

STATE OF NEW YORK



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*Annual Report*

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OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE GOVERNOR

Executive Department

Division of Military and Naval Affairs

FOR THE YEAR 1958

R. C. BROCK

Major General, N.Y.N.G.

Chief of Staff to the Governor

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OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE GOVERNOR  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT  
DIVISION OF MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS  
112 STATE STREET  
ALBANY, NEW YORK



GOVERNOR NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER  
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE STATE MILITARY FORCES OF NEW YORK



MAJOR GENERAL R. C. BROCK  
CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE GOVERNOR

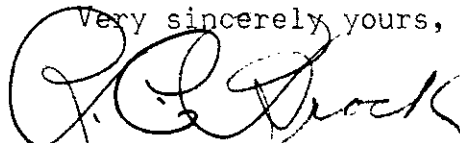
15 June 1959

The Honorable Nelson A. Rockefeller  
Governor of the State of New York  
Executive Chamber  
Albany, New York

Dear Governor Rockefeller:

I have the pleasure of submitting this Annual Report for the Division of Military and Naval Affairs of the Executive Department for the year 1958; pursuant to Section 190 of the Executive Law, as amended, and the Military Law of the State of New York.

Very sincerely yours,



R. C. BROCK  
Major General, N.Y.N.G.  
Chief of Staff to the Governor

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 GENERAL

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CHAPTER ONE  
REPORT OF THE  
CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE GOVERNOR

GENERAL

This chapter is devoted to the major highlights and developments in the organization, administration, training and logistical support of New York State's Military organization. Detached reports of the operation can be found in the succeeding chapters.

I. GENERAL

1. The foundation of the National Guard is laid down in the Constitution of the United States. Both the State and Federal Government share in the control and expense of maintaining the National Guard. The Guard belongs to the State in time of peace, and becomes a part of the United States Armed Forces in time of war.

2. COMPOSITION: a. The Governor is the Commander-in-Chief of the Military Forces of the State. The command of the organized militia is vested in the Chief of Staff to the Governor, subject to the orders of the Governor, who presently is also the Commanding General of the New York Army National Guard, and Commanding General of the New York Guard. The Chief of Staff is the head of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs.

b. The Division of Military and Naval Affairs comprises the New York Army National Guard, the New York Air National Guard, the New York Naval Militia, the New York Guard, the Adjutant General's Office, the New York State Arsenal, and the various offices of the Division. The Division is responsible for the operation of two camps, fifteen rifle ranges, 85 armories, 24 organizational Maintenance Shops, 4 Field Maintenance Shops, 5 Equipment Concentration Sites, 2 Army Aircraft Maintenance Centers, 10 Naval Militia Armories, and 5 Air National Guard Bases.

3. THE MISSION OF THE STATE'S MILITARY FORCES

a. State Mission:- The State Military forces are important security forces available to local communities on order of the Governor. The State Mission is:

- (1) To defend the State of New York in the event of attack.
- (2) To counteract the effects of all actions tending to disrupt the normal processes of the State.
- (3) To maintain law, suppress disorder and protect life and property within the State.



(4) To provide emergency support for relief operations in the event of natural disasters and Civil Defense emergencies.

b. Federal Mission:- In its status as a Reserve component of the United States, the State Military Forces can be ordered to duty by the President or by Congress in case of war or national emergency. The Federal Mission is:

- (1) To provide a reserve component of the United States.
- (2) To defend critical areas against land, sea or airborne invasion.
- (3) To assist in governing the mobilization of other reserve forces.
- (4) To participate as units in all types of operations, including offense in the United States or overseas.

c. Training:- In peacetime, training is accomplished through weekly drill and/or weekends (multiple drills) and two weeks summer field training. In the case of the New York Naval Militia, the two weeks active duty phase is taken in the form of training cruises aboard U. S. Naval vessels.

d. Logistical Support:- In order that the New York Army National Guard and New York Air National Guard and New York Naval Militia may be trained and combat ready to take their place in the first line of defense of our country in an emergency or upon a sudden attack by an enemy, our units are equipped with the latest combat jet aircraft, C-119s Medical Evacuation, helicopters, observation planes, ships, tanks, artillery, armored personnel carriers, vehicles, weapons, clothing and equipment, gas, oil and other lubricants, shops and tools. The value of this Federal support is approximately \$209,472,670. This does not include drill pay and other monies estimated at \$35,816,699.

e. Protection of Critical Areas in the State:- The training achieved by the State's Military Forces not only prepares our units for their Federal Mission, but prepares them also for service anywhere within the State in any emergency. Certain units of the Army National Guard have been designated Special Security Forces to move out immediately in the defense of critical areas within the State in a war emergency. NIKE battalions have already started training at NIKE sites in the defense of two of New York's large industrial areas. Other State units are organized and trained under New York State Emergency plans to carry out their missions, either for natural disasters or war time disasters. Special forces have been organized in strategic locations throughout the State, trained and equipped with DUKW's (amphibious vehicles) for civilian rescue duty during flood conditions.

f. New York Air National Guard units, true "Modern Minutemen of the Air," are maintaining pilots, crews and air-

craft for any State or National emergency. Trained pilots are also available for mercy flights. Our C-119 "Flying" Box Cars have the capability of flying tons of needed supplies anywhere in the State - or for transporting sick or injured.

g. Naval and Marine Corps units are also available to be utilized for support missions in an emergency.

## II. THE NEW YORK ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

1. As of December 30, 1958 the strength of the New York Army National Guard was 1,957 Officers, 347 Warrant Officers and 23,630 enlisted men; an aggregate strength of 25,934. Since the 1957 Annual report (Dec 30, 1957) this represents a loss of 27 Officers, 16 Warrant Officers and 540 Enlisted Men due to budgetary ceilings.

2. As of December 30, 1958 the troop basis of the New York Army National Guard consisted of the following major organizations:

- Headquarters New York Army National Guard
- 27th Armored Division
- 42nd Infantry Division
- 102nd Antiaircraft Artillery Brigade
- 101st Armored Cavalry Regiment
- 106th Regimental Combat Team
- 101st Signal Battalion (Corps)
- 4- Company Size Ordnance Units
- 2- Army Bands

3. During 1958, the Army National Guard strength was again faced with a drastic slash. If the Pentagon plan had been accomplished, it would have had the following effect on the New York Army National Guard:

a. Historical units would have been inactivated and removed from the troop basis of New York State.

b. The strength of the New York Army National Guard would have been cut by about 2,700 to a total of 24,300. This would have been in addition to the cuts ordered in 1957, which resulted in the discharge of about 1,020 men. Another defense proposal called for the outright elimination of some NG Divisions. Later plans called for skeletonized units.

4. Adding to the dilemma of the New York Army National Guard Commanders, it was necessary for the CG, NYARNG to curtail all enlistments in the Six Months Training Program, as the small quotas

made available by the Department of Defense were filled through the month of September. This left only one source open to Unit Commanders, to fill vacancies in their units by individuals who had completed a tour of active duty. As reported previously, the numbers from this source were wholly inadequate to keep up with normal losses through attrition. The situation was somewhat relieved when limited quotas were again established under the Six Months Active Duty program in late September.

5. The National Guard as a whole rose in opposition to the proposed cuts and other devices imposed to decimate the ranks of the National Guard. The Press, public officials, (including the Governor's Conference) veteran organizations and other groups who came to the support of the National Guard played a large part in influencing the unanimous congressional action to place a 400,000 floor strength on the Army National Guard. However, it appears that this battle will continue in 1959.

6. Closely allied with the proposed cuts is the planned reorganization of the Army National Guard under the Pentomic concept of modern warfare. New York welcomed the opportunity and the challenge to keep the Guard in pace with the latest defense techniques and made exhaustive studies in order to come up with the most effective organization consistent with strength ceilings and many other factors. To date, New York State's plan has not been accepted by the Army; however New York has gone ahead with many preliminary changes within its present troop structure as a step toward the planned reorganization of the 27th Armored Division and the 42nd Infantry Division under the Pentomic concept in 1959.

7. New York's Antiaircraft Artillery units -- since it was announced early in 1957 by the Department of the Army that National Guard Antiaircraft On-Site Units would be retrained as Missile Units in order to take over several NIKE AJAX Guided Missile Sites -- have all been reorganized as Air defense Battalions and are conducting training on 10 NIKE sites in the State of New York. It is planned that the New York Army National Guard will assume full responsibility for the operation of these sites, relieving the Active Army of the defense mission commencing November 1959. New York National Guardsmen will carry a large share of responsibility for round-the-clock active defense against air attack.

8. One of the most outstanding feats performed by a National Guard unit in time of peace was the completion of a 3,000 foot air strip at Camp Smith by the 152nd Armored Engineers Battalion during their two week field training period in 1958.

### III. NEW YORK AIR NATIONAL GUARD

1. Two major changes have taken place within our New York Air National Guard this past year.

2. The first major change was the conversion of the 106th Fighter-Interceptor Wing in the metropolitan New York City area to an aeromedical transport and evacuation group -- a completely new assignment and mission for our Air National Guard, effective 15 September. This change resulted in a greater potential benefit to the State of New York in terms of service available to the citizens. In the event of a State emergency, natural disaster or similar occurrence, we now have an airlift capability of approximately 200 tons of equipment and/or personnel that could be moved anywhere in the State within a few hours.

3. The second major change involved the transfer of the 107th Air Defense Wing and its three (3) Groups from an air defense mission to one of tactical fighter. The new assignment involves a change in the Wing's training mission to include high-altitude interception, air-to-ground rocketry, ground strafing and tactical bombing.

4. As of 31 December, the New York Air National Guard comprised a total of 509 officers and 3,726 airmen.

5. The various units of the New York Air National Guard were assigned a total of 124 jets and 14 other types of aircraft at the year's end.

### IV. THE NEW YORK NAVAL MILITIA

1. The New York Naval Militia is a vital part of the defense of the Nation and of the State of New York.

2. Created and activated as the Naval and Marine Force of the Organized Militia of the State of New York, as required by the Military Law of the State of New York, this force is administered under pertinent Articles and Sections of that Law.

3. New York State has a naval tradition dating back to the Revolution. The first naval battle in United States history was fought in 1775 on Lake Champlain near Valcour Island. Another famous battle took place on Lake Champlain in the War of 1812. New York State was the first State to organize a naval militia, from which organization, nationally, the United States Naval Reserve was eventually developed.

4. Organized as a Provisional Naval Battalion on 28 October

1889, the New York Naval Militia was mustered into the service of the State of New York on 23 June 1891.

5. Other units quickly formed in Brooklyn, Rochester, Buffalo and Watertown.

6. The Naval Militia first saw State duty during the cholera quarantine riot at Fire Island, and Federal duty during the Spanish-American War, in which many militiamen served with the U.S. Fleet.

7. The New York Naval Militia was ordered into active Federal duty during the mobilization of World War I, after which, during the period between World Wars I and II further expansion and growth was experienced. In 1940, all New York State units were ordered to active federal service for World War II. By the time that was over, men from the New York Naval Militia had served on every ocean and in every naval campaign from Guadalcanal to the beaches of Normandy and to Tokyo Bay, and on every type naval vessel afloat.

8. The end of World War II signalled reorganization and further growth of the Naval Militia, until the Korean Conflict presented an urgent need for trained naval and marine personnel. Members of the New York Naval Militia were again prepared to answer the call, and their background of training and discipline in the Militia proved a valuable asset to these New Yorkers called to duty.

9. Today, the Naval Militia is a healthy, cohesive and enthusiastic organization of some 4000 officers and men, composed of citizens of this State, drilling regularly in Naval Militia Armories and at annual active duty for training, constantly preparing themselves for any emergency in which they may be needed.

## V. THE NEW YORK GUARD

1. Effective 1 September 1958, General Orders established the New York Guard as a Reserve force of the Organized Militia. The New York Guard is designed to replace the New York Army National Guard in the event the latter should be ordered into active Federal Service during a national emergency. The New York Guard was last activated at the outset of the Korean emergency and, except for a cadre of officers in Hq. New York Guard, it has been inactive since 1952.

2. With the exception of some key personnel, units and members of the New York Guard will be maintained in an inactive status. The New York Guard will comprise initially some 13,500 officers and men of which 500 will be on active duty without pay. The balance will be maintained on the rolls of Six Regional Commands and nineteen Internal Security Battalions, which will be organized throughout the state. They will be subject to immediate order to active status in the event of an emergency.

ate  
3. The major organizations of the New York Guard are:

Hq & Hq Co, NYG - 112 State St., Albany, N.Y.

Hq & Hq Co, 1st Regional Command, NYG, 68 Lexington Ave., NYC

Hq & Hq Co, 2nd Regional Command, NYG, 216 Washington St.,  
Hempstead, N. Y.

1-  
12,  
Hq & Hq Co, 3rd Regional Command, NYG, 105 Washington Ave.,  
Albany, N. Y.

Hq & Hq Co, 4th Regional Command, NYG, 236 W. Jefferson St.,  
Syracuse, N. Y.

Hq & Hq Co, 5th Regional Command, NYG, 1015 W. Delevan Ave.,  
Buffalo, N. Y.

Hq & Hq Co, 6th Regional Command, NYG, 955 Washington St.,  
Peekskill, N. Y.

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VI. COOPERATION WITH CIVIL DEFENSE AND AID TO CIVIL  
AUTHORITIES

1. During 6-7 May 1958, the Chief of Staff to the Governor and selected staff officers participated in the nationwide Civil Defense Exercise which was directed by the Dept. of Defense and the Federal Civil Defense Administration. The major commands of the New York Army National Guard and regional commands of the New York Guard also participated in the exercise.

2. New York's worst blizzard in 40 years, accompanied by high winds created snowdrifts up to 20 feet in height, isolated and cut off many rural areas in upstate New York in February 19 58. New York National Guard units performed emergency rescue missions, made airdrops of food and supplies to isolated families performed flights over stricken areas and relayed distress signals to civil defense organizations via NG communications set up for that purpose. In some areas tanks and full track vehicles battled snow drifts to bring in doctors or evacuate civilians requiring medical care or who were out of fuel and supplies. (A more complete report of this and other aid to civil authorities is covered in the Army National Guard section of the report.) The New York Air National Guard's heavy snow removal equipment helped relieve snow bound communities in upstate New York. The air national guard also performed several mercy flights for civilians requiring air transportation to hospitals.

VII. NATIONAL GUARD TECHNICIAN PERSONNEL

1. The following table indicates the funds and full time positions supported by the Federal Government, during the Fiscal Years 1958 - 59, to assist the State of New York in the

administration and maintenance of the New York Army National Guard and the New York Air National Guard:

	<u>Army National Guard</u>	<u>Air National Guard</u>
Fiscal Year ending 30 June 1958:		
Funds Expended	\$6,307,115	\$3,905,470
Positions Filled - 30 June*	1,254	760
Fiscal Year Ending 30 June 1959:		
Funds Programmed	\$6,258,267	\$3,992,187
Positions Programmed*	1,221	714

\* - Includes Air Defense

## 2. Army National Guard

Reorganization of the Army National Guard and the Air Defense Program resulted in the loss of some 101 positions. Further reorganization of the Army National Guard to the Pentomic concept will necessitate further reductions in Technician Personnel. The Air Defense Program, which is in its initial phase, will continue to grow and will add additional Technicians during the coming year.

## 3. Air National Guard

Reorganization of the 106th Wing, at Floyd Bennett Field, to an Aero Medical Transport Group, resulted in a reduction of a number of positions programmed.

## VIII. ARMORY CONSTRUCTION

New Armory Construction NYARNG under US PL 783

1. The status of new armory construction is as follows:
  - a. Armories completed 1958 - 6
  - b. Scheduled for completion 1959 - 2
  - c. Funds available and bids to be let in 1959 - 2
  - d. Authorized by Congress but funds not yet available - 4
2. Details on location and costs are contained in Chapter 3 of this report

IX. NEW YORK STATE ARMY, AIR AND NAVAL MILITIA ASSOCIATION  
CONFERENCE

1. The 74th Annual Conference of the Army, Air and Naval Militia Association, held in Albany on 12-13 September drew a record attendance of more than 700 members from New York's Army, Air and Naval Militia forces.
2. Highlights of the conference, in addition to the resolutions passed (See section under legislation) included the report of the Chief of Staff to the Governor, separate sessions by Army, Air and Naval Militia delegates on matters pertaining to their services, and an address by Dr. Frank Barnett, who spoke on fourth dimensional warfare.
3. Brig Gen Raymond L. George, Commanding Officer of the 106th Aeromedical Group, NYAirNG, was elected the new President of the Association. General George succeeded Captain Robert G. Burke, Headquarters New York Naval Militia as President of the Association.

X. THE NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION OF THE U. S.

1. The 80th General Conference of the National Guard Association of the United States was held 29 September - 2 October 1958, at Atlantic City, New Jersey. Prior to the Conference the State Judge Advocate prepared Resolutions for presentation to the Conference, which the Chief of Staff to the Governor forwarded to the President of the National Guard Association of the United States. The main Resolutions presented by the Chief of Staff to the Governor concerned the following subjects:

- a. Extension of Federal laws concerning the procurement of enlisted personnel for the active forces and the reserve components, and relating to the elimination of inequities in such laws and implementing regulations. (Resolution No. 6, adopted by the Conference.)
- b. The strength and six-months' training quotas of the Army National Guard of the United States. (Resolutions Nos. 7 and 31, adopted by the Conference.)
- c. Requesting the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the 86th Congress to refer to an appropriate committee, for study, report and remedial legislation, the subject of medical care and death benefits for members of the National Guard and reserve components. (Resolution No. 5, adopted by the Conference.)



2. Thereafter, the State Judge Advocate went to Washington and conferred with the general counsel of the Association concerning these Resolutions. They redrafted them in final form, and it was agreed that the Resolutions described in par. 1.a and 1.b, above, would be presented to the Conference as coming from the Executive Council of the Association, instead of from the State of New York. This was acceptable to the Chief of Staff to the Governor.

3. However, when these Resolutions appeared for presentation to the Conference, they omitted certain matter which was contained in the original New York Resolutions, and which the Chief of Staff deemed essential. One omission was failure to advocate continuation of the initial active duty for training program for National Guard recruits. The Chief of Staff had advocated that the Association should come out affirmatively in favor of continuation of the authority to conduct the initial active duty for training program, and urging strongly that adequate quotas be allotted by the Department of Defense and the Department of the Army for the program. This was one reason why it was decided that the Association, rather than New York, should sponsor that particular Resolution. (See par. 1.b, above.) The Association adopted a resolution on the strength of the Army National Guard and Air National Guard as Resolution No. 7. Indorsement of the initial active duty for training program is discussed in pars. 6-7, below.

4. In connection with the matter of urging termination of the obligation to participate in training in a unit of the Ready Reserve, which is now imposed upon those who have completed at least two years of active service in the Armed Forces, the Executive Council's Resolution (see par. 1.a, above) took no position as to what should be done if voluntary methods failed to produce the manpower necessary for the reserve forces. In the past, based on resolutions initiated by New York, the Association has gone on record in favor of involuntary methods of manpower procurement for the National Guard, if voluntary means failed to produce the necessary number of recruits. There was no need to repeat this in the 1958 Resolutions.

5. However, it is a known fact that the Army and Navy rely heavily on the so-called "obligors" to fill out their Ready Reserve organized units. The Chief of Staff maintained that the Association could not merely recommend cutting off this source of manpower for the United States Army Reserve and the United States Naval Reserve without urging that something else be done instead. He, therefore, urged, as set forth in New York's original resolution on the subject, that the so-called "early release" provision of the Universal Military Training and Service Act be implemented. In essence, this provision is a form of involuntary manpower procurement. The National Guard may never need to avail itself of it but the Association's Resolution should point out that this would be a source of manpower

that the Federal Reserve (as well as the National Guard) could be given access to, in lieu of obligors.

