipated elimination of USP&FO memorandum receipt accounts will thus reduce the volume of activity on the electrical machine system as to possibly make its continued utilization uneconomical unless new projects generate additional workloads. The electrical machine system now costs the Federal Government in excess of \$54,000 per year.

4. Cut-backs in Federal personnel support have already been evidenced and in view of the preceding, future levels are questionable.

5. One of these changes which looms as a major time consuming factor is Financial Inventory Accounting procedure which is scheduled for installation during 1957. Financial Inventory Accounting has been prescribed by Congress and is a basic element in the Supply Management Program presently being implemented by the National Guard Bureau. The basic concept of Financial Inventory Accounting is to establish and maintain property records on both a quantitative and a monetary basis to control Army inventories for management purposes.

6. In conjunction with the Division of Military and Naval Affairs Administrative Improvement Program, the following organizational and personnel changes at the New York State Arsenal were effected during the year:

a. 4 position vacancies were abolished.

b. 7 employees not primarily concerned with the operation of the Arsenal (2-Construction Agency; 5-State Quartermaster) were transferred from the Arsenal structure to the direct jurisdiction of the Office of the Chief of Staff.

c. 13 employees performing Federal property or fiscal functions were transferred to the Federal payroll.

7. The abolishment of position vacancies and the transfers as indicated above will reflect a reduction of approximately \$96,848.00 in the Personal Service Schedule of the New York State Arsenal for the forthcoming fiscal year. Efforts are continuing along Administrative Improvement Program lines to achieve where possible, the end results desired by the Program.

8. The Construction Division has been deleted from the organizational structure at the New York State Arsenal in view of personnel and procedural changes.

9. The Army Audit Agency previously responsible for the audit of Federal fiscal and property accounts advised that audit responsibility had been transferred to the Auditor General, U.S. Air Force. Air auditors commenced the audit on 19 November. Report of Audit has not as yet been received. There was no audit conducted for the preceding year of 1955.

10. The annual inspection of Army functions of this office and all activities under its jurisdiction was conducted by representatives of the Inspector General's Department, Headquarters First Army, during the period 23 April to 8 June 1956. The final report subsequently received rated this activity as "Excellent."

11. The annual inspection of the Air functions of this office was conducted by representatives of the Inspector General's Office, Headquarters First Air Force, Mitchel Air Base, New York, during the period 23, 24 and 30 April 1956. There was no adjectival rating rendered. Minor deficiencies within the scope of this office where noted were corrected.

MACHINE ACCOUNTING SECTION

12. During the current calendar year the program of transferring all USP&FO memorandum receipt account and warehouse property records to a machine accounting system was completed culminating 4 years of detailed work. A few noteworthy statistics are provided to show the volume of property accounting data maintained at the time of completion of the project:

a. Memorandum Receipt Summary Cards—(representing itemized supplies and equipment charges by National Guard Unit) :	333,300
b. State Stock Summary Cards—(representing consolidated figures for each individual item of equipment or supplies for which an accounting is maintained and showing quantities available for issue and quantities issued) :	22,223
c. Historical Card file—(representing a card for every accounting transaction processed by the Machine Accounting Section) :	1,003,586
d. Memorandum Receipt Detail file—(representing a card for every accounting transaction that affected a memorandum receipt account) :	624,387
e. Serial Number file :	182,062

The following type reports were prepared during the calendar year for utilization by all technical sections:

- Transaction Registers
- Warehouse Stock Availability Cards
- Unfiled Voucher Report
- Quarterly Consolidated Memorandum Receipt Reports
- State Stock Summary Reports (Cycle and Annual Inventories)
- Warehouse Inventory Counting Cards
- Quarterly Consolidated Social Security Reports (indicating gross pay and FICA deductions)
- Active and Inactive Station Account Reports

13. The Machine Accounting Section comprises 1 supervisor, 1 assistant supervisor and 6 operators manning the various types of electrical accounting machines and represents an annual Federal expenditure of approximately \$54,600.00 for personnel, machine rental and materials.

14. From the foregoing it can readily be seen that a tremendous wealth of accounting information has been accumulated and is available, through machines, for varied utilization.

15. In the past twelve months 51,322 property documents were processed by the section and the extensive program of applying the transfers of supply responsibility for property between the technical services, as directed by the Department of the Army, has been accomplished.

SUPPLY DIVISION

16. With one exception, major projects under way in the Supply Division last year have been completed, including transfer of the remaining Ordnance and Signal property accounting to machine accounting system and the transfer of numerous items of equipment and supplies from one technical service to another. Purification of errors occasioned by such transfers has been largely completed. A major project which is still to be completed, however, is the conversion of the remaining technical service stock numbers to the Federal Stock Number system. While a portion of this project was accomplished concurrently with the transfer of accounts from manual to machine accounting it is still only about 50% completed and some federal stock numbers are not expected to become available until July 1957.

17. There has been a considerable increase during the past year in the supply and accounting workload of the Supply Division, occasioned in part by an increase in supply requirements of the troops resulting from changes in tables of equipment and in part by changes in accounting procedures and purification of accounts within the Office of the USP&FO. While most of the latter increase is temporary and will subside upon completion of the projects which created it, experience indicates that future changes may well be expected to continue to augment the workload necessary before troop supply requirements can be met.

18. Disposition of excesses is a continuing project which in the light of Financial Inventory Accounting takes on added significance and requires increased urgency in accomplishment. During the year ended 31 October 1956, excess property having an acquisition value of approximately \$11,784,000 was reported for disposition. At the beginning of this period excess property having an acquisition value of \$2,910,600 had previously been reported but no disposition had been received to that date. Of this total of \$14,694,600 excess at acquisition cost to be disposed of, \$83,000 has been turned over to Property Disposal Officers as surplus and \$10,988,100 returned to depot or transferred to other Department of Defense agencies, leaving \$3,623,500 on hand awaiting disposition instructions. In addition to excess property disposed of during the year, property having an original acquisition cost of about \$474,600 which was worn out or could not be reissued or for other reasons was not economically worth repair, was turned over to Property Disposal Officers as having no further value to the Government.

19. A compilation of the number of vouchers processed by all the technical sections over a twelve month period provides a fair indication of the increase in workload over the past few years. The processing of some vouchers requires that they be handled by more than one technical section because they list items of two or more supply services. Also, this processing in some instances requires that certain types of vouchers be handled more than once by the section

concerned. The Central Editing Section established during the year has eliminated some of this duplication. Nevertheless, the total number of vouchers processed by all technical sections including the Editing Section over the past twelve months exceeded the total number of vouchers registered by about 28%. Thus, while the total number of vouchers registered in the twelve month period ended 31 October 1956, amounted to 50,000, the total number of vouchers reported by all of the sections concerned as processed prior to posting amounted to 64,254. The following table shows a comparison of this activity with that of preceding twelve month periods ended 31 October each year:

	Number of Vouchers Processed
1956	64,254
1955	58,648
1954	50,994
1953	52,233

20. Following is a comparison of the number of vouchers processed by each of the technical sections and the newly organized Editing Section during the twelve month period ended 31 October each year:

	1954	1955	1956
Quartermaster	22,937	25,838	16,010
Signal	6,598	6,497	4,746
Engineer	2,206	4,170	3,416
Med. & Chem.	1,469	1,988	2,362
Ordnance	17,784	20,155	19,552
Editing	*	*	*18,168

* Activity began 1 March 1956. In addition approximately 2,900 documents were coded for posting upon return from salvage officers.

21. Numerous measures have been adopted and others are under consideration to simplify and expedite troop supply and accounting requirements. One of these was the establishment in March 1956, of an Editing Section which processed all credit vouchers and clears all unit audit-inventory reports thereby permitting the technical sections to concentrate on troop supply requirements. Another change was to establish the internal audit activity in June 1956 as a separate section to pre-audit all vouchers prior to posting to the accounting records, thereby eliminating errors in accounting and the consequent research and preparation of correction documents. Other measures directly affecting troop supply are detailed below under "Storage and Issue."

22. In order to decrease the mounting workload of supply and machine accounting activities the non-expendable check list components of major items, sets, kits etc., are no longer posted to the accountable records of the USP&FO. Such items are accounted for on the check lists provided for all such major items, sets, etc.

23. In respect to the provision of funds by the National Guard Bureau for maintenance, equipment and supplies and services, two important developments are significant. The first is that the accounting for the use of the funds must be broken down in considerably greater detail than heretofore. The second is that the total amount allocated for initial and replacement issue of equipment and supplies was severely curtailed in comparison with the amount made available a year earlier at which time the acquisition of some such needed equipment had to be postponed due to the cut-back in available funds. The effect of these restrictions will be referred to in the following outline of the activities during the year of the various sections of the Supply Division.

Quartermaster

24. Changes in issue procedures have been adopted which have resulted in a sharp drop in local purchases of gasoline by use of Credit Cards. A considerable saving in the yearly cost of this item is anticipated. Restriction of funds available for TOE and TA initial and replacement issues of individual equipment and organizational clothing and equipment and supplies has brought to a halt the procurement of any additional supplies of Post, Camp and Station equipment, particularly items of office furniture, typewriters and other office machines and severely curtailed all supplies incident thereto. While it is hoped that the National Guard Bureau later in the year will increase the Budget Projects available for such items, unless and until such additional funds are available, preference must be given to issue of equipment more urgently needed for training and operation. Funds appear to be adequate to cover initial and replacement issues of individual clothing as well as to meet all requirements for petroleum products.

Ordnance

25. The vehicle exchange program continues to provide the State with current model military vehicles as replacement for vehicles of World War II vintage. Additional issues continue to be made by Department of the Army as part of a program to equip the National Guard with 50% of T&E. The Department of Army has issued to the State commercial type vehicles to be used for administrative and general purpose. Listed below are shown the changes to the items listed in the 1955 annual report by virtue of additional vehicles received during the year.

	Received 1956	Total now on hand
Tactical General Purpose Vehicles		
Truck, 5 ton cargo, 6x6, M54	120	120
Special Purpose Vehicles		
Sedans, 5 passenger	45	77
Bus, 37 passenger	3	8
Truck, 2½ ton, Ord Shop Vans M220	81	90
Truck, Wrecker, 5 ton, M62	41	41

	<i>Received 1956</i>	<i>Total now on Hand</i>
Combat Vehicles		
Tank, 76MM Gun T44E2(M41A)	3	54
Tank, 90MM Gun M47	75	90
Gun, Twin 40MM SP M42	8	15
Trailers		
Trailer, 1½ ton, M106(Water)	23	23
Trailer Generator, M7	5	44
Trailer, Ammunition, M10	55	108
Trailer, Fire Control Mount (M33) M242	6	16
Self Propelled Artillery		
Carriage, Motor, M7 (105MM How)	12	12
Carriage, Motor, M7B2 (105MM How)	5	31
Carriage, Motor, M44 (155MM How)	6	6
Commercial Vehicles		
Truck, ½ ton Pickup	30	30
Truck, 1½ ton, Stake & Platform	123	107
Truck, 2½ ton, Stake & Platform	129	115
Truck, ½ ton, Panel Delivery	4	4

26. 12 reports of lost and/or stolen sensitive Ordnance items were processed during the year as compared to 10 such reports during 1955. These items include:

Carbine	2
Gun—Sub Mach.	2
Pistol	5
Binocular	2
Periscope T35	1
Launcher Rocket 3.5	1
Telescope M73B1	1
Mount Tripod Cal. 30 M2	1
Rifle Cal. 30	2

27. Procurement of all but the most essential issues of tool sets have to be curtailed due to the lack of available funds. Some of these sets are very expensive and procurement of all TOE requirements, it is estimated, would absorb over \$50,000 and require sharp curtailment of other items considered essential to training and operations.

Signal

28. During the past year a considerable quantity of new type Signal equipment was received on requisition in addition to administrative issues made by the National Guard Bureau. These have been re-issued to units in accordance with applicable TOE, TA, Training Aids Allowances and distribution directives from Headquarters New York National Guard. The following is a list of the principal items received and issued:

Radar Recognition Set AN/TPX-20
 Recorder Reproducer Set Sound AN/TNH-2A
 Sound Recorder Reproducer RD-87/U
 Public Address AN/UIH-2
 Radar Set AN/MPQ-10
 Camera KS-4, KS-5, K-20 and K-25
 Radio Test AN/ARM-1
 Antenna Equipment AT-339 and 340/PRC

29. Arrangements were made between the Office of the USP&FO and the 27th Armored Division to convert 155 radio sets AN/PRC-6 to different frequencies. These changes in frequencies were necessary in order to avoid confusion and interference between units in radio communication.

Engineer

30. As a result of a ruling by the Chief of Engineers that all end items having a value of \$10.00 or less should be classified as expendable, a considerable number of line items of Engineer equipment were dropped from accountable records. Although this change does not relieve the USP&FO of any responsibility for supply, it has considerably decreased the number of Engineer items that must be maintained on memorandum receipt accounts and subject to audit-inventory each year.

Medical

31. During the year 137 line items of Medical supplies heretofore carried as non-expendable for the purpose of better control were changed to expendable and are being dropped from the USP&FO accountable records.

Chemical

32. Under a coordinated directive by First Army all stocks of Chemical ammunition held by units were taken to Camp Drum for the field training period where they were inspected for serviceability and all unserviceable items together with ammunition expended in training were replaced from serviceable stocks.

Editing

33. This section was organized 1 March 1956 and was assigned responsibility for processing all credit documents i.e., Turn-Ins, Statements of Charges, Certificates of Droppage, Reports of Survey and Inventory Adjustment Reports. In addition this section was also assigned responsibility for processing the following debit documents: Found on Post's, Recoveries, Receiving Reports, Organizational Transfers and Inventory Adjustment Reports. During the period 1 March 1956 to 31 October 1956, 16,725 documents were processed by this section. In addition, 2,856 documents have been coded upon return from Salvage Officers.

34. This section also receives, records and clears all unit annual and change of command inventories conducted by the Field Audit Branch and processes adjustment vouchers relative to such inventories. At the start of the period covered by this report there were 86 inventories on hand, 281 inventories were received and 269 were cleared, leaving 98 inventories remaining uncleared within this section. Adjustment documents to an amount of 3,940, which were included in total documents processed by this section, were processed during this period indicating that an average of 14 adjustment vouchers are required to clear each inventory of all discrepancies. This section also maintains a suspense follow-up system through Headquarters New York National Guard, in order to expedite clearance of all open inventories.

35. In addition, approximately 700 pieces of correspondence were handled by this section dealing with adjustment to unit accounts and processing of the pertinent documents for which this section is responsible. About 900 vouchers including Inventory Adjustment Reports, Error and Correction notices, Found on Post Issue Slips and Recovery vouchers were prepared in this section during this period.

Internal Audit

36. Internal audit activities have been carried on for several years by detailing personnel to particular projects as necessity required and personnel were available. In order to conduct such operations more efficiently, a permanent assignment of personnel as an Internal Audit Section was made in June 1956 to improve internal accounting accuracy and procedures.

37. Initial activity comprised a post-audit of vouchers previously processed to discover and correct errors in accounting. At the earliest practicable date this audit was advanced to a pre-audit procedure to include a complete voucher audit of all property vouchers. Under this procedure the incidence of all editing errors (not all of which resulted in accounting discrepancies) was reduced from over 20% to about 2% with further improvement in prospect.

38. This section has also processed and corrected approximately 3,833 errors resulting in mis-match machine record cards. Benefit of the pre-audit procedure is readily seen from the fact that only 41 such mis-matches occurred since adoption of this procedure. The section also coordinates cut-offs of voucher processing for warehouse inventories, adjusts warehouse excess credits and conducts accounting research to eliminate outstanding inventory discrepancies.

Voucher Control

39. Since all manually posted stock record accounts have been transferred to machine accounting, the remaining activities of this section consist of vouchering all documents, conforming all copies

of issue slips and their batch assembly for machine posting, and final follow-up to assure that all documents are properly filed in the voucher files. This section also schedules, coordinates and supervises all inventories of warehouse stock, conducts any research necessary to resolve discrepancies and prepares adjustment documentation, if required.

Memorandum Receipt

40. The Memorandum Receipt Section maintains the USP&FO memorandum receipt records for 430 unit accounts presently charged with property. All manually posted and machine posted vouchers are processed through this section. During the twelve months ended 31 October 1956, 6,187 manually posted and 39,504 machine posted vouchers were processed. Manually posted vouchers are registered in the memorandum receipt jacket file, posted to property book forms 14-110 and/or check list, and the file copy mailed to the unit concerned. Except for the posting to machine records a similar procedure is followed for machine posted vouchers. Approximately 18,527 copies of Issue Slips were mailed during the year for acknowledgement of the receipt of property by the signature of the responsible officer and necessary follow-up is maintained until the signature is obtained.

41. Personnel of this section working with unit representatives conducted 63 reconciliations of unit accounts prior to an audit-inventory, requiring an average of approximately four days each. Notice has been received from 68 units of the initiation of new property books as prescribed by Bulletin No. 3, 1955, Headquarters New York National Guard. Also during the past year 125 reports of survey have been received for verification and clearance, all of which have been processed. During this period also this section received approximately 450 Forms 76 for clearance of which about 314 concerned officers who were not charged with any property responsibility to the USP&FO and 136 officers who held property responsibility. Of the latter 109 have been cleared and 27 are pending. Over 1300 vouchers, including Inventory Adjustment Reports, Error and Correction Vouchers and Found-on-Post Issue Slips were prepared by this section and about 1800 pieces of correspondence handled in connection with the above activities.

Storage and Issue

42. In order to utilize Government transportation facilities more effectively and reduce the cost of travel and transportation, a procedure was adopted in January 1956 whereby excesses in the hands of units would be picked up by Arsenal trucks as return loads whenever such trucks made deliveries of equipment and supplies. This procedure is applicable to all units which are located at too great a distance from the Arsenal and Rochester warehouses to effect delivery of excess turn-ins and return to home station within the

same working day. Costs of commercial transportation and packaging have been considerably reduced by this procedure.

43. Another measure adopted to simplify and expedite the preparation of supplies for issue was the elimination in April 1956 of a separately prepared packing slip for each container. One copy of the property issue slip now serves also as a packing list. Adoption of this procedure virtually eliminated all overtime work in the warehouse during the seasonal peak of the year when issue and turn-in of supplies in preparation for field training formerly created serious backlogs.

44. The annual inventory of all property in warehouse stock was completed during the year. This inventory is conducted on a cycle basis for each supply section or portion of a section to avoid shutting down such activity for more than a short period at a time.

45. Warehouse receipt and issue activity has shown a moderate decline in recent months in comparison with preceding years which included the programs for replacement of World War II type vehicles and virtually a 100% substitution of new type radios. Doubtless, also, the practice of having new issues made direct from depot to units and having excesses turned in direct from units to depots or property disposal officers has reduced the workload of warehouse receipts and issues. Not only has there been a decline in the number of pieces per transaction, but the weights per piece as well as the weight per transaction has shown curtailment. The following tables show a comparison of incoming and outgoing shipments with those for preceding years for the twelve month period ended 31 October:

	1954	1955	1956
a. Incoming Shipments			
Number of Transactions	4,596	4,368	4,995
Number of Pieces	43,991	43,917	41,962
Total weight in tons	1,684	1,617	1,453
b. Outgoing Shipments			
Number of Transactions	21,006	19,699	18,691
Number of Pieces	42,242	44,979	40,141
Total weight in tons	1,543	1,504	1,183

46. The following table shows a moderate decrease in the warehouse issue activity last year in anticipation of summer field training as compared with that for like periods in the two preceding years although it exceeded that for any year prior thereto. The period covered by this record is the ten week period from 1 June to 15 August for each of the years shown:

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Number of Requisitions	7,483	8,772	8,740	7,937
Number of Pieces	13,675	18,382	22,210	17,393
Weight of Issues in Tons	488	568	603	530

EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE DIVISION

Policies, Procedures and Objectives

47. The State Maintenance Office continues its efforts to improve the maintenance system by maintaining close liaison between Combined Field Maintenance Shops, Army Aviation Maintenance Pools, Concentration Sites, and units in the field. Unscheduled and unannounced visits are made in order to observe operations and to insure conformance to established procedures. Liaison visits to supported units are made semi-annually, or whenever requested, in matters regarding organizational maintenance assistance.

48. The State Maintenance Office continues to encourage personnel in the Combined Field Maintenance Shops to attend special, as well as technical, courses at the various Army Service Schools. The result of this policy is: increased proficiency, improved techniques, and higher maintenance standards.

49. The personnel who have attended service schools during the period of this report are listed below:

Technical Course		Technical School	Maintenance Personnel
Associated Advance Officer	9-0-4	Ordnance School Aberdeen PG, Md.	1
Light Artillery Repair	9-E-17	"	1
Heavy Artillery Repair	9-E-18	"	2
Instrument Repair	9-E-22	"	1
Turret Artillery Repair	9-E-31	"	1
Int. FCS Elec. Repair M-33	9-E-52	"	6
Ordnance Elec. Equipment		Delco Remy, Anderson, Ind.	2
Special Track Vehicle Maint.		Fort Knox, Ky.	1

Organization, Installation Activities, Production and Cost Analysis

50. Combined Field Maintenance Shop "A", Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y., continues to perform its assigned mission expeditiously and efficiently, as evidenced by the increase of maintenance items completed and the decrease in cost per items processed.

a. In addition to its support mission, this installation provides logistical support to 9 organizational Maintenance Shops and 2 Concentration Sites.

b. Shop complement consists of 61 maintenance personnel and 8 clerks.

c. A comparison analysis of the shop activity since 1955 is shown below:

<i>Type Job Order</i>	<i>Job Orders Completed</i>		<i>Labor and Material Costs</i>	
	<i>1955</i>	<i>1956</i>	<i>1955</i>	<i>1956</i>
Automotive.....	1382	1400	218,071.30	244,025.80
Combat Vehicles.....	59	19	21,417.50	9,674.75
Small Arms.....	2233	2659	12,497.65	9,912.26
Artillery.....	424	399	34,469.80	32,422.28
Instrument.....	297	211	4,762.87	4,914.73
Signal.....	678	1113	10,659.36	18,499.99
Allied Trades.....	997	1276	41,519.62	39,249.76
Total.....	6070	7086	343,398.10	358,699.57
Average cost per job order processed: 1955:—\$56.57				
1956:— 50.62				

51. Combined Field Maintenance Shop "B", Brooklyn, N. Y.—This installation continues to maintain production schedules despite inadequate space requirements which prevent peak operating efficiency. Approval has been granted by National Guard Bureau to extend the present facility but, as of this writing, no construction date has been set.

a. During the period of this report authorization was received to employ an integrated fire control team to increase the AAA "On-Site" field maintenance support. The IFC team presently has a complement of 5 maintenance personnel and 1 clerk. However, since the employment of the IFC team, this shops' AAA "On-Site" responsibility has increased by the addition of 2 more sites to the network and available information indicates the further acceptance of 2 more in the very near future.

b. This installation supports 8 Organizational Maintenance Shops, approximately 150 units, 8 AAA Gun Sites, and 1 Army Aviation Pool.

c. Shop complement consists of 39 maintenance personnel and 6 clerks.

d. A comparison analysis of the shop activity is shown below:

<i>Type Job Order</i>	<i>Job Orders Completed</i>		<i>Labor and Material Costs</i>	
	<i>1955</i>	<i>1956</i>	<i>1955</i>	<i>1956</i>
Automotive.....	533	1248	69,448.83	85,190.84
Combat Vehicles.....	56	70	20,675.37	17,824.07
Small Arms.....	2397	5509	18,598.70	19,785.27
Artillery.....	110	263	8,066.28	23,230.77
Fire Control.....	155	66	20,795.71	4,967.55
Instrument.....	400	331	5,456.17	4,821.35
Signal.....	750	1137	24,389.43	28,069.21
Allied Trades.....	801	1391	68,221.89	99,743.01
Total.....	5202	10015	235,652.38	283,632.07
Average cost per job order processed: 1955:—\$45.30				
1956:— 28.32				

52. Combined Field Maintenance Shop "C", Rochester, N. Y.—Consistent with past reports this shop continues to perform its mission in a most efficient manner.

a. The geographic displacement of the various supported elements necessitates extensive contact team work. Tank, automotive, and artillery contact teams are constantly engaged in "on-the-spot" maintenance of track vehicles, thus eliminating, as far as practicable, evacuation of this type equipment to the shop.

b. In addition to the original mission, this shop was given the responsibility to support 2 AAA "On-Site" units. As a result, authorization was received to establish an integrated fire control team, the cadre of which was furnished from the authorized personnel of the shop Signal Section. This IFC team was established on 16 March 1956, and at present employs 3 maintenance personnel and 1 clerk. It might be added that the mission of this team is hampered by the lack of sufficient test equipment, namely, the Ord 6 test set authorized, but unobtainable at present.

c. This activity provides logistical support for 7 Organizational Maintenance Shops, 2 Concentration Sites, and 1 Army Aviation Maintenance Pool.

d. Shop complement consists of 48 maintenance personnel and 9 clerks.

e. An analysis of this shop's activity is shown below:

<i>Type Job Order</i>	<i>Job Orders Completed</i>		<i>Labor and Material Costs</i>	
	<i>1955</i>	<i>1956</i>	<i>1955</i>	<i>1956</i>
Automotive.....	1025	1176	87,025.06	109,799.19
Combat Vehicles.....	56	54	16,353.49	13,531.85
Small Arms.....	921	1620	9,661.42	9,043.27
Artillery.....	153	290	23,371.49	29,007.30
Fire Control.....	0	11	0	1,251.98
Instrument.....	361	177	4,147.69	3,540.44
Signal.....	884	1681	31,488.18	37,677.16
Total.....	3400	5009	172,047.33	203,851.19
Average cost per job order processed: 1955:—\$52.33				
1956:— 42.15				

53. Combined Field Maintenance Sub-shop "C", Camp Drum, N. Y.—The primary mission of this shop is to provide field maintenance support for Concentration Site No. 1, located in the same vicinity, and to provide field maintenance support to non-divisional units during field training periods.

a. During the period of this report a new maintenance shop was constructed, and all activities were transferred to the new building. All shop maintenance activities will now be located in the same area and an increase in efficiency is expected.

b. The shop complement consists of 33 maintenance personnel and 3 clerks.

e. An analysis of this shops activity is listed below:

<i>Type Job Order</i>	<i>Job Orders Completed</i>		<i>Labor and Material Costs</i>	
	<i>1955</i>	<i>1956</i>	<i>1955</i>	<i>1956</i>
Automotive.....	290	505	19,703.62	41,614.90
Combat Vehicles.....	288	362	144,693.20	146,161.24
Small Arms.....	83	295	2,068.48	6,918.24
Artillery.....	67	155	9,192.64	7,512.41
Instrument.....	4	32	28.07	902.70
Signal.....	243	276	7,682.76	8,670.65
Allied Trades.....	227	322	22,137.30	38,388.01
Total.....	1202	1947	205,506.07	250,168.15
Average cost per job order processed: 1955:—\$170.97				
1956:— 128.49				

54. Army Aviation Maintenance Pool No. 1, Zahn's Airport, Amityville, N. Y.—This facility accomplishes its mission as reported in past years.

a. During the term of this report 2 significant changes were made: 1. Section "A", formerly located at Armonk Airfield, was moved to Westchester County Airport at White Plains, New York; 2. This shop assumed responsibility for the maintenance of aircraft assigned to Dutchess County Airport at New Hackensack, New York.

b. Maintenance pool complement consists of 16 maintenance personnel and 2 clerks.

c. This Maintenance Aviation Pool is responsible for the following assigned aircraft:

H-13 — 1
L-17 — 3
L-19 — 24
L-20 — 1

55. Army Aviation Maintenance Pool No. 2, Orchard Park, N. Y.—The only significant change in the mission of this pool was in the transferring of maintenance responsibility of the Dutchess County Airport Aircraft to Army Aviation Maintenance Pool No. 1.

a. This facility continues to perform its mission in the same high standards as reported in past years.

b. Maintenance pool complement consists of 9 maintenance personnel.

c. 15 Army Aircraft of the following types are assigned to this pool:

H-13 — 2
L-17 — 1
L-19 — 12

56. Concentration Site No. 1, Camp Drum, N. Y.—This installation stores, maintains, and issues heavy major items to organic units of the New York National Guard during field training exercises at Camp Drum, New York.

a. In addition to supporting and servicing New York National Guard units, this activity, with the permission of the Commanding General, New York National Guard, also supports the Regular Army, the USAR, and the National Guard units from the several States who also use this camp during their field training periods. Accommodating these components has resulted in a savings of \$551,077.12 to the National Guard Bureau and to Army transportation funds.

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

e. Charts showing equipment presently in storage and track vehicles issued during the 1956 field training periods are attached as Appendices A, B and C.

57. Concentration Site No. 2, Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y.—The mission of this installation remains as reported in previous years, with the additional responsibility of the Ammunition Section which formerly operated as a separate unit under the USP&FO.

a. During the year of this report 2 improvements were made, namely, the repair of the gas pumps and the installation of a dehumidifier in the arms room. The need for additional indoor storage space still exists. Consequently, outside storage continues to be necessary, causing the incident of maintenance to be increased, thereby resulting in higher maintenance costs.

58. Concentration Site No. 3, Utica, N. Y.—This installation furnishes storage facilities and maintenance for equipment required to support training missions in the central New York area. There are presently 140 major items stored and maintained at this site, with a complement of 4 maintenance personnel.

59. Concentration Site No. 4, Geneseo, N. Y.—This site provides storage facilities for units in the Rochester-Buffalo area. There are presently 235 major items stored and maintained at this installation. Site complement consists of 4 maintenance personnel.

60. Concentration Site No. 5, Albany, N. Y.—This installation affords storage facilities for those units in the vicinity of the Albany area. There are presently 140 major items stored and maintained at this site. The site complement consists of 4 maintenance personnel and 1 clerk.

61. A bar graph indicating Combined Production Comparison for years 1953-56 is attached as Appendix D.

Organizational Maintenance

62. In accordance with NGR 75-12, entitled: Maintenance Unit Organizational Materiel of the National Guard, dated 28 February 1956, Service Centers are now considered Organizational Maintenance Shops.

63. There are presently 24 Organizational Maintenance Shops throughout the State and, while they are under the operational control of the respective major commands, this office, in accordance with existing directives, performs semi-annual inspections and forwards all reports to the Chief of Staff. It is also the responsibility of the State Maintenance Office to promulgate all technical orders and instructions through command channels, pertinent to organizational maintenance.

64. The State Maintenance Officer recently submitted to the Chief of Staff general details regarding the Organizational Maintenance Shops and Standby Storage Compounds. Estimates were given regarding new construction costs and recommendations made concerning proposed locations throughout the State.

Anti-Aircraft Gun Sites

65. There are presently 10 gun sites in this State. The 105th AAA Brigade commands 2 "On-Site" positions in the Niagara Frontier area, and the 102nd AAA Brigade is in command of 8 AAA sites in the New York Metropolitan area. It is anticipated the 102nd AAA Brigade will, in the immediate future, receive 2 additional gun sites within its command.

66. While the acquisition of active AAA sites places added field maintenance responsibilities on this office, it can be reported that the AAA gun sites received the maximum field maintenance assistance possible within our capabilities. To further provide more efficient service to the "On-Site" units, 2 AAA integrated fire control teams were organized and placed at the disposal of the respective major commands. While these new IFC teams operate solely in the interest of each of the Brigades, the civilian technicians therein are employees of this office, and are assigned as part of the Combined Field Maintenance Shops, which normally support these units, namely, Combined Field Maintenance Shop "B", located in Brooklyn, New York, and Combined Field Maintenance Shop "C", located in Rochester, New York.

67. Immediately after the field training exercises, arrangements were made by this office to turn in all 120MM guns to depot for complete overhaul. This program was accomplished and depot overhauled replacements are presently being received.

68. At this writing, the maintenance status of all equipment located at the AAA sites is considered to be in satisfactory operational condition.

Field Training Maintenance Support

69. Since the personnel of the several State Maintenance facilities revert to military status as members of the assigned shop parent units, these units are assigned to support the field training of the major commands at Camp Drum, N. Y., and at the Oswego AAA Firing Range, Oswego, N. Y.

a. Period II, 7-21 July 1956, Oswego, N. Y.

105th AAA Brigade. This Command was provided Ordnance support by the 133rd Ord (DS) Company. Fire Control System M 33 support was provided by the organic 396 Ord (IFC) Detachment. Artillery Maintenance support was furnished by Combined Field Maintenance civilian personnel. Signal Maintenance support was provided for by the 367th Signal Det (RMU Type E).

b. Period III, 21 July-4 August 1956, Oswego, N. Y.

102nd AAA Brigade. Ordnance and Fire Control support was provided by the 102nd Ord (DS) Company and the organic 398th Ord (IFC) Detachment. Additional Artillery and Signal Maintenance support was provided by civilian personnel from the State Maintenance installation.

During this same period the 27th Armored Division was scheduled at Camp Drum for these training exercises, as was the 107th RCT. The 27th Armored Division received all Ordnance and Signal support from the 727th Armored Ordnance Battalion and the 27th Armored Signal Company, augmented by the Signal Maintenance Detachment from the 101st Signal Battalion (Corps), respectively. Back-up support was provided by Combined Field Maintenance Sub-shop "C", which was also responsible for field maintenance support of the 107th RCT.

c. Period IV, 4-18 August 1956, Camp Drum, N. Y.

42nd Infantry Division, II Corps Artillery, 101st Armored Cav.

Ordnance and Signal support was provided for by the 742nd Ord Bn. and the 42nd Signal Company, respectively, with back-up support by civilian personnel of Combined Field Maintenance Shop "C".

II Corps Artillery and the 101st Armored Cavalry were supported by the 127th Ordnance Company (HM) with Signal support by civilian personnel of Combined Field Maintenance Sub-shop "C".

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

Personnel

70. 1,569 personnel orders were prepared and distributed to units of the New York National Guard (Army) for the period ending 31 October, covering appointments, changes in status, increases and separations of 3,031 federally-paid employees as compared to 1,176 personnel orders covering 3,030 status changes in 1955.

71. 165 injury compensation reports for federally-paid personnel were received and processed to the United States Bureau of Employees' Compensation during the year. Each case involved three or more separate forms. Approximately 550 pieces of correspondence were processed in requesting reports, clarification of reports, from units, transmittal of reports to Bureau, etc. 249 reports were processed for the same period during 1955.

72. 1,571 travel orders (Air-229, Ground-1,342) were prepared and issued for federally-paid administrative supply technicians, administrative assistants, Field auditors and air technicians. 2,042 were issued during 1955.

Reproduction

73. The Reproduction Room is responsible for all reproduction requests for all activities located at the Arsenal. This service includes mimeographing, photostating, Ozalid reproduction, Thermo-fax work, addressograph runs, cutting machine requests, fingerprinting, ditto machine reproduction and graphotype work.

74. The machines available and their workloads for the period ending 31 October as compared to 1955 production is as follows:

	1955	1956
Mimeograph (3)		
Copies run off	2,240,134	2,320,220
Stencils	5,551	6,600
Photostat and Thermo-fax (1 ea)	7,022	8,272
Addressograph (1)	10,000	18,000
Ozalid (1)	2,880	2,893
Ditto machine (1)	1,000	1,000
Fingerprint equipment	35	50
Cutting machine (1)	253	420

75. 3,910 requests for reproduction services were received and acted upon during the period ending 31 October.

State Fiscal

76. Funds appropriated by the State for maintenance and operation of the New York State Arsenal, exclusive of Personal Service, State fiscal year 1956, totalled \$10,000. A total of 206 vouchers and armory purchase requests in amount of \$9,402.00 were prepared and processed against this allotment.

77. Service Contract funds (75/25) for the maintenance and operation of the following facilities administered by this office were allotted and obligated for the Federal fiscal year 1956 as indicated:

<u>Facility</u>	<u>*Allotted</u>
New York State Arsenal, Brooklyn, N. Y.	\$54,125.25
Shop B, NYSA, Brooklyn, N. Y.	4,924.00
Rochester Sub-Depot, Rochester, N. Y.	34,300.00

* Federal share only.

78. Approximately 108 vouchers and armory purchase requests were prepared and processed for expenditures against the three facilities and 155 receiving reports prepared and distributed for supplies and services received.

79. 45 travel reimbursement vouchers were prepared and processed against the 10 travel orders of State personnel at the New York State Arsenal. 20 reimbursement vouchers for emergency procurement of maintenance items were also prepared and processed by this branch.

80. Approximately 260 pieces of correspondence including requests for estimates etc., relative to accounts and procurement were initiated during the year.

Survey

81. Attached as Appendix E are statistics indicating the continuing progress being made in adjusting property accounts for Federal property issued to the State for the Army and Air National Guard which were lost, damaged or otherwise unaccounted for.

82. There were a total of 336 Reports of Survey received during the year as compared to 386 received during the preceding year. This represents a decrease of 13% over 1955 and a decrease of 36% as compared to 1954.

83. The decrease in the number of surveys received is directly attributable to the more rigid property responsibility procedures now in effect which is reflected in the increase of payment for lost, damaged or unaccounted for property. Individual survey payments totalled \$25,695.51 as compared to \$7,587.67 for 1954. In addition thereto \$12,767.37 was collected as a result of claims initiated by this office against responsible officer bonds and \$47,363.28 was collected resultant from Form 18 payments for property not covered by Reports of Survey.

84. Thus from the above recap, as compared to 1955, collections from individuals, bonds and military funds, have increased 36% and surveys have decreased 13%.

85. There has been a change of procedure resultant from utilization of the new Form DD 362, Statement of Charges for Government Property Lost, Damaged or Destroyed. This form replaces the Form 18, same title. The change effects additional administrative processes on the part of this office but they are not of a major nature.

Mail and Library

86. Approximately 2000 to 3000 pieces of correspondence and property documents have been received and time stamped daily and approximately 315 publications of various types were received weekly. Publications were distributed to all sections by routing slip and ultimately filed in the central reference library. This section also maintains a periodic control on receiving reports required by higher commands as well as correspondence control log to insure timely return of controlled correspondence.

Building Maintenance

87. The following repairs and alterations were accomplished during the year by commercial contract from Federal and State funds as indicated:

FEDERAL

Furnish and install fluorescent fixture (Shop B)	87.00
Roof repairs (Shop B)	297.00
Chainlink fence (Shop B)	835.00
Repairs to Electric door (Shop B)	95.00
Electric fixtures and outlets (Shop B)	800.00
Installation of fluorescent ceiling fixtures (Shop B).....	700.00
Installation of metal door	485.00
Remove receiving and shipping platform	1,850.00
*New truck entrance	21,929.00
Electric installation—IBM Room	2,469.63
Repairs to passenger elevators No's 3 & 4	5,695.00

STATE

Fire line valves	2,090.00
Painting—6th floor	1,440.00
*Installation of floodlights	4,790.00
Repairs to freight elevator	256.75

*In process of installation.

88. Arsenal maintenance personnel accomplished repairs to elevators and equipment, effected removal and replacement of pipes, fittings, fixtures and valves, rewiring of electric circuits, general repairs, removal and erection of partitions and storage bins and interior painting. It is worthy of note that a conservative estimate of savings in labor if executed under commercial contract, would approximate \$15,000.

BUDGET AND FISCAL DIVISION

89. Allotment of Federal funds totaling \$19,665,136.00 was received by this State from the National Guard Bureau during the Federal fiscal year 1956 for operating expenses under the following projects:

a. Army Project Funds:	Funds Obligated
Pay & Allowances—Duty with Regular Army	
Army Service Schools	\$505,051.00
State Unit Schools	128,415.00
Pay & Allowances—Duty with Regular Army	
Army Area Schools	17,842.00
Pre-Camp Mess Schools	6,063.00
Travel, National Guard	
Army Service Schools	87,451.00
State Unit Schools	10,868.00
NG Civilians to and from Schools	14,041.00
Hospitalization	92.00
Army Area Schools	2,045.00
Other Military Personnel Costs	
Pay & Allowances while Hospitalized	8,968.00
Subsistence—National Guard	
E.M. attending Army Service Schools	18,316.00
E.M. attending State Unit Schools	8,954.00
Inactive Duty Training (Outdoor)	94,367.00
E.M. attending Army Area Schools	1,435.00
Individual Clothing—National Guard	
Uniform Allowance, Initial Issue	19,800.00
Uniform Allowance, Maintenance	1,700.00
Uniform Allowance, Active Duty for Training	11,300.00
Individual Clothing, Initial Issue	240,845.00
Individual Clothing, Replacement Issue	153,400.00
Armory Drill Training	
Travel, Command Inspection	1,272.00
Organizational Equipment	
Local Procurement—Organization Equipment	1,154.00
Organizational Equipment	495.00
Initial Issue, Individual Equipment, Organizational Clothing & Equipment	225,751.00
Replacement Issue, Individual Equipment, Organiza- tional Clothing & Equipment	82,550.00
Initial & Replacement Issue—Office Furniture	30,782.00
Initial & Replacement Issue, Typewriters & Office Ma- chinery	68,089.00
Repair Parts & Materials (Except Depot Maint.)	
Maintenance Supplies & Parts, other than Aircraft..	573,660.00
Maintenance Supplies & Parts, Liaison Aircraft	12,174.00
Maintenance Supplies & Parts, Helicopters	1,254.00
Contractual Maintenance, other than Aircraft	2,095.00
Petroleum, Oil & Lubricants	
POL, Administrative	97,424.00
POL, Armory Drill & Week-end Training	36,044.00
POL, Intra-State Deliveries	3,243.00
Other Operating Supplies (Training & Office Supplies and Equipment)	
Staff Training Program	2,105.00
Organizational Supplies	1,272.00
Maintenance of Office Equipment	3,411.00
Rental of Accounting Machines	14,146.00
Stationery & Office Supplies	23,507.00
Local Construction & Procurement of Training Aids	13,901.00

a. Army Project Funds: (Continued)	Funds Obligated
Support of National Guard Units	
Burial Expenses	2,465.00
Cleaning of Blankets	14,218.00
Postage	1,530.00
Packing & Crating Material	9,733.00
Transportation, Bills of Lading	91,254.00
Travel, USP&FO	1,148.00
Travel, State Civilian Personnel	52,167.00
Cleaning, Repair & Alteration of Uniforms & Equipment	7,996.00
Other Facilities, Repair & Utilities	
Facilities, under Service Contract	199,312.00
Facilities Support other than Service Contract	137,958.00
Target Range Repairs	3,625.00
Unit Technicians—Pay	
Staff & Admin. Assistant Technicians	834,428.00
Admin. Supply & Maint. Technicians	1,363,938.00
Service Center Technicians	554,824.00
Social Security Tax	53,216.00
USP&FO Technicians—Pay	
Office & Warehouse Technicians	609,502.00
Concentration of Equip. Site Technicians (NGC).....	18,170.00
Concentration of Equip. Site Tech. (NGM-S & NGM)	135,412.00
Rangekeepers	2,500.00
Social Security Tax	14,604.00
Field Maintenance Technicians—Pay	
Combined Field Maint. Shop Tech. (NGC)	102,840.00
Combined Field Maint. Shop Tech. (NGM-S & NGM)	722,078.00
Army Aircraft Maint. Shop Technicians	145,861.00
Social Security Tax	18,120.00
Operational Costs (AAA On-Site)	
State Civilian Employees, Pay	467,376.00
Employer's Share of Social Security Tax	10,524.00
Petroleum, Oil & Lubricants	12,676.00
Integrated Fire Control Team	19,545.00
Travel of State AAA Supervisors	2,800.00
Equipment Repair & Replacement Parts (AAA On-Site)	
Replacement Parts	139,861.00
Contractual Repairs	16,818.00
Training (AAA On-Site)	
Pay, Week-end Training	2,500.00
Subsistence, Week-end Training	993.00
Battery, Site Security & Utilities (AAA On-Site)	
Security Fencing	14,065.00
Security Lighting & Floodlighting	8,400.00
Utilities	31,884.00
Miscellaneous Supplies	8,850.00
Maintenance & Contingencies	92,158.00
Prefabricated Structures	53,390.00
Installation Property	7,194.00
Maintenance & Operations (Army Stock Fund)	
Organizational Equip. & Other Troop Supplies—Signal	27,790.00
Organizational Equip. & Other Troop Supplies—Chemical	90.00
Organizational Equip. & Other Troop Supplies — Ordnance	206,754.00
Organizational Equip. & Other Troop Supplies — Quartermaster	131,991.00
Organizational Equip. & Other Troop Supplies — Engineers	64,569.00
Organizational Equip. & Other Troop Supplies — Transportation	4,863.00

a. Army Project Funds: (Continued)	Funds Obligated
Supply Distribution & Maint. (Army Stock Fund)	
Band & Musical Instruments	3,603.00
Repair Parts & Materials—Signal	20,928.00
Repair Parts & Materials—Ordnance	62,569.00
Medical Supplies & Equipment—NG	52,659.00
Medical Care in Non-Army Facilities	3,859.00
Armory Construction	883,465.00
Public Works Construction	344,237.00
Field Training (Itemized below)	3,100,387.00
	\$13,418,978.00
 b. Air Project Funds:	
Advance Project Planning	25,000.00
Construction	
Hancock	33,624.00
Niagara	683,621.00
Schenectady	37,474.00
Distribution of Materiel	39,964.00
Base Operations & Maintenance	
Accounting Clerks & Air Technicians Pay	3,142,195.00
Social Security Tax	55,078.00
Communication Services	3,786.00
Rents & Utilities Services	24,705.00
Other Contractual Services	332,180.00
Supplies & Materials	247,751.00
Equipment	40,159.00
Travel	28,813.00
Major Repairs & Minor Construction	50,872.00
Military Personnel Costs	
Pay & Allowances — Other Exercises	4,705.00
Pay & Allowances — School Training	275,812.00
Pay & Allowances — Uniform Allowances	700.00
Pay & Allowances — Disability Payments	2,874.00
Procurement of Individual Clothing	63,950.00
Procurement of Subsistence Supplies — Service Schools	6,554.00
Procurement of Subsistence Supplies — Supp. Exercises	227.00
Procurement of Subsistence Supplies — Unit Training Assemblies	40,509.00
Travel, Other Exercises	1,342.00
Field Training Expenses (Itemized below)	821,057.00
	\$5,962,952.00