6. Prior to the opening of the Conference at Atlantic City, a meeting was called by the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee to try to iron out the above objections which New York had expressed to the Executive Council's Resolutions. Thereafter, as a result of this meeting the Resolutions Committee added the following resolved clause to the manpower procurement resolution (which became Resolution #6 when adopted by the Association):

"the provisions contained in Section 4 (b) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, for the early release of persons inducted for two years of Active Federal Service be implemented by regulations issued by the Department of the Army for such persons who have completed a minimum of six months of Active Service who volunteer to serve in a Ready Reserve unit."

7. As a result of the meeting held prior to the convening of the General Conference, the Resolutions Committee approved a Resolution prepared by the State Judge Advocate after the meeting, relating to indorsement of continuation of the initial Active Duty for Training Program for all non-prior service personnel enlisting in the Army National Guard. This became Resolution #31 adopted by the General Conference. The Resolution provides as follows:

"1. The policy be indorsed and continued in force under which all non-prior service personnel enlisting in the Army National Guard are required to perform an initial period of active duty for training.

2. In future Appropriations Acts, the minimum number of non-prior service trainees of the Army National Guard in the initial active duty for training program be fixed by specific Congressional direction, in the same manner that the minimum strength of the Army National Guard was fixed in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 1959 (P.L. 85-724)

3. The Federal Military Departments and the Bureau of the Budget take the necessary action, not only with respect to P.L. 85-724, but also with respect to future Appropriations Acts to insure that the mandates of Congress in regard to the minimum strength and minimum number of trainees, are carried out.

8. The State of Maryland presented a Resolution to the Conference

providing that, if sufficient spaces cannot be provided in the six months training program to maintain the strength of the Army National Guard, the requirement that recruits should enter that program should be removed. The Chief of Staff was strongly opposed to this Resolution, but the Resolutions Committee approved it (not by unanimous vote.) The Chief of Staff decided that the matter was of such importance that he would express his opposition to the Resolution when it came up on the floor of the Conference for adoption. When the Resolution was called up on 1 October 1958, the Chief of Staff made a statement on the floor urging rejection of the Resolution. The Chief of Staff told the Conference that, if the Resolution was adopted, he believed that the National Guard would be taking a serious backward step; that the National Guard should never again accept untrained men; that the Guard should not go back to giving basic training; and that the Association should continue to press the Departments of Defense and Army in order to secure the minimum of 55,000 spaces in the six months training program needed to maintain the strength of the Guard. When the vote was taken, a considerable number of States supported New York's position but the Resolution was adopted. It became Resolution #2 of the Conference.

9. Despite defeat on this Resolution, it is believed that the stand taken by the Chief of Staff in the name of the State of New York, not only on this Resolution but upon the other Resolutions discussed above, reflected great credit on the New York Army National Guard. The Resolutions numbered 6, 7 and 31 adopted by the Conference, referred to above, contain many features insisted upon by New York. Without these features, the National Guard Association's position on the important matters covered by these Resolutions would have been very negative, indeed.

10. During 1958, the President of the National Guard Association of the United States appointed Colonel Charles G. Stevenson, State Judge Advocate, Chairman of a Special Committee to study and make recommendations regarding revision of Federal Laws affecting the National Guard. This Committee was created pursuant to Resolution #14 of the 79th General Conference, urging the appointment of such a Committee. The other members of the Committee are:

Brigadier General John L. Strauss, Missouri, General Counsel, NGAUS  
Brigadier General Frederick A. Daugherty, Oklahoma  
Lt. Col. William M. Blatt, Hawaii, National Guard Bureau  
Lt. Col. Herbert Wenig, California  
Lt. Col. Warren E. Waters, New Hampshire  
Major Volie A. Williams, Jr., Florida

## XI. State Legislation

1. Legislative program of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs. The Chief of Staff to the Governor submitted to the Legislature the following bills as part of the legislative program of this Division. These bills became Law:

a. Bill to amend Section 1 and other sections of the Military Law relating to the New York Guard. This became Chapter 442, Laws of 1958, approved 8 April 1958.

The main purpose of this bill was to change the New York Guard, when organized, from an active force to a reserve force of the organized militia, so as to enable persons to be enlisted in the New York Guard in an inactive reserve status. There was no authority in the Military Law for the enlistment of personnel in a reserve status. Officers with certain qualifications may be appointed or transferred to the State Reserve List, but there is no similar provision with respect to enlisted personnel.

Enactment of the bill authorized the enlistment of personnel, as well as the commissioning of officers in the New York Guard, the great bulk of both of whom will be in an inactive reserve status. These personnel will have no obligation to perform drills or other duties, unless and until they are ordered to active duty by the Governor.

b. Bill to amend Section 120-122 of the Military Law relating to blind annuities to veterans and widows.

This became Chapter 809, Laws of 1958, approved 16 April 1958.

This bill accomplished a major revision of Article VI of the Military Law having to do with the Blind Annuity. These sections had not been given a complete revision since their original enactment in 1924. The bill makes desirable changes in the administration of Article VI by The Adjutant General. It defines more specifically the responsibilities, powers and procedures of The Adjutant General. It changes certain terms in accordance with present-day nomenclature. With respect to annuitants who became entitled to the annuity after June 1, 1958, it will tighten up the provisions regarding payment in cases of removal without the State, imprisonment or hospitalization of an annuitant. In making these changes the bill follows corresponding provisions in the Federal Veterans Benefits Act of 1957.

c. Bill to amend Section 241 of the Military Law re similar association. This became Chapter 917 of the Laws of 1958, approved 22 April 1958.

This bill authorizes civil associations of units of the organized militia organized pursuant to Section 260 of the Military Law to accept property by devise or bequest.

d. Bill to amend Section 1 and other sections of the Military Law relating to the New York Army National Guard and the New York Air National Guard. This became Chapter 731 of the Laws of 1958, approved 15 April 1958.

The main purposes of the bill were -

(1) To conform various provisions of the Military Law using the terms "National Guard," "Army National Guard" and "Air National Guard" with the use of these terms in the codification of Titles 10 and 32 U. S. Code, enacted by Public Law 1028, 84th Congress, approved August 10, 1956.

(2) To amend subdivision 2, Section 40, M.L., in order to provide for the command of the New York Army National Guard instead of the New York National Guard. Latter will become only a descriptive term, meaning the New York Army National Guard and the New York Air National Guard. The latter will be recognized as a separate force of the organized militia. It will no longer be lumped with the Army National Guard as part of a single force, i.e. the New York National Guard, as provided by prior law.

(3) To amend Section 40, Military Law, in order to add new subdivision 3, providing for the command of the New York Air National Guard "by a general officer who shall be federally recognized or qualified for federal recognition in a grade not below that of brigadier general, and who has received an aeronautical rating as a pilot of service types of aircraft."

(4) To preserve unity of command of all the State's military forces by adding new subdivision 4 to Section 40, M.L., to provide that "The organized militia shall be commanded by the chief of staff to the governor, subject to the orders of the governor."

e. Bill to amend Section 190 of the Executive Law relating to the Head of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs. This became Chapter 658, Laws of 1958, approved 12 April 1958.

The main purposes of the bill were -

(1) To make the Commander of the New York Air National Guard eligible to be appointed Chief of Staff to the Governor. Formerly, the Commanding General of the New York National Guard, an army officer, and the Commanding Officer of the New York Naval Militia were eligible for such appointment.

(2) To conform Section 190 of the Executive Law with the changes in the Military Law being recommended in bill referred to above in item (4).

(3) To correct ambiguities in regard to the powers and duties of the Chief of Staff to the Governor and the Adjutant General. The reference to the creation of bureaus by the Adjutant General for the performance of "the functions of the division was eliminated, because the Chief of Staff to the Governor is the head of the Division" He is the one who should be authorized to create bureaus and other agencies for the performance of the functions of the division. This was provided for in proposed new subdivision 4 of Section 190, Executive Law.

2. Non-program bills which became laws

a. Bill to amend Section 40 of the Retirement and Social Security Law relating to members of Federally paid employees of the State Employees' Retirement System. This became Chapter 570, Laws of 1958, approved 11 April 1958.

This bill was introduced at the request of the New York State Employees' Association. It was supported by this Division. The purpose of the bill was to enable the 2004 Federally paid employees of the New York Army National Guard and the New York Air National Guard to become eligible for membership in the State Employees' Retirement System. These employees are key personnel whose services are essential to the successful operation of the New York Army National Guard and New York Air National Guard. The state of their morale in their employment is a matter of great importance to the Division. Such a large body of public employees should no longer be denied the right to obtain retirement benefits. This subject has been discussed in previous Annual Reports of the Chief of Staff to the Governor.

The Division has sought for many years to obtain retirement and social security benefits for them. In 1953 with the help of the State Comptroller's office, Social Security coverage was obtained for them. Prior to that this Division had submitted to the Division of the Budget and the Governor's Counsel, a proposed bill to enable these employees to become members of the State Employees' Retirement System, but the bill was not approved

for introduction. An impasse has existed mainly because of their neither "fish nor fowl" status, discussed in prior Annual Reports, and which this bill would correct, insofar as their retirement status is concerned.

With respect to the employer's or State's contributions to the State Employees Retirement Fund, the bill provides that it shall be effective only if and during the time that the United States shall undertake to and does provide the employer's contributions which the State is required to pay to the retirement system on account of the membership of such employees.

In the past this Division has made attempts through the National Guard Bureau to obtain the appropriation of sufficient Federal funds to pay the State's contribution for these employees into the State Employees' Retirement Fund. It has also made attempts to have the Federal government assume the responsibility by other means for insuring that these employees have retirement benefits.

Based on the present payroll these contributions could total upwards of \$940,000.00 per year. There is precedent for our request in that, when these employees were brought under Social Security, the Comptroller General of the United States issued a ruling that the funds appropriated by the Congress to pay the salaries of these employees could be made available to pay the employer's share of the Social Security contributions for such employees, (Comp.Gen. Decision B-117150, Sept. 28, 1953.)

Up to the present time, however, the Federal authorities have not given any indication that they would be willing to adopt the proposal to authorize payment into the State Employees' Retirement Fund of the employer's share of contributions, or any other proposal to give them Federal retirement rights.

Despite the negative attitude of the Federal authorities, the bill is an important step forward, because for the first time it gives legislative recognition to the serious problem which exists with respect to the retirement benefits, or lack of them, of these employees. In this respect, these employees are still neither "fish nor fowl." The Federal authorities will not permit them to become members of the Federal Employees' Retirement System because they say they are State employees. The State authorities will not permit them to become members of the State Employees' Retirement System, because they say they are not State employees.

If this legislation is enacted, this Division will be fortified in making another attempt to get the Federal authorities to rule, as they did in the case of Social Security contributions, that the funds appropriated by Congress to pay the salaries of these employees should be made available to pay the State's share of contributions to the State Retirement Fund.

Subsequent to the enactment of the above bill, the State Judge Advocate drafted a proposed bill for introduction in Congress under which

the Federal government would be authorized to pay the employer's contribution to the State Retirement System. The Chief of Staff to the Governor sent this draft bill to Congressman Frank J. Becker of the House Armed Services Committee with a request that it be introduced. The State Judge Advocate conferred with Congressman Becker and with the counsel to the House Armed Services Committee. They advised that it was too late to introduce the bill in the 85th Congress but Congressman Becker sent the bill to the Departments of the Army and the Air Force with a request that it be studied prior to the opening of the 86th Congress in January 1959. Congressman Becker requested the two Departments to send him their recommendations on the bill prior to January 1959.

b. Bill to amend the New York City Administrative Code relating to the release of the West 62d Street armory in New York City to the City of New York for the sum of \$1,000,000. Such sum to be used for the erection of new armories. This became Chapter 800, Laws of 1958, approved 16 April 1958.

The purpose of the bill was to authorize the Chief of Staff to the Governor, in connection with the slum clearance project in the area known as "Lincoln Square", northwest of Columbus Circle, in the Borough of Manhattan, N.Y.C., to execute a release to the City, of the State Armory premises known as No. 120 West 62d Street, Borough of Manhattan, N.Y.C., in consideration of the payment by the City to the State Comptroller of the sum of \$1,000,000. which sum was to be deposited by the State Comptroller in the Capital Construction Fund to be expended for construction, reconstruction or improvement of armory facilities, including service connections, improvement of grounds and acquisition of property, if required.

Section D41-48.0 was added to the Administrative Code of the City of New York by L. 1956, c.664. It was necessary to amend that Section as proposed in Section 1 of the bill, because the conditions under which the State was to execute a release to the City of its armory property at 120 West 62nd Street, New York City, had changed.

After enactment of the bill, the City of New York deposited the sum of \$1,000,000 with the State Comptroller and the Chief of Staff to the Governor executed a release, approved by the Governor, of the armory property in question to the City of New York. Thereafter the City took possession of the armory.

c. Bill to authorize the conveyance of the old State armory in Auburn to the City of Auburn. This became Chapter 205, Laws of 1958, approved 14 March 1958.



XII Federal Legislation

The Chief of Staff to the Governor took an active interest in several bills in Congress during 1958, viz:

a. Department of Defense Appropriations Act for the Fiscal Year 1959 (P.L. 85-724.)

When this bill was originally introduced it called for the appropriation of only enough funds to support the strength of the Army National Guard of the United States at 360,000, instead of the existing strength of 400,000. The Governor, the Chief of Staff and all echelons of the New York Army National Guard carried on a continual correspondence and personal contacts from January to August 1958 with the Senators and Congressmen from New York, urging the appropriation of funds to support the higher strength.

The Congress not only appropriated the necessary funds, but included a proviso in the bill stating that "the Army National Guard shall be maintained at an average strength of not less than four hundred thousand for the fiscal year 1959." This was the first time in history that such a floor under the strength of any Armed Force or component thereof had ever been inserted in an Appropriations Act.

In the opinion of the Chief of Staff, the proviso is based upon the Constitutional powers of Congress with respect to the Armed Forces of the United States, including the reserve components thereof, and with respect to the militia. The proviso represents the considered judgment of the people that the strength of the Army National Guard should not be reduced in these critical times. It should be retained in the law.

b. The Military Construction Authorization Act of 1958 (P.L. 85-685) and the Military Construction Appropriations Act of 1958 (P.L. 85-852.)

The Chief of Staff to the Governor conducted extensive correspondence with Senators and several Congressmen from New York concerning the above legislation. The Authorization Act authorizes the construction of the following armories for the New York Army National Guard:

Catskill.....	\$300,000
Patchogue.....	\$375,000
Saranac Lake.....	\$300,000
Smithtown.....	\$300,000

However, as stated in the part of this Report dealing with the activities of the Construction and Maintenance Division, the Appropriations Act did not appropriate the funds for the above armories by line item.

1  
The Chief of the National Guard Bureau advised Senator Jacob K. Javits that when the funds for FY 1959 are allocated to the Bureau and New York's share, in turn, is allocated by the Bureau to the State, these funds should be utilized for projects included in FY 1959 program on a contingency basis, rather than the projects listed in PL 85-685. The construction included in the FY 1959 program on a contingency basis for New York State is for vehicle storage and training buildings adjacent to present armories which do not have such facilities. The Chief of Staff considers that it is of greater importance to erect new armories.

Moreover, the vehicle storage and training buildings are for the principal purpose of housing the tanks, other vehicles and heavy equipment of the 27th Armored Division. This division was converted from infantry to armor in 1954, at the request of the Department of the Army. At that time the Federal authorities agreed to furnish the necessary facilities at 100% Federal expense to accomplish the changeover. This construction should be considered separate from new armory construction which is accomplished at 75% Federal - 25% State expense. New armory construction should not suffer because of the past failure to allot sufficient funds for the construction of the vehicle storage buildings. Latter program is known as the "conversion program."

As indicated above, included in PL 85-685 was authorization for construction of an armory at Saranac Lake at \$300,000 as the Federal contribution to the construction of the armory. If New York is allocated \$300,000 or more from the construction funds for FY 1959, the Division desires to construct the armory at Saranac Lake, which has been in its building program for some years. If New York receives more than \$300,000, the excess would be utilized for construction of the vehicle storage and training buildings.

The Chief of Staff will continue in 1959 to urge this course of action upon the Federal authorities. He will also endeavor to obtain funds in the Appropriations Act for the Fiscal Year 1960 for the other three armories authorized by PL 85-685, i.e., Catskill, Patchogue and Smithtown.

### XIII COMPACT WITH VERMONT FOR MUTUAL MILITARY AID IN AN EMERGENCY

The Annual Reports of the Chief of Staff to the Governor for the years 1950, 1951, 1952, 1955 and 1956 contain the history of the negotiations and legislation leading up to the execution of the Interstate Mutual Military Aid Compacts by the

State of New York with the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut. Such reports include the history of the State and Federal legislation granting authority or consent to the execution of such Compacts.

The bill referred to in the Annual Report for 1956 (S. 2142-H.R. 6623, 84th Congress) was enacted by Act of June 4, 1956; 70 Stat. 247; Public Law 564, 84th Congress. Under this Act the State of New York and New Jersey and States sharing a common border with either of them, may enter in mutual military aid compacts which are identical to the original compact between New York and New Jersey dated 11 December 1950. The consent of Congress was given in advance by this Act to such a compact, if entered into between New York and Vermont.

By Act 97, approved April 17, 1957, of the State of Vermont, the Governor of that State was authorized to enter into a compact with other States for Mutual Military Aid in an Emergency. After negotiations between the Chief of Staff to the Governor and the Adjutant General of Vermont, a compact between New York and Vermont was drawn up and was executed by the Governors of those States on 16 December 1958.

Since the Commonwealth of Massachusetts shares boundaries with the States of New York and Vermont, it is possible for Massachusetts to enter into an agreement with the other two States whereby they will join in and become a party to the compact between New York and Vermont. This has been discussed by the Chief of Staff to the Governor with the Adjutant General of Massachusetts. It is contemplated that such an agreement will be entered into in the near future.

If such an agreement is consummated, it will complete action by the State of New York, as authorized by Congress, in the making of these compacts with all of its neighboring States. This is the only section of the Nation, which has in force this type of compact, i.e., Interstate Compact for Mutual Military Aid in an Emergency.

#### XIV GENERAL STAFF COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL GUARD AND ARMY RESERVE POLICY

This Committee of the Department of the Army General Staff is established under Title 10, U. S. Code, Section 3033, formerly Section 5 of the National Defense Act of 1916. It is popularly known as the "Section 5 Committee."

It consists of twenty-one officers, seven each from the Regular Army, Army National Guard and Army Reserve. The duties of the Committee are to consider all policies affecting the Army National Guard and Army Reserve and prepare recommendations for action by the Secretary of the Army. Committee recommendations are made through the Chief of

Staff of the Army.

The Committee meets quarterly in the Pentagon, Washington, D. C.

The Chief of Staff to the Governor was appointed a member of the Committee on March 21, 1957 and was made Chairman on August 1, 1957. He has continued to serve as Chairman up to the present time.

#### XV. PUBLIC INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

1. The Public Information Office of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs is directly responsible to the Chief of Staff to the Governor for a variety of functions in the field of public relations to promote a high degree of awareness of, respect and desire for, the continual growth and public support of the State's Military Forces.

2. In the performance of the State's public relations program, hundreds of thousands of recruiting pamphlets, posters, billboard posters, car cards, radio and TV shows have been distributed. Community Relations Kits were distributed to organizations to assist them with local public relations and recruiting programs. A special National Guard Christmas Radio show was distributed to all New York State radio stations as a National Guard public service program. The popular National Guard radio show, composed of a series of twenty-four (24) musical programs has been the principal vehicle through which local Guard units inform young men of the community of the many advantages and benefits through service in the National Guard.

3. The following are highlights of the major programs and Special Events during 1958 which were either handled or supported by the Public Information Office:

a. New York's third Annual Muster Day was observed on Washington's Birthday, February 22, 1958, in honor of America's first citizen-soldiers, in more than one hundred armories and installations throughout the State.

b. New York's worse blizzard in forty years, created an emergency situation in some Upstate areas in mid-February. New York National Guard units performed rescue, air drops of food and supplies to marooned families and performed other relief missions for stranded families which resulted in excellent news publicity and respect for the New York National Guard.