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

a. Army:	
Field Training — All Camps	
Pay & Allowances	2,345,778.00
Travel	186,122.00
Subsistence	398,314.00
Field Training Expenses	58,740.00
Petroleum, Oil & Lubricants	111,433.00
	\$3,100,387.00

b. Air:	Funds Obligated
Field Training — All Camps	
Pay & Allowances	631,229.00
Subsistence	127,359.00
Operating Camps	15,464.00
Training	20,442.00
Transportation & Travel	26,563.00
	\$821,057.00

91. 19,638 Federal vouchers were prepared, audited and submitted to the Finance and Accounting Officer, U. S. Army and the Finance Officer, U.S. Air Force for settlement.

92. 2,487 payrolls covering semi-monthly pay to National Guard civilian personnel were processed to cover the following:

	Number of Personnel
AAA Sites	157
Accounting Clerks	164
Staff Asst's & AA's	191
State Maintenance Office	233
Service Center Mechanics	119
Concentration Sites	36
Rangekeepers	2
Admin. Supply & Maint. Tech.	347
Organization Maint. Mech.	47
Air Technicians	691
Total.....	1,987

93. Annual salary payments to the above civilians totalled \$8,160,290.00, while Federal withholding taxes on such payments totalled \$897,841.00 and Social Security Taxes for employees and employer's contribution totalled \$304,869.00.

94. Payroll deductions for Series "E" United States Savings Bonds totalled \$98,032.00.

95. 510 cases of injuries, illness and death, occurring during field training and armory drill, 1956, were recorded and processed with attendant claims for pay and allowances during hospitalization and costs of medical and hospitalization service rendered by private physicians and hospitals.

96. Effective 1 January 1956, Inventory Accounting Monetary and the Air Force Integrated Accounting System were installed at all New York Air National Guard bases. This new financial management system is designed to assist commanders at all levels in planning, budgeting, and control of supply operations. Dollar information aids in controlling costs, improving supply effectiveness, measuring performance and provides a basis for obtaining needed funds.

Inventory Accounting Monetary reveals:

- a. Dollar value of base inventory by class and condition.
- b. Dollar value of inventory increases and decreases.
- c. Dollar value of repair cycle transactions.

The Integrated Accounting System provides monthly:

- a. A trial balance of assets and liabilities.
- b. A statement of expenses incurred by organization.
- c. A statement reflecting the cost of aviation fuel consumed.
- d. A statement reflecting the cost of Unit Training Assemblies.

97. Attached as Appendix F is the latest Air National Guard Trial Balance consolidated for the entire State. One of the highlights of this statement is the dollar value of net investment which is in excess of \$50,000,000.00.

Transportation

98. For field training 1956, 87 transportation requests were issued for transportation of Army National Guard personnel at an estimated cost of \$159,859.56. 9 transportation requests were issued for transportation of Air National Guard personnel at an estimated cost of \$11,668.35.

99. During the period 1 November 1955 through 31 October 1956, a total of 448 transportation requests were issued for Army National Guard personnel at an estimated cost of \$27,317.03. 125 transportation requests were issued for Air personnel at an estimated cost of \$11,459.29. In addition, there were a total of 55 transportation requests issued citing other appropriations at an estimated cost of \$88,559.96.

100. For field training 1956, there was a total of 170 bills of lading issued at an estimated cost of \$42,804.80 for transportation of Army National Guard property. 34 bills of lading were issued at an estimated cost of \$9,073.40 for transportation of Air National Guard property.

101. During the period 1 November 1955 through 31 October 1956, a total of 960 bills of lading for Air funds were issued at an estimated cost of \$39,452.94. 342 were issued for ground funds at an estimated cost of \$43,832.09. In addition, there was a total of 37 bills of lading issued citing other appropriations at an estimated cost of \$3,642.54.

102. 780 bills of lading accomplished for receipt of incoming shipments. The number and weights of inbound and outbound shipments during the period 1 November 1955 through 31 October 1956 is as indicated in Appendix G.

Purchasing & Contracting

103. A total of approximately 3203 Federal requisitions and requests for supplies and services, requiring procurement action, were received in this branch from Army and Air Force units of the New York National Guard, during the calendar year, resulting in the processing of Delivery Orders against Federal contracts, Purchase Orders negotiated through competitive bidding, interdepartmental and interservice procurement for a total of approximately \$828,000.00.

104. Approximately 1,274,000 gallons of gasoline (training, administrative and field training convoy), amounting to approximately \$229,000.00 were procured for various Army and Air Force units throughout the State, through Armed Services Petroleum Purchasing Agency contracts, service station contracts negotiated by the General Service Administration for units authorized credit cards, and open market purchases in localities where contracts were in process of negotiation but not awarded. In addition approximately 450,000 gallons of gasoline were delivered to New York National Guard units during the 1956 field training periods at Camp Drum, N. Y., Ft. Wadsworth, S. I., Fort Totten, N. Y. through arrangements with the respective Camp Quartermasters, on a sub-allotment basis, precluding the necessity of processing Delivery Orders and Purchasing Orders from this office.

105. Purchase and Delivery Orders amounting to approximately \$10,000 were issued by this branch covering various training aids for Army and Air National Guard units. These included such items as reproducing and sign making machines, plywood and other lumber for panels, radio and electric parts and fixtures, paints, painting tools and supplies, pipe and plumbing supplies and materials, classroom supplies or small items constructed for classroom use, such as blackboards, easels, chart holders, map cases, book-cases, projection screen holders, training graphs, etc.

106. Delivery Orders amounting to \$12,045.00 were issued to the International Business Machines Corporation, covering rental of IBM machines in use in the USP&FO office for the period 1 July 1956 to 30 June 1957. In addition, Purchase Orders amounting to approximately \$2,300.00 were issued, covering various items of supply for the Machine Accounting Section.

107. Purchase Orders approximating \$17,000.00 covering various work projects throughout the State and negotiated through the Construction Division were processed through this branch.

108. Purchase and Delivery Orders amounting to approximately \$32,000.00 were processed, covering various supplies in connection with the rehabilitation of the permanent field training site of the New York Air National Guard at Hancock Field, Syracuse, N. Y.

109. Several purchases amounting to approximately \$60,000.00 were made through the General Services Administration ware-

house, located in Newark, New Jersey, of items covered by their stock catalog, on an interdepartmental reimbursible basis. These items consisted principally of stationery and office supplies, small tools, nails and other hardware items.

110. Purchase Orders approximating \$3,100.00 were processed through this branch covering laundering of mattress covers, blankets, cotton clothing, web equipment, etc., by the Quartermaster Laundry, Brooklyn Army Terminal, Brooklyn, N. Y. for units located in the New York City metropolitan area, on an interservice reimbursible basis, as authorized by Headquarters First Army. A new method of procedure was established by the Quartermaster Laundry effective 1 July 1956, requiring the submission of Laundry List DD Form 480 direct to the laundry, precluding the necessity of initiating Purchase Orders.

111. Purchase Orders and Delivery Orders covering reconditioning and minor repairs of approximately 300 unserviceable typewriters of various manufacture, located in Army and Air Force units throughout the State, were processed through this branch during the calendar year 1956.

Field Audit Branch

112. As in previous years the efforts of the Audit Branch were directed toward developing procedures and methods to effect an expeditious, complete and concise audit-inventory. Data and information received by this branch is reviewed and extracted where necessary and disseminated to the field auditors for their study and application in the conduct of inventory.

113. At the start of this period, there were 411 active accounts issued property requiring an annual settlement. The activation of new units has increased the total of accounts now requiring an inventory to a total of 417.

114. During the year, field auditors conducted 394 audit-inventories. Included in the foregoing were 48 units receiving more than one inventory necessitated by changes in command subsequent to the annual settlement. Due to the receipt of 10 pertinent Forms 76, (Officers "Separation from Active Service"), the provisions of OCS Circular No. 20 were invoked to conduct special settlements for the accounts involved.

115. A total of 144 requests for travel orders were completed and initiated for field auditors to complete the required mission of conducting the audit-inventories. In addition, 30 requests for travel orders were compiled and initiated by the Audit Branch for unit personnel for the conduct of unit and USP&FO property records reconciliation at the New York State Arsenal.

116. The Position Schedule Bond, which encompasses a total of 417 Army National Guard and 39 Air National Guard property accounts, was completely reviewed and verified. During this calen-

dar period The Adjutant General's office was notified of 45 changes of address, redesignations or additions to the Position Schedule Bond. Pertinent notification requires a constant and a complete review of each General Order issued by the Office of the Chief of Staff, Division of Military and Naval Affairs.

117. The transfer of accounts from manual to machine posting, reclassification of property from a non-expendable nature to an expendable nature and vice versa, altering items of property from the current stock number and nomenclature to that of the Federal stock number and nomenclature control requires a high degree of coordination with the Technical Services, Property Accounting Branch and Machine Accounting Section in order to provide field auditors with correct property accounts for the proper recording of the results of audit-inventories.

118. Prior to initiating an audit-inventory, a thorough review of procedures and documents in process must be made in order to achieve maximum coordination between the New York State Arsenal, the field auditor and the unit.

119. Field Audit Branch was assigned the additional mission of conducting inspections of administrative records under the provisions of OCS Circular No. 7, 20 June 1953. 36 administrative offices were inspected and report thereof was forwarded to the Commanding General, New York National Guard.

II. STATE QUARTERMASTER

Fiscal Year 1956/57 budget requests for Equipment Additional and Replacement from Officers in Charge and Control of armories were examined and screened to determine items for procurement. There were 618 items requested, consisting of 1271 pieces of equipment; total estimated cost was \$367,288. The amount allocated was \$140,783.

For Equipment Additional and Replacement, Fiscal Year 1957/58, requests from all armories throughout the State, were examined and screened to establish basis of justification to the Division of the Budget. There were 474 items requested, consisting of 11,010 pieces of equipment. Estimated total cost \$359,892. There was also requested for the New York Guard 10 items of equipment consisting of 71,500 pieces, to provide sufficient equipment to uniform and equip a State Guard Force of 10,000 men. Estimated cost for New York Guard item \$41,225.

Where equipment was reported as surplus in some installations, it was transferred to buildings where required. There were 69 armories affected, requiring 138 transactions, totaling 246 individual items, with an estimated valuation of \$5,421. A 13% increase in this activity is reported.

A total of 180 clothing lockers, which had become excess in some armories were turned in to the State Quartermaster and reissued to other armories where locker shortages existed. Also, repairs to

162 lockers by commercial firms at a cost of \$1,458 was supervised by this office. In addition, a total of 268 steel lockers were repaired by State Quartermaster personnel with a resulting estimated saving to the State of \$1,340.

A total of 500 lockers, for enlisted men, were procured and shipped to 10 armories requiring same, to cover existing shortages of lockers.

To provide typewriters to include new armory locations, a continued reexamination and redistribution of machines is made throughout the administrative offices of the Division. In this connection, 24 State typewriters were turned in by the New York State Arsenal to be replaced by Federal machines. Also a total of 8 machines were exchanged under an arrangement whereby approximately ten year old typewriters are replaced by the Division of Standards and Purchase.

A continuance of the plan to obtain new furniture for unit day-rooms in all armories was again approved by the Budget Division. From funds allocated, sets of furniture were, during the past year, supplied to an additional 84 units in armories throughout the State, representing a total of 1596 pieces of furniture. The total estimated cost of this project, over a five year period, is \$325,250. To date, a total of \$180,000 has been allocated; \$60,000 being authorized in three Fiscal Years beginning in Fiscal Year 1954/55. The total quantity of furniture scheduled to be distributed under this program is now approximately 60% completed.

The system now in effect for the disposal of unserviceable and obsolete property has proved its worth. A total of 610 line items of equipment in 101 transactions were disposed of in this operation. The revenue received from the sale of salvage material is sent to the Treasurer, State of New York.

At Camp Smith a total of 117 warehouse transactions were made, representing a total of 379 line items and covering the handling of 8011 individual items. This activity at Camp Smith was brought about by field training for Army and Air National Guard units, the New York State Rifle Matches, Officer Candidate School, and Operation Alert 1956. In addition a large quantity of equipment consisting of linemen's rubber gloves, storm jackets, storm overalls, rubber boots, life preservers, ring buoys, power megaphones, spot lights, rope, etc., were purchased by the State Quartermaster to equip the three Amphibious Rescue Units organized by General Orders No. 3. Office of the Chief of Staff to the Governor, dated 14 March 1956. This equipment has been received, unpacked, inspected, tallied in, repacked and shipped to three separate destinations.

The warehouse section at 355 Marcy Ave., Brooklyn, New York in addition to furnishing chauffeurs for Staff operations at 270 Broadway, received in 295 wall lockers, 70 desk lamps and miscellaneous office and household equipment. Repairs, consisting of replacing missing parts and painting, was completed on 268 wall lockers, and 59 desk lamps. Issue comprised 232 wall lockers, 23 desk lamps and miscellaneous items of office furniture.

A total of 317 vouchers were processed, consisting of 199 Turn In Slips, 110 Issue Slips and 8 Reports of Survey.

Repairs to furniture by commercial firms during the year 1956 consisted of 131 pieces at 7 armories at a cost of \$3,012.

Tear gas projectiles on hand in armories will continue to be replaced at the rate of 25% each year. The projectiles consumed by units stationed in the armories are used for riot training.

This office has prepared a Table of Allowances of Equipment in conjunction with the Armory Construction Program that indicates a list of initial equipment, with estimated cost of each item, for armories constructed to house one, two, three or more units. In this connection, furniture and equipment including typewriters has been located and made available to several units of the Army National Guard now occupying temporary quarters, pending the construction of new armories where sites have been approved.

The program set up by the State Quartermaster to obtain maximum and efficient use of State property in all installations of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs throughout the State by inter-armory transfers, disposal of obsolete and unserviceable items and its repair or replacement will continue to be a major objective of this office.

III. CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF FACILITIES

1. REQUESTED STATE APPROPRIATIONS

The capital and rehabilitation and improvement projects submitted to the Division of the Budget for the fiscal year 1957-1958 follow:

State-Federal Armory Construction	
Various Locations	
1 Capital Outlay Project	\$2,968,800.00
State's Share and State Expenses	
1 Capital Outlay Project	\$11,340,000.00
Advance for Federal Share (75%)	
National Guard Armories (Upstate District)	
48 Rehabilitation Projects	\$373,700.00
National Guard Armories (New York District)	
46 Rehabilitation Projects	\$448,000.00
Camp of Instruction, Peekskill	
8 Rehabilitation Projects	\$228,000.00
Naval Militia Armories	
26 Rehabilitation Projects	\$308,500.00
Total Construction Request	<u>\$15,667,000.00</u>

2. STATE APPROPRIATIONS

The 1956 Legislature appropriated funds in support of the State-Federal Armory Construction and Rehabilitation Program—National Defense Facilities Act of 1950, Public Law 783 (State's Share \$1,840,000 by Chapter 60/1/56; Advance for Federal Share \$3,500,000 by Chapter 60/7/56).

Under the Capital Construction Fund, Chapter 60/2/56, \$200,000 was appropriated on 1 April 1956 for Rehabilitation and Improvement projects.

The following appropriations were made by the State in the first instance under the Capital Construction Fund, Chapter 180/5/56 in anticipation of the City of New York providing the funds for the items indicated:

Queens County — Six Unit Armory including Service Connections and Improvement of Grounds. For replacing the State Armory, 120 West 62nd Street to be released to the City of New York	\$1,000,000.00
New York City — 2366 Fifth Avenue — New Vehicle Elevator and Appurtenant Work to replace vehicle entrance that will be blocked by Harlem River Drive improvements	\$60,000.00

3. REAPPROPRIATIONS

One Capital Outlay project appropriated in 1955 was reappropriated under the Capital Construction Fund by Chapter 60/10/56 as follows:

Brooklyn — 355 Marcy Avenue Construction of a New Floor in Drill Hall	\$120,000.00
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Monies previously appropriated by the State for the Joint State-Federal Armory Construction and Rehabilitation Program were reappropriated for the fiscal year 1956-1957 as follows:

Chapters 161/8 & 14/52, Re:	
State's Share	\$706,074.00
Advance for Federal Share	\$2,174,849.00
Chapters 281/10 & 13/54, Re:	
State's Share	\$366,000.00
Advance for Federal Share	\$295,622.00
Chapters 52/1 & 7/55, Re:	
State's Share	\$900,000.00
Advance for Federal Share	\$2,600,000.00

Funds appropriated for Rehabilitation and Improvement projects under the Capital Construction Fund, Chapter 52/2/55 were reappropriated in the amount of \$595,219 and remain available for obligation until 31 March 1957.

4. STATE-FEDERAL ARMORY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

The following State-Federal Armory projects are now completed or under construction:

PROJECT	COST
Amityville (Zahn's Airport)—Addition to Hangar Shop for Armory Purposes—Completed	\$16,900.00
Bay Shore (Two Unit Armory)—Completed	\$301,041.00
Bay Shore (Completion of Grounds)	\$19,785.00
Niagara Falls (Six Unit Expansion)	\$372,247.00
Buffalo, Delavan Ave. (Two Unit Expansion)	\$132,990.00
Lockport (Two Unit Armory)	\$328,426.00
Lockport (Completion of Grounds)	\$46,904.00
Rochester, Culver Rd. (One Unit Expansion)	\$74,041.00
Cortland (Two Unit Armory)	\$512,670.00
Carthage (One Unit Armory)	\$475,707.00
Auburn (Two Unit Armory)	\$596,084.00
14 Armory Rehabilitation Projects	\$351,970.00
Total	\$3,228,765.00

The following projects are approved and plans are being processed:

PROJECT	ESTIMATED COSTS
Rome (Two Unit Armory)—Building Award Pending	\$581,221.00
Broux, Kingsbridge Rd. (Five Unit Expansion) — Building Award Pending	\$355,790.00
2 Armory Rehabilitation Projects—Awards Pending	\$83,783.00
Completion of Grounds & Planning Costs for Armories in Progress	\$258,000.00
Huntington (Two Unit Armory)	\$637,000.00
Riverhead (Three Unit Armory)	\$821,000.00
Poughkeepsie (One Unit Expansion)	\$156,000.00
Orangeburg (Two Unit Armory)	\$657,000.00
Hempstead (Four Unit Expansion)	\$760,000.00
Geneseo (One Unit Armory)	\$470,000.00
Saranac Lake (One Unit Armory)	\$577,000.00
Batavia (Two Unit Armory)	\$647,000.00
Freeport (Three Unit Armory)	\$760,000.00
Patchogue (Two Unit Armory)	\$657,000.00
Ossining (Two Unit Armory)	\$647,000.00
Staten Island (Two Unit Armory)	\$667,000.00
Monticello (Two Unit Armory)	\$667,000.00
Smithtown (Three Unit Armory)	\$770,000.00
East Hampton (Two Unit Armory)	\$647,000.00
Catskill (Two Unit Armory)	\$647,000.00
Mount Vernon (Six Unit Armory)	\$1,641,000.00
Rehabilitation Projects for Security Rooms and Improved Facilities at Thirty-four (34) Locations	\$1,094,783.00

Included in the estimates shown above for new armories are costs for Improvement of Grounds and Architect-Engineer Services.