- c. Cortland Armory dedication ceremonies were held on July 22, 1958.
- d. Review and VIP Day was held during summer field training at Camp Drum. An air flight was arranged for the New York City Press to attend the Review of the 42nd Infantry (Rainbow) Division, which resulted in excellent TV and press coverage.
- e. Carthage Armory Dedication ceremonies were held on August 9, 1958.
- f. A New York Army National Guard and New York Air National Guard exhibit was held at the New York Fair, Syracuse, New York, August 29 thru 6 September 1958.
- g. Auburn Armory Dedication Ceremonies were held on November 9, 1958
- h. Rome Armory Dedication ceremonies were held on November 22, 1958.
- i. Publicity resulting from the fight against proposed reductions in the New York Army National Guard strength materially helped in maintaining the National Guard at current strength.

4. Other normal activities of this office were: Preparation and dissemination of news items and releases to various news media, writing speeches, maintaining liaison with State, National and Regular Services Public Information Officers; preparation and editing of the New York "insert" of the National Guardsman Magazine.

#### XVI FISCAL SECTION

1. The Fiscal Section maintains the records of State appropriated funds including the accounting and disbursement of such funds. In addition the Section prepared and submitted 112 vouchers to the Federal government to obtain reimbursement for State funds advanced for payment of services and supplies in accordance with Service Contracts.

2. Directed, received and examined the budget estimates submitted by the various components of the Division and prepared the consolidated State budget request for the fiscal year 1959/60 for submission to the Governor.

3. Developed plans and procedures to meet budget limitations and requirements.

4. Allocated funds approved in the budget request to the various components, and for the maintenance and operation of armories including personal service.

5. Processed approximately 275 personnel actions covering the

appointment, promotion and separation including an estimated 4000 payroll deductions for retirement, social security, health and life insurance and savings bonds, etc., for approximately 1147 State employees.

6. Examined and audited approximately 1500 Boards of Audit in connection with the expenditure of Military funds and 100 Quarterly Statements on Headquarters allowances, allotted to the various organizations of the State Military Forces. In this connection over 6500 checks were issued to vendors on approved Boards of Audit in payment of the procurement of equipment, services and supplies.

7. Approximately 7300 Purchase Orders were prepared and processed covering procurement of equipment, supplies and services for the various armories of the Division. There were approximately 13,500 vouchers from vendors audited and processed in payment of the items covered by the purchase orders.

8. Processed the monthly pension payments to approximately 1000 blind war veterans including pension payments to 125 former employees retired under the State Military Law. There was approximately a 15% turnover in the recipients of the blind war pensions during the year.

9. The records of attendance and leave of all State employees of the Division is maintained by this Section including the preparation of the bi-weekly payrolls and payments covering employee separations.

Subsequent charts are the Financial Statements for the State Fiscal Year 1 April 1957 to 31 March 1958. Detailed analysis of Federal fiscal support is covered under the various sections of the Report by the responsible agencies concerned.

STATE OF NEW YORK  
 DIVISION OF MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS  
 OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE GOVERNOR  
 FINANCIAL STATEMENT - APRIL 1, 1957 TO MARCH 31, 1958

CLASSIFICATION OR CODE	APPROPRIATIONS C. P. 258 31/1/57 and 258/1/57	EXPENDITURES 1 APRIL 57 TO 31 MARCH 58	BALANCE 15 SEPTEMBER 1958
PERSONAL SERVICE	3,889,696.00	3,889,680.06	15.94
TRAVEL EXPENSE	85,520.00	79,886.79	5,633.21
AUTOMOTIVE EXPENSE	62,866.00	62,487.14	378.86
GENERAL OFFICE SUPPLIES & EXPENSE	28,880.00	28,875.48	4.52
PRINTING AND ADVERTISING	20,500.00	20,251.13	248.87
COMMUNICATION	160,000.00	151,922.61	8,077.39
FUEL, LIGHT, POWER AND WATER	670,000.00	659,322.25	10,677.75
FOOD	900.00	880.42	19.58
HOUSEHOLD, LAUNDRY ETC.	37,000.00	36,771.47	228.53
FARM & GARDEN SUPPLIES & EXPENSE	2,300.00	1,962.79	337.21
SPECIAL SUPPLIES AND EXPENSE	34,100.00	33,747.61	352.39
REPAIRS	262,444.00	261,775.99	668.01
RENTALS	50,400.00	50,333.86	66.14
<u>SPECIAL DEPARTMENTAL CHARGES</u>			
ALLOWANCE TO HEADQUARTERS	88,000.00	85,513.68	2,486.32
ALLOWANCE TO ORGANIZATIONS	252,000.00	251,999.60	.40
ALLOWANCE TO OFFICERS	4,500.00	4,499.09	.91
CELEBRATIONS AND CEREMONIES	500.00	- 0 -	500.00
DISABILITY CLAIMS	500.00	- 0 -	500.00
INDEMNITIES	500.00	495.55	4.45
TOTAL MAINTENANCE UNDISTRIBUTED	5,650,576.00	5,620,405.52	30,170.48
STATE SHARE, NATIONAL GUARD FACILITIES	188,115.00	184,804.74	3,310.26
CIVIL DEFENSE ACTIVITIES	17,958.00	10,530.10	7,427.90
RELIEF OF BLIND WAR VETERANS	475,520.00	475,207.60	312.40
PENSIONS, PAYMENTS TO PERSONS ELIGIBLE UNDER PROVISIONS OF THE MILITARY LAW	229,325.00	229,214.98	110.02
GRAND TOTAL	6,561,494.00	6,520,162.94	41,331.06

CHAPTER TWO

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

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I. Organization Changes

During 1958, units of the organized militia were authorized to be organized, consolidated, converted, redesignated, inactivated, disbanded, or to change station in accordance with General Orders, Division of Military and Naval Affairs, indicated below:

<u>GENERAL ORDERS NUMBER</u>	<u>DATE</u>
2	16 January 1958
3	27 January 1958
5	13 February 1958
8	7 April 1958
14	12 May 1958
16	29 May 1958
17	11 June 1958
22	22 July 1958
25	1 September 1958
26	4 September 1958
27	9 September 1958
28	25 September 1958
29	27 October 1958
30	31 October 1958
31	26 November 1958
32	1 December 1958
33	11 December 1958
35	30 December 1958



II. PERSONNEL BUREAU A.G.O.

Appointments and separations of Officers. During the year 1958, Military commissions and separations were effected as follows:

	New York Natl'l Guard	New York Air Natl'l Guard	New York Guard	Naval Militia	Reserve List	Retired List	Inactive Natl'l Guard	TOTALS
Officers Promoted	271	97	30	54	6	2	-	460
Officers appointed from the ranks	112	8	-	-	1	-	-	121
Officers appointed from other sources	288	94	22	67	-	-	-	471
Officers appointed on Reserve List	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Officers transferred to Reserve List	35	-	15	6	-	-	7	63
Officers placed on Retired List	-	-	1	2	88	-	-	91
Officers transferred from active to Inactive status	161	-	53	-	-	-	-	214
Officers transferred from Inactive to Active status	28	-	39	1	-	-	-	68
Officers who resigned and were honorably discharged	212	179	2	68	30	1	90	582
Officers dropped under Section 78, M.L.	8	-	-	17	-	-	53	78
Officers who died	7	4	-	-	1	3	-	15

The above table indicates that one thousand and fifty-two (1,052) military commissions were issued during the year. Six hundred and seventy-five (675) officers and warrant officers were separated from service.

MONTHLY GAINS AND LOSSES OF THE ENLISTED PERSONNEL  
IN THE ARMY DURING THE YEAR 1958

	GAINS		LOSSES
	RE ENL.	NEW ENL.	ARMY
	ARMY	ARMY	EM
JANUARY.....	483	627	746
FEBRUARY.....	298	608	1,032
MARCH.....	467	477	1,403
APRIL.....	336	759	865
MAY.....	403	468	981
JUNE.....	411	233	1,690
JULY.....	202	202	1,083
AUGUST.....	228	133	976
SEPTEMBER.....	408	604	886
OCTOBER.....	405	837	1,080
NOVEMBER.....	345	569	1,315
DECEMBER.....	250	314	634
TOTAL.....	4,236	5,831	12,691

CAUSES OF SEPARATION OF ENLISTED MEN,  
FROM THE NYARNG DURING THE YEAR 1958

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REASONS FOR SEPARATION	NUMBER
1. Expiration of Term of Service.....	5,079
2. Enlist in Regular Service.....	603
3. Enlist in Reserve Component.....	228
4. Accept Commission.....	118
5. Enroll Advance ROTC.....	7
6. Physical.....	258
7. Rejected National Guard Bureau.....	61
8. Transferred to Inactive National Guard.....	2,829
9. Transferred within State.....	2,307
10. Minority.....	32
11. Change of Residence.....	366
12. Incompatible Occupation.....	348
13. Continued Absence from Drill.....	146
14. Fraudulent Enlistment.....	6
15. Priority Induction.....	39
16. Death.....	13
17. Others.....	<u>251</u>
TOTAL.....	12,691

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AWARDS AND DECORATIONS 1958

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STATE DECORATIONS

Long and Faithful Service:

Special Class (35 years service).....6  
First Class (25 years service).....42  
Second Class (20 years service).....74  
Third Class (15 years service).....86\*  
Fourth Class (10 years service).....306\*  
(\* includes applications in abeyance)

Medal for Valor.....0  
Conspicuous Service Medal.....1  
Conspicuous Service Cross.....140  
Recruiting Medal.....36

STATE SERVICE MEDALS

World War One Service Medal.....5  
New York Guard Service Medal.....2  
Medal for Duty in Aid of Civil Authority.....30

STRENGTH OF THE NEW YORK ARMY NATIONAL GUARD 31 DECEMBER 1958

ORGANIZATIONS	STRENGTH			(GROSS)
	OFFS	WO	EM	AGGREGATE
HQ 27 ARMD DIV.....	49	10	89	148
HQ CO 27 ARMD DIV.....	7	1	92	100
27 ARMD DIV BAND.....	-	2	42	44
MED DET 27 ARMD DIV.....	1	-	6	7
27 ARMD DIV TRNS.....	6	-	53	59
27 ARMD DIV SIG CO.....	10	2	227	239
27 MP CO.....	6	1	96	103
27 REPL CO.....	3	2	20	25
CC"A" 27 ARMD DIV.....	18	3	74	95
CC"B" 27 ARMD DIV.....	18	3	72	93
CC"C" 27 ARMD DIV.....	17	3	70	90
27 ARMD DIV ARTY (ENCL MED DET)	33	6	72	131
27 ARMD QM BN.....	16	3	186	205
27 RECON BN.....	35	5	589	629
105 ARMD INF BN.....	28	6	492	526
108 ARMD INF BN.....	28	6	485	519
174 ARMD INF BN.....	34	7	482	523
175 ARMD INF BN.....	44	4	661	709
106 ARMD FA BN.....	30	3	413	446
186 ARMD FA BN.....	26	5	382	413
249 ARMD FA BN.....	38	5	377	420
270 ARMD FA BN.....	33	3	408	444
127 AAA BN.....	35	3	445	483
127 TK BN.....	24	6	373	403
205 TK BN.....	35	6	485	526
208 TK BN.....	39	5	570	614
274 TK BN.....	34	4	442	480
134 ARMD MED BN.....	28	2	241	271
152 ARMD ENGR BN.....	33	6	531	570
727 ARMD ORD BN.....	24	9	443	476
<b>TOTAL 27 ARMD DIV.....</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>8,938</b>	<b>9,791</b>

ORGANIZATIONS

STRENGTH

(GROSS)

	STRENGTH		(GROSS)	
	OFFS	WO	EM	AGGREGATE
HQ 42 INF DIV.....	51	10	121	182
HQ CO 42 INF DIV.....	9	1	103	113
42 INF DIV BAND.....	-	1	42	43
MED DET 42 INF DIV.....	1	-	11	12
42 MP CO.....	7	1	125	133
42 QM CO.....	8	1	148	157
42 RECON CO.....	6	-	150	156
42 REPL CO.....	1	2	21	24
42 SIG CO.....	11	4	193	208
42 DIV ARTY (INCL MED DET).	27	2	134	163
71 INF.....	96	13	1,424	1,533
107 INF.....	88	8	1,352	1,448
165 INF.....	98	17	1,318	1,433
104 FA BN.....	33	5	451	489
105 FA BN.....	34	4	414	452
258 FA BN.....	25	4	300	329
991 FA BN.....	26	5	378	409
142 AAA BN.....	21	2	368	391
142 TK BN.....	26	4	476	506
102 MED BN.....	26	2	220	248
102 ENGR BN.....	32	6	367	405
742 ORD BN.....	11	8	227	246
<b>TOTAL 42 INF DIV.....</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,343</b>	<b>9,080</b>
102 AAA BRIG.....	14	3	66	83
102 AAA DET.....	4	-	39	43
105 AAA DET.....	2	-	39	41
209 AAA GP.....	10	3	63	76
212 AAA GP.....	10	4	57	71
244 AAA GP.....	13	5	60	78
367 SIG DET.....	-	1	4	5
368 SIG DET.....	-	1	3	4
102 AAA BN.....	26	8	348	382
106 MISSILE BN(NIKE).....	24	8	354	386
245 MISSILE BN(NIKE).....	26	4	271	301
259 MISSILE BN(NIKE).....	16	7	207	230
773 MISSILE BN(NIKE).....	26	6	290	322
<b>TOTAL 102 AAA BRIGADE...</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1,801</b>	<b>2,022</b>
HQ&HQ BTRY II CORPS ARTY..	21	4	85	110
187 FA GP.....	13	2	61	76
369 FA GP.....	13	2	60	75
156 FA BN.....	26	5	348	379
170 FA BN.....	28	6	339	373
187 FA OBSR BN.....	25	4	281	310
569 FA BN.....	23	2	274	299
715 FA BN.....	27	2	318	347
955 FA BN.....	20	2	338	360
970 FA BN.....	24	2	283	309
<b>TOTAL II CORPS ARTY.....</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>2,387</b>	<b>2,638</b>

ORGANIZATIONS

STRENGTH

(GROSS)

	<u>OFFS</u>	<u>WO</u>	<u>EM</u>	<u>AGGREGATE</u>
HQ 42 INF DIV.....	51	10	121	182
HQ CO 42 INF DIV.....	9	1	103	113
42 INF DIV BAND.....	-	1	42	43
MED DET 42 INF DIV.....	1	-	11	12
42 NP CO.....	7	1	125	133
42 QM CO.....	8	1	148	157
42 RECON CO.....	6	-	150	156
42 REPL CO.....	1	2	21	24
42 SIG CO.....	11	4	193	208
42 DIV ARTY (INCL MED DET).	27	2	134	163
71 INF.....	96	13	1,424	1,533
107 INF.....	88	8	1,352	1,448
165 INF.....	98	17	1,318	1,433
104 FA BN.....	33	5	451	489
105 FA BN.....	34	4	414	452
258 FA BN.....	25	4	300	329
991 FA BN.....	26	5	378	409
142 AAA BN.....	21	2	368	391
142 TK BN.....	26	4	476	506
102 MED BN.....	26	2	220	248
102 ENGR BN.....	32	6	367	405
742 ORD BN.....	11	8	227	246
<b>TOTAL 42 INF DIV.....</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,343</b>	<b>9,080</b>
102 AAA BRIG.....	14	3	66	83
102 AAA DET.....	4	-	39	43
105 AAA DET.....	2	-	39	41
209 AAA GP.....	10	3	63	76
212 AAA GP.....	10	4	57	71
244 AAA GP.....	13	5	60	78
367 SIG DET.....	-	1	4	5
368 SIG DET.....	-	1	3	4
102 AAA BN.....	26	8	348	382
106 MISSILE BN(NIKE).....	24	8	354	386
245 MISSILE BN(NIKE).....	26	4	271	301
259 MISSILE BN(NIKE).....	16	7	207	230
773 MISSILE BN(NIKE).....	26	6	290	322
<b>TOTAL 102 AAA BRIGADE...</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1,801</b>	<b>2,022</b>
HQ&HQ BTRY II CORPS ARTY..	21	4	85	110
187 FA GP.....	13	2	61	76
369 FA GP.....	13	2	60	75
156 FA BN.....	26	5	348	379
170 FA BN.....	28	6	339	373
187 FA OBSR BN.....	25	4	281	310
569 FA BN.....	23	2	274	299
715 FA BN.....	27	2	318	347
955 FA BN.....	20	2	338	360
970 FA BN.....	24	2	283	309
<b>TOTAL II CORPS ARTY.....</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>2,387</b>	<b>2,638</b>

ORGANIZATIONS	STRENGTH			(GROSS)
	OFFS	WO	EM	AGGREGATE
106 INF .....	18	8	158	184
101 ARMD CAV.....	77	12	1,002	1,091
101 SIG BN.....	28	4	505	537
102 ORD CO.....	4	3	74	81
127 ORD CO.....	2	2	90	94
133 ORD CO.....	4	2	111	117
134 ORD CO.....	4	3	107	114
199 ARMY BAND.....	-	1	25	26
HQ&HQ DET NYARNG (Less Sep Det	30	2	46	78
89 ARMY BAND	-	1	28	29
SEP DET HQ&HQ DET NYARNG.	30	7	15	52
<b>TOTAL MISC ATCHD HQ NYARNG</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>2,161</b>	<b>2,403</b>
<b>RECAPITULATION</b>				
27 ARMD DIV.....	732	121	8,938	9,791
42 INF DIV.....	637	100	8,343	9,080
102 AAA BRIG.....	171	50	1,801	2,022
II CORPS ARTY.....	220	31	2,387	2,638
MISC UNITS (ATCHD HQ NYARNG	197	45	2,161	2,403
<b>TOTAL - ALL ARMY UNITS.</b>	<b>1,957</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>23,630</b>	<b>25,934</b>
<b>TOTAL STRENGTH 31 Dec.1957</b>	<b><u>2,006</u></b>	<b><u>362</u></b>	<b><u>24,426</u></b>	<b><u>26,794</u></b>
<b>NET GAIN OR LOSS</b>	<b>-49</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>-796</b>	<b>-860</b>



## STRENGTH OF THE NEW YORK AIR NATIONAL GUARD

31 DECEMBER 1958

	STRENGTH			AGGREGATE
	OFF	W OFF	AIRMAN	
HQ NEW YORK AIR NATIONAL GUARD (INCLUDING TRAINING SITE DET)	17		20	37
274 COMM RON OPS	7		100	107
213 COMM CONST RON	4		98	102
552 AF BAND		1	34	35
TOTAL MISC (ATCHD HQ NYARNG)	28	1	252	281
HQ 107 AIR DEF WG	23		36	59
136 FINCEPT RON	52	1	467	520
HQ 105 FTR GP (AD)	14	1	44	59
137 FINCEPT RON	32		17	49
105 CAM RON	7		257	264
105 AIR BASE RON	16		293	309
105 USAF DISPEN	6		30	36
HQ 107 FTR GP (AD)	13		44	57
138 FINCEPT RON	33		16	49
107 CAM RON	7	2	228	237
107 AIR BASE RON	16		261	277
107 USAF DISPEN	6		24	30
HQ 109 FTR GP (AD)	13		45	58
139 FINCEPT RON	31		17	48
109 CAM RON	7		242	249
109 AIR BASE RON	14	2	292	308
109 USAF DISPEN	6		28	34
TOTAL 107 AD WG	296	6	2,341	2,643
106 AERO MED TRANS GRU	31		51	82
102 AERO MED TRANS RON	45	1	224	270
106 AB RON	11	2	253	266
106 USAF DISPENSARY	4		27	31
TOTAL 106 AERO MED TRANS GRU	91	3	555	649
152 TAC CON GRU	23		61	84
106 TAC CON RON	29	4	254	287
108 ACW FLT	24	4	263	291
TOTAL 152 TAC CON GRU	76	8	578	662
ACTUAL STRENGTH	491	18	3,726	4,235
TOTAL STRENGTH LAST REPORT	539	20	3,893	4,452
GAIN or LOSS	L-48	L-2	L-167	L-217
RECAPITULATION				
ARMY	1,957	347	23,630	25,934
AIR	491	18	3,726	4,235
NYARNG ARMY & AIR AGGREGATE	2,448	365	27,356	30,169