Additional State-Federal Armory Construction programmed for anticipated Federal support will provide 10 new armories to house 19 National Guard units at an estimated cost of \$7,404,000.

5. FEDERAL CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

Twenty-one (21) projects are presently programmed against 100% Federal funds for Non-Armory Construction to provide new or expanded vehicle maintenance facilities at various locations at an estimated cost of \$1,134,500.

Under the 100% Federal Conversion Program to improve the vehicle training and storage facilities of 27th Armored Division units, nineteen (19) Motor Vehicle Storage Buildings and seven (7) alteration projects are programmed at an estimated cost of \$1,232,300.

During the period ending 30 November 1956, Federal funds in the amount of \$1,559,605 were allotted to the State and obligated or suballotted to the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers, for New York Air and Army National Guard new construction, alterations, repairs and improvements, and projects for New York National Guard occupied Anti-Aircraft Artillery Sites, as follows:

Air National Guard Funds	\$927,888.84
Army National Guard Funds	\$416,132.34
AAA Site Funds	\$215,583.82
Total Funds	\$1,559,605.00

ARMY CONSTRUCTION	COST
Floyd Bennett Field	\$13,394.97
Hancock Field	\$725,603.94
Niagara Falls Airport	\$137,485.00
Schenectady County Airport	\$39,818.93
Westchester County Airport	\$11,586.00
Total Air Construction	\$927,888.84

ARMY CONSTRUCTION	
Albany Concentration Site	\$134,677.50
Binghamton Organizational Maintenance Shop	\$2,888.00
Buffalo (Delavan Ave.) Organizational Maintenance Shop	\$2,621.00
Buffalo (Masten Ave.) Organizational Maintenance Shop	\$73,930.00
Camp Smith	\$38,523.09
Geneseo Concentration Site	\$1,745.30
Guilderland Target Range	\$69,825.52
Hempstead Organizational Maintenance Shop	\$3,040.00
Jamestown Armory Site	\$1,839.07
Kingston Organizational Maintenance Shop	\$7,400.00
Malone Rifle Range	\$108.65
Mohawk Organizational Maintenance Shop	\$3,400.00
Newburgh Organizational Maintenance Shop	\$3,825.00
NYC — 2366 Fifth Ave. Organizational Maintenance Shop	\$4,139.00
NYC — 216 Fort Washington Ave.	\$6,809.00

ARMY CONSTRUCTION—*Continued*

New York State Arsenal	\$24,991.50
New York State Arsenal Combined Maintenance Shop	\$3,131.00
Orchard Park — Army Aviation Facilities	\$5,564.75
Rochester Depot	\$9,395.85
Rochester Organizational Maintenance Shop	\$3,495.26
Syracuse (Genesee St.) Organizational Maintenance Shop	\$3,400.00
Troy Organizational Maintenance Shop	\$3,200.00
Utica Concentration Site	\$1,123.00
Zahn's Airport — Army Aviation Facilities	\$7,559.85
Total Army Construction exclusive of AAA Sites	\$416,132.34

AAA SITE CONSTRUCTION

All locations	\$215,583.82
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6. STATE REHABILITATION & REPAIRS

During the period 1 January 1956 to 15 November 1956, 38 Armory Rehabilitation and Improvement projects were put under contract from 100% State funds at a total cost of \$329,825.

Drawings and specifications were prepared, bids obtained and contracts awarded for 146 Short Form Contracts and 448 Purchase Orders totaling \$215,845 for minor repairs to buildings during the fiscal year ending 31 March 1956.

Between 1 April 1956 and 15 November 1956, 107 such Short Form Contracts totaling \$107,580 and 310 repair Purchase Orders totaling \$52,459 have been processed.

CHAPTER FOUR

NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD (ARMY)

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I. PERSONNEL

General:

1. The strength of the Army National Guard as of 31 Dec. 1956 is 2,017 officers, 392 warrant officers and 24,284 enlisted men for an overall strength of 26,693. This represents a decrease of 81 officers and 22 warrant officers and an increase of 846 enlisted men since 1 January 1956. Compared with the strength figures for 1 January 1955 it will be noted that we have lost 106 officers and 24 warrant officers over this period but have shown a net increase of 2,645 enlisted men.

2. The loss in overall officer and warrant officer strength is not as alarming as the figures would indicate when it is realized that actually 447 officers and warrant officers resigned for various reasons, from the New York National Guard during a one year period. Actually, we have been showing a slight gain in officer strength, especially in the grade of 2nd Lieutenant, due to the forceful recruitment of ROTC graduates and the successful completion by our own enlisted personnel of the New York National Guard-Officer Candidate School.

3. The year 1957 will prove to be a real test of our recruiting potential especially after 1 August when the first returnees affected by the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 are discharged after their two (2) years of active duty. These personnel will still have a remaining obligation of three years Ready and one year Standby Reserve obligation. The future of the National Guard depends upon our ability to conduct a strong recruiting program and to fill our units

with these trained personnel. All commanders must accept the responsibility of conducting a special recruiting drive in 1957 to offset losses resulting from normal attrition.

Selective Service Regulations:

4. During the past year, two important Operations Bulletins, specifically, Numbers 153 and 154, were published by the National Headquarters of the Selective Service System. The provisions of these Bulletins strongly affect National Guard personnel.

5. Operations Bulletin No. 153 outlines the conditions for the prompt induction of certain registrants who fail to serve satisfactorily in the Ready Reserve. Local selective service boards will forward for induction only those registrants who have failed to serve satisfactorily at any time after 15 February 1956. Unit commanders, under the provisions of this Bulletin, forward to the local board a certificate which indicates that a member of their command, previously exempted from induction by virtue of enlistment between the ages of 17-18½ years of age in a Ready Reserve unit, has failed to serve satisfactorily as a member of the unit. The local board then gives a priority for induction classification to the individual which usually results in a draft call within 30 to 45 days. This has been more commonly referred to as the "sudden death draft" and repeated emphasis has been placed on the exercise of sound judgment in the administration of this regulation in order that it not be used as an instrument of personal grievance but rather as a means of insuring satisfactory service.

6. Operations Bulletin Number 154 outlines the conditions whereby Selective Service registrants, eligible for induction, who have served honorably on active duty or active duty for training for six months or more in the Armed Forces and subsequently continue to satisfactorily perform training duty in a reserve component will not be required to report for the Armed Forces Physical Examination and induction into Federal Service. If either the order to report for the physical examination or induction has been issued then the local selective service board will cancel the order providing the above conditions are met.

7. The term "active duty for training" will include any full-time duty in the active military service of the United States for fourteen (14) days or more by members of the National Guard in their status as members of the National Guard of a State. Such term does not include inactive duty training such as weekly drill or training periods whether one such period is performed during a week or two or more such periods are combined into one period of a day or more performed over a week-end, or at bi-weekly, monthly, or other intervals. The provisions of the Bulletin do not apply to registrants who volunteer for induction.

Morale and Efficiency:

8. The continued support and cooperation of the Active Army and the Army Reserve in this area was again superbly demonstrated during the past year. These agencies have made every effort to assist this headquarters in establishing sound personnel policies and administrative procedures.

9. Excellent cooperation was received from the Office of the Chief, New York Military District in the procurement of ROTC graduates for our New York National Guard units.

10. The invaluable assistance of the National Guard Bureau, particularly, the Personnel Branch, added immeasurably to the high standards established for the operation of this headquarters.

11. Finally, a particular note of appreciation is due the Advertising Council and the Division of Veterans Affairs for the inestimable amount of assistance they have rendered in the recruiting and publicity field.

II. INTELLIGENCE

1. The new procedures recently adopted by the Department of the Army with respect to the screening of all personnel have caused a serious administrative burden on not only this Headquarters but also all subordinate units. The present policy is that all individuals, nominated for original commission, must show evidence of a favorable National Agency Check prior to receipt of permanent Federal recognition. In addition, many of the courses at Army Service Schools which our personnel are to attend now require a Security Clearance for access to classified material. These items alone caused many hours of additional administrative work at the unit level. Further, it was often many months before a favorable report was received and an officer could receive his commission.

2. This Headquarters has recently published an all inclusive bulletin on Military Security which will markedly reduce the time lag and reduce the work-load at the unit level. In addition, this bulletin contains instructions with respect to safeguarding classified information which heretofore had not been standard in all units.

3. The Intelligence sections of all staffs, battalion and higher, received excellent training in an Army Command Post Exercise conducted at Camp Kilmer last April. It is felt that this is an excellent vehicle for instruction for sections of this type who otherwise have little opportunity to accomplish practical combat intelligence.

III. PLANS, OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

General:

1. The Army units of the New York National Guard have completed another successful and highly satisfying year of training, during which all of the training objectives established by directive from the National Guard Bureau, Headquarters Continental Army Command and Headquarters First Army were realized. Policies and objectives of these directives were incorporated into a training directive issued by Headquarters New York National Guard. These training objectives, based upon both mobilization and peace time missions are as follows:

Mobilization:

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

Peace-time:

- (1) To provide the State of New York with adequately trained forces capable of functioning efficiently when ordered on State missions for the protection of life, property and the preservation of peace, order and public safety under competent orders of State authorities.
- (2) To provide a continuing procurement of leaders, both officers and enlisted, by progressive selection and training, so that they may assume command and staff responsibilities at all echelons of command.

Armory Training:

2. Training of the New York National Guard was conducted under the new Army Training Program (ATP) 21-114 for all basic combat training, and Branch ATP's for all advanced individual and unit training except for AAA units which are trained under a special force National Guard Training Program (NGTP). This training was conducted during a two (2) hour training period, 1 night a week, for a total of forty-eight (48) weekly periods of ninety-six (96) hours, of instruction.

Inactive Duty Training (Outdoor):

3. The Chief, National Guard Bureau authorized the conduct of three (3) two day or six (6) separate days (or suitable combinations of both) of outdoor training, by utilizing the appropriate number of the authorized 48 drills for this purpose. This training was conducted at Camp Smith, Peekskill, New York, which served the troops in the Metropolitan New York Area and at Camp O'Ryan

Wyoming County, for units in the Rochester-Buffalo Area. In addition, nineteen (19) other local rifle ranges were utilized throughout the State for this purpose. This training conducted between April and October saved six (6) days of training for each unit, which would otherwise have had to perform that type of training at field training sites. The following training objectives were stressed in order of priority:

- a. Completion of qualification firing of individual weapons.
- b. Qualification firing and appropriate gunner's tests for all crew-served weapons.
- c. Individual and small unit tactical training to include preparation for the conduct of platoon and company and battery training exercises during the field training period.
- d. The preparation and serving of food under field conditions by mess personnel.
- e. The conduct of marches and establishment of bivouacs.

Field Training:

4. The annual field training period was of fifteen (15) days duration including travel time. Training was conducted at Camp Drum, New York by the Infantry Division, Armored Division, Corps Artillery Units, Regimental Combat Teams, Armored Cavalry Regiment, Signal and Ordnance Units. The Antiaircraft Artillery Brigades and attached units conducted training at the new Antiaircraft Artillery firing range recently established at Oswego, New York. All training was carried out in accordance with the training criteria established by the Commanding General, Continental Army Command and the Field Training Directive, 1956, issued by Headquarters New York National Guard. The directives included the following training objectives:

- (1) Completion of individual specialist and tactical training not covered during the armory training period and small unit field training to reach the degree of proficiency required by its primary mission.
- (2) Unit training exercises designed to bring units to the tactical and technical proficiency required by their normal mission. Exercises conducted by combat units utilized live ammunition, where terrain and safety considerations permitted.
- (3) A Recruit Training Program which provided for the completion of individual basic training of recruits not completed during the armory training period. This was accomplished as directed by the Major Commanders, usually by the formation of provisional recruit training units utilizing a specially selected cadre and Officer Candidates as Instructors.

Invaluable assistance was rendered by the Armored School Demonstration Team, the Antiaircraft Artillery Instruction Team and the Pre-camp Food Service Schools. All units training at Camp Drum were required to establish a field bivouac away from base camp for two or more days. The following indicates the records of attendance for units of the New York National Guard at locations and on dates indicated:

Location & Date	Unit	Off & W.O.	EM	Present Agg	Percent
CAMP DRUM					
21 Jul-4 Aug	27th Armed Div.....	732	8865	9597	99.0
	107th RCT.....	151	1347	1498	97.6
4-18 Aug	42nd Inf Div.....	712	6402	7114	98.4
	II Corps Arty.....	246	2299	2545	98.0
	101st Arm'd Cav.....	109	1032	1141	98.8
	127th Ord Co.....	1	99	100	100.0
	134th Ord Co.....	7	96	103	95.0
OSWEGO AAA FIRING RANGE					
7-21 Jul	209th AAA Gp.....	99	1033	1172	99.6
	89th Army Band.....	1	27	28	96.5
21 Jul-4 Aug	244th AAA Gp.....	115	1111	1176	97.0
	(attached) 245 AAA Bn & 773 AAA Bn				
FORT WADSWORTH					
7-21 Jul	105th AAA Det (opns)....	3	38	41	97.6
21 Jul-4 Aug	Hq, 102d AAA Brig.....	14	35	49	98.0
	102d AAA Det (opns)....	3	27	30	100.0
FORT TOTTEN					
7-21 Jul	Hq, 105 AAA Brig.....	17	67	84	99.0
21 Jul-4 Aug	Hq, 212th AAA Gp.....	13	44	57	100.0
CAMP SMITH					
28 Jul-11 Aug	101st Sig Bn (Corps).....	31	315	346	94.2
18 Aug-1 Sept	Hq&Hq Det NYNG (Sep Det).....	33	49	82	100.0
	Sep Det, Hq&Hq Det, NYNG.....	3	14	17	94.4
	199th Army Band.....	1	27	28	100.0
	Off Cand Sch.....	40	215	255	—
	NCO Sch.....	14	60	74	—

Schools:

5. The School Program of the New York National Guard has increased in enrollment and scope during the past year. More than \$1,000,000 of both State and Federal funds were expended during the period for this purpose. The following types of schools were made available to personnel during the past year:

New York National Guard United States Military Academy Preparatory School:

6. The Adjutant General of the Army each year designates specially selected Guardsmen from all the States and Territories to compete for entrance to the Military Academy. For the first time this past year, candidates took the March College Entrance Board

Examination, rather than a special type examination. To better prepare the Guardsmen from New York State, a preparatory school is established at the New York City Community College, 300 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, New York. Last July, twelve (12) New York National Guardsmen were admitted as Cadets at the Academy. At the present time, there are twenty-five (25) former Guardsmen from this State at the Academy; this is nearly one-half of the total enrollment of Guardsmen from all parts of the country.

New York National Guard Officer Candidate School:

7. This school is organized and conducted under the direction of the Commanding General, New York National Guard, as an accredited "State Officer Candidate School" authorized by the Chief, National Guard Bureau. The graduates of the school are qualified for a commission in the National Guard of the State of New York and as a Reserve commissioned officer in the Army. The success of this program may be shown from the fact that when this program started in 1951 only two States were conducting schools; it is expected that next year this number will increase to twenty-seven (27). Since the commencement of this program, nearly 600 Guardsmen have received their commissions. The present program has been extended from one year to one of two years duration and is divided into four phases. Phase I is conducted at Camp Smith, Peekskill for two weeks in lieu of attendance at annual Field Training; this consists primarily of Basic Combat Training. Phase II is conducted during the Armory Drill Year at one of four Branch Schools; New York City, Troy, Syracuse and Buffalo; the more basic subjects of the standard Officer Candidate School curriculum are taught. Phase III is conducted for two weeks, the second summer at Camp Smith; certain courses of the standard curriculum as well as an introduction to Branch training are given at this phase. Phase IV, the final phase, is taught again at the Branch Schools during the Armory Drill Year. It is felt that this new program is a marked improvement of the former one and it follows closely the program offered in the colleges in the Reserve Officer Training Corps General Military Science Program.

New York National Guard Non-Commissioned Officer Academy:

8. For the past several years, with the expiration of service of the World War II non-commissioned officers, it has been felt that a school for non-commissioned officers was necessary to properly train the newer men. This past summer a pilot-model school was conducted at Camp Smith for selected non-commissioned officers of the 27th Armored Division. The curriculum was patterned after similar type schools conducted by the Active Army. The course was of two weeks duration and attendance was in lieu of attendance at annual Field Training. The course proved so successful that it is expected that, commencing the summer of 1957, each company or battery in the State will send one non-commissioned officer to this school.

Army Service School:

9. During the past year, 313 officers and 250 enlisted men attended courses of instruction at various Army Service Schools. These courses include basic branch courses for newly commissioned officers, advanced courses for more senior officers and specialist and technical courses for enlisted men.

Unit Schools:

10. The Chief, National Guard Bureau has authorized the conduct of schools at the regimental or battalion level. These are normally conducted on one or more week-ends during the Armory Drill Year. During the past year, a total of 2,026 officers and 1194 enlisted men were in attendance. This year the following schools have been authorized:

(1) Leadership School for Non-Commissioned Officers:

11. A one week-end twelve hour school conducted at nineteen locations throughout the State. A quota of five was authorized for each company or battery.

(2) Staff Training:

12. Two week-ends for a total of twenty-four hours of instruction are authorized for personnel on all staffs battalions through division. The instruction consists of map exercises and general staff principles and procedures.

Six Months Reserve Forces Act Training:

13. With the implementation of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955, enlisted men of the National Guard have been permitted to enroll in the Six Months Training Program and thereby reduce their total reserve military obligation. This training is conducted at Active Army installations. Initially, a young man is sent to Fort Dix, New Jersey for his basic training. At the completion of this part, about ten weeks, he may be sent to an Army Service School for advanced individual training or he may complete his period of service with a training unit of the Active Army. During the past year, over four hundred (400) New York National Guardsmen participated in this training.

Training Aids:

14. During the past year, approximately \$15,000 of Federal funds were expended for the local procurement of training aids. A sizeable portion of this money goes to support the State and Unit School programs. In addition, all tank companies were issued a Stereopticon Range Finder Trainer for the training of tank gunners.

IV. SUPPLY

1. *General:*

The major activities of concern to the Headquarters, New York National Guard G-4 Section during the calendar year 1956 were:

- a. Supply
- b. Armory Construction and Rehabilitation
- c. Annual Field Training
- d. Annual Technical and Maintenance Inspections

2. *Supply:*

a. The planning for major items of equipment for all units continued in the G-4 Section. The procurement of such items and issue were effected by the USP&FO based in most cases on Tables of Equipment and Tables of Allowance. However, items in critical supply had to be regulated and priorities established for issue. Such priorities were established on the distribution of the following items received:

- L-20 De Haviland Aircraft
- M-47 Medium Tanks
- M-44 155 Howitzer SP
- M-75 Armored Personnel Carriers
- ½ ton Pick-up Trucks
- 1½ ton Stake and Platform Trucks
- 2½ ton Stake and Platform Trucks
- 5 ton Cargo Trucks M54
- 2½ ton Shop Vans M-220
- 2½ ton Dump Trucks
- Sedan, light
- 105mm Recoilless Rifles
- 90mm AAA Gun
- 120mm AAA Gun
- M-33 Fire Control System

b. Further supply matters in detail are shown in the New York State Arsenal Section of the report of the Chief of Staff to the Governor.

3. *Armory Construction:*

- a. The status of new armory construction is as follows:
 - (1) Armories Completed—two (2)
 - Lockport—2 unit, 152d Armored Engineer Battalion
 - Bayshore—2 unit, 142d Tank Battalion

- (2) Construction started:
 - Cortland—2 unit, 101st Armored Cavalry Regiment
 - Carthage—1 unit, 127th Ordnance Company
 - Auburn—2 unit, 108th Armored Infantry Battalion
- (3) Plans completed and construction about to start:
 - Kingsbridge Road—5 unit, 142d AAA AW Battalion
 - Rome—2 unit, 101st Armored Cavalry Regiment
- (4) Sites acquired and plans in preparation:
 - Riverhead—3 unit, 106th Infantry Regiment
 - Orangeburg—2 unit, 101st Armored Cavalry Regiment
 - Huntington—2 unit, 106th Infantry Regiment
 - Batavia—2 unit, 102d AAA Gun Battalion
 - Geneseo—1 unit, 27th Recon Bn.
 - Freeport—3 unit, 142d Tank Battalion
 - Patchogue—2 unit, 107th Infantry Regiment
- (5) Sites in process of acquisition and plans in preparation:
 - Saranac Lake—1 unit, 186th Armored Field Artillery Battalion
 - Staten Island—2 unit, 106th Infantry Regiment
 - Ossining—2 unit, 101st Signal Battalion
 - Monticello—2 unit, 101st Armored Cavalry Regiment
 - Smithtown—3 unit, 107th Infantry Regiment
 - East Hampton—2 unit, 107th Infantry Regiment
- (6) Location of other proposed armories:
 - Catskill—2 unit
 - Richfield Springs—1 unit
 - Mount Vernon—6 unit
 - Norwich—1 unit
 - Dansville—1 unit
 - Manhasset area—6 unit

4. *Annual Field Training:*

a. Every year, the largest military operation that the NYNG undergoes is the annual field training. In 1956 more vehicles transported more troops who required a greater amount of rations, gasoline, materiel, pay and logistical support in the history of the State Military Forces.

b. Providing the necessary equipment for training is the most essential phase. Heading the list on procurement of equipment was the issue to the NYNG at Camp Drum of seventy-eight (78) new M-47 Medium Tanks. This represents a dollar value of \$10,658,720.

c. In addition to the equipment issued to the NYNG, it was necessary to obtain from the NJNG the loan of 260 items of track equipment to fill the training requirements of the NYNG. The NYNG, however, assisted the following agencies through the loan of equipment for field training purposes at Camp Drum and Oswego AAA Firing Range:

United States Army Reserve
 Maine National Guard
 Massachusetts National Guard
 New Jersey National Guard
 Connecticut National Guard
 Rhode Island National Guard
 New Hampshire National Guard

d. Plans are already in progress to assure the availability of essential items for field training 1957. This includes additional issues of new equipment and loans from other states to meet the ever increasing training requirements necessary for maintaining the high standard of proficiency of the New York National Guard.