STRENGTH OF THE NEW YORK NAVAL MALITIA

31 DECEMBER 1958

UNITS		OFFS	SYRENGTH ENL MEN	AGGREGATE
HEADQUARTERS		13		13
AREA COMMANDS		1		1
DIV	3-8	4	44	48
DIV	3-9	3	39	42
DIV	3-86	7	124	131
DIV	3-102	10	102	112
BRIGADE	3-2	3		3
BATT	3-14	2		2
DIV	3-48	2		2
DIV	3-49	19	151	170
BATT	3-20	12	2	14
DIV	3-53	13	179	192
DIV	3-79	17	159	176
BATT	3-9	7	1	8
DIV	3-89	8	112	120
DIV	3-90	12	120	132
DIV	3-92	14	102	116
DIV	3-7	3	29	32
DIV	3-8	2	32	34
DIV	3-9	2	25	27
BATT	3-17	9		9
DIV	3-57	14	108	122
DIV	3-59	17	86	103
DIV	3-60	12	57	69
DIV	3-6	2	9	11
BATT	3-22	7	1	8
DIV	3-75	12	20	32
DIV	3-76	12	174	186
DIV	3-77	17	167	184
BATT	3-29	7		7
DIV	3-97	10	48	58
DIV	3-98	10	180	190

STRENGTH OF THE NEW YORK NAVAL MALITIA

31 DECEMBER 1958

UNITS	STRENGTH		
	OFFS	ENL MEM	AGGREGATE
BATT 3-30	4	2	6
DIV 3-105	13	104	117
DIV 3-106	13	96	109
BATT 3-31	4		4
DIV 3-69	9	119	128
DIV 3-70	15	135	150
1st INF BATT MCB			
HQ & SVC	11	86	97
WPNS CO	2	37	39
RIFLE "A"	3	102	105
RIFLE "B"	2	30	32
RIFLE "C"	1	170	171
2nd RIFLE CO MCB	9	150	159
3rd COMM CO MCB	10	146	156
4th INF CO MCB	7	109	116
29th INF CO MCB	5	118	123
"FEDERAL DUTY PERSONNEL	8	3,790	3,798
TOTAL STRENGTH THIS REPORT 400		7,265	7,665

COMMISSIONED STRENGTH, NAVAL RESERVE LIST, 31 DECEMBER 1958

BRANCH	Rear Admiral	Captains	Commanders	Lieutenant Commanders	Lieutenants	Lieutenants Junior Grade	Ensigns	Chief Boatswain	TOTALS
Aviation Branch	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Dental Corps	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Deck Line (or) Engineer	1	11	12	32	43	44	33	2	178
Medical Corps	1	-	2	3	3	3	-	-	12
Chaplains	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Supply Corps	1	-	-	4	3	2	2	-	12
Marine Corps Branch (see Commissioned Strength Reserve List)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	3	11	14	39	50	50	36	2	205

COMMISSIONED STRENGTH, RETIRED LIST  
31 December 1958

MILITARY

Lieutenant General	1
Major Generals	14
Brigadier Generals	64
Colonels	76
Lieutenant Colonels	76
Majors	142
Captains	183
First Lieutenants	80
Second Lieutenants	52
WO, W-1	4
TOTALS	<hr/> 692

NAVAL

Rear Admirals	3
Commodores	1
Captains	3
Commanders	5
Lieutenant Commanders	12
Lieutenants	10
Lieutenants, Junior Grade	4
Ensigns	4
Major, MCB	1
TOTALS	<hr/> 43

TOTALS
1
1
178
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COMMISSIONED STRENGTH, RESERVE LIST, 31 DECEMBER 1958

ARM OR SERVICE		Major Generals	Brigadier Generals	Colonels	Lieutenant Colonels	Majors	Captains	First Lieutenants	Second Lieutenants	Chief Warrant Officers	Warrant Officers, JG	Flight Officers	TOTALS
Line		3	32							1	129		165
Adjutant General's Corps				2	5	4	3						14
Air Force				3	8	11	26	58	28			18	152
Armor						2	6	40	34				110
Artillery				12	24	27	158	158	145				527
Chaplains				1	6	8	7	8					30
Chemical Corps				2	2		1						5
Corps of Engineers				3	8	24	55	45	11				146
Corps of Military Police						1	5	9	4				19
Finance Corps				1		2	1		1				5
Infantry				26	95	230	610	608	545				2112
Judge Advocate General's Corps				4	4	3	2						13
Medical Corps				5	11	41	36	26	3				122
Medical Service Corps						4	5	9	13				31
Dental Corps					2	4	7	8					21
Veterinary Corps						1		1					2
Ordnance Corps							5	4	2				11
Quartermaster Corps				3	5	6	25	19	16				74
Signal Corps				1	1	3	6	8	7				26
Transportation Corps						1	1		1				3
Staff Specialist						1							1
TOTALS		3	32	64	173	377	993	995	806	1	129	18	3591
Marine Corps Branch					1								1

FORM 10-58

### III. Publications and Reproduction Section

1. During the year 1958 this section received from federal, state and commercial sources approximately 160 tons of publications, blank forms and other material pertaining to the training and administration of the New York Army and Air Force National Guard. This material was distributed as indicated below:

8,533 federal publications, approximately 1,800,000 individual copies, for initial distribution.

14,224 federal publications, approximately 896,112 individual copies, to fill replenishment requisitions.

824 federal blank forms, approximately 4,000,000 copies, to fill replenishment requisitions.

119 pieces of recruiting and public information material approximately 240,000 copies.

140 DM&NA and other state and office forms (534,500 copies.)

2. 5,553 requisitions from using units were received. 1,288,000 initial and replenishment distributions were required to complete the distributions referred to above. Approximately 2,300 individual identification cards were laminated and returned to units and agencies.

3. Approximately 15,000 line items of rescinded, superseded and obsolete material were disposed of in accordance with state and federal directives.

4. Four DM&NA forms used in connection with administration of the federal technician program were discontinued and appropriate federal forms substituted therefor. In the past the expenditure rate of these forms approximated 25,000 copies annually.

5. In an experiment to reduce the workload of both field and this installation certain federal forms, requirements for which are static, are being automatically distributed on a periodic basis. Nine different types of forms, have been distributed to-date. Should this experiment prove successful, future distribution of all forms will be made in the same manner. This was also tried with respect to certain units of the Army National Guard which have been designated for early mobilization with completely satisfactory results. The material required amounted to 139 individual types of publications and 72 types of forms (272,496 copies.)

6. In addition to normal office reproduction work which amounted to 2,600 separate distributions of office publications and correspondence (approximately 800,000 copies) DM&NA forms and State Military Regulations, formerly printed commercially are now being reproduced by offset process at this installation. To-date twenty-two different forms (a total of 45,000 copies) have been produced. Due to the efforts of employees of this installation the cost of preparing material used in the printing of forms has been reduced approximately 50%. The total quantity of forms produced to-date is not large as they are printed in limited quantities in order to avoid waste and storage problems.

#### IV. Claims Section

##### 1. Blind Veterans Annuity.

At the close of the year 1958, there is a total of eight hundred and seventy (870) blind veterans of all wars of the United States and one hundred and twenty-six (126) widows of such deceased blind veterans who are receiving the Five Hundred Dollars and 00/100 (\$500.) annuity under the provisions of Sections 120-122 of the Military Law.

During the year 1958, one hundred and twenty-seven new applications were processed and action taken thereon as indicated below:

Veteran applications approved and certified to Comptroller.....	70
Veteran applications disapproved.....	27
Veteran applications pending at close of year.....	<u>8</u>
Total Veteran applications.....	105
Widow applications approved and certified to Comptroller.....	16
Widow applications disapproved.....	5
Widow applications pending at close of year.....	<u>1</u>
Total widow applications.....	22

During the year 1958, thirty-five (35) veterans who were receiving the annuity died. Twenty-two (22) widows made application for a continuation of the annuity as provided by law. Action on these applications is indicated above.

Of the deceased veterans, thirteen (13) died who were either not survived by a widow or, if they were, the marriage was subsequent to 14 March 1936, in which event the widow was not entitled to a continuation of the annuity. In addition, two (2) widows died during the year and one (1) was removed from the rolls for cause. Two (2) veterans were removed for cause. There was a total increase, in 1958, of twenty-five (25) cases in the total number of annuitants, both widow and veteran, carried on the rolls of this office.

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Article Six (VI) of the Military Law, which relates to the blind annuity, was amended during the 1958 Session of the State Legislature. The purpose of this amendment was to clarify the responsibilities of The Adjutant General in administering the law. Most significant changes were the change in the standard for blindness so as to bring it within the classification specified for blindness in New York State; to require a minimum of ninety (90) days service in the Armed Forces during the period of actual hostilities; to restrict entitlement to continued residency within the State and to bring the provisions of entitlement in conformity with Federal Law, where the annuitant is either confined to prison or where he is hospitalized at Government or State expense for a period greater than six (6) months and has no dependents. None of these amendments affected the basic elements for eligibility.

2. Disability Pensions, Section 217 of the Military Law.

Twenty-five (25) individuals are at present receiving pensions from the State under the provisions of Section 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 provisions of Title 32 United States Code, as amended. These twenty-five (25) cases are classified as follows:

Former members of the Organized Militia .....	17
Widows and/or minor children of deceased .....	
members of the Organized Militia .....	6
Dependent mothers of deceased members .....	<u>2</u>
TOTAL.....	25

During the year 1958, two (2) applications were received from widows for benefits, under the statute. One (1) case was approved, since the Federal Law did not provide survivor benefits in the particular fact situation involved. The other case has not as yet been decided, pending final determination of entitlement under Federal Law. One (1) application has been received from a former member of the Organized Militia for an increase in his disability pension. This matter is pending final determination.

3. Line of Duty Determinations.

During 1958, there were processed three hundred and twenty-four (324) Line of Duty Determinations involving members of the Organized Militia relative to compensation benefits, medical care, pay and allowances and death benefits, under the provisions of Titles 32 and 38 of the United States Code. Action on the three hundred and twenty-four (324) processed or being processed, is indicated below. These cases all in-

Involved Department of Army final determination:

Approved for Line of Duty.....	250
Disallowance for Line of Duty.....	10
Pending Action.....	64

4. Private Property Damages and/or Personal Injuries.

During 1958, eighty-seven (87) reports of accidents were handled and processed, involving ninety-two (92) individual claims for property damage and/or personal injuries, private firms, partnerships and corporations. These ninety-two (92) potential claims arose out of accidents involving military vehicles and aircraft operated by members of the New York Army and Air National Guard and for public accidents happening on or near State-owned premises under the jurisdiction of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs. Of the above-captioned reports, six (6) are pending completion and final action. The ninety-two (92) claims submitted, indicate liability for settlement as follows:

By the National Guard Bureau from Federal Funds ...	14
By the State of New York.....	75
No claim filed.....	<u>3</u>
TOTAL.....	92

During the past year, all State-owned and Federally assigned vehicles of the New York Army and Air National Guard were covered by automobile, public liability and property damage insurance with the Newark Insurance Company, as carrier thereon. Of the above claims, sixty-five (65) were the result of accidents involving the operation of motor vehicles. Only one (1) of these accidents involved a State-owned vehicle. Of the sixty-five (65), fifty-one (51) were referred or will be referred to the insurance carrier for appropriate consideration and settlement, under the terms of the insurance contract. There were nineteen (19) accidents involving persons injured either on sidewalks or inside the premises of the armories. Five (5) claims arose from the operation of aircraft and related specifically to real property damage, no insurance coverage is provided for aircraft.

5. Field Service.

An Assistant Claims Officer is assigned to the Division to conduct appropriate investigations in the field with respect to blind pensions and other recipients of State monies and to otherwise assist the Claims Officer in the conduct of the Claims Section.

During the year 1958, one hundred and sixty (160) investigations and contacts were made with blind annuitants, widows of deceased blind annuitants and disabled pensioners under Section 217 of the Military Law. The total number of recipients on the rolls are receiving annual benefits at a cost to the State in excess of five hundred thousand dollars.

The field service provided by one officer is essential in exploring the status of these recipients, and provides some protection to the State, by interviewing and checking on the persons receiving this money, in order to determine if they are, in fact, legally entitled thereto and are alive and receiving the money paid under the statutes.

#### 6. New York State Employees Safety Program.

The Claims Section is charged with the responsibility of the New York State Employee Safety Program as it affects State paid employees in the Division of Military and Naval Affairs. The Claims Officer is 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 and five (105) armories, air bases, arsenals and other headquarters filing the monthly Safety Reports, which are examined, consolidated and then 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 and five (105) installations of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs.

Safety Supervisors at the various installations have attended area conferences sponsored by the State Division of Safety. The attendance at these conferences was limited, however, by budgetary restrictions or per diem and travel expense allowances.

The Safety record of the Division, as far as State employee injury is concerned, is very satisfactory. The Division also participated in the program of "Slow Down and Live," designed to reduce motor vehicle accidents on the highways, particularly during the peak summer vacation season from Decoration Day to Labor Day. All National Guard units cooperated and participated in this Safety Program, particularly during the period of annual active duty for training, when considerable military vehicles were used in the movement of troops by convoy.

#### 7. State Employees' Grievance Procedures.

The Claims Officer, under the supervision of The Adjutant General, processes the reports from one hundred and five (105) installations under the jurisdiction of the Division, in connection with the State Employees' Grievance Program. Quarterly reports are consolidated and a combined re-

port is submitted to the State Grievance Board. There have been no grievances in the Division which were not capable of being amicably settled at the immediate supervisory level. There were no cases that required consideration by the State Grievance Board.

#### 8. Miscellaneous.

The microfilm records of World War I New York State bonus are the responsibility of the Claims Section, although they are in reality a historical record and of value for only statistical and general information purposes. During the year 1958, approximately eleven hundred (1100) inquiries were received and answered concerning World War I State bonus information. The majority of these inquiries were for real property tax exemption purposes. A substantial number of the inquiries received and answered concerned 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 two hundred and fifty (250) inquiries have been received and answered concerning veteran preferences for Civil Service examinations and for wartime military service credit with respect to retirement benefits. These requests were generally from State and local Civil Service Systems.

#### V. Administrative Mail & Records

1. This section maintains, under existing Army and State Regulations, the main correspondence files of the Military and Naval Affairs Division. Classified items for The Adjutant General's Office are processed by the section head who is the classified security information control officer for The Adjutant General's Office.

2. The section acts as distribution and message center for incoming and outgoing mail, teletype and telegrams, orders, directives, etc., for the entire division. A new processing method for outgoing mail, established 15 September 1958, will eventually result in a postal money savings for postage.

3. For the period covered by this report, 115,070 pieces of first class mail was received, an average of 502 per day. 125,619 items were mailed out of which 37,504 were franked or penalty mail items, a daily average of 548,1707 incoming and 1138 outgoing teletype messages were processed during the past year.

#### VI. State Armory Inspections

1. The Annual State Inspections of all installations and of all funds and finances operated by military personnel, units and organizations were conducted during the period 1 September 1957 = 31 August

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1958, as provided in Military Regulations 12.1, dated 26 July 1955.

2. (a) A total of 96 installations were inspected and given a rating in accordance with the general condition of the building, its maintenance and security. State property was inspected for possible misuse and damage. Time and attendance records of employees were examined. Each employee was given a private interview for the presentation of personal grievances.

(b) Ratings of installations inspected were as follows:

<u>Superior</u>	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
42	41	12	1

(c) All installations rated as satisfactory and unsatisfactory were given a specified period of time to correct deficiencies noted on inspection reports.

3. (a) A total of 419 funds, in the groupings and ratings listed below were examined and audited:

	<u>Superior</u>	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Military Funds	113	7	2	4
Headquarters Allowances	51	6	2	8
Civil Associations	<u>136</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>19</u>
	300	56	32	31

(b) Custodians of funds rated as satisfactory or unsatisfactory were given not more than 10 days in which to correct all deficiencies listed on the Inspection Report. Major deficiencies noted on inspection reports were reexamined and reaudited after deficiencies had been corrected.

4. A certificate for Superior Rating was awarded to each installation with that rating. During the Inspection Year being reported on, 1957-1958, forty-two (42) Superior Certificates were awarded.

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CHAPTER THREE  
LOGISTICAL MATTERS

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Section I

NEW YORK STATE ARSENAL

General

1. The Annual General Inspection for FY 1958 of the Office of the U. S. Property & Fiscal Officer and the State Maintenance Office was conducted by Inspectors of the Inspector General's Office, Headquarters First United States Army, during the period 21 April to 4 June 1958. The general rating issued was "Excellent." Minor irregularities and deficiencies noted have been or are in the process of correction.

2. Under date of 12 March 1958, Auditors from the staff of the Auditor General's Office, U. S. Air Force, submitted a Report of Audit of the accounts of the USP&FO to include both Army and Air National Guard records. The period covered was from 1 January 1957 thru 31 December 1957. It is noted therein that as of 1 January 1958, coordination between Army Audit Agency and the Auditor General, USAF, was discontinued and each service would resume independent cognizance of its respective accounts.

3. The audit included a review of accounting and fiscal records at the

USP&FO'S Office and at various Air National Guard installations located throughout the State. In essence, the Report stated that the system of internal control over the various activities was adequate. Major weaknesses which had an adverse affect on the system were disclosed in the base accounting offices and appropriation accounting activities. All deficiencies within the jurisdiction of this office, have been reviewed, corrected or in process of correction and the Auditor General advised of action taken.

4. Joint action was taken with The Adjutant General's Office to withdraw from various storage locations approximately 100,000 old service records and related correspondence and form the establishment of a Records Retirement Center at the N.Y. State Arsenal. This action represents an improvement in service to the public. It provides information from these files more expeditiously than before; it centralizes all records in available administrative space and releases previously utilized storage areas in armories for storage of troop equipment; all with very little additional cost.

5. Attached as Exhibit A is current Organization Chart of the New York State Arsenal. Reports of the various divisions of the New York State Arsenal follow herewith.

#### SUPPLY DIVISION

6. During the period reported on, time has enabled a favorable analysis since conversion of the USP&FO accountability from Electrical Accounting Machine to Financial Inventory Accounting and utilizing the more visual, more interpretative Stock Record Card (NGB Form 30).

7. Since last year implementation of NGR 75-2 and 75-4 has been accomplished by the issuance of Standing Operating Procedures published to all unit responsible officers. As a result, there has been a decided improvement in the preparation of documentation at unit level and a consequent faster processing by USP&FO personnel. In part the foregoing can be attributed to approval by the National Guard Bureau of several requests by the USP&FO to deviate from utilization of prescribed forms in the interests of reducing documentation yet achieving the same, if not an improved, degree of records maintained. One example is the use of the multiple line item DD Forms 1149-4 (and 5, when required) (Requisition and Invoice/Shipping Document), in recording lateral transfers of property between responsible officers, thus saving thousands of needless postings. Another is the use of the same form in disposing of "FWT" and excesses shipped to Army and Air Force Property Disposal Officers as against

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utilizing the single line item DA Form 1546 (Request for Issue or Turn-in).

8. Notwithstanding the preceding, a net increase in documentation by units and by this office has been caused due to the mandatory use, under certain conditions of the single line item DA Form 1546.