5. *Annual Technical and Maintenance Inspections:*

a. In accordance with AR 750-8 and AR 130-400 Annual Technical and Maintenance Inspections were performed on equipment issued to the NYNG. Schedules of itinerary and procedures to be followed were mutually agreed upon between representatives of the First Army Commander and Headquarters, NYNG. Ratings and results of the inspections were forwarded to all units concerned for corrective action where required.

b. These inspections are conducted by technical teams from First Army, separately for each technical service.

c. The inspections resulted in the determination of the following factors:

- (1) Serviceability, proper usage and operational readiness, of a units major items of equipment.
- (2) Adequacy and effectiveness of organizational and field maintenance operations.
- (3) Proficiency of unit maintenance personnel.

V. ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY ON-SITE PROGRAM

1. The program under which selected National Guard Anti-aircraft Artillery Battalions in the United States occupy vacated Active Army Sites around critical defense areas continues to grow in the State of New York. Ten (10) Antiaircraft Artillery Batteries have been established on site around the City of New York and two (2) in the Niagara Falls Defense Area. The number of full-time technicians on each site has been increased from fifteen (15) to eighteen (18). Additional officer and enlisted personnel have been provided at battalion level to assist the commander in the increased responsibilities accompanying the On-Site Mission. All Antiaircraft Artillery Batteries in the New York City Defense Area have received interim designation to the Special Security

Force. In addition, Sites received a basic load of ammunition which is immediately available to the Site to fire at any enemy aircraft attacking the defended area.

2. A total of two hundred thirty-six (236) employees were engaged in this program during 1956, at an approximate annual payroll cost to the Federal Government of \$1,180,000.

3. This office received a letter from the National Guard Bureau, Washington, D. C., during 1956, which announced the results of a Department of the Army visit to National Guard Antiaircraft Artillery Site positions. The following is quoted from the letter of the National Guard Bureau:

“The experiences and problems that have confronted the National Guard with the acceptance of this Mission for active participation in the defense of selected strategic targets have written a new chapter in the history of military operations in this country. The initiative and devotion to duty shown by the officers and men of the New York National Guard exemplify the finest traditions of the Service.”

VI. NEW YORK STATE AND NATIONAL MATCHES

New York State Matches—The New York State Rifle, Pistol and Carbine Championship Matches were conducted under the supervision of the State Officer in Charge of Small Arms Competition, at Camp Smith, Peekskill, New York, during the period 27 May to 1 June 1956 inclusive.

The matches fired on the excellent range facilities at Camp Smith showed a considerable increase in the number of competitors in all individual and team matches over previous years. This attests to the fact that greater interest has been created in marksmanship activities. In the individual matches the number of competitors increased from 70 to 140 in each match over last year and 17 units competed in the team matches as compared with 13 units last year.

A Provisional Service Detachment of 16 officers and 84 enlisted men were detailed to State Duty at full pay and allowances under Military Law 210 for the conduct and operation of the matches.

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

The matches were highlighted by the outstanding individual shooting of 2nd Lieutenant Vincent J. Vella of the 107th Infantry Regiment who won the Major General Karl F. Hausauer Trophy for Distinguished Marksmanship as well as placing first on the Governor's Honor List. Master Sergeant Martin J. Lahti of the New York Air National Guard won the Governor's Cup. This was the first time in the history of the New York State Matches that an Air National Guardsman won this coveted Trophy.

Rifle Team Honors went to the 165th Infantry who won both the National Guard and the State Team Championships.

Pistol Team Honors were won by the 727th Armored Ordnance Battalion and Battery A of the 170th Field Artillery Battalion. The First Infantry Battalion of the Marine Corps Branch, New York Naval Militia, won the Naval Militia Battalion Team Match and Battalion 3-29 won the second Battalion Naval Militia Veterans Trophy Team Match.

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

National Matches—For the third consecutive year, the State of New York sent a representative Rifle Team to compete in the National Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio. Originally, the plan was to send a 14 man Team out of State Funds appropriated for that purpose but for the first time Federal Funds were allocated for the support of a 10 man Rifle and 7 man Pistol Team. The time element precluded our organization and selection of a Pistol Team in these matches but in subsequent years both a Rifle and Pistol Team supported by Federal Funds will represent the State of New York in the National Matches.

All of our team members attended the Small Arms Firing School conducted at Camp Perry by the Fort Benning Instructor Group which qualified them as Rifle Marksmanship Instructors and Coaches.

In the individual matches 10 members of the team were Medal Winners out of approximately 1400 competitors and 2 members of the team received their "leg" Medals for their Distinguished Marksman Medal. One member of the team, Master Sergeant John J. Babernitz of the 106th Infantry Regiment fired a score of 240 of a possible 250 over the National Match Course to gain his Distinguished Marksman Medal.

Of 67 teams competing, of which 38 were National Guard, the following indicates the exceptional showing made by the New York State Team:

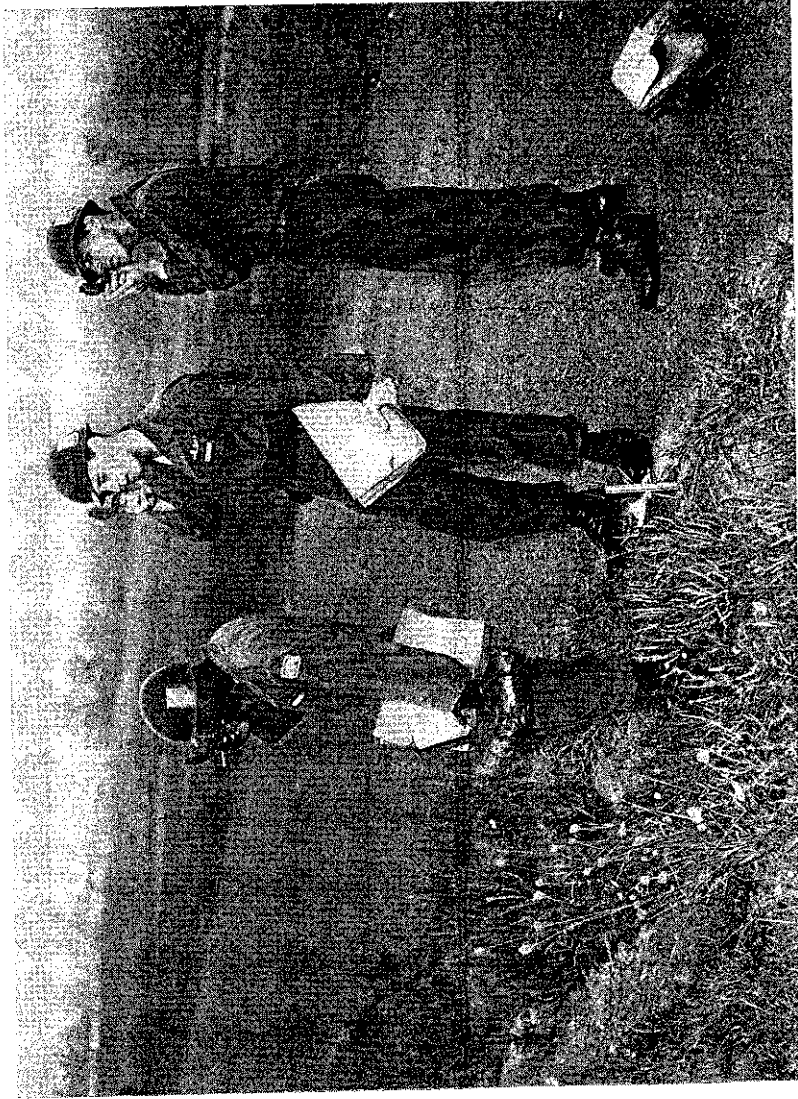
Rumbold Trophy Team Match—6th National Guard—18 points off the winner—Maryland

Enlisted Mens Trophy Team Match—8th National Guard—38 points off the winner—Hawaii

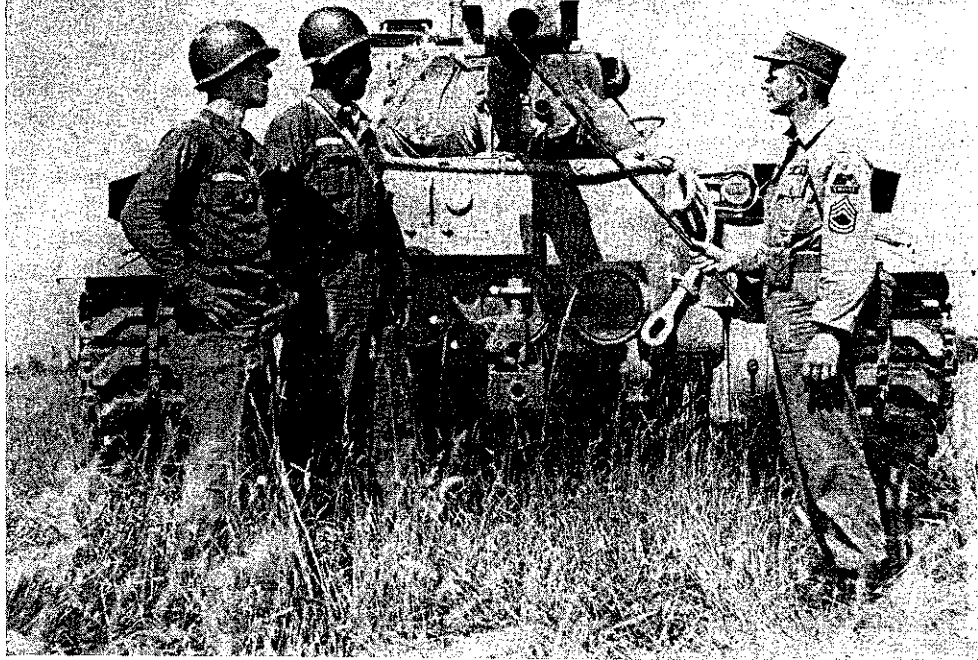
Infantry Trophy Team Match—2nd National Guard—by 2 points to Minnesota and 10th Nationally. In this match we out-fired every Army Area Team. A tremendous accomplishment.

National Trophy Team Match (The Hilton Trophy)—3rd by 35 points to Maryland and Hawaii. In this match our team fired 20 points over the 1955 winning score.

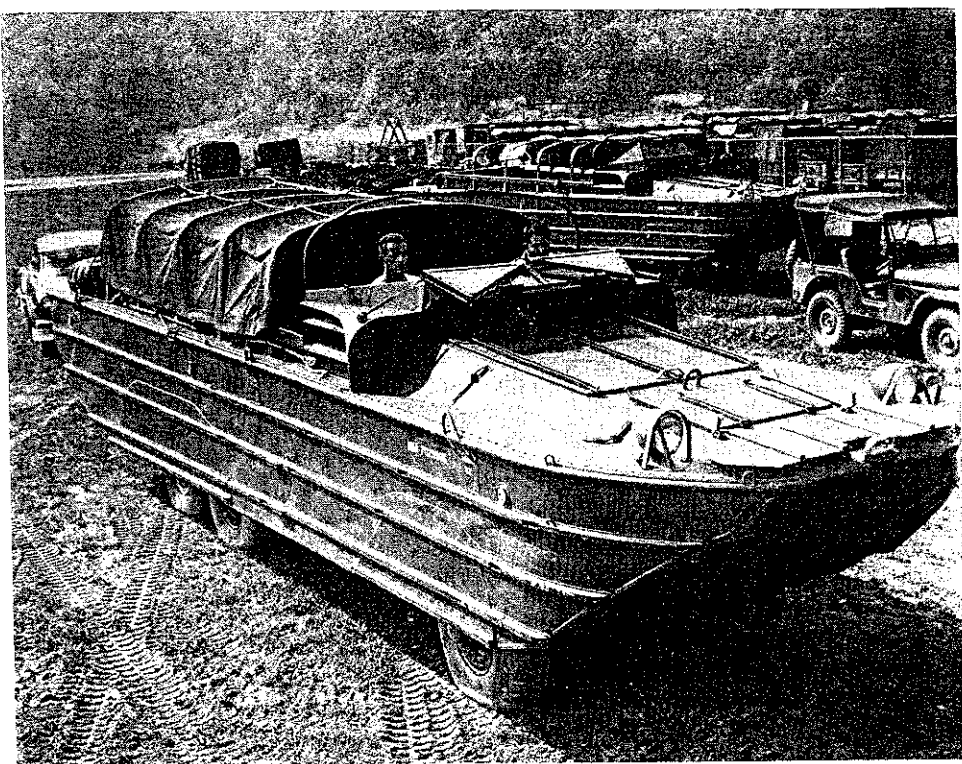
The excellent performance of our team at Camp Perry this year is a fitting tribute to our Team Captain, Lieutenant Colonel Michael J. Davidowitch, on the Staff of the New York Naval Militia and our Team Coach, CWO Francis McCullough of the 165th Infantry.



Sight and read carefully — this could be the instructions being followed by these three Officer Candidates, while on a compass exercise at the Leadership School, New York National Guard Officer Candidate School, Camp Smith, Peekskill, New York.



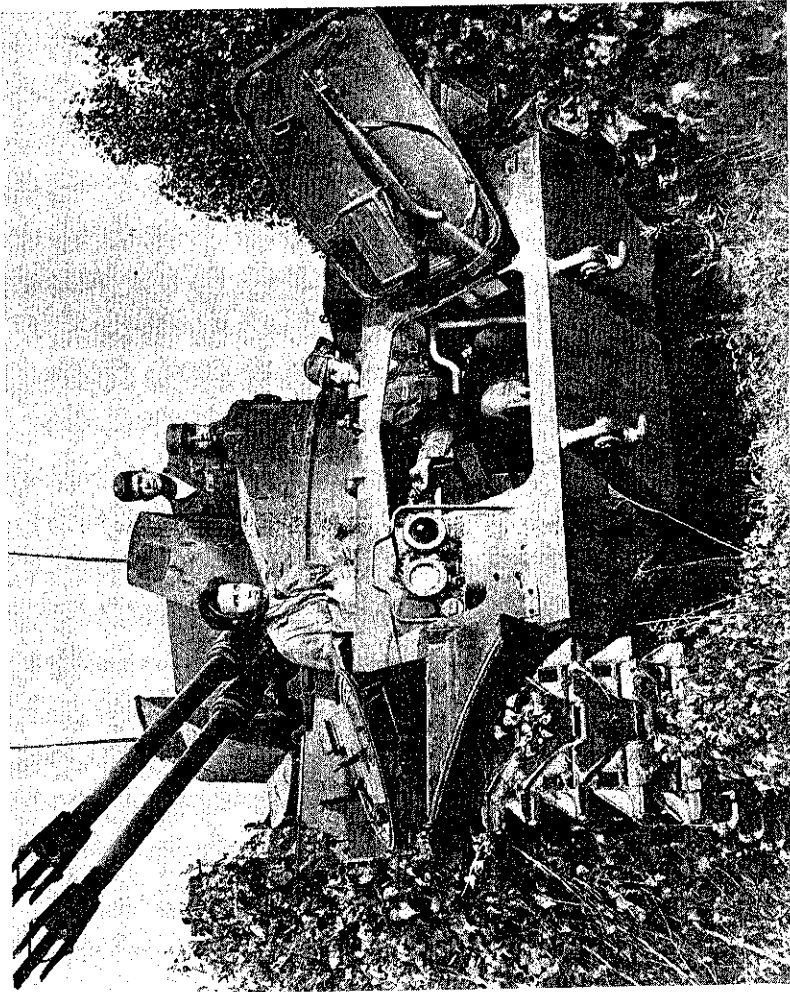
Training is a continuous process. Above, NYNG tankers during their annual field training, receive instructions in M48 tank gunnery, communications, fire control, maintenance, driving and tactical exercises.



Three provisional Amphibious Rescue units have been organized recently at Camp Smith, Camp Drum



Co. A, 101 Signal Battalion at the Ossining Armory, one of six in the Battalion, has poles erected in the armory so that its men can practice pole-climbing and line-stringing techniques throughout the Winter. Training in the 101 includes nearly every field of electronic communications—radio telephone, teletype and radio teletype. Shown stringing line are: (L. to R.) SP 1 Ralph Purdy and SP 1 Edward DiLoreto.



NYNG AA gunners, during two-weeks field training, put their armory training to practical use as they prepare above to defend Divisional units against low flying aircraft.



NYNG Engineers construct "hold fast" anchors as part of their rigging construction during their two-weeks field training period. Engineers also receive much valuable training in use and maintenance of tools; road, bridge and culvert construction; demolitions; and heavy construction equipment operation.

CHAPTER FIVE

NEW YORK AIR NATIONAL GUARD

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I. GENERAL

1. The most significant development of 1956 affecting the New York Air National Guard was the reorganization of the 107th Fighter Interceptor Wing, with headquarters at Niagara Falls, into the 107th Air Defense Wing effective 1 May.

a. This move served to reemphasize once again the growing reliance being placed by National military planners on the importance of the Air National Guard to the overall Air Defense program.

2. The year's developments also were marked by continuing staff surveys pointing to and exploring the feasibility of an early change in the tactical operational mission of New York's second major organization, the 106th Bombardment Wing at Floyd Bennett NAS, Brooklyn, from that of light bombardment support to that of air defense.

a. The continued threat of enemy air attack upon the United States, keynoted by the tense international situation late in the year, placed a new emphasis upon the staff studies of this matter being conducted by the United States Air Force, the National Guard Bureau and the New York Air National Guard.

3. Air Power continued to be regarded by top planners on the National and International level as the major military element in the preservation of peace, and the discouragement of aggression throughout the world.

4. In line with this well-established policy, the importance of the Air National Guard to the overall National Guard organization grew in scope, and New York, one of the few with two tactical ANG wings, continued to feel the impact of the national emphasis on Air Power generally, and the expedited efforts to build the Air National Guard organization throughout the states and the territories into

a highly trained, well equipped and ready-to-go arm of the Reserve organization of the United States Air Force.

5. At year's end, the New York Air National Guard was assigned a total of 58 jet aircraft and 50 other aircraft.

6. NYANG pilots accumulated a total of 22,645 hours of flying time during the year, compared to 21,337 hours of flying time in 1955.

7. Brig. Gen. Lewis A. Curtis, combat veteran of World War II and Korea, commanded the New York Air National Guard throughout the year.

a. Commanders of other major New York air organizations were: Colonel Robert J. Kirsch, 107th Air Defense Wing, Colonel Raymond L. George, 106th Bombardment Wing, and Colonel Willard S. Magalhaes, 152nd Tactical Control Group.

II. ORGANIZATION

1. Reorganization of the 107th Fighter Interceptor Wing, effective 1 May, resulted in a greatly strengthened Air Defense network throughout the State and substantially increased the personnel and material authorizations for the Wing's subordinate units in Syracuse, Schenectady and White Plains.

a. Under the former organization, Syracuse, Schenectady and White Plains each had a fighter interceptor squadron with support elements, and a single group headquarters under the wing was maintained at Hancock Field, Syracuse. With the reorganization, each of these units was enlarged into a fighter group (air defense).

b. Under the reorganization, the group headquarters at Syracuse and the 138th Fighter Interceptor Squadron were combined into a new 107th Fighter Group (AD), the former 139th Fighter Interceptor Squadron at Schenectady became the 109th Fighter Group (AD), and the old 137th Fighter Interceptor Squadron at White Plains became the 105th Fighter Group (AD).

c. Group commanders at year's end were Lt. Col. Lawrence J. Dissette at Syracuse, Lt. Col. Frederick J. Zilly, Jr., at Schenectady, and Major Eugene E. Bennett at White Plains.

d. The only adverse affect of this reorganization, strength wise, was the deactivation of the 107th Air Base Group, the 107th Maintenance and Supply Group, and the 107th Tactical Hospital at Niagara Falls. In lieu of these units, the 136th Fighter Interceptor Squadron at Niagara Falls was augmented by various elements.

2. At Floyd Bennett NAS, Brooklyn, the 106th Bombardment Wing activated two additional squadrons, the 8102d and the 8114th Replacement Training Squadrons, which were given the function of training air crew members and aircraft maintenance personnel for assignment to the wing's 102d and 114th Bombardment Squadrons.

3. On 30 June, the 102d Radar Calibration Flight, with headquarters at Westchester County Airport, White Plains, was inactivated. This unit had been engaged in radar calibration, target and administrative flying in support of the 152d Tactical Control Group.

III. TRAINING

1. Two significant developments occurred during the year in the NYANG's training picture. One was the authorization, effective 1 April, for an additional 36 paid drills for air crews, including pilots, and the second was a new requirement that all men without previous military service must attend regular Air Force basic training schools during the first summer of their Air National Guard enlistment.

2. The additional 36 paid drills tend to help compensate pilots and others on flying status for the time and effort they must utilize over and above that required for ground personnel in meeting their flying commitments.

a. Pilots, for instance, must meet the same flying requirements, as to minimum hours and proficiency, as regular Air Force pilots. Previously, Air National Guard personnel, as a matter of necessity, had to utilize weekends and free time other than the authorized 48 Unit Training Assemblies each year to meet these requirements, and were unpaid for the extra time they devoted to this training.

3. The basic trainees of the Air National Guard are sent to regular Air Force training schools at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas, for their indoctrination, and are returned to their units well prepared for their military careers.

a. During 1956, a total of 356 enlistees were sent to Air Force basic training school for this training.

b. On 26 June, 73 new men of the 106th Bombardment Wing were flown in a major airlift operation from Floyd Bennett NAS, Brooklyn, to Lackland Air Force Base, Texas, for their basic training.

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

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

Unit	Per Cent
106th Bombardment Wing	95
107th Air Defense Wing	91
152d Tactical Control Group	92
552d Air Force Band	92
213th Communications Construction Squadron	92
274th Communications Squadron, Operations	92

5. All units continued their year-around efforts to recruit airmen to attend regular Air Force pilot training and radar observer training schools.

a. During the year, a total of 39 airmen qualified for Air Force pilot training, and 35 were graduated and received their pilot's wings and commissions as second lieutenants. In addition, 20 men attended Air Force Observer Training Schools and won their commissions as second lieutenants.

b. The observers, for which there is a critical need throughout the Air National Guard, are required to handle the electronic equipment in the all-weather interceptor aircraft. They have a vital operational function in the Air Defense program.

6. The Air Force continued to train Air National Guard pilots throughout the year to qualify them for jets. Under this program, 6 New York Air Guard officers received the jet training in 1956.

Field Training

1. The 1956 Field Training schedule for units of the New York Air National Guard was as follows:

Unit	Site	Dates
106th Bombardment Wing	Hancock Field, Syracuse	7-21 July
107th Air Defense Wing	Hancock Field, Syracuse	16-30 June
152d Tactical Control Group	Camp Smith, Peekskill	7-21 July
552d Air Force Band	Hancock Field, Syracuse	7-21 July
213th Communications Construction Sq	Hancock Field, Syracuse	2-16 June
274th Communications Sq, Operations	Otis Air Force Base, Mass.	18 Aug-1 Sep

2. Attendance records, on a basis of percentage of personnel assigned, for each of these organizations at the Summer encampments were:

Unit	Officers (%)	Airmen (%)
106th Bombardment Wing	95	96
107th Air Defense Wing	93	90
152d Tactical Control Group	96	96
552d Air Force Band	100	100
213th Communications Construction Sq	100	97
274th Communications Sq, Ops	100	97

3. During the encampment of the 106th Wing, the organization's training program at Hancock Field was inspected formally by the Honorable Donald Strait, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, and the Honorable David Smith, Assistant Secretary of the Air Force; Maj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, Chief of the National Guard Bureau; Brig. Gen. Royal Hatch, Jr., Deputy Commander of the Continental Air Command, and Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Crawford of the General Staff, Department of the Army.

Air Alert Teams

1. In conjunction with its air defense commitments, squadrons of the 107th Air Defense Wing continued until 30 June to provide full-time air crews and aircraft for daytime duty as units of the nation's air defense organization.

a. Units participating in this program were the 138th Fighter Interceptor Squadron of Syracuse, and the 137th Fighter Interceptor Squadron of White Plains.

IV. EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES

1. Aircraft assigned to the various New York Air National Guard organizations at year's end totalled as follows:

F-94 (jet)	T-33 (jet)	B-26	B-25	C-45	C-47
58	9	29	6	1	5

2. At the Niagara Falls Municipal Airport, construction work continued during the year on the \$750,000 Administration Building for the 107th Air Defense Wing. The contract for the project, being built with Federal funds, was let in November, 1955, and the building is scheduled for completion in 1957.

3. Construction work pointing toward completion and improvement of the NYANG's Permanent Training Site at Hancock Field, Syracuse, progressed during the year. In September, a low bid of \$329,576 was received for construction of runway "rev-up" aprons at the facility.

V. FEDERAL AND STATE FUNDS

1. During the current Federal Fiscal Year the Federal Government has made available to the State Funds for their Civilian Personnel payrolls, Military payrolls, major and minor construction costs, Service Contracts, payment for Schools, Field Training Pay and Allowances, local purchase funds, and other miscellaneous items, approximating \$10,000,000. The State's cost for the support of the Air National Guard during the State Fiscal Year, including support at 100% State expense of the White Plains and Dean Street Armories, and 25% share of the Service Contract is a total of \$286,822. The Air National Guard during the current Fiscal Year has saved of this amount \$33,300.00, by:

a. Negotiation with the Federal Government of New Air Service Contracts at the Dean Street Armory in Brooklyn and in White Plains, which did not exist previously, for a savings to the State of	\$30,000.00
b. An 80% increase in the Federal Government's contribution to the cost of the postage, which formerly was all paid by the State, and now is paid 80% by the Federal Government, for a savings to the State of	1,000.00
c. Installation of a Federal Verifax Copier (Photo Machine) at Air Headquarters to replace the State machine formerly paid 100% by the State, for a savings to the State of....	750.00

d. Assumption by the Federal Government of all costs for our TWX service, a cost formerly borne on a 25% State—75% Federal basis, for a savings to the State of	800.00
e. Agreement by the Federal Government to pay all telephone charges for our Base Supply Officers when they are dealing with the Depot, a cost formerly borne on a 25% State—75% Federal basis, for a savings to the State of	750.00
<i>Estimated Total Savings</i>	<u>\$33,300.00</u>

2. These new procedures and policies, with their demonstrated savings to the State, are a direct result of our Air Headquarters well-established and long-standing policy of continually negotiating with Federal representatives toward a reduction in State costs for our Air Forces, and concurrently of continually reviewing its administrative practices with an eye to effecting increased efficiency of operations.

3. It is appropriate, also, to point out that the people of the State of New York are continuing to receive a maximum benefit from their relatively small investment in the New York Air National Guard. For instance, since 1946, our records show that New York State has received somewhat more than \$40.00 from the Federal Government for every dollar spent by the State for its Air National Guard. This proportion has been maintained despite the fact that our Air organization is being constantly enlarged and improved, and given impressively new responsibilities and missions under the Nation's Air Defense program.

VI. PERSONNEL

1. The strength of the various major units of the New York Air National Guard in 1956, compared to 1955, were as follows:

Unit	1 Dec 55	1 Dec 56	Increase or Decrease
106th Bombardment Wing	1267	1388	+121
107th Air Defense Wing	2301	2323	+22
152d Tactical Control Group	548	620	+72
552d Air Force Band	24	26	+2
213th Communications Construction Sq....	97	104	+7
274th Communications Sq, Operations....	100	99	-1

2. Of particular interest to the former all-male Air National Guard in 1956 was action by Congress and the President authorizing women nurses to be members of the National Guard for the first time.

a. Under this program, Capt. Norma C. Parsons, Chief Nurse of the 106th Tactical Hospital in Brooklyn, became the first member of her sex to join a National Guard unit in the country. She formerly had been attached to the 106th Tactical Hospital as a member of the Air Force Reserve.

b. Captain Parsons, a combat veteran of World War II and

Korea, was sworn into the Air National Guard at ceremonies in Washington, D. C. by Maj. Gen. Winston P. Wilson, Chief, Air Division, National Guard Bureau.

e. Subsequently, she was the subject of extensive newspaper, radio and television coverage, and appeared on several network TV programs, including the Dave Garroway "Today" program and the Steve Allen "Tonight" show.

3. A major staff appointment at Headquarters, New York Air National Guard was announced on 12 January when Colonel Vito J. Castellano was appointed Deputy Chief of Staff.

4. Lt. Col. John F. Ohlinger, Commander of the 106th Bombardment Group, was recalled to active duty by the regular Air Force for four years, and was assigned as Operations Staff Officer of the Ninth Air Force at Shaw Air Force Base, S.C., effective 14 April.

5. Col. Raymond C. Meyer was named Executive Officer of the 106th Wing and Major William Longa was appointed the Wing's Director of Operations. Major Robert D. Terry became Commander of the 106th Bombardment Group.

Operational Losses

1. On 8 January Capt. Herbert J. Williams of the 106th Bombardment Wing and 1st Lt. Jerome H. Kornbluth, attached to the 106th Bombardment Wing were lost in a B/26 crash at sea while returning from a cross country training flight.

a. Memorial services for the flyers were held at Floyd Bennett Naval Air Station on 19 February, and a review of troops and aerial fly-over were staged for next of kin at the Field on 22 April.

2. On 28 April, 2nd Lt. Gordon W. Simonds of the 138th Fighter Interceptor Squadron of Syracuse was lost in the crash of his F-94 jet aircraft in Skaneateles Lake while on a routine training mission.

3. In October, units of the 107th Fighter Group at Syracuse dedicated a Memorial Park at Hancock Field in honor of Lieutenant Simmonds and three other Syracuse Air Guardsmen previously lost in operations from that base. The Park comprises an F-94 aircraft mounted on a concrete apron with the names of the four Guardsmen inscribed on plaques attached to the memorial. Nearby is a playground for use by children of Air Guard personnel.

VII. INFORMATION SERVICES

1. All units of the New York Air National Guard continued during the year their efforts to acquaint the public with the activities and importance of the Air National Guard, through close cooperation and informational activities with newspapers, magazines, radio, television, and through public appearances of NYANG personnel at meetings of various clubs and agencies.

a. Much of this activity was designed to assist unit recruiting programs, and to inform young men and their parents of the opportunities in the Air National Guard for the men to fulfill their military obligations with their hometown ANG organizations.

2. Of particular importance in the metropolitan New York City Area was a series of 13 newspaper articles written by staff members of the Macy Newspapers in Westchester County to explain the provisions and effects of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955. Several of these articles dealt exclusively with the New York Air National Guard and more specifically with those ANG units with headquarters in White Plains.

3. Headquarters, NYANG, cooperated closely in April and May with the New York State Division of Military and Naval Affairs in the writing and publication of an informative pamphlet, "The Student's Military Obligation." This excellent publication was distributed by the State to high school guidance counsellors, and contained a complete summary of the benefits available to young men through service in the Army and Air National Guard.

4. During the Summer encampments of the various NYANG organizations, reporters and photographers from newspapers throughout the State were flown to Hancock Field to witness first-hand the training activities of the ANG units from their home areas. This program resulted in many informative articles and photographs being printed about the New York air units.

5. Two motion pictures were produced during the year about New York ANG training. A colored, 16mm film about the 106th Bombardment Wing's Summer encampment at Hancock Field was produced by the Wing's Information Services Office. The Wing Commander, Colonel George, narrated the film. In Syracuse, the Air Force's 32d Air Division produced a 16mm film detailing the role of the NYANG's 138th Fighter Interceptor Squadron in the Air Force Air Defense Program. The film featured the squadron's Air Alert Team.

6. The 107th Fighter Group at Syracuse provided an F-94 jet aircraft, a cut-away jet engine, and personnel for a special New York National Guard exhibit at the 1956 State Fair in Syracuse. Thousands of persons visited the exhibit.

7. In a special recruiting effort, all units of the New York Air National Guard participated in a nationwide "National Guard Muster Day" on 22 February, and were successful in enlisting 89 new men for their units.

VIII. SPECIAL EVENTS

1. In April, the Governor's Cup for the individual rifle match of the New York National Guard at an annual competition at Camp Smith was won for the first time in history by a member of the New York Air National Guard.

a. M/Sgt. Martin J. Lahti of the 107th Air Defense Wing won the award with a score of 79 points out of a possible 80.

b. The Air National Guard rifle team, firing for only the second year in the competition, placed second in the State Team Match, with 1,221 out of a possible 1,500 points.

2. At Gulfport, Miss., in September, the 102d Bombardment Squadron of the 106th Bombardment Wing captured second place in the annual nationwide Air National Guard light bombing competition. The team was led by Capt. James F. Blake-Lobb.

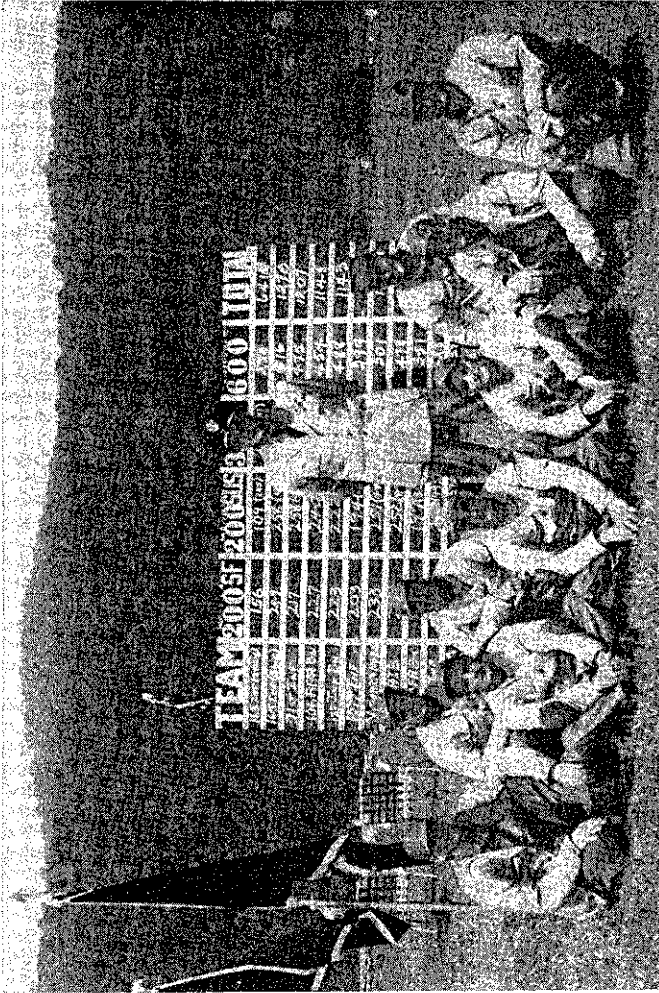
a. In the support team competition at Gulfport, New York's 102d Bombardment Squadron tied for first place with units from Louisiana and Missouri.

Special Flights

1. In January, a C-47 aircraft from the 109th Fighter Group of Schenectady distributed a cargo of special lapel pins to volunteer workers in Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls to "kick off" the annual New York State March of Dimes Campaign for the aid of polio victims.

2. The 138th Fighter Interceptor Squadron of Syracuse utilized its C-47 in March to transport a polio patient, encased in an iron lung, from Syracuse to Buffalo, where the patient received special medical care.

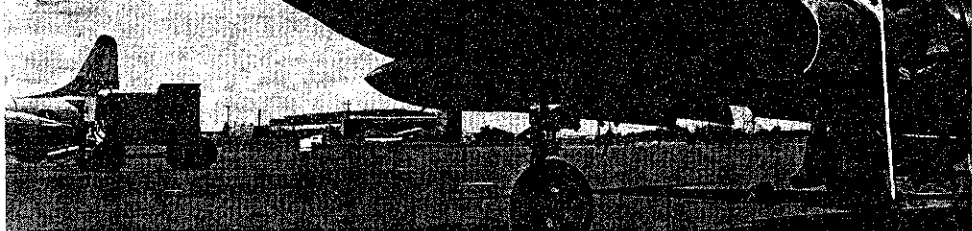
3. A similar flight was made by the 138th Squadron in June when its C-47 transported a critically ill housewife from the Watertown Municipal Airport to Boston, Mass., for special medical treatment.



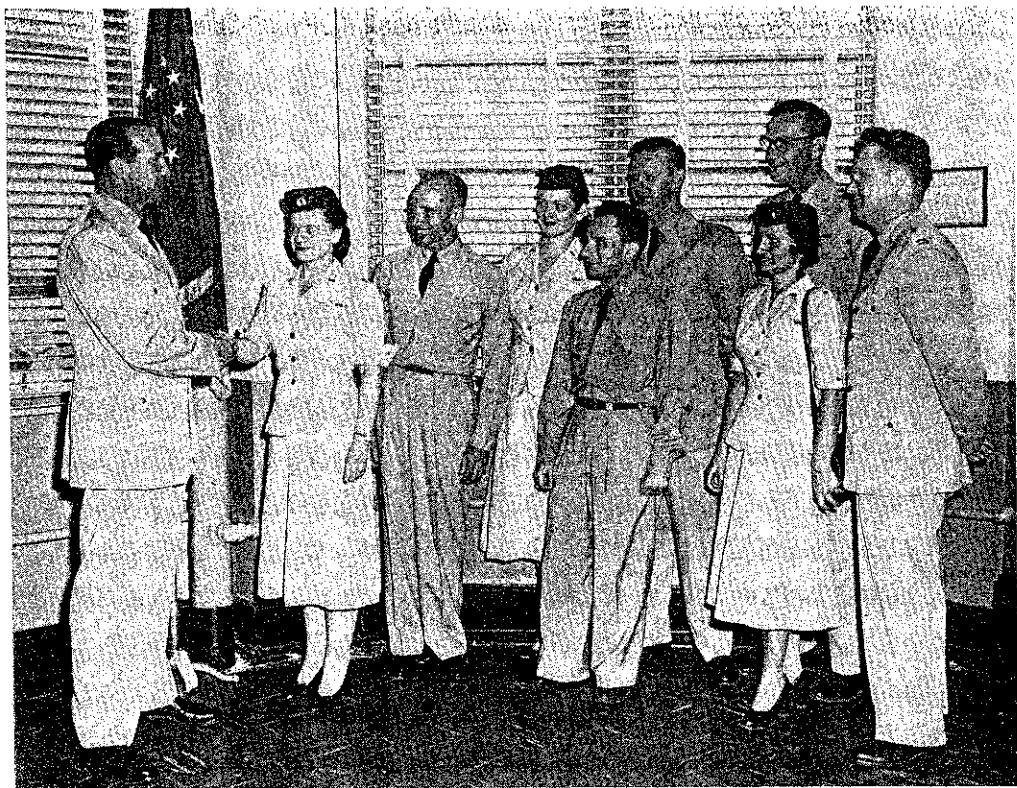
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 27; Shown together for the first time are all the members of the Niagara Falls Air National Guard Rifle Team. They recently placed 2d and 4th in the New York State National Guard Rifle Matches held at Camp Smith. Shown from left to right: M/Sgt. Allen C. Reese, 100—5th Street, Lewiston; T/Sgt. Donald Zufall, 237 Clark Street, Kenmore; M/Sgt. Martin Lahti, 934 Highland Ave., Kenmore; T/Sgt. John Lawrence, 568 Central Lane, Tonawanda; A/3c Glen Stuhmiller, 505 Burke Drive, Buffalo; Colonel Robert J. Kirsch, Warner Drive, Grand Island (Wing Commander); M/Sgt. Allen Lahti, 169 Victoria Ave., Kenmore; A/3c Richard Battaglia, 59 Huntley Road, Buffalo; T/Sgt. James Bartz, 605 Best Street, Buffalo; and M/Sgt. Stanley Hohenstein, 807 Willow Ave., Niagara Falls, New York.



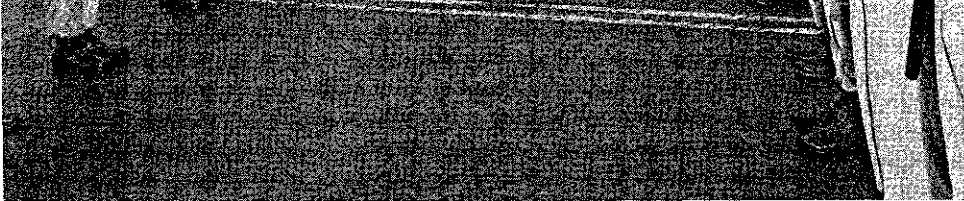
WITH THE 106th BOMB WING, NEW YORK AIR NATIONAL GUARD, FROM FLOYD BENNETT FIELD, NEW YORK CITY, ON ACTIVE DUTY AT HANCOCK FIELD, SYRACUSE, N. Y. — Crew of a 149th Bomb Squadron B-26 bomber from Richmond, Virginia, prepare to depart on a training mission from Hancock Field. On wing at left: S/Sgt. Robert W. Muncy. Entering cockpit: 2d Lt. Alfred Williams, the pilot. Climbing aboard: S/Sgt. James F. Stocker. Their Squadron serves as part of the 106th Bomb Wing, NYANG, during annual field training at Hancock Field.