9. When the 1957 report of this Division was compiled a program to return to this Installation, its sub-warehouses, or to Concentration Sites of excesses generated by the reorganization of units of the 42d Infantry Division and subsequent to that of certain units of AAA organizations, was in progress. By utilization of Contact Teams of the Supply Division and with the cooperation of the State Maintenance Officer with respect to vehicles and crew served weapons funneled into Concentration Sites; the project covering such excesses was completed in just over 2 months.

10. Disposition of excesses continues as a major project in the light of Financial Inventory Accounting and requires constant vigil in accomplishment. Indicated below is a comparison for the 2 years since Financial Inventory Accounting was embraced. Costs shown represent Acquisition Cost in each instance:

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
On hand at beginning of period	\$3,623,500.00	\$1,638,320.00
Reported for disposition and/or surplus generated	7,397,102.00	26,458,873.00
Returned to depot, withdrawn or transferred to Federal & State agencies	9,274,600.00	25,399,650.00
Turned over to Property Disposal Officer	429,700.00	1,793,428.00
Year end balance on hand	1,638,320.00	904,115.00

11. A compilation of the number of vouchers processed by all the technical sections over a twelve-month period continues to provide a fair indication of the increasing workload over the past few years. As pointed out in the 1957 report, 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, such processing in some instances requires that certain types of vouchers be handled more than once by the section concerned. Nevertheless, the total number of vouchers processed by all sections over the past twelve months exceeded the total number of vouchers registered. While the total number of vouchers registered in the twelve-month period ended 31 October 1958 amounted to 66404, the total number of vouchers reported by all of the sections concerned as processed prior to posting amounted to 112486.

12. The following is a comparison of the number of vouchers processed by each of the technical sections and the Editing Section during the twelve-month period ended 31 October of each year indicated below:

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958*</u>
Quartermaster	16,010	15,168	30,028
Signal	4,746	3,618	6,298
Engr-Trans	3,416	2,108	3,541
Med-Chem	2,362	1,775	5,271
Ordnance	19,552	8,826	22,485
Editing	18,168	38,404	44,863

Sign:

\* Reflects impact of single line item DA Form 1546.

13. As in the previous year, funds made available by the National Guard Bureau for maintenance, equipment and supplies and services require that only those items absolutely essential be obtained from Federal sources. The total amount allocated for initial and replacement issue of equipment and supplies has again been severely curtailed.

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Quartermaster

14. During 1958 approximately 38% of the State's allowance of the new Army Green uniform items with a monetary value of \$347,542.40 were received by the USP&FO. On instructions of the National Guard Bureau issue of such items cannot be made until 1 October 1959 (per Bulletin No.32, NGB, 8 August 1958). In addition to the above, approximately 2300 such uniforms have been brought into the State by returning six month trainees.

Ordnance

15. Additional issues of current model military vehicles continue to be made by the Department of the Army as part of a program to equip the National Guard with 50% of TOE and 100% TA.

16. Listed below are changes to the 1957 report by virtue of additional vehicles received during the year:

<u>Special Purpose Vehicles</u>	<u>Received 1958</u>	<u>Total on Hand</u>
Sedans, 5 Passenger	45	90
Bus 37 Passenger	24	26
Station Wagon Multi-Pass.	18	25
Truck 2½ Fuel 1200 Gal.	11	13

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	<u>Received 1958</u>	<u>Total on Hand</u>
<u>Self Propelled Artillery</u>		
Carriage Motor, 8" Howitzer	11	11
<u>Commercial Vehicles</u>		
Truck, Tractor 5 ton	2	7
<u>Track Vehicle</u>		
Tank, M 48	150	150

### Signal

17. Issue of Radio Sets An/GRC-19 anticipated earlier this year has been delayed for eight months due to the national shortages of 100 amp generator kits. Above set will replace Radio Sets SCR-506, 193 and 188.

18. During the year a considerable quantity of new type equipment has been received on requisitions in addition to Administrative issues made by the National Guard Bureau. This equipment has been issued to units in accordance with applicable TOEs and TAs. Following is a list of the principal items received and issued:

- Telephone Set TA-1/TT
- Telephone Set TA-312/PT
- Antenna Group An/TRA-8
- Radio Set AN/TRC-20
- Target Set AN/RUM-38
- Plotting Board ML-361/TMA
- Theodolite ML-474/GM
- Enclosure MX-1761/G
- Test Set Radio AR M-8
- Frequency Meter AN/URM-81
- Power Supply PP-351/U
- Thermometer ML-475/GM
- Radiacmeter 1M-93
- Bench Test Mock-up Set AN/ARC-55
- Bench Test Mock-up Set AN/ARC-60
- Bench Test Mock-up Set AN/ARN-12

### Editing

19. Aside from a net increase in the total quantity of documentation processed by this Section activities pursued a normal course. The responsibility for issuing disposition instructions covering all fair wear and tear property generated at unit level and the processing of documentation reflecting lateral transfers was assigned to this Section.

20. A marked reduction in the number of Field Auditors' Memoranda remaining on hand against last year's balance carried forward is reflected. Last year 158 such Memoranda remained on hand; this year but 37 remain to be processed. During 1958 a total of 442 were cleared.

21. Also a concerted effort to quickly clear unit inventories continued. An average of 15 documents are required to clear 1 inventory necessitating that an adequate follow-up procedure through Headquarters, New York Army National Guard can be maintained.

### Stock Record

22. Since establishment of the current Stock Record Card (NGB Form 30) approximately 90% of the cards have been changed due to amended Category, Operating Allowance, Unit Price, Stock Number, Authorized in Use, Technical Services, etc.

23. At the present time 15556 active Stock Record Cards are being maintained. Since submission of the previous report 5500 Stock Record Cards have been placed in retired status.

24. During 1958 all classes of property at the State Arsenal, the Rochester sub-warehouse and the Peekskill sub-warehouse have been inventoried.

### Warehouse

25. During calendar year 1958 there was an increase over the preceding year both in receipts and issues of supplies and equipment. That has been due, in part, to the deactivation of 66 units and the reorganization of AAA units. A corresponding increase in activity has been noted at the Rochester sub-warehouse which is primarily a collection and distributing point for units in the central and western parts of the State. The following table indicates the marked expansion in incoming and outgoing shipments from the Brooklyn Arsenal Warehouse this year in comparison to the previous two years:

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Number of Issue Slips processed	18,691	16,312	35,634
Number of Turn-In Slips processed	4,995	3,741	4,983

26. In order to utilize government transportation facilities more effectively and reduce the cost of personnel travel and to expedite the shipment of supplies to the units, Parcel Post Insured Mail procedure was adopted in April by utilizing mail for shipments weighing under 70 pounds. Equipment and supplies are received by units in the field 3 to 4 days after shipments are dispatched to

the local Post Office by this installation.

27. Another measure adopted to simplify and expedite the delivery and return of equipment/supplies was to establish 12 Delivery Routes covering all units in the State. Almost without exception, each week USP&FO vehicles are dispatched with outgoing shipments of excess turn-in vouchers to pick up property for units located in 3 of the 12 routes. During a 4 week cycle, trucks from the New York State Arsenal and the Rochester Sub-Warehouse effect deliveries and pick up of excess property on hand in the units on all twelve routes.

28. Due to the deactivation and reorganization of so many troops mentioned above, considerable activity was generated by a marked expansion in incoming and outgoing shipments from the Arsenal and its sub-warehouses. This activity dispatched personnel and vehicles to each unit being deactivated to assist in the checking, packing and shipping of equipment/supplies being returned to its control.

29. During the present year a much needed re-warehousing project was completed. In part the need was made mandatory due to Army directed changes in storage and issue responsibility for countless items, necessitating their physical relocation.

30. During the year 397 tons of excess property were shipped from this installation and its Rochester sub-warehouse to Army depots or property disposal agencies.

#### STATE MAINTENANCE OFFICE

31. This office, under the supervision of the State Maintenance Officer, is responsible for the operation of the Combined Field Maintenance Shops, Aviation Maintenance Pools and the Concentration Sites in the State of New York.

32. State Maintenance policies are directed toward an annual 100% inspection and overhaul of equipment.

33. Present New York Army National Guard unit training phases require increased use of organizational equipment. This increase in use, together with the aging of equipment, results in a greater incidence of maintenance. State Maintenance facilities cannot effectively sustain their support mission at maximum effectiveness with present personnel strengths. The maximum maintenance effort continues to be thwarted due to inadequate funding thus forcing the maintenance policy into a system of deferred maintenance. It must be stated that unless present funding is altered, a deterioration of equipment will inevitably result due to inadequate maintenance of the equipment supported.

34. The National Guard Bureau approved the field maintenance personnel pattern, but provided funding for approximately 62% of the estimated requirements. Therefore, the State Maintenance Office must continue to operate an increasing maintenance requirement with an inadequate operating force.

35. As expressed in the previous report, the State Maintenance Officer strongly recommends a minimum of 10% increase in present operating personnel.

36. An organizational chart of the State Maintenance Office is attached hereto as Appendix B.

State Maintenance Facilities, Installation Activities, Production and Cost Analysis.

37. Attached as Appendix C is a Combined Production Chart indicating the total number of items completed at all Shops. As will be noted, the average cost per item completed, within the system, is \$25.21.

38. Combined Field Maintenance Shop "A", Camp Smith, Peekskill, New York, during the period of this report, has had no decrease in personnel.

a. The support mission of the shop remains unchanged while the maintenance requirements of the supported units are steadily increasing.

b. In addition to its support mission, this installation provides logistical and technical assistance to 9 organizational maintenance shops and 2 Concentration Sites.

c. A comparative analysis of the shop activity is shown below:

<u>Type Equipment</u>	<u>Items Completed</u>		<u>Labor &amp; Material Costs</u>	
	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Automotive	950	866	\$254,108.70	\$226,913.48
Combat Vehicles	33	51	12,113.35	23,104.88
Small Arms	936	966	11,235.57	16,108.36
Artillery	395	371	41,199.22	38,336.20
Instrument & Fire Control	619	503	6,961.95	8,389.97
Signal	1090	967	24,162.50	27,322.24
Allied Trades	<u>1391</u>	<u>1852</u>	<u>47,370.46</u>	<u>66,781.72</u>
Total	5414	5576	\$397,151.75	\$406,956.85

Average Cost per Item Completed (1957) \$73.36

Average Cost per Item Completed (1958) \$72.98

39. Combined Field Maintenance Shop "B", Brooklyn, New York, reports no change since the last report.

a. The mission of the shop is as previously reported, with maintenance support provided for 8 Organizational Maintenance Shops and 1 Army Aviation Maintenance Pool, in addition to its support mission.

b. A comparative analysis of the shop activity is shown below:

<u>Type Equipment</u>	<u>Items Completed</u>		<u>Labor &amp; Material Costs</u>	
	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Automotive	1446	1347	\$99,752.37	\$93,402.95
Combat Vehicles	42	117	10,710.25	7,392.05
Small Arms	2976	10576	30,732.25	22,056.08
Artillery	300	422	24,396.21	19,802.24
Fire Control	43	10	6,248.66	384.00
Instrument	-	15	-	484.35
Signal	11268	1393	24,017.26	28,910.23
Allied Trades	<u>1176</u>	<u>3515</u>	<u>62,871.85</u>	<u>87,962.07</u>
Total	7251	17395	\$258,728.85	\$260,393.97
Average Cost Per Item (1957)			\$35.68	
Average Cost Per Item (1958)			\$14.97	

40. Combined Field Maintenance Shop "C", Rochester, New York, during the time of this report, has had no change. Its maintenance mission remains unchanged.

a. Logistical and technical assistance support is provided for 7 Organizational Maintenance Shops, 2 Concentration Sites and 1 Army Aviation Pool.

b. A comparative analysis of the shop activity is shown below:

<u>Type Equipment</u>	<u>Items Completed</u>		<u>Labor &amp; Material Costs</u>	
	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Automotive	1217	916	\$109,992.31	\$102,733.27
Combat Vehicles	51	88	29,521.12	15,559.17
Small Arms	807	4489	16,550.41	21,085.83
Artillery	273	280	41,124.87	28,075.90
Fire Control	61	14	22,538.29	995.63
Instrument	261	1655	9,292.55	8,453.77
Signal	1463	2277	42,670.19	40,397.92
Allied Trades	<u>836</u>	<u>3743</u>	<u>52,898.11</u>	<u>67,311.82</u>
Total	4969	13462	\$324,587.85	\$284,613.31
Average Cost Per Item Repaired (1957)			\$65.32	
Average Cost Per Item Repaired (1958)			\$21.14	

41. Combined Field Maintenance Sub-Shop C, Camp Drum, New York, has the primary mission of supporting Concentration Site No. 1 located in the same vicinity. This shop provides field maintenance support to non-divisional units during field training periods.

a. A comparative analysis of the shop activity is shown below:

<u>Type Equipment</u>	<u>Items Completed</u>		<u>Labor &amp; Material Costs</u>	
	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Automotive	474	814	49,218.46	46,807.15
Combat Vehicles	246	974	171,809.07	124,288.76
Small Arms	73	1531	3,989.89	4,828.56
Artillery	207	1530	37,396.55	20,507.43
Instrument	110	1923	2,596.14	3,671.76
Signal	256	4181	8,730.19	10,180.23
Allied Trades	<u>269</u>	<u>591</u>	<u>41,435.81</u>	<u>43,221.96</u>
Total	1635	11544	\$315,176.11	\$253,505.85

Average Cost Per Item Repaired (1957) \$192.77

Average Cost Per Item Repaired (1958) 21.96

42. Army Aviation Pools No.1, Zahn's Airport, Amityville, New York, and No. 2, Orchard Park Airfield, Orchard Park, New York, continue to operate as reported previously.

43. Concentration Site No.1, Camp Drum, New York stores and maintains heavy major items of equipment which, during field training periods, is available for issue to units of the New York Army National Guard. With approval from the Commanding General, NYARNG, the equipment is also made available to the Regular Army, the U.S. Army Reserve, and National Guard units from the various states which make use of the camp during field training periods.

a. The value of this installation to the State is shown in the transportation costs saved during the last five years. A conservative estimate is that approximately \$3,125,594.00 has been saved, while operating cost was less than \$250,000.00.

b. Charts showing equipment issued and transportation savings are attached as Appendices D and E.

44. Concentration Sites 2, 3, 4 and 5 report no change in status, operation or mission.

#### Field Training Maintenance Support

45. Field Training Maintenance support was provided by State



Maintenance Office facilities for all major commands during field training exercises without incident.

### ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

#### Personnel

46. 1,112 personnel orders were prepared and distributed to units of the New York Army National Guard for the period ended 31 October 1958, covering appointments, changes in status, increases and separations of 3,534 federally-paid employees as compared to 1,457 personnel orders covering 2,155 status changes in 1957.

47. 1,067 travel orders were prepared and issued for federally-paid administrative supply technicians, administrative specialists and field auditors as compared to 1,073 issued in 1957.

#### State Fiscal

48. Funds appropriated by the State for the maintenance and operation of the New York State Arsenal, exclusive of personal services for the State fiscal year 1958 totalled \$7,750.00. A total of 112 vouchers and Agency Purchase Requests in amount of \$6,468.00 were prepared, processed and obligated against this allotment.

49. Service Contract funds (75% Federal - 25% State) for the maintenance and operation of the following facilities, administered by this office were allotted and obligated for the federal fiscal year 1958 as indicated:

<u>Facility</u>	<u>*Allotted</u>
N.Y.State Arsenal,Brooklyn,New York	\$58,710.
Shop B,N.Y.State Arsenal,Brooklyn	7,113.
Rochester Sub-Depot,Rochester,New York	36,613.

\* Federal share only.

50. Approximately 117 vouchers and Agency Purchase Requests were prepared and processed totalling an expenditure of federal funds in amount of \$26,797.00 for maintenance and operation only.

51. 132 Receiving Reports prepared and distributed for supplies and services received.

#### Reproduction

52. The Reproduction Branch is responsible for all reproduction requests for all activities located at the New York State Arsenal. This service includes mimeographing, photostating, ozalid reproduction, verifax work,

addressograph runs, cutting machine requests, fingerprinting, ditto machine reproduction, graphotype and multilith work.

53. The machines available and a comparative analysis of the workload for the period ended 31 October is as follows:

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Mimeograph (3)		
Stencils	4,358	3,709
Copies run	1,307,656	1,107,425
Multilith (1)		
Stencils	-	610
Copies run	-	391,240
Photostat & Verifax (1 ea)	4,875	8,385
Ozalid (1)	780	100
Addressograph (1)	15,400	101,380
Cutting Machine (1)	240	500
Graphotype Plates	282	2,124

#### Survey

54. Attached as Appendix F is a compilation 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 was lost, damaged or otherwise unaccounted for.

55. A total of 214 Reports of Survey were received during the year as compared to 231 received during the preceding year. This represents a decrease of 7.4% over 1957.

56. The continued decrease in the number of surveys is attributable to rigid property responsibility procedures in force and to the constant stress by all commands of property discipline and cost consciousness. The payments on Statements of Charges, DD Form 362, and Cash Collections, DD Form 1131, for property lost, damaged or unaccounted for has shown a decrease. Individual survey payments totalled \$11,849.71 as compared to \$13,149.04 for 1957. In addition thereto, \$3,594.77 was collected as a result of claims initiated by this office against Responsible Officer's bonds and \$30,001.71 was collected resultant from DD Forms 362 and DD Forms 1131 for property not covered by Reports of Survey.

Mail and Library

57. Approximately 4,000 pieces of correspondence were received during the year exclusive of property documentation and approximately 205 Department of the Army 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 recurring reports by higher commands as well as correspondence control log to insure timely return of controlled correspondence.

Building Maintenance

58. The following major repairs and alterations were made at this installation from federal and state funds:

a. Federal

Installation of 10 new fluorescent fixtures at Maintenance Shop B \$676.00

Installation of Panel boxes and feeder lines from main distribution panel 21,640.00

Procurement of piping material for replacement of cold water lines (2nd to 6th floors) (Building Maintenance labor) 438.00

b. State

Passenger and freight elevator repairs 271.00

Electrical repair material (Building Maintenance labor) and motor repairs 376.00

Plumbing repair material (Building Maintenance labor) 214.00

BUDGET & FISCAL DIVISION

59. Allotment of federal funds totaling \$18,136,213.00 was received by this State from the National Guard Bureau during the federal fiscal year 1958 for operating expenses under the following projects:

a. Army National Guard

Pay and Allowances for Duty with Regular Army and School Attendance

Pay and allowances, Army Service Schools \$383,826.

Contractual Repair, Army Aircraft	725.
Contractual Repair, Helicopters	127.
Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants	
POL, Administrative	106,939.
POL, Armory Drill and Weekend Training, other than Aircraft and Helicopters	29,091.
POL, Armory Drill and Weekend Training, Army Aircraft and Helicopters	9,185.
Other Operating Supplies (Training and Office Supplies and Equipment)	
Procurement of Training and Office Supplies and Equipment, including Rental of Post Office Boxes	51,818.
Staff Training Program	402.
Local Construction of Training Aids	411.
Support of National Guard Units	
Burial Expenses	625.
Cleaning, Repair and Alterations	27,693.
Packing and Crating	10,779.
Transportation, Return of Excess Property	18,999.
Transportation, other than Return of Excess Property	3,079.
Travel, Organizational	5,813.
Travel, USP&FO	13,397.
Travel, Field Maintenance	12,897.
Commercial Communications Services	8,955.
Organizational Technicians	3,376,502.
United States Property & Fiscal Officer Technicians	690,839.
Field Maintenance Technicians	1,297,753.
Other Facilities, Repairs and Utilities	
Facilities under Service Contracts	208,500.

Pay and Allowances, Army Area Schools	47,273.
Pay and Allowances, IRAN	3,446.
Pay and Allowances, National Matches	4,204.
Social Security Tax	9,278.
Travel, National Guard	
Travel, Army Service Schools in Military Status	43,556.
Travel, National Guard Technicians to and from Schools	6,640.
Travel, Hospitalization	123.
Travel, Army Area Schools	1,987.
Travel, Precamp Field Training Conference and Precamp Reconnaissance	5,078.
Travel, IRAN	2,653.
Travel, National Matches	1,235.
Other Military Personnel Costs	
Pay and Allowances while Hospitalized	12,679.
Subsistence of the National Guard	
Subsistence, Inactive Duty Training	92,967.
Subsistence, State Officer Candidate Schools	4,310.
Individual Clothing, National Guard	
Uniform Allowance, Initial Issue	27,600.
Uniform Allowance, Maintenance	13,900.
Uniform Allowance, Active Duty for Training	11,600.
Individual Clothing	52,424.
Armory Drill Training	
Travel, Command Inspection	1,166.
Organizational Equipment	301,618.
Repair Parts and Materials (Except for Depot Maintenance)	
Procurement of Repair Parts and Materials	402,133.
Contractual Repair, other than Aircraft and Helicopters	8,757.

Facilities Support other than Service Contracts	227,055.
State Field Training Sites	11,775.
Rangekeepers	2,448.
Antiaircraft Defense	
Operational Cost	
Procurement of TA, other than TA-21-1 Items of Equipment and Miscellaneous Supplies & materials	11,642.
Pay of Technicians	942,021.
Travel	1,403.
Transportation	63,548.
Equipment Repair and Replacement Parts	
Procurement of Repair and Replacement Parts for Mission Type Equipment	36,081.
Contractual Repair	2,253.
Battery Site Security and Utilities	
Utilities	54,464.
Maintenance of Facilities	6,650.
Minor New Construction and Major Repairs	29,171.
Medical Care in Non-Army Facilities	8,215.
Armory Construction	839,671.
Public Works Construction	187.
Field Training (Itemized Below)	2,216,338.
	<u>\$11,766,514.</u>
b. <u>Air National Guard</u>	
Construction	
Hancock Field, Syracuse	273,229.
Niagara Falls Municipal Airport	613.
Westchester County Airport	88,743.
Base Operations and Maintenance	
Air Technicians	3,905,571.
Service Contracts	415,486.
Other	533,384.
Medical Support	
Medical Equipment and Supplies	24,791.
Medical Care in Non-Air Facilities	5,348.
Major repairs and minor construction	74,015.
Military Personnel Costs	
Pay and Allowances, Active Duty Officers - Other Exercises	27,767.
Pay and Allowances, Active Duty Officers - Service and Technical Schools	120,578.
Pay and Allowances, Active Duty Officers - In-Grade Pilot Training	11,783.

Pay and Allowances, Active Duty Officers - Ferrying of Aircraft	10,286.
Pay and Allowances, Active Duty Officers - Uniform Allowances	10,100.
Pay and Allowances, Active Duty Officers - Other Costs	4,367.
Pay and Allowances, Active Duty Airmen - Other Exercises	1,908.
Pay and Allowances, Active Duty Airmen - Service and Technical Schools	36,612.
Pay and Allowances, Active Duty Airmen - Other Costs	4,874.
Individual Clothing - Airmen	151,628.
Subsistence, Other Exercises	51.
Subsistence, Unit Training Assemblies	46,287.
Travel, Active Duty - Officer, Other Exercises	2,255.
Travel, Active Duty - Officers, Service and Technical Schools	10,946.
Travel, Active Duty - Officers, In-Grade Pilot Training	3,626.
Travel, Active Duty - Airmen, Other Exercises	2,898.
Travel, Active Duty - Airmen, Service and Technical Schools	9,385.
Death Gratuities - Officers	9,000.
Death Gratuities - Airmen	25.
Disability Payments - Officers	4,365.
Disability Payments - Airmen	1,261.
Field Training (Itemized Below)	<u>486,911.</u>
	\$6,278,093.

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

a. Army National Guard

Pay and Allowances	1,698,343.
Travel	126,065.
Subsistence	290,086.
Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants	25,159.
Other Field Training Expenses	<u>76,685.</u>
	\$2,216,338.

b. Air National Guard

Pay and Allowances	329,719.
Subsistence	109,622.
Operating Camps	29,451.
Travel	<u>18,119.</u>
	\$486,911.

61. Conversion from semi-monthly to the bi-weekly pay system was effected on 1 June 1958. For the fiscal year ended 30 June 1958, 650 payrolls were processed to cover the following Army National Guard technicians:

AAA Sites	168
Accounting Clerks	151
Staff Assistants	72
Administrative Assistants	121
Field Maintenance Technicians	207
Organizational Maintenance Technicians	174
Con Site Technicians	35
Rangekeepers	2
Administrative & Supply Technicians	297
Temporary Hourly Employees	<u>20</u>
	1247

62. Annual Salary payments to the above civilian employees totalled \$6,324,763. while Federal Withholding Taxes on such payments totalled \$712,801.18 and Social Security Taxes by employees and employers contribution totalled \$243,750.90.

63. Payroll deductions for Series E United States Savings Bonds totalled \$57,568.75.

64. 146 cases of injuries, illness and death, occurring during field training and armory drill were recorded and processed with attendant claims for pay and allowances during hospitalization and incapacitation and costs of medical and hospitalization service rendered by private physicians and hospitals.

65. 300 requests for treatment of injury under the United States Employees' Compensation Act were received and processed by this Division.



## Transportation

66. During the period 1 July 1957 through 30 June 1958 a total of 352 T/R's were issued for Army National Guard personnel. For field training, 36 T/R's were issued for transportation of Army National Guard personnel. In addition there was a total of 918 T/R's issued citing other appropriations.

67. During this period a total of 621 Meal Tickets were issued citing funds allocated to this office as well as other appropriations.

68. During this period a total of 498 B/L's were issued citing funds allocated to this office as well as other appropriations. For field training a total of 76 B/L's were issued.

69. There were 436 B/L's accomplished for receipt of incoming shipments.

## Purchasing and Contracting

70. Approximately 2,234 actions for supplies, services, and construction repair and utilities projects for Army and Air Force units of the New York National Guard, were processed through this branch during the year, amounting to approximately \$1,300,000.00.

71. Approximately 950,000 gallons of gasoline, (training, administrative and field training convoy) amounting to approximately \$199,000.00 were procured for units throughout the state through Military Petroleum Supply Agency contracts, Service Station contracts negotiated by the General Services Administration for units authorized credit cards, and open market purchases in localities where contracts were not awarded.

72. Purchase and Delivery Orders amounting to approximately \$20,000.00 were issued by this branch, covering various training aids. These included such items as tape recorders, signs, target frames, plywood and other items of lumber, dynamite, electric parts and fixtures, photographic items, paints and painting supplies, classroom supplies and items constructed for classroom use, such as bulletin boards, tables, charts and maps, insignia, posters, microphones, instructional materials, etc.

73. Formal and informal contracts, amounting to approximately \$300,000. covering various construction repair and utilities projects for Army and Air National Guard locations throughout the State were processed through this branch.

74. Several purchases amounting to approximately \$51,000.00 were made through the General Services Administration warehouse located at Belle Meade, N.J. of items covered by their stores stock catalog. These items consisted principally of office furniture, office supplies, paint, small tools, hardware items, etc.

75. Purchase Orders and Delivery Orders covering reconditioning and minor repair of approximately 200 unserviceable typewriters of various manufacture, located throughout the State, were processed in this office.

76. Small purchases amounting to approximately \$1,900.00 were made through the Imprest Fund method by this office during the year.

77. 5,455 Commercial account vouchers and 3,000 military pay, uniform allowance and travel vouchers were processed through this office during the year and submitted to the Finance Officer for payment.

78. Attached as Appendices G and H are comparative charts indicating expenditures from federal funds during the last (3) fiscal years under the following programs:

ARMY

7000 - Military Personnel Costs  
7200 - Training  
7300 - Materiel  
7400 - Supplies and Repair Parts  
7500 - Services Including Equipment  
Maintenance  
7600 - Air Defense

AIR

313 - Master and Advance Project Planning  
321 - Military Construction  
440 - Training Support  
470 - Medical Support  
520 - Military Personnel

79. It should be noted that cost of field training varies from year to year based on scheduling and troop strength.

FIA DIVISION

80. Since initiation of Financial Inventory Accounting the total value of federal supplies and equipment in the State has decreased from the amount of \$112,086,056. on hand on 1 July 1957 to the amount of \$94,529,170. as of 30 September 1958. The latter includes \$89,651,120 value of property in the hands of units and \$4,878,048 value of inventory in USP&FO warehouses. The latter includes \$2,172,908. value warehouse property held as excess awaiting disposition instructions.

81. Receipt and disposal of property during the 12 month period ended 30 September 1958 are shown as follows:

<u>RECEIPTS</u>		<u>DISPOSALS</u>	
Receipts from Depots	22,385,498	Issues	24,845,022
Receipts Local Procure.	306,652	Returns to Depots	26,735,148
Receipts GSA Procure	27,306	Inter Bureau Trans Out	7,440,059
Returns from Units	37,064,268	Trans to PDO	1,979,739
Inter Bureau Transfer	1,192,088	Ship/Gov't Agencies	33,906
Physical Invent. Gains	134,339	Physical Invent.Losses	104,153
Accounting Gains	128,552	Accounting Losses	299,569
Standard Price Gains	239,917	Standard Price Losses	14,789
Miscel.Increases	<u>3,437,502</u>	Miscel,Decreases	<u>3,560,870</u>
Total	\$ 64,916,123		\$ 65,013,255

82. Deactivation of units and consequent return of equipment to federal control and declaration of excess as well as curtailment of warehouse inventories has reduced the value of federal property in the State in use and in warehouse, excluding excess, by \$14,019,810 or 13.2% during the 12 months ended 30 September 1958.

83. The following table shows the values of property on hand as of 30 September 1958 as compared with that of the previous year:

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>Change</u>
In hands of troops	\$101,947,508	\$89,651,122	-\$12,296,386
Serviceable in warehouse	4,308,050	2,657,856	- 1,650,194
Unserviceable in warehouse	120,513	47,284	- 73,229
Reported Excess in warehouse	<u>546,617</u>	<u>2,172,908</u>	<u>+ 1,626,291</u>
Total Accountability	\$106,922,689	\$94,529,170	-\$12,393,519

#### AUDIT DIVISION

84. For the period reported on, Field Auditors of this office conducted 422 audits and inventories. Included in this number were 75 units receiving more than one inventory due to changes of command subsequent to the annual inventory and 212 Change of Command settlements. Due to the receipt of 7 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.

85. During the past calendar year a total of 63 unit accounts were deactivated or became inactive. Of this total 58 received a complete reconciliation of property records by Field Auditors and discrepancy listings transmitted through appropriate command channels.

86. The Position Schedule Bond, comprising listing of all New York Army and Air National Guard property accounts was completely reviewed, verified and reconciled with The Adjutant General's Office. A total of 91 amendments were effected by change of address, redesignations, additions and deletions.

87. Internal Audit Section performed and accomplished a total of 166 reconciliations of office records comprising Dual Funding, Stock Fund and Non-Stock Fund items of property.

88. Air Inspectors of this office performed numerous audits and inspections of the Air National Guard Base Supply and Unit property accounts and Time and Attendance Records. Reports of these audits were forwarded to Headquarters, New York Air National Guard.

## SECTION II

### STATE. QUARTERMASTER

1. Fiscal Year 1958/59 Equipment Additional and Replacement Requests from Officers in Charge and Control were examined and screened to determine items to be procured. There were 8189 pieces of equipment requested, at an estimated total cost of \$194,500.00. The amount allocated was approximately \$35,000.00.

2. The Equipment Additional and Equipment Replacement Requests for the Fiscal Year 1959/60 were examined and screened to establish basis for justification to the Division of the Budget. There were 6834 pieces of equipment requested, at an estimated total cost of \$181,357.82.

3. A total of 461 vouchers were processed, to include 179 Issue Slips, 274 Turn-in Slips, and 8 Reports of Survey.

4. Property indicated as surplus to needs of certain installations was transferred to other installations submitting requirements for same. The total armories involved in such transfers numbered 43, requiring 133 transactions affecting 4235 individual items of equipment. These transactions represent an increase of about 35% over the previous year.

5. A total of 866 clothing lockers, declared excess by certain armories, were transferred to other armories submitting requirements for same. In this process, 536 lockers were repaired and reconditioned at an approximate cost of \$3865.00. In addition, 464 new lockers were procured for issue as required.

6. Typewriter records were reexamined to facilitate compilation of the annual typewriter inventory required by the Division of Standards and Purchase. Thirty-two (32) new typewriters were received in exchange for a like number of typewriters nine or more years old.

7. To maintain adequate storage space and to eliminate fire hazards, disposal of unserviceable and obsolete property is a continuous program. A total of 8494 line items of equipment in 122 transactions were processed in this phase, which represents a considerable increase over the previous year. Revenue received from the sale of salvage material was sent to the Treasurer, State of New York.

8. Existing stock of tear gas projectiles is being utilized for training purposes.

9. Camp Smith warehouse transactions totalled 141, including 76 issues, 61 turn-ins, 1 report of survey, 2 receipts from contractors, and 1 statement of charges. Approximately 164,726 pounds of State property were processed at the warehouse, (89,317 lbs. shipped; 75,409 lbs. received.)

10. Repairs to State-owned furniture by commercial firms totalled \$994.34, or less than half the previous year expenditure, due to the acquisition of chrome furniture.

11. This office endeavors to make maximum efficient use of all State-owned property, as well as the utilization of all authorized Federal equipment. This includes inter-armory transfers of excess items of property, disposal of unserviceable and obsolete items of property, and the repair and/or replacement of property as required.

### SECTION 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 1959-1960 follow:

##### National Guard Armories (Upstate District)

18 Capital Outlay Projects	\$906,000.00
29 Rehabilitation Projects	\$197,200.00

##### National Guard Armories (New York City District)

11 Capital Outlay Projects	\$537,000.00
30 Rehabilitation Projects	\$303,000.00

Camp of Instruction, Peekskill

6 Rehabilitation Projects \$69,500.00

Naval Militia Armories

9 Rehabilitation Projects \$56,500.00

Total Construction Request ~~\$2,069,200.00~~

2. STATE APPROPRIATIONS

The 1958 Legislature appropriated funds in support of construction and rehabilitation at state military installations as follows:

Under the Capital Construction Fund, Chapters 218/2/58 and 475/58, \$448,411.00 was allocated to this division for Rehabilitation and Improvements in State Armories.

The following Capital Outlay projects were appropriated by Chapters 218/1/58 and 475/10/58 for Construction, Reconstruction and Improvements the armory installations indicated:

Albany - 195 Washington Avenue Renew Roof of Administration Building, etc.	\$30,000.00
Buffalo - 29 Masten Avenue Renew Roofing & Skylight, etc.	\$100,000.00
Saratoga Springs Renewal of Electrical System, etc.	\$25,000.00
Malone Renewal of Electrical System, etc.	\$25,000.00
Buffalo - 184 Connecticut Street New Roofing, etc.	\$45,000.00
New York City - 216 Fort Washington Avenue Renovation of 2nd Floor Shower Room, etc.	\$25,000.00
New York City - 125 West 14th Street Renewal of Roofing, etc., Drill Hall	\$40,000.00
New York City - 68 Lexington Avenue Renewal of hot & cold water lines, etc.	\$50,000.00
New York City - 1339 Madison Avenue New Roof on Drill Hall, etc.	\$100,000.00
New York City - 2366 Fifth Avenue New Roof on Administration Building, etc.	\$60,000.00

Brooklyn - 1322 Bedford Avenue  
Renewal of Roofing, etc. \$35,000.00

### 3. STATE REAPPROPRIATIONS

The following monies previously appropriated from the Capital Construction Fund for the purposes indicated were reappropriated for another year by Chapter 218/10/58 in the amounts shown:

#### Capital Outlay - Construction, Reconstruction and Improvements

##### Chapter 52/1/55

Brooklyn - 355 Marcy Avenue  
Construction of new floor in drill hall, etc. \$120,000.00

##### Chapter 258/11/57

Bronx - 29 West Kingsbridge Road  
Automatic Sprinkler System \$60,000.00  
Renewal of East Gable End of drill hall \$60,000.00  
New roofing over drill hall, etc. \$140,000.00

Brooklyn - 1579 Bedford Avenue  
New Roofing on drill hall, etc. \$120,000.00

Brooklyn - 355 Marcy Avenue  
New floor in drill hall (supplemental) \$105,000.00

Brooklyn - 1402 Eighth Avenue  
New wiring, fixtures, etc. \$60,000.00

##### Chapter 258/13/57 (First Instance)

New York City - 2366 Fifth Avenue  
Ramp to drill hall \$65,000.00

Rochester - 145 Culver Road  
Replace motor vehicles storage building & shop \$175,000.00

Construction of armory facilities  
(to replace 120 West 62nd St. released to  
City of New York) as amended by Chapter  
475/13/58 \$1,000,000.00

State-Federal Armory Construction

<u>Chapters</u>	<u>State Share</u>	<u>Advance fof Federal Sl</u>
161/8 & 14/52	\$ 223,940.00	\$ 944,122.00
281/10 & 13/54	365,182.00	295,622.00
52/1 & 7/55	659,037.00	1,877,112.00
60/1 & 7/56	1,802,115.00	3,450,784.00
34/1 & 7/57	2,960,000.00	11,340,000.00

Rehabilitation and Improvements

Chapter 34/2/57 \$445,450.00

4. STATE-FEDERAL ARMORY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

The joint construction of new, expanded, converted or rehabilitated armory facilities as authorized in 1950 by the Federal National Defense Facilities Act continued during the year.

Changes in Federal criteria, procedures and funding policy issued in 1958 continued to slow progress in getting new projects underway. New criteria was published in April which limits design and materials to a more austere construction standard. Also, new armory projects approved for funding support this year by the National Guard Bureau were authorized with a stipulated amount of Federal money. It has been indicated that this amount cannot be exceeded, regardless of previously approved cost estimates. The policy combined with the new criteria was mandated for all new construction not then actually under contract. This had the effect of cancelling all previous approvals on projects which have been in the planning stage for the last 2 or 3 years pending the allotment of Federal monies. The revision of previously completed plans for new armories as programmed has been started but is progressing slowly since the overall problem is one of reducing each project some 20% in allowable estimated cost.

Congressional action this year "Authorized" by law some 28 million dollars for additional construction of reserve forces facilities. This authorization was on a line item basis and provided for four new Army National Guard armories in New York State. However, the "Appropriation" law later enacted was for only 6 $\frac{1}{4}$  million dollars of which 5 $\frac{1}{4}$  million was for National Guard construction and the line item approval was not included. The application of the appropriation law to the authorization law with regard to the projects to be approved remains unstated in the hands of the Department of Defense as of this report. Action such as this has continually plagued the armory construction program since its inception, and it is noted that since 1951 various congressional authorizations have supported some 580 million dollars in reserve facilities programs while actual Federal funds appropriated total some 189 million dollars of which 119 million were for the National Guard.