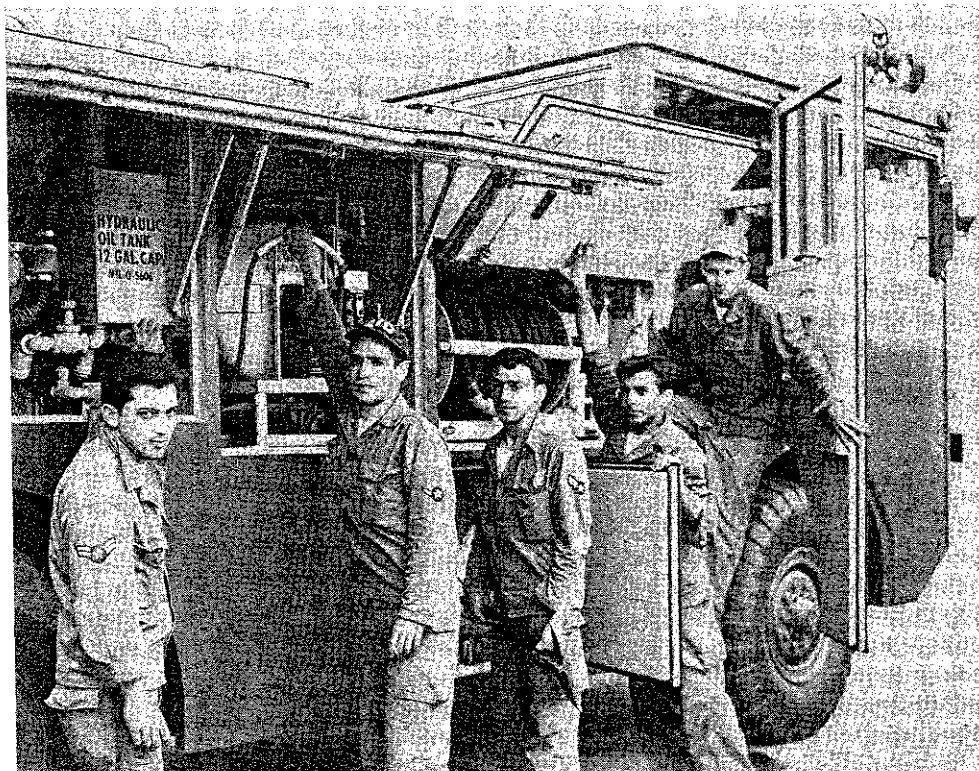
An F-94b Starfire jet fighter of the 136th Fighter Interceptor Squadron NYANG, stands ready on the flight line prior to being flown aloft for an aerial gunnery mission over Lake Ontario during the annual summer encampment of the 107th Air Defense Wing at Hancock Field, Syracuse.



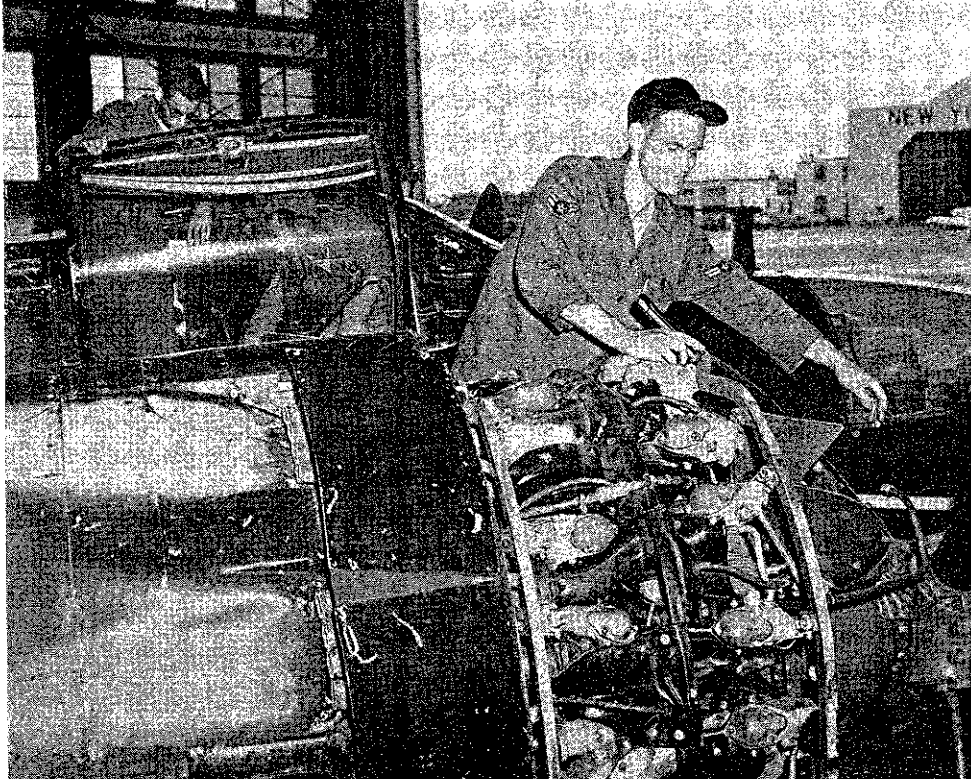
Colonel Raymond L. George (Left) commander of the 106th Bombardment Wing, NYANG, congratulates Captain Norma Parsons after swearing her in as the first woman member of the New York Air National Guard at Floyd Bennett Field, New York City. Looking on are Colonel Cornelius J. Kraissl, commander of the 106th Tactical Hospital, of which Captain Parsons is chief nurse, and other members of the hospital staff.



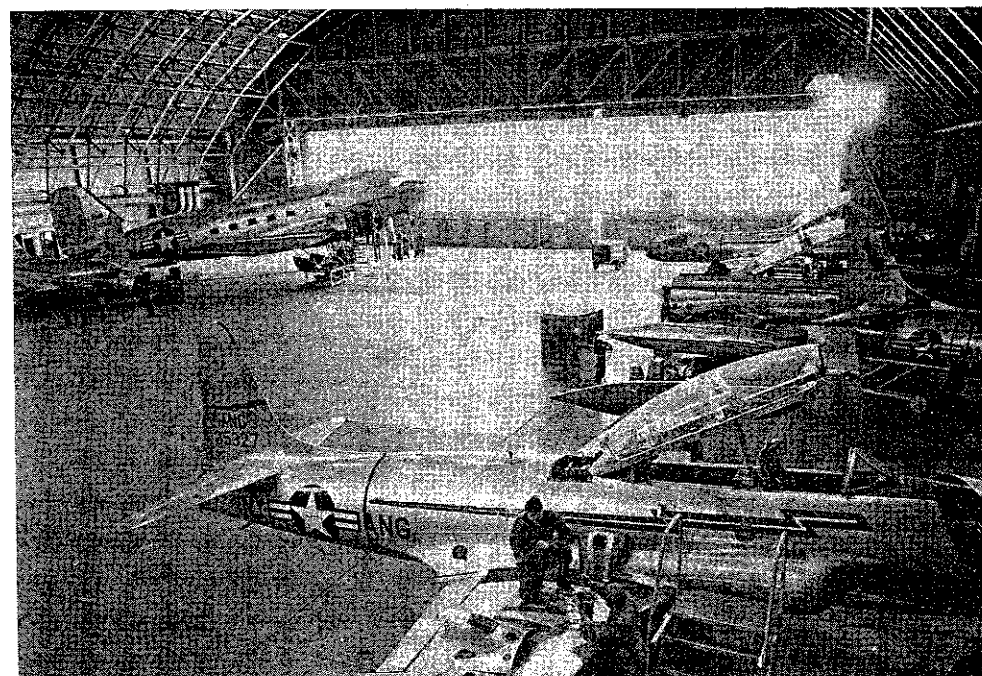
WITH THE 106th BOMBARDMENT WING, NEW YORK AIR NATIONAL GUARD, FROM FLOYD BENNETT FIELD, NEW YORK CITY, ON ACTIVE DUTY AT HANCOCK FIELD, SYRACUSE, N. Y. — Inspecting the 106th Bomb Wing during its two weeks training period at Hancock Field, Syracuse, was Assistant Secretary of the Air Force David Smith. Secretary Smith is shown receiving Honor Guard salute with Colonel Raymond L. George, of Huntington, 106th Bomb Wing commander, after alighting from Air Force plane in background. At right, in light grey suit, is Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force Donald Strait.



Fire-fighters of the 107th Installations Squadron, New York Air National Guard, Niagara Falls check over their fire fighting equipment before leaving for the flight line on standby status. These local men are shown undergoing two weeks of summer field training at Hancock Field, Syracuse, N. Y. with the Air National Guard's 107th Wing. The men include: A/2c Pasquale Ruggiello, 432—19th St., Niagara Falls; A/3c James Teoli, 819—17th St., Niagara Falls; A/2c Joseph Luna, 1524 LaSalle Ave., Niagara Falls; A/3c Salvatore DeMarco, 625—79th Street, Niagara Falls and A/3c Robert Bors, Tonawanda, N. Y.

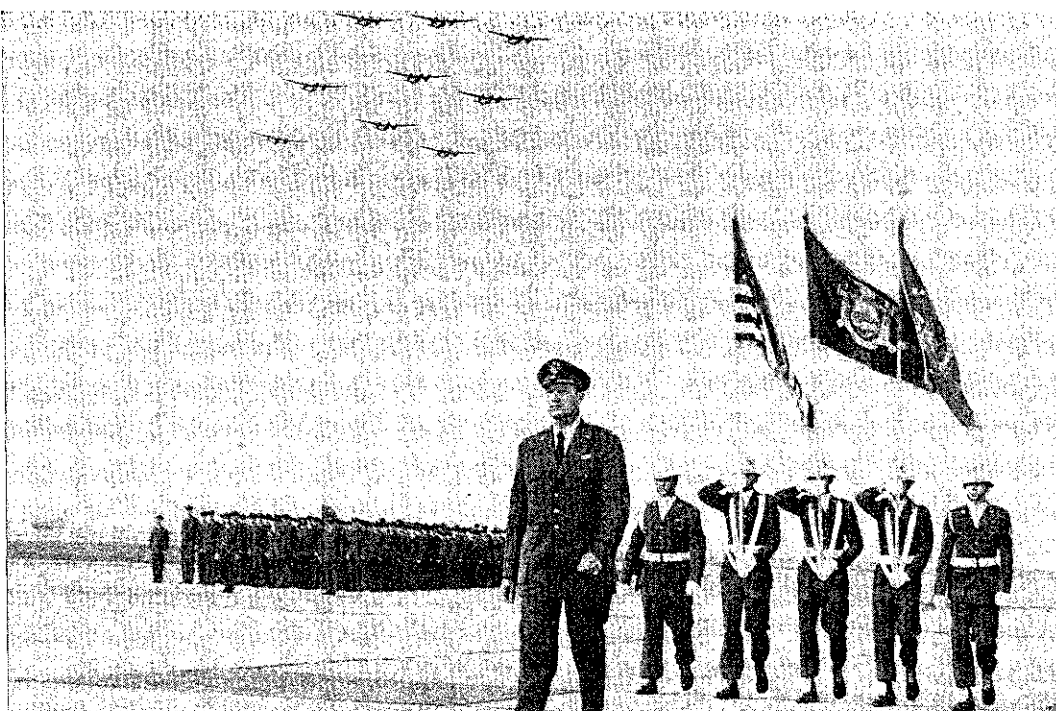


WITH THE 106th BOMB WING, NEW YORK AIR NATIONAL GUARD, FROM FLOYD BENNETT FIELD, NEW YORK CITY, ON ACTIVE DUTY AT HANCOCK FIELD, SYRACUSE, N. Y. — In a hangar at Hancock Field, A/2c Lawrence Redgate, of 342 Merine Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, repairs a complicated aircraft engine. He is a member of the 102d Bomb Squadron, a tactical unit of the Wing, which is presently on active duty at Syracuse.





Scramble! And they do — pilots of the 137 Ftr-Intcp 1 Sq. NYANG, can be airborne 3½ minutes after the "alert" NYANG pilots as part of the "Air Defense Augmentation Detachment" are on duty to intercept unidentified air defense of our cities against an air attack.



CHAPTER SIX

NEW YORK NAVAL MILITIA

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Section I. General	147
II Organization	148
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VI. Personnel and Strength	150

I. GENERAL

1. The New York Naval Militia and the Naval and Marine Corps Force of the Organized Militia has maintained itself in a state of readiness and availability during the year of 1956.

2. The Naval Militia has continued to maintain an organization populated with exceptionally qualified personnel who at a very young age have sworn allegiance to Country and State.

3. The Commanding Officer is pleased to report that, as anticipated in last year's annual report, State and Navy Department representatives were successful in reaching a new agreement on sharing the future costs for maintaining and operating Naval Militia Facilities. The new leases and plans of operations, effective 1 July 1956, will result in substantial savings to the State and will be reason for a more equitable financial arrangement in the future. The new 25 year leases will allow for review every three years for possible revision of the financial arrangements which are based on the equitable use of the Naval Militia Armories.

4. The Commanding Officer, New York Naval Militia must reserve decision on the permanency of a certain part of the new plan which concerns the maintenance and operation of the armories. The Federal Government is responsible for the day to day house-keeping and must accomplish this with enlisted personnel on active duty. Any possible deterioration of the armories caused by lack of interest could have a serious effect on the operating efficiency of the Naval Militia. This phase is being observed very closely.

5. The Naval Militia, being composed of U. S. Naval and Marine Corps Reservists, is confronted with the problems common to all military organizations operating during this era. Reserve components have only been able to maintain their numbers through forced military obligations. This factor, combined with a lack of

public enthusiasm for things military makes for a rather awkward basis. Constant turnover in personnel is cause for concern in any military organization and the Naval Militia is no exception. A nucleus formed from interested experienced veterans is one of the best reasons for any success enjoyed.

6. The Armed Forces Act of August 1955 includes a proviso on the fulfillment of a compulsory reserve obligation following the two years of active duty time. If this feature is enforced the recruiting problems will be minimized and if not enforced public apathy will probably continue until shaken by an emergency.

7. The United States Marine Corps once again established its District Headquarters within the boundaries of New York State. In 1954 the United States Marines transferred their district headquarters from the State but the First Marine Corps Reserve and Recruitment District Headquarters has recently been reestablished and is now located at 605 Stewart Avenue, Garden City, Long Island, New York.

8. The Third Naval District welcomed a new Commandant. Rear Admiral Milton E. Miles, USN, reported as The Commandant Third Naval District with headquarters at 90 Church Street, New York 7, New York.

II. ORGANIZATION

1. *In New York City*, Commander William D. Silkworth was appointed Commanding Officer of Battalion 3-20.

2. *In Buffalo*, Commander John H. Teach, Jr. was appointed Commanding Officer of Battalion 3-17.

3. *In Brooklyn*, Commander Walter L. Hopkins was appointed Commanding Officer of Battalion 3-15.

4. *In Brooklyn*, Commander Robert G. Spencer was appointed Commanding Officer of Battalion 3-14.

5. *In Oswego*, Lieutenant Commander Robert D. Helsby was appointed Commanding Officer of Division 3-86.

III. MARINE CORPS BRANCH

1. The Marine Corps Branch of the Naval Militia continued to increase its numbers through enlistments and has nearly regained its pre-Korean strength. Weekend drills have proven attractive and the majority of companies now devote one weekend per month to on-the-job training. Field problems and invasion maneuvers were scheduled by Naval Militia Marine Companies located in the Southern Area and were conducted at Camp Smith, Peekskill.

2. Annual active duty for training is performed on a unit basis for Marine Companies. This particular type of field training as an operating unit enhances the value of the units for State service and

prepares Naval Militia Marines for any possible employment in the event of a State emergency. All Marine Companies received outstanding grades in their annual summer training.

3. The 1st Infantry Battalion of Brooklyn under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Irving Scheeter conducted a very successful annual small arms practice at Camp Smith.

4. The 3rd Signal Company of Rochester under the command of Major Warren P. DeLand was invited to supervise the communications for the Annual National Professional Golf Tournament held in Rochester.

5. The 2nd Rifle Company of New Rochelle under the command of Captain Robert D. O'Brien was awarded first place among the Marine units in the Annual Josephthal Competition.

IV. TRAINING

1. Training remains the most important activity in the Naval Militia program. Plans are designed to improve training and training methods. The Naval Militia continues to improve its state of readiness and availability by placing a major stress on the individual training of personnel.

2. Team training and package training were two innovations into the Naval Militia Program in 1956. Team training, consisting of actual shipboard drills, calls for drills in General Quarters, Fire, Abandon Ship and Damage Control. Part of each weekly drill session is devoted to team training. Package training is basically a set lesson plan involving a curriculum designed for the advancement of Petty Officers.

3. Naval Militia personnel participated in two weeks active duty for training. Depending upon the training required, the performance of a training duty session is completed either ashore or afloat. Several Naval Militia divisions sponsored special training cruises and weekend multiple drills.

4. An indication of the high calibre of training received in the Naval Militia was revealed in the final standing of The Third Naval District Naval Reserve Competition. Of the eighty-five (85) Naval Reserve Divisions competing, five units of the Naval Militia Units finished among the top ten. Advancement, which is a product of training, is a major factor in the competition.

V. COMPETITION AND AWARDS

1. The Naval Militia has long believed in producing military efficiency by stimulating interest in various competitions. Competition, continuous and widespread, has proven to be reason for maintaining interest in things military. Attendance at drill is made more attractive and more constructive.

2. Some of the main awards in the Naval Militia are The Josephthal Trophy, The Gillies Award, awards for the Annual Small Arms Practice and Awards for the Annual State Matches.

3. The Gillies Trophy, first offered in competition in 1955, has become one of the most sought after awards in the Naval Militia. It is designed to stir incentive among all units especially by improvement of grades in District and National competition. In 1956, Division 3-50, Brooklyn, commanded by Lieutenant Commander Edwin J. Byrnes, was selected as the winner and the presentation of the award will be made by The Commandant of the Third Naval District.

4. Once again Division 3-77 in Whitestone, now commanded by Commander Allen D. Oder, won the Annual Josephthal Trophy. Division 3-77 has captured the Josephthal Competition four years in a row. Second place in the competition went to Division 3-75 also at Whitestone now under the command of Lieutenant Commander Clifford J. Hoffman.

5. The Annual Musters and Inspections for the Naval Militia units confirmed the excellent state of readiness of the naval divisions and marine companies.

6. The State Matches proved to be a popular activity with the Naval Militia. After long winter months of preparation and practice on the indoor ranges, the militiamen always look forward to the annual spring competition. For the first time in many years a naval unit was successful in defeating a marine company for the 2nd Battalion Naval Militia Veteran's Trophy. The team of Robert Jessup, SN; Edward Lanford, MML2; and Gunther Passburg, MR2, from Battalion 3-29, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, captured first place with a total team score of 346 points. Second in this event was Company "A" 1st Infantry Battalion of Brooklyn and this team was composed of MSgt Stephen M. Patrenock, CWO Joseph Breen, Pfc Thomas Malone, TSgt Joseph Wietrzychowski, Pfc Robert Daly and Cpl Russell Logan.

VI. PERSONNEL AND STRENGTH

1. Captain L. A. Gillies, The Commanding Officer of The New York Naval Militia was selected by The Commandant, Third Naval District to act as President of The Third Naval District Reserve Policy Board.

2. Commander Joseph L. Hopkins, Chief of Staff of the Naval Militia, was promoted to Commander in the U. S. Naval Reserve. Commander Hopkins received notice of appointment from The Secretary of the Navy.

3. Naval Militia representatives were successful in promoting candidates for entrance to the United States Naval Academy. Naval

Militiamen because of their reserve status are eligible to compete under a national quota established by the Secretary of the Navy.

4. Participation by Ready Reservists and enlistment of new recruits still is the major problem of reserve drilling components. The Naval Militia, composed of U. S. Naval Reservists and U. S. Marine Corps Reservists who are citizens and residents of New York State, plays an important role in recruiting and procurement.

5. Many officers, who before World War II enjoyed association with the Naval Militia immediately affiliated with a drilling unit upon separation from active duty.