The following is an analysis of funds obligated for construction



projects authorized for New York under the National Defense Facilities Act from 1950 to date:

<u>PROJECTS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>FEDERAL SHARE</u>	<u>STATE SHARE</u>
8 New Armories	\$4,412,542.15	\$2,911,903.15	\$1,500,639.00
6 New Additions	1,199,523.55	864,046.47	335,477.08
18 Armory Rehabilitations	453,531.39	335,276.09	118,255.30
11 Armory Conversions	683,801.00	683,801.00	-
Legal & Advertising	5,000.00	-	5,000.00
Engineering Fees	258,846.00	192,003.00	66,843.00
Land	11,798.00	-	11,798.00
	<u>\$7,025,042.09</u>	<u>\$4,987,029.71</u>	<u>\$2,038,012.38</u>

The following major projects for new or expanded facilities have been completed during 1958 and are now being utilized:

Auburn - 2 Unit Armory  
 Cortland - 2 Unit Armory  
 Carthage - 1 Unit Armory  
 Rome - 2 Unit Armory  
 Poughkeepsie - 1 Unit Expansion  
 Bronx, 29 West Kingsbridge Road - 5 Unit Expansion

The following major projects are currently under contract and should be completed during the next calendar year:

Riverhead - 3 Unit Armory  
 Huntington - 2 Unit Armory  
 Jamestown - Motor Vehicle Garage - Conversion  
 Dunkirk - Motor Vehicle Garage - Conversion  
 Malone - Motor Vehicle Garage - Conversion  
 Medina - Motor Vehicle Garage - Conversion  
 Hudson - Motor Vehicle Garage - Conversion  
 Glens Falls - Motor Vehicle Garage - Conversion  
 Geneva - Motor Vehicle Garage - Conversion  
 Hornell - Motor Vehicle Garage - Conversion  
 Ogdensburg - Motor Vehicle Garage - Conversion  
 Oneonta - Motor Vehicle Garage - Conversion  
 Ticonderoga - Motor Vehicle Garage - Conversion

A total of 61 contracts were awarded in 1958 in an aggregate amount of \$1,480,683.03 under the Armory Construction Program with Federal support.

The following projects are in final planning stages and have funding support in the Fiscal Year 1959 Federal program:

Orangeburg - 2 Unit Armory  
Freeport - 3 Unit Armory  
Whitehall - Motor Vehicle Storage Building - Conversion  
Corning - Motor Vehicle Storage Building - Conversion  
Gloversville - Motor Vehicle Storage Building - Conversion

Projects as follows constitute the balance of the foreseeable armory construction and conversion program with Federal aid. Plans and specifications are in various stages of preparation and will be advanced when Federal support becomes available:

Saranac Lake - 1 Unit Armory  
Catskill - 1 Unit Armory  
Patchogue - 2 Unit Armory  
Geneseo - 1 Unit Armory  
Walton - 1 Unit Armory  
Buffalo - 184 Connecticut Street - Drill Hall Conversion  
Amsterdam - Motor Vehicle Garage - Conversion  
Schenectady - Motor Vehicle Garage - Conversion  
Olean - Motor Vehicle Garage - Conversion  
Oswego - Motor Vehicle Garage - Conversion  
Saratoga Springs - Motor Vehicle Garage - Conversion  
Hoosick Falls - Motor Vehicle Garage - Conversion  
Troy - Motor Vehicle Garage - Conversion

## 5. SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION

### Ossining - New Two Unit State Armory

The replacement of the leased armory quarters at Ossining was originally scheduled by a project in the State-Federal Armory Construction Program. This project, of necessity, was set at a lower priority than some other projects because the leased quarters were adequate on a comparative basis.

Earlier this year, however, the State lost occupancy of the leased armory due to plans of the owners to demolish the building. New leased quarters were obtained that were not considered adequate. This justified a new priority for the Ossining project, but the shifting of the project in the Federally approved program would have required considerable time to accomplish. It was decided to withdraw the project from the Federal program and utilize the funds obtained thru the disposal of the armory property at 120 West 62nd Street.

Thus the project is being processed using State funds. Plans utilizing the design of the new Huntington armory are being prepared. It is anticipated that the drawings and specifications should be ready for bidding in the spring of next year.

### Rochester Sub-Depot and Shop

This year saw the culmination of negotiations that started in 1952 and that will next year provide new and greatly improved USP&FO warehousing and combined field maintenance shop facilities at Rochester.

At present the USP&FO operates warehouse and shop facilities at 1055 University Avenue, Rochester, in a building that is owned by the Federal Government and is licensed to the State. The building is in poor condition, and has a requirement for major rehabilitation in excess of \$100,000. The Gleason Works, a manufacturer of bevel gears doing armed forces work for the Government, owns a large plant adjacent to the University Avenue building. The Gleason Works required the Government land for plant expansion determined necessary to accomplish its Federal contracts.

Congressional and Department of Defense actions and approvals have now produced an agreement wherein the Gleason Works is to construct a building equal to the value of the University Avenue property that will satisfy the requirements of the New York Army National Guard. When the new building is complete and turned over to the National Guard, the University Avenue property will be

transferred to the Gleason firm. The State will occupy the new facility under license similar to the present arrangement.

The new building now under construction on Henrietta Road in Rochester will cost approximately \$700,000. and will provide 32,531 sq.ft. of warehouse area and 33,395 sq.ft. of vehicle and equipment shop space.

#### Rochester, Culver Road - Replacement of Organizational Maintenance Shop

In the early part of 1957 the division was advised by the Superintendent, New York State Department of Public Works that plans for the construction of the Eastern Expressway in Rochester were finalized and that construction of the highway in the vicinity of Culver Road would require a considerable portion of the armory property for right of way. As originally proposed, the amount of property that the division would lose was considerable and would have seriously effected the use of the armory for military purposes.

This matter of the highway's location was satisfactorily settled after some changes were made that limited our loss to the Organizational Maintenance Shop Building. The State and Federal Highway Agencies agreed to replace the Shop building.

During the past year the necessary funding legislation was enacted and the plans prepared satisfactory to the various concerned State and Federal Agencies. Construction is now underway for the replacement shop and storage building on another portion of the armory property. Contracts now total \$170,920. which amount will later be reimbursed from State and Federal highway funds. The new building should be ready for occupancy late in 1959.

#### Camp Smith Army Airfield

The planning and construction of a 3000 ft. Army Airfield at Camp Smith, Peekskill as a troop training project is considered one of the outstanding accomplishments of the year and confirms the level of capabilities that can be developed in the National Guard.

Camp Smith, in addition to being a major training and logistical installation of the Army National Guard, is also maintained as the field headquarters of the State Military Forces. As such, extensive and duplicate communications

are requisite. Modern command and control of military forces mandates extensive use of aircraft. The facilities at Camp Smith limited access by air to helicopters. The need existed for an airfield that would handle Army fixed wing aircraft.

Feasibility studies by the division indicated that construction of a 3000 ft. airfield was possible on the camp property without destruction of any required training facilities. Preliminary estimates indicated that construction by contract would cost in excess of \$80,000. Studies were then developed to determine if the project could be completed by National Guard engineer units. The means of procuring additional heavy construction equipment was revealed to be a major problem. Providing the supplementary equipment was resolved with the assistance of Major General Emerson Ischner, Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, who arranged the loan of necessary items from army depot stocks.

Preliminary work of clearing obstacles within the airfield limits was completed during weekend training periods in May and June by elements of the 102nd Engineer Combat Battalion, 42nd Infantry Division, NYARNG. Major earthwork operations started with the arrival of the 152nd Armored Engineer Battalion, 27th Armored Division, NYARNG, for its 15 day annual Active Duty Training. On July 4th, after eleven working days, the airfield was complete and operational taking more than 20 flight in the first day.

#### PROJECT DATA

Manpower - Construction Group (98 officers & men), 11,122 man hours

Earthwork - 17,435 cubic yards hauled

Demolition & Removals - 450 cubic yards of concrete

Culverts - 250' - 12" diameter steel pipe installed

Relocate Fence - 300' - 6' chain link

Concrete Work - 3 Drop Inlets & Curbing - 6 cubic yards

Drainage - Constructed 3080' of 6' open ditching

Clearing - 1/2 Acre of woodland in approach zone

Equipment - Maintained and operated 40 items of heavy equipment such as bulldozers, scrapers, rollers, graders and power shovels

The completed project will stand as an example of the mobilization capability of the State's military units and the individual skills that can be developed thru National Guard training for use in State emergencies. The accomplishment continues to draw the interest of several Army agencies such as Continental Army Command, Chief of Army Engineers, and the National Guard Bureau with respect to National Guard training capabilities. Several officers of the Army Engineers have stated that they question if Regular Army Aviation engineer troops, trained for airfield construction, could have done as well in the short working time.

#### 6. GENERAL OPERATIONS, REPAIR & REHABILITATION

During the year much effort has been given to improving the efficiency of the engineering section and increasing their value to the operation of the plant facilities of the division. Significant is the inspection of every installation on an annual basis by an architect/engineer to obtain realistic construction programming data. The principle that all efforts be based on Necessity, Economy and Good Practice is stressed.

The personnel force in the section was reduced from 18 to 13 concurrent with an increase in contract output as follows:

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Repair & Material Contracts	888 (\$267,262)	2323 (\$21,696)
Rehabilitation Contracts	17 ( 250,774)	48 (445,181)
Capital Improvements	- -0-	9 (367,799)
State-Federal Armory Construction	8 (1,227,245)	17 (820,950)
Federal Armory Conversion	1 ( 11,684)	44 (671,690)
Federal-Army National Guard	17 ( 84,048)	23 (228,084)
Federal-Air National Guard	6 (109,248)	15 (156,216)
Totals	937 \$1,950,261)	2479(3,011,616)

The overhead cost of coordinating, supervising, planning, designing and processing the many construction funding programs of the division has dropped from 8.5% of program volume in 1956 to 2.6% of program volume for 1958.

Also during the year the division initiated operation of its own drawing reproduction equipment obtained with Federal funds. Four hundred drawings and sketches were prepared and reproduced for a total of 4,300 copies. A comparable number of specifications were written and reproduced.

It must be noted that even with the addition of several new installations and the loss of one old building, the average age of the armories is 43 years.

The division operates and maintains the following installations with State and/or Federal support:

- 85 National Guard Armories
- 24 Organizational Maintenance Shops
- 4 Combined Field Maintenance Shops
- 5 Equipment Concentration Sites
- 2 Army Aircraft Maintenance Pools
- 5 Air National Guard Bases
- 10 Naval Militia Armories
- Camp Smith, Peekskill
- Area Ranges
- Missile Sites

NEW TWO UNIT ARMORY  
25 WHEELER AVENUE, CORTLAND, N. Y.  
DEDICATED 22 JULY 1958

Architect; Backus, Crane & Love, Buffalo, N. Y.

First Contracts Awarded: July 1956

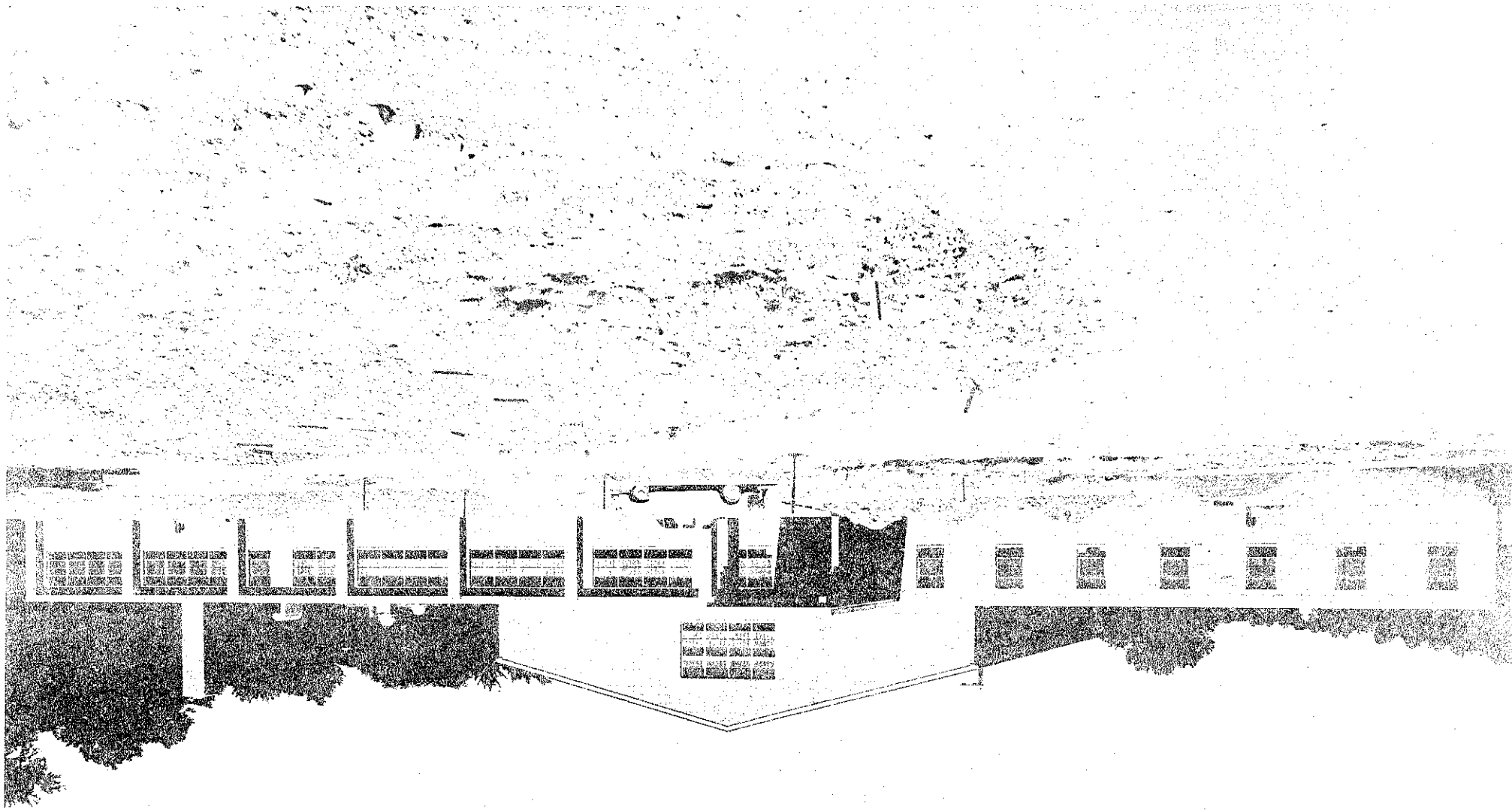
Contract Costs

Construction	\$416,721.76
Heating	59,400.00
Sanitary	23,139.86
Electric	47,170.00
Improvement of Grounds	39,756.00
Service Connections	17,790.80
Ground Lighting	6,295.00
Land Value	20,745.00

Data: Building is one story brick with stone trim. Armory is heated by oil. Drill Hall is steel ridged frame design with concrete floor.

Building Areas - Administration Building	13,985 Sq.Ft.
Drill Hall	6,990 "
Garage	<u>4,800</u> "
Total	25,775 "





NEW ONE UNIT ARMORY

1 PARK DRIVE, CARTHAGE, N. Y.

DEDICATED 9 AUGUST 1958

Architect: Sargent, Webster, Crenshaw & Folley, Watertown, N. Y.

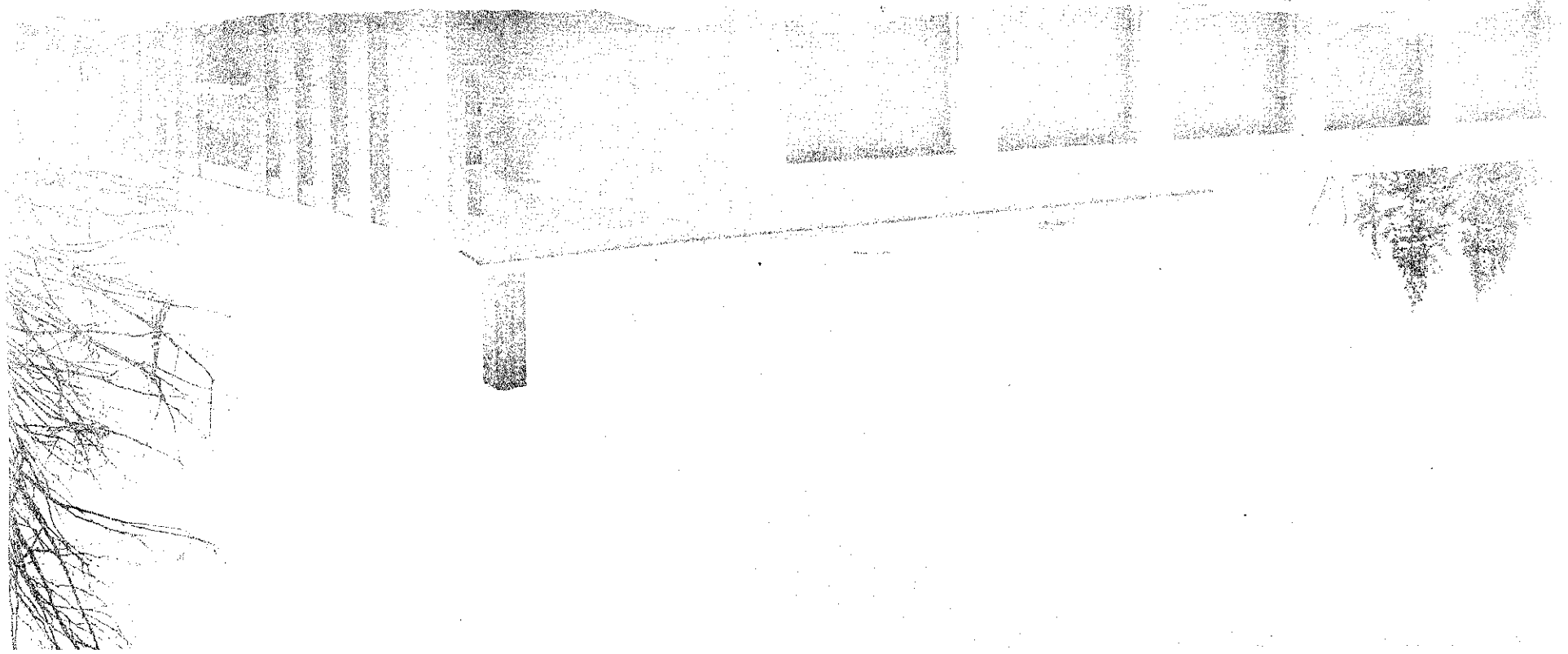
First Contracts Awarded: August 1956

Contract Costs

Construction	\$338,625.99
Heating	83,821.00
Sanitary	26,609.92
Electric	31,052.65
Improvement of Grounds	81,984.79
Service Connections	15,834.10
Ground Lighting	4,630.00
Land Value	13,500.00

Data: Building is two story brick with stone trim. Armory is heated by oil. Drill Hall is steel ridged frame design with concrete floor.

Building Areas - Administration Building	10,866	Sq.Ft.
Drill Hall	6,985	"
Garage	<u>3,801</u>	"
Total	21,652	"



NEW TWO UNIT ARMORY

1110 BLACKRIVER BOULEVARD, ROME, N. Y.

DEDICATED 22 NOVEMBER 1958

Architect: Harold Rice, Rome, N. Y.

First Contracts Awarded: February 1957

Contract Costs

Construction	\$449,381.91
Heating	64,362.00
Sanitary	28,033.95
Electric	43,259.35
Improvement of Grounds	33,655.00
Service Connections	14,627.00
Ground Lighting	4,350.00
Land Value	55,590.00

Data: Building is two story brick with stone trim and heated by gas. Drill Hall is steel ridged frame design with concrete floor.

Building Areas - Administration Building	14,790 Sq.Ft.
Drill Hall	7,000 "
Garage	<u>4,788</u> "
Total	26,578 "





CHAPTER FOUR

NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD (ARMY)

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I. PERSONNEL

General:

The strength of the New York Army National Guard as of 30 November 1958 is 1946 officers, 350 warrant officers and 23614 enlisted men for an aggregate total strength of 25910. This figure represents approximately 59 percent of the total allotted aggregate strength of 43975. During the past year there has been little change in the actual strength of the New York Army National Guard due to the continued imposition of aggregate strength ceilings. Actually, the record indicates a loss of 43 officers, 12 warrant officers and 635 enlisted men for an aggregate loss of 690 for the preceding year.