6. The present strength of the Naval Militia:

NAVY

Location	Officers	Enlisted	Total Strength
Headquarters	16	1	17
Brooklyn	39	375	414
Whitestone	42	499	541
Yonkers	23	212	235
Tompkinsville	29	252	281
New Rochelle	26	229	255
Buffalo	47	461	508
Rochester	48	480	528
Watertown	8	103	111
Oswego	8	136	144
Dunkirk	5	103	108
Manhattan	48	204	252
NAVY TOTALS	339	3,055	3,394

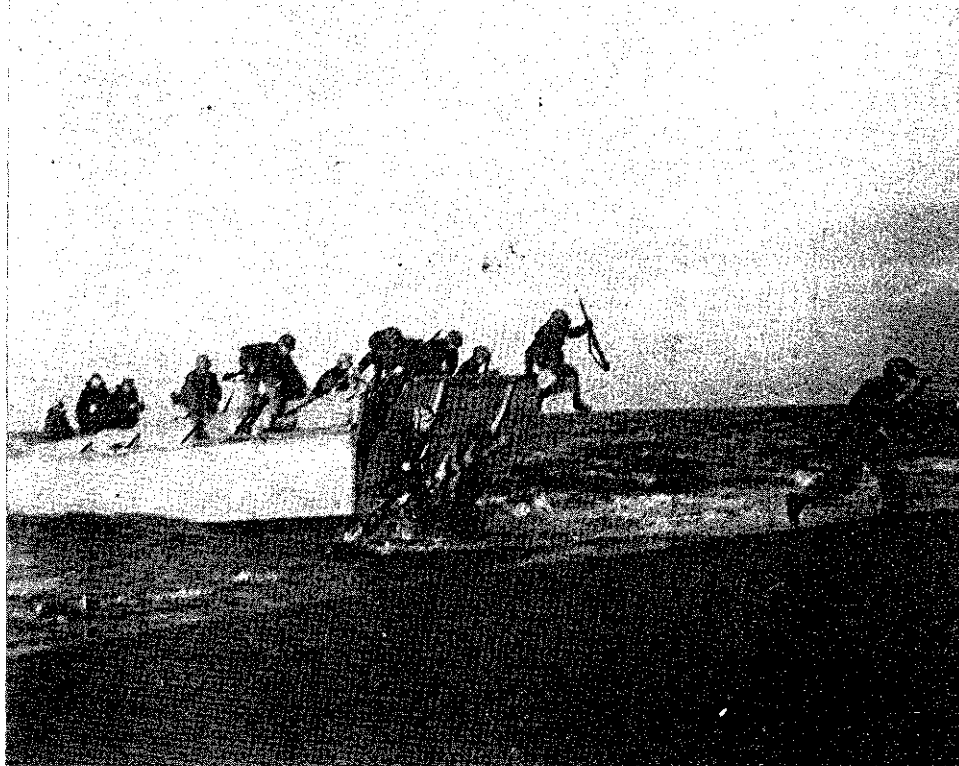
MARINES

Brooklyn	17	195	212
Manhattan	3	59	62
New Rochelle	5	102	107
Rochester	6	243	249
Buffalo	5	98	103
MARINE TOTALS	36	697	733

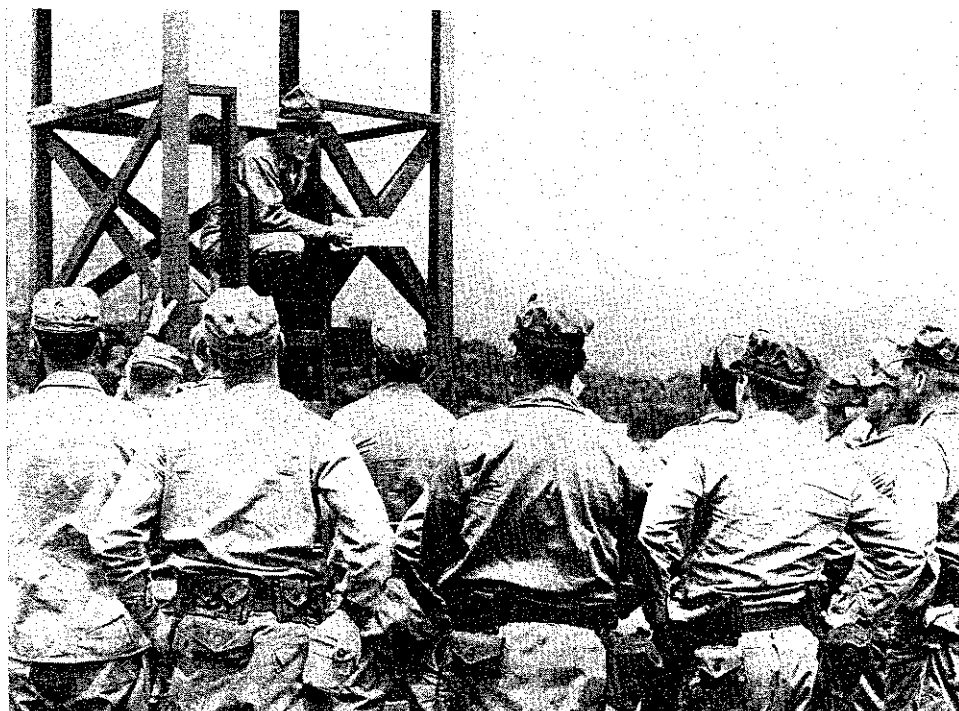
SUMMARY OF THE NAVAL MILITIA STRENGTH, 1956

	AUTHORIZED STRENGTH			ACTUAL STRENGTH		
	Officers	Enlisted	Total	Officers	Enlisted	Total
Naval Units	576	6352	6928	329	3055	3384
Marine Units	74	1486	1560	36	697	733
TOTALS	650	7838	8488	365	3752	4117

Above figures are exclusive of personnel (2462) assigned to the "Active Duty Pool".



Amphibious Landing on the Beach of Great South Bay by the 1st Infantry Battalion MCB, NYNM.





Official U. S. Navy Photograph

**NAVAL MILITIA DIV. 3-50, 3D
AWARDED GILLIES TROPHY**

The Second annual presentation of the Gillies Trophy was awarded to Naval Reserve-New York Naval Militia Division 3-50 at the Naval Reserve Training Center, 52d St., Brooklyn for having achieved the greatest progress in efficiency in the THIRD Naval District during fiscal year 1956. The trophy was presented to LCDR E. Byrnes, (Right) commanding officer of the winning division, by Rear Admiral William A. Read, USNR-R, (Left) while CDR J. P. Farrell, (Center) Appropriate Duty Public Information Officer for the Training Center, looks on. Also present at the presentation were officers of Brigade 3-2 (Background).

Prior to awarding the trophy at the Training Center, a collation was served at Clements Club in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Distinguished guests present included: Capt L. A. Gillies, Commanding Officer, New York Naval Militia and whose name the trophy bears; CDR Hopkins and LCDR E. Gisburne, Staff members of the New York Naval Militia; CDR T. MacIntyre, Brigade Commander 3-2; CDR J. D. Burns, CO, USN&MCRTS, 52d St., Brooklyn; Capt. T. Blanchard, DCOS for Naval Reserve, 3D and CDR T. P. Lawton, Director of Naval Reserve Administration, 3D.



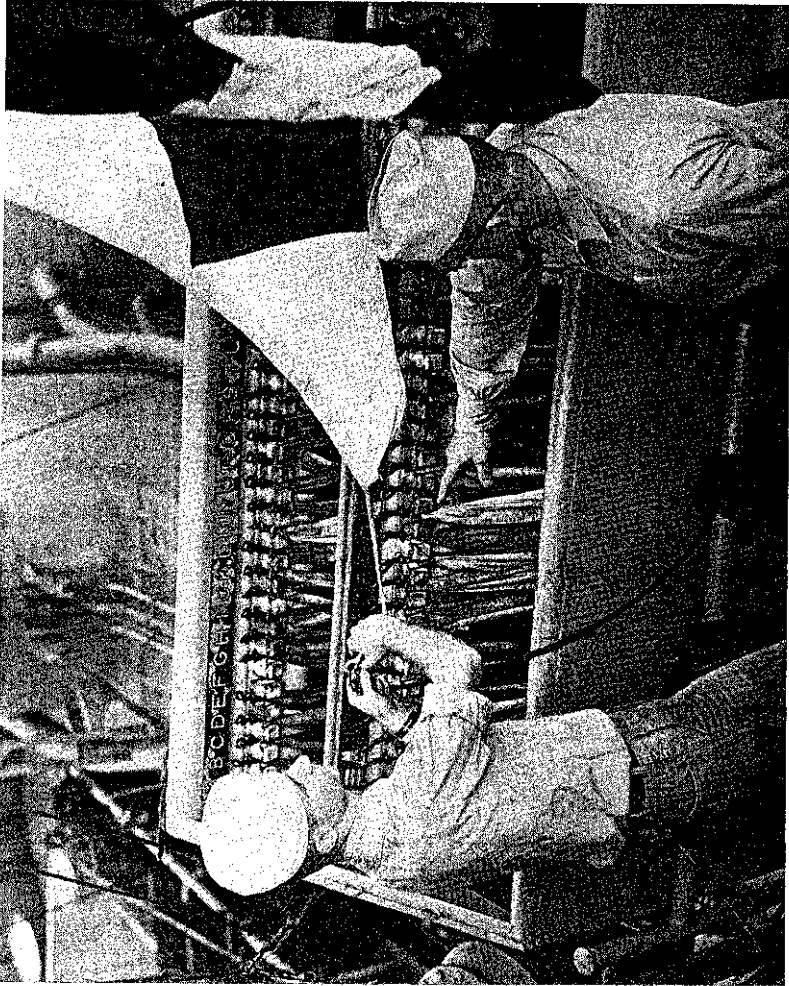
Official U. S. Navy Photograph

**NAVAL MILITIA DIV. 3-50, 3D
AWARDED GILLIES TROPHY**

The second annual presentation of the Gillies Trophy, named after Capt. G. A. Gillies, (speaking) Commanding Officer, New York Naval Militia, was awarded to Naval Reserve-New York Naval Militia Division at the Naval Reserve Training Center, 52d Street, Brooklyn for having achieved the greatest progress in efficiency in the THIRD Naval District during fiscal year 1956. The trophy was presented to LCDR E. Byrnes, (Right) commanding officer of the winning division, by Rear Admiral W. A. Read, USNR-R (not shown).

Prior to awarding the trophy at the Training Center, a collation was served at Clements Club in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Distinguished guests present included: CDR J. Hopkins and LCDR E. Gisburne, Staff member of the New York Naval Militia; CDR T. MacIntyre, Brigade Commander 3-2; CDR J. D. Burns, CO, USNR&MCRTC, 52d St., Brooklyn; Capt. T. Blanchard, DCOS for Naval Reserve, 3D and CDR T. P. Lawton, Director of Naval Reserve Administration, 3D.



QMSC Tagliamonte, of NRSD 3-49 directing execution of maneuvering flag hoise by JUNGST, QMGZ, aboard USS RIZZI (DE-537). Brigade 3-2 cruise.

CHAPTER SEVEN

CONCLUSION

I deeply appreciate the personal support you and your Staff have given me.

Similarly, may I record my sincere gratitude to the people of the State of New York and especially to the loyal and untiring personal efforts of the officers and men in bringing the New York State Armed Forces to their present high state of training and efficiency. Without their help it would have been impossible to build the excellent Military Forces that today represent the State.

Respectfully submitted,

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

APPENDICES

APPENDIX	SUBJECT	PAGE
A	Track Vehicles used during 1956 Field Training . .	161
B	N.Y.N.G. Track Equipment Issued during 1956 Field Training	162
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APPENDIX "A"

TRACK VEHICLES USED DURING 1956 FIELD TRAINING

UNIT	M-5 H/S Tractor	105MM (SP) M-7	Carr. M-16	Carr. M19A1	Tank M-41	40MM M-42	How (SP) M-4
PERIOD I							
United States Army Reserve.....	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Maine National Guard.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Jersey National Guard.....	..	10	..	..	..	3	2
PERIOD II							
Masachusetts National Guard.....	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
PERIOD III							
New York National Guard.....	..	27	8	..	21	8	2
PERIOD IV							
New York National Guard.....	32	12	8	6	21	8	6
PERIOD V							
Rhode Island National Guard.....	5	..	6	..	..	..	..
Connecticut National Guard.....	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
New Jersey National Guard.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

Transactions involved 469 Individual Issues.

APPENDIX "B"
N.Y.N.G. TRACK EQUIPMENT ISSUED DURING 1956 FIELD TRAINING

VEHICLE	1ST		2ND		3RD		4TH		5TH		TOTAL	UNIT WEIGHT	TOTAL WEIGHT
	50TH ARM'D	INF.	20TH INF.	27TH ARM'D	42ND INF.	48TH INF.	49TH INF.	23 (NJ Non-Div.)					
Tractor, H/S, M-5.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	28,000	1,036,000
Carr., Motor, M-7.....	10	..	..	27	12	..	..	..	..	..	49	48,000	2,352,000
Carr., Motor, M-16.....	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	22	18,000	396,000
Carr., M-19.....	..	..	4	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	10	39,000	390,000
Tank, Light, M-41.....	..	..	..	21	21	..	..	..	..	..	47	50,000	2,350,000
Gun, 40MM, M-42.....	3 (USAR)	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	19	47,000	893,000
How., (SP), M-44.....	2	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	14	60,000	840,000
Tank, Medium, M-47.....	2	..	..	66	66	..	..	..	..	..	39	97,000	19,012,000
Veh., Armored Inf. M-75.....	3	..	..	26	26	..	..	..	..	..	3	36,000	2,088,000
Tank, M-4 (Target).....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	72,000	144,000
How, 105MM (Towed).....	4 (USAR)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1,300	5,200
How, 155MM (Towed).....	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	13,000	39,000
Tractor, D-7.....	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	7	38,000	266,000
Grader, Road.....	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	24,000	96,000
Transporter.....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	90,000	180,000
TOTAL.....													30,087,200

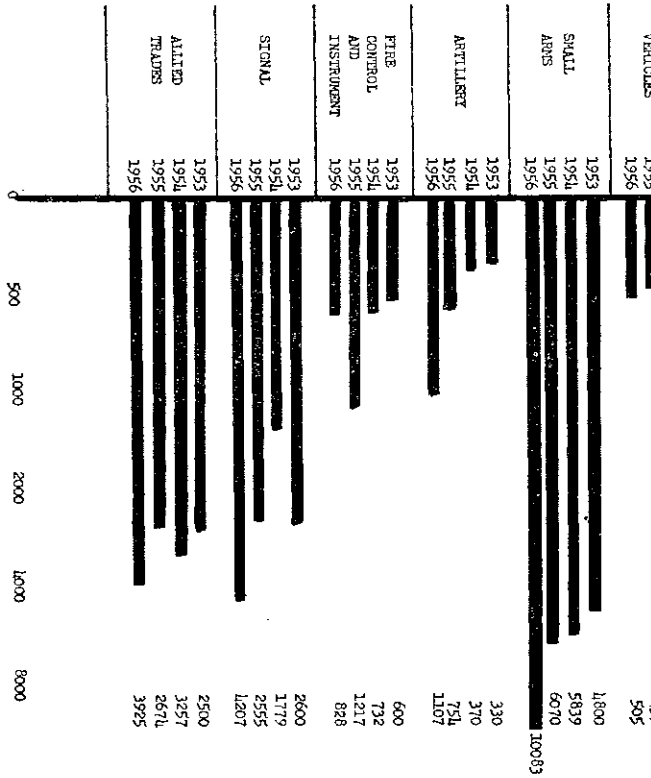
Gross weight of vehicles for one-way trip..... 30,087,200
 Gross weight of vehicles for round trip..... 60,174,400
 Units using this equipment average 250 miles from Camp Drum
 To ship 100 lbs. of freight 250 miles cost..... \$.88
 Resultant savings in transportation cost..... \$629,464.72

APPENDIX "C"

MAJOR ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

STORED AT CON. SITE NO. I, CAMP DRUM, N. Y.

Engineer	ON HAND
Boat, Assault, M-2	16
Boat, Bridge Erection	1
Compressor, Truck Mounted, 105 CFM	6
Crane, Mobile, (Bay City)	1
Dolly, Tandem, 4 Wheel	4
Grader, Road, Diesel	2
Propelling Unit, Outboard, 22 HP	16
Semi-Trailer, 25 Ton	2
Tractor, Caterpillar, D-7	8
Ordnance	
Carriage, Motor, 105 MM, M-7	6
Carriage, Motor, 105 MM, M7B2	21
Carriage, Motor, Multiple Gun, M-16	8
Carriage, Motor, Twin, 40MM, M19A1	6
Dolly, 2 Wheel, K-83	1
Gun, Twin, 40MM, (SP), M-42	8
Howitzer, 105MM, (Towed)	4
Howitzer, 155MM, (Towed)	3
Semi-Trailer, M15A1 (Transporter)	2
Tank, Light, M-41	21
Tank, Medium, M4A3	52
Tank, Medium, M-47	66
Tractor, 13 Ton, M-5	26
Tractor, 13 Ton, M5A4	6
Trailer, Ammo, M-10	73
Trailer, Cargo, ¼ Ton, M-100	74
Trailer, Cargo, ¾ Ton, M-101	131
Trailer, Cargo, 1½ Ton, M-104	12
Trailer, Cargo, 1½ Ton, M-105	2
Trailer, Water, M-106	12
Trailer, Water, M-107	50
Truck, Amphibian, DUKW	5
Truck, ¼ Ton, 4x4, w/105 MM Recoiless Rifle	6
Truck, ¼ Ton, 4x4, M-38	47
Truck, ¼ Ton, 4x4, M38A1	96
Truck, ¾ Ton, 4x4, M-37	68
Truck, 2½ Ton, 6x6, M-211	14
Truck, 2½ Ton, 6x6, M-135	4
Truck, 2½ Ton, 6x6, M-215	5
Truck, 4-5 Ton, COE, WW-II	2
Truck-Tractor, M26A1 (Transporter)	2
Vehicle, Armored Infantry, M-75	24
Quartermaster	
Bath units	5
Laundry, Mobile	2
Signal	
Complete Radio Sets	273
(Composed of 3753 components requiring yearly maintenance)	



APPENDIX "E"

ACTIVITIES REPORT OF SURVEY 1954-1956

ACTION ON REPORTS OF SURVEY FOR ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT	1954				1955			
	Army NG		Air NG		Army NG		Air NG	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
DATE: 31 Oct. 1956								
In process at beginning of year	1007	\$821,665.86	137	\$57,363.09	760	\$557,612.94	156	\$70,238.35
Received during year	496	\$279,770.88	28	\$8,700.13	358	\$211,620.43	27	\$23,563.11
Closed during year	833	\$475,805.04	11	\$957.04	589	\$444,945.78	45	\$11,555.60
In process at end of year	760	\$557,602.64	154	\$64,443.88	529	\$324,287.59	138	\$82,245.86
Paid from State credit during year	174	\$33,962.81	26	\$245.39	146	\$24,637.98	0	0
Balance of State credit at end of year		\$119.	531	31		\$94.	108	48
Claims Made Against Bonds	8	\$1,437.58	0	0	16	\$14,326.05	0	0
Collected on bond claims	12	\$2,058.88	0	0	4	\$600.00	0	0
Collected from Military Funds during year	38	\$12,539.63	0	0	41	\$4,834.30	1	\$37.56

APPENDIX "F"

NEW YORK AIR NATIONAL GUARD CONSOLIDATED TRIAL BALANCE
AS OF 31 AUGUST 1956

TITLE OF ACCOUNT			
1100	Inventory (BSO Warehouses)	4,655,050.61	
1110	Recoverable Issues and Turn Ins		250,066.64
1310	Equipment in Use—UAL	5,330,982.04	—
1311	Equipment in Use—Other	849,445.95	—
1320	Aircraft	23,455,433.00	—
1420.1	Pavements and Runways	5,233,844.00	—
1420.2	Pavements and Runways	4,611,056.00	—
1430.1	Buildings and Structures	5,651,565.00	—
1430.2	Buildings and Structures	1,670,321.00	—
1500.2	Construction in Progress	94,253.00	—
2010	Accounts Payable, US Mil Agencies	—	34,768.41
2012	Accounts Payable, US Govt Agencies	—	16,331.43
2014	Accounts Payable Trade	—	292,207.30
	Accrued Payroll Military	—	39,570.06
2110	Accrued Payroll Civilian	—	426,075.37
2120	Accrued Transportation of Matl	—	20,698.77
2130	Accrued Travel and Travel Allowances	—	13,150.00
3000	Operating Expense	1,253,606.72	—
4020	Adjustments to Physical Inventory	732.70	—
4030	Issues to Complete Incomplete Assys	2,246.78	—
4050	Other Losses	1,103.37	—
4110	Standard Price Adjustment	—	11,141.72
4120	Purchase Price Variance	4,255.34	—
4310	Parts and Equipment	34,417.65	—
5110	Discount Taken	—	80.73
5115	Other Income	—	77.90
7001	Prior Year Adjustments	7,878.15	—
7500	Net Investment	—	51,385,248.12
7610	Transfers in Mtl AF Depots	—	609,532.72
7612	Transfers in Matl Other Govt Ageys	—	5,838.18
7614	Transfers in Matl AF and ANG Bases	—	238,258.79
7618	Cash Disbursements	—	561,416.39
7619	Transfers in Matl Other	—	43.70
7623	Transfers Out Accounts Payable	—	997,706.98
7624	Transfers Out Accrued Liabilities	—	123,076.54
7627	Transfers Out Aircraft Equipment	145.50	—
7640	Transfers Out Matl AF Depots	782,508.76	—
7641	Transfers Out Matl Govt Ageys	11,115.00	—
7643	Transfers Out O. M. E.	443.44	—
7644	Transfers Out Matl AF Ang-Bases	497,401.18	—
7645	Transfers Out Other Govt Ageys	27,206.00	—
7647	Cash Receipts Appropriation Reimbs	9.25	—
7649	Transfers in Accounts Payable	850,269.31	—
9100	Allotments Received	2,171,500.00	—
9110	Allotments Recd—Expired Approp	11,531,766.36	—
9300	Unobligated Allotment	—	1,227,956.75
9310	Unobligated Allotment—Expired Approp.	—	117,069.35
9500	Undelivered Orders Outstanding	—	180,952.55
9510	Undlvd Orders Outstdg—Expired Approp.	—	783,013.32
9700	Accrued Expenditures	—	551,931.14
9710	Accrued Expds—Expired Approp.	—	228,388.91
9900	Disbursements	—	210,659.56
9910	Disbursements—Expired Approp.	—	10,403,294.78
	TOTALS	68,728,556.11	68,728,556.11

APPENDIX "G"

TRANSPORTATION SECTION—REPORT OF ACTIVITIES

Yearly 1 Nov. '55 thru 31 Oct. '56

	Air NG	Army NG	O APPN	Fld. Trng.	Cancl'd
No. of Gov't B/L's Issued.....	960	342	37	34 Air 170 Gr.	14
No. of Gov't T/R's Issued.....	125	448	555	96	66
No. of Gov't M/TS Issued.....	0	205	1186	0	21
No. of Gov't B/L's Accomplished (Incoming Shipments) — 780					

INBOUND OUTBOUND

	Number	Weight (lbs)	Number	Weight (lbs)
No. of LCL Shipments.....	80	53,731	530	413,986
No. of LTL Shipments.....	567	720,161	413	463,800
No. of CL Shipments.....	9	282,864	37	1,561,376
No. of TL Shipments.....	24	442,005	48	797,745
No. of REA Shipments.....	77	4,553	274	50,793

WEIGHT OF INBOUND AND OUTBOUND SHIPMENTS FOR SERVICES

	Inbound Weight (lbs)	Outbound Weight (lbs)	Cost
Chemical.....	6,660	2,492	\$ 53.75
Engineer.....	156,180	35,802	1,213.65
Medical.....	12,802	5,527	100.02
Ordnance.....	288,313	2,297,755	41,329.05
Quartermaster.....	811,043	77,830	871.82
Signal.....	189,748	10,651	259.03
Mixed Shipments..	38,259	250	4.77
Air.....	309	857,393	39,452.94
Other Appropriation	—	415,966	3,642.54
Field Training.....	(Army NG)	3,588,789	42,804.80
Field Training.....	(Air NG)	388,772	9,073.40