During the year 1958 we were again confronted with restrictions on recruiting and the imposition of new strength ceilings. This was largely attributable to the President's budget which included only sufficient funds to support an enrolled strength in the Army National Guard of 360,000 for Fiscal Year 1959. We started Fiscal Year 1958 with approximately 435,000 members and by a series of strength cuts were in the process of reducing this number to 400,000 by 30 June 1958. To accomplish this, additional action was taken by the National Guard Bureau on 5 March 1958 whereby the Army National Guard received new strength ceilings. The New York Army National Guard aggregate strength ceiling was cut 418 from 27,159 to 26,741 which figure represented the assigned aggregate strength as of 28 February 1958 and was not to be exceeded on 30 April 1958.

On 14 May 1958 the National Guard Bureau in a red bordered letter advised the States that it was necessary to take drastic action insofar as reduction in strength was concerned. This was necessitated by the fact that several states failed to comply with the request to reduce strengths by 30 April to the 28 February level and also by the failure to regulate recruiting on non-prior service men to conform to input quotas of six months trainees. As a result a new strength ceiling of 25671 or 1070 less than the previous ceiling was established for the New York Army National Guard. This latest strength ceiling was not to be exceeded by 30 June.

It was at this time that the Commanding General wrote to the Chief, National Guard Bureau and expressed his surprise and concern over the fact that even though the New York Army National Guard had kept faith and not exceeded at any time the imposed state aggregate strength ceiling the national aggregate strength ceiling was still in excess of the directive issued by the Secretary of Defense. Further, the Commanding General stated, that "any new cut in strength which would be imposed on 30 June 1958 as a result of over strength in other States is without question arbitrary and unfair. While I realize that these are trying times insofar as the Guard is concerned I am also not unmindful of the fact that all States, and not just a few, should bear the load. I firmly believe that a more conscientious curb at your level on those States which have continued to recruit beyond their assigned aggregate ceilings would result in the Bureau attaining the 400,000 limitation directed by the Secretary of Defense".

Despite the apparent injustice in cutting the New York Army National Guard in excess of 1000 members at this time a concerted effort was made to conform with the request from the National Guard Bureau. Time being of the essence the only effective action that could be taken was the cessation of recruiting. Accordingly on 16 May a directive was issued suspending the enlistment of non-prior service personnel until further notice. It was realized also at the time that this action coupled with normal attrition would not result in the loss of sufficient personnel to attain the new strength ceiling. It was then decided to require each command to submit a report outlining the anticipated actual losses by category for the period to include 30 June. In this way a more accurate analysis could be made as to the potential end of the fiscal year actual aggregate strength.

The National Guard Bureau, subsequent to the action taken on 14 May revising strength ceilings, issued two new red bordered or immediate action letters on 23 and 29 May.



The letter of 23 May provided, as a temporary expedient, a procedure for the reduction of assigned strength in addition to that expected as a result of normal attrition. This procedure provided for the involuntary transfer of individuals to the Inactive National Guard for the convenience of the Government. Those affected, whose deferment from induction was contingent upon satisfactory performance of duty in the Active Army National Guard, were protected during the period of temporary membership in the Inactive National Guard by a ruling of continued deferment issued by the National Director of Selective Service.

The letter of 29 May provided additional steps for the reduction of strength in order to avoid over-obligation of funds appropriated by the Congress for Fiscal Year 1958. These steps involved:

- a. The discharge or transfer to the Inactive National Guard all enlisted men who were not performing satisfactory service, or for some other reason, may not be considered desirable in the Active National Guard, and,
- b. Discharge or transfer to the Inactive National Guard all officers and men who will not attend field training.

It is interesting to note that despite the short period involved and the complexity of accomplishing an improbable administrative burden the State lost in excess of 1000 members in two weeks and were under the new imposed strength ceiling by over 400 early in the new fiscal year.

Despite the fact that an all-out effort was made to reach and maintain an aggregate of 400,000 for Fiscal Year 1959, the National Guard Bureau was required on 17 July to notify the States of further strength cuts. In this instance, the New York Army National Guard was not affected to any great degree even though any cut was a whittling away of the structure we had tried so hard to maintain. The new strength ceiling was set as 25651 which was 20 less than the previously established figure. We were authorized by the National Guard Bureau on 29 August to exceed this figure by not more than two (2) percent and so, as of this writing, the maximum authorized aggregate strength of the New York Army National Guard is 26164.

This report would not be complete if mention was not made of the extreme difficulty and trying times that the entire National Guard encountered during this past year. The proposals of the Department of Defense to reduce the strength of the Army

National Guard to 360,000 from its present 400,000 and the plan of the Department of the Army to eliminate more than 1800 units under the guise of a reorganization made this both a hectic and heroic year. Hectic because we were fighting for our existence. Heroic because both civilians and legislators supported us in the conflict to maintain our strength and retain our integrity. More importantly, we were aided in this threat against our existence by the concerted efforts of the Chief Executives of our States.

And so, a year-long controversy has been settled. With minor modifications, a plan, worked out by a special committee of Adjutants General, has been accepted and is now the approved plan of the Department of the Army. The plan accepts a 400,000 strength figure and avoids a 40,000 man cut that had been in the picture for a long time.

The future remains rather obscure. It would appear that we will be able to hold our strength provided that there are no in-roads to the number of quotas that have been allocated for the six months program. Any diminution in the number of quotas will seriously affect our strength.

The requirement to enlist prior service men and veterans still remains. This should be the priority project for 1959.

As usual we enjoyed the continued cooperation and assistance from Headquarters First United States Army; Headquarters, II United States Army Corps (Reserve) and the Office of the Senior Army Advisor.

The invaluable assistance, cooperation and prompt action on personnel matters by the National Guard Bureau, particularly the Personnel Branch, aided considerably in the establishment of sound policy and the timely solution of administrative problems.

Finally, this Section is appreciative of the continued assistance rendered by all other coordinating State agencies.

## II. INTELLIGENCE

1. During the past year, the emphasis of training was on the individual. This had the advantage of giving all personnel training in basic and combat intelligence procedures, thus developing an awareness in all ranks of the necessity of and importance of battlefield intelligence.

2. Special catalogs of staff training material, published by the United States Army Intelligence School, Fort Holabird, Maryland, were

issued to the staffs of Infantry and Armored Units. This material fills a long felt need of providing instructional material for the training of intelligence personnel to be used during the Armory Drill Year.

3. Department of Army requirements for careful screening and obtaining of security clearances for key personnel and personnel attending certain courses at Army Service Schools continues as a major function of all intelligence personnel.

### III. ORGANIZATION, TRAINING & OPERATIONS

#### ORGANIZATION

Defense planning by the Federal Department of Defense portended drastic organization changes in the New York Army National Guard during 1958.

Federal defense planners, operating under a restrictive budget, planned to curtail the activities of the reserve forces, including the Army National Guard, in order to maintain Active Army projects. This arbitrary attitude was adopted in the face of the expressed desires of the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Army, and many of the Army's highest ranking officers, who maintained that while a balanced force was desirable, where budget restrictions existed, the strength of the reserve forces should rise proportionately with the fall in strength of the Active Army. Supported by the Congress of the United States and presenting an unbroken front, States' executives, Army National Guard Commanders and Adjutants Generals of the entire United States joined hands in vigorously rejecting the proposed plan. The Department of Defense subsequently recanted and published a new plan eliminating most of the objectionable points of the first plan.

The new plan for the troop basis for the New York Army National Guard will require a reorganization of both New York divisions to the Pentomic, ROCAD and ROCID structure, and all non-divisional units to conform with mobilization requirements of the Department of the Army. The initial phase of reorganization of the Army National Guard actually took place in February when four AAA Gun Battalions were converted to NIKE Missile Battalions. This was done in consonance with Department of the Army's time schedule for National Guard adoption of new armament in the Air Defense Program, and streamlining the ground forces for operations on the atomic battlefield. Additional

reorganization of the New York Army National Guard will be effected late in 1958 and will be completed by the Spring of 1959.

In determining geographical location of units, consideration was given to the following factors:

- a. Necessity for keeping military branch changes to a minimum.
- b. Increased strength of certain units.
- c. Armory training and housing facilities.
- d. Outdoor training facilities for multiple drills and week-end training assemblies required for unit training.
- e. Equipment required for training.
- f. Training supervision by the next higher tactical headquarters.

#### TRAINING

Having completed Basic Combat Training, all individuals of the New York Army National Guard entered the Advanced Individual Training phase in October 1957.

All individuals were given a comprehensive test in basic subjects during June 1958 by active Army unit advisor personnel, with the results indicating early attainment of objectives previously established; that is, to bring all presently assigned members of the Army National Guard to the level of training of an active Army-trained 6 months trainee. An intensive training program was then established to retrain in areas of weakness uncovered by the test. This test further indicated that all units would be able to enter unit training beginning in October 1958.

Since 1 October 1958 all units have been engaged in unit training and for the foreseeable future this will be the level at which the Army National Guard will train. This is the highest level of training obtainable in the Army National Guard and lacks only the Combined Arms and Field Maneuver phases of training to be complete. The latter two phases, although desirable for a well-rounded unit, are not actually necessary prerequisites for a unit before actual combat participation. Thus the New York Army National Guard, for the first time in its history, can truly reach a state of combat readiness never before possible.

A new concept of small arms training and qualification known as

"Trainfire" has been adopted by the Department of the Army. Current plans call for its application by the Army National Guard in 1961. A study is under way to determine the impact of Trainfire on programs of instruction and facilities.

## OPERATIONS

Operations in 1958 included actual as well as test emergencies.

In February, New York's worst blizzard in forty (40) years marooned many families in Albany, Saratoga and Fulton Counties. National Guard Army Aviation personnel in the area were placed on active duty. Using L-19 type aircraft, air drops were made of emergency food and fuel supplies furnished by Civil Defense agencies. In the Buffalo area, emergency supplies were delivered overland by personnel of the 27th Armored Division using full-tracked personnel carriers to battle 10 to 15 foot snow drifts.

Units in Catskill, N.Y., furnished an ambulance and trucks to transport hospital personnel from a radius of twenty (20) miles over snow-clogged roads to the Memorial Hospital in Catskill. Thirty (30) snow-bound travelers were given shelter in the Oneida armory. A helicopter and pilot were furnished to assist the State Police in searching for a patient of Mt. McGregor Veterans Convalescent Center who was lost in a mountainous section of Warren County.

Again in May, National Guard Army Aviation personnel were called upon for assistance; this time by the State Conservation Department. Three (3) pilots with L-19 type aircraft flew frequent missions over the Adirondack area to locate forest fires which were posing a serious threat to dry timberland.

The principal test emergency in 1958 was Operation Alert, a nationwide exercise directed by the Department of Defense and the Federal Civil Defense Administration. The New York Army National Guard participated in the attack phase (6-7 May) utilizing an alternate Command Post at Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y. This exercise provided the means for a complete test of the State Fixed Radio net which was established in April. Major commands of the New York Army National Guard and Regional Commands of the New York Guard participated. Due to excessive cost and obsolescence of equipment, the mobile radio net was discontinued in favor of the fixed net which provided the necessary flexibility and reliability.

#### IV. LOGISTICS

1. General: The major activities of the G4 Section were concerned with the following:

- a. Supply.
- b. Armory and non-armory construction and rehabilitation.
- c. Armory rentals.

2. Supply:

a. Clothing: The complete issue of the new shade 44 Green uniform is now planned for October 1959. Presently in warehouse and unit stocks are some 13,000 uniforms which will not be issued or worn until sufficient quantities are on hand for issue to all enlisted members of the NYARNG.

b. Equipment: During 1958 the M47 tanks on hand were replaced by 150 M48 tanks at a cost of over \$16,000,000. Also received were 11 8" Self Propelled Howitzers M55. These are the first weapons issued with an atomic capability.

c. Further supply matters are covered in the report of the NY State Arsenal.

3. Construction:

Armory and non-armory construction and rehabilitation is covered in the report of the Construction and Maintenance Division.

4. Armory Rentals:

a. The G4 Section has been given the responsibility of:

(1) Reviewing and preparing for approval leases for armory rentals for those units directly assigned to Hq NYARNG and not otherwise assigned to a major command. This entails coordination with the Judge Advocate General on legal matters and with the Fiscal Section on finance matters.

(2) Processing those leases which involved matters of legality or policy. Included in this category are rentals of Air National Guard and Naval Militia armories and leases for which final approval has been specifically reserved for the Chief of Staff to the Governor.

b. Coordination has been effected with the Department of Standards & Purchase for the distribution from Armories of surplus foods to needy and low income families in New York State. Twenty-three armories were used and tons of food distributed.

c. Coordination has been effected with the New York State Youth Commission to promote the use of Armories by local public recreation agencies for the purpose of programs designed to reduce juvenile delinquency.

#### V. THE SCHOOL PROGRAM

1. The School Program of the New York Army National Guard continues as one of the major vehicles of raising the general level of training of all individuals and units. The following types of schools were conducted during the past year:

a. New York Empire State Military Academy. 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. A graduate of the school is qualified for commission as a second lieutenant in the National Guard of the State of New York as a Reserve Second Lieutenant of the army. In 1951, when the school opened, there were only two other states engaged in the program. At the present time, there are a total of forty-one (41) States and the District of Columbia conducting their own officer candidate schools, which shows the obvious nation-wide success of the program. The present Program of Instruction is prepared by the U. S. Army Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia, and follows closely the program offered in the General Military Science curriculum for civilian and military colleges. The program covers a two year period and is divided into three phases. Phase I is conducted at Camp Smith, Peekskill, for two weeks in lieu of attendance at annual field training. Phase II is conducted during the armory drill year at one of our four Branch Schools, located in: New York City, Troy, Syracuse and Buffalo. Phase III is conducted during the second summer for two weeks at Camp Smith; certain courses of the standard curriculum as well as an introduction to branch training are given at this phase. Last summer 246 candidates attended Camp Smith for Phases I and III. During the seven years of operation the school has graduated over 700 National Guardsmen and it has been the main source of procurement of second lieutenants.

b. New York Army National Guard Noncommissioned Officer Academy. This past summer a highly successful school was conducted for noncommissioned officers from all units in the State at Camp Smith. The program of instruction was patterned after similar type schools that are conducted at various train-

ing installations in the active army. Stress is placed in this course in developing the leadership and instructor potential in the non-commissioned officer. A total of 270 students were in attendance.

c. Army Service Schools. During the past year, a total of 269 officers and 163 enlisted men attended courses of instruction at various Army Service Schools. These courses included basic branch courses for newly commissioned officers, advanced tactical training and staff training for senior officers and specialist and technical training for other officers and enlisted men. The latter courses included such training as helicopter pilot, aviation mechanic, motor vehicle supervisor, radio and radar maintenance, artillery gun mechanic and communication specialist.

d. Six Months Reserve Forces Act Training. The Department of the Army issued a directive, effective 1 April 1957, which made it mandatory that every individual enlisting in the Army National Guard would have to be placed on orders for active duty for training. This has given a tremendous impetus to the training in the entire Army National Guard. It means that units will receive trained men and need not expend considerable hours conducting basic training. Normally a young man is sent to Fort Dix, New Jersey, for his basic training. Upon the completion of this phase, about ten weeks, he may be sent to an Army Service School, a specialist training center or one of the training divisions for advanced individual and small unit training. A total of 3,135 Army National Guardsmen from this State entered the program during the past year and 7,436 since the program started. This is approximately 30% of the present enlisted strength.

#### VI. NEW YORK STATE, ARMY AREA AND NATIONAL MATCHES

NEW YORK STATE MATCHES - The New York State Rifle and Pistol Championship Matches were conducted under the supervision of the State Marksman-ship Director at Camp Smith, Peekskill, New York during the period 26 to 31 May 1958 inclusive.

An advance party of the Provisional Service Detachment, consisting of the Executive Officer, Statistical Officer, Assistant Adjutant and three (3) enlisted men, reported at Camp Smith on Thursday, 22 May, in order to prepare the camp, set up the Statistical Office and make preliminary arrangements for the reception of the main body.

The main body of the Detachment arrived prior to noon on Saturday, 24 May, and were immediately processed and assigned to billets in The Old Guard House Area (Hutments in Streets numbered 57, 58 and 59). The Guard House (Building 60) was utilized as the Supply Depot and the



Military Police Building (No. 63) was used as the 1st Sergeant's Office. Building 48 was utilized for the housing of Match Officials and Building 49 for the Statistical Office.

Two (2) military busses were used to transport personnel from the New York City area. Upstate personnel used their own private vehicles or state transportation request for rail transport.

The total number of personnel reporting for duty with the Detachment was ten (10) Officers, three (3) Warrant Officers and ninety-two (92) Enlisted Men. This was by far the largest turnout of personnel since the reinstitution of the Matches. The increase in strength was attributable to the mandatory requirement, imposed by the Commanding General, on all organizations and units to support the Matches.

Bedding for the Detachment was provided by the State Quartermaster and cleaning of blankets, sheets and pillow cases was provided for in the Budget for the operation of the Matches. Competitors were required to furnish their own bedding. Cots and Mattresses for competitors were furnished in the West Camp.

On Sunday, 25 May, a class was conducted for all members of the Detachment on range procedure, military courtesy and discipline, and the operation of pit details. Scoring of targets, marking of score cards and telephone procedures were incorporated into this course of instruction. It was evident that this class was a necessary part of the Match SOP for resultant range and pit operations were excellent.

A consolidated catered mess was served in the north east wing of the Post Exchange Building for the Detachment by Mr. Carlo Badini of the 71st Infantry Mess. Competitors and their Guests also availed themselves of the privileges of this Mess and the many other Post Exchange facilities which were in operation for the first time this year since prior to 1940.

Firing started promptly at 0730 hours each day and the smoothness and efficiency of operation were a fitting tribute to the untiring efforts and completeness of planning on the part of the Match Officials. A meeting of all Range Officers was held at the completion of each day's firing to plan the next day's operation.

The weather during the week of the matches was made to

order. Each day was bright and warm and provided ideal conditions at all ranges.

Due to the fact that a limitation had been placed on the number of teams and competitors from each of the components of the State Military Forces, the quality of competition was considerably enhanced. New records were established and a greater and more closely contested field was realized in all matches. As an indication of the increase in competitors and teams the following comparison is offered:

<u>Match</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
State Pistol (Individual)	88	101
Sayre (Team)	10	14
Richardson (Team)	2	4
MacNab (Team)	5	7
Thurston (Individual)	108	148
Kearney (Individual)	169	172
National Guard (Team)	15	19
Naval Militia (Team)	4	6
State Team Championship	16	25

An invitation was extended early in the year to the Pistol and Rifle Teams from the Army National Guard of the States in the First United States Army Area to participate in our Matches. This was initiated in order to effect greater mutual interest in marksmanship and to eventually formulate an inter-state annual competition in small arms. The New Jersey and Maine Army National Guard sent representative Teams and participated in our Pistol and Rifle Competition. We expect that next year all of the Army National Guard Teams in the Area will accept our invitation.

The ceremony for Presentation of Trophies and Awards on the final day of the Matches was a tremendous success. Representing the Governor and Chief of Staff to the Governor was Brigadier General Jacob H. Herzog, The Adjutant General. Other distinguished visitors were: Brigadier General Lewis A. Curtis, Commander of the New York Air National Guard; Commander Joseph A. Hopkins, Chief of Staff, New York Naval Militia and Lt. Commander Edward A. Gisburne, New York Naval Militia.

The Matches were highlighted by the outstanding individual shooting of Specialist 3d Class Joseph M. Rosich of the 165th Infantry who placed first on the Governor's Honor Men List and as a result won the Chief of Staff to the Governor Trophy for Distinguished Marksmanship. Sergeant Rosich also won the Kearney and Robinson Trophies.

CWO Robert F. Talbot of the 165th Infantry distinguished himself by

winning both the Thurston Memorial and Anderson Trophies.

Sergeant Ronald Magolis of the 102d Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion won the coveted Governors Cup.

Rifle Team honors went to the 71st Infantry who won the State Championship and established a new record of 1292 for the National Match Course at Camp Smith. In this match the 107th Infantry (2d Place) and the 107th Air Defense Wing (3d Place) broke the old record for this match which attests to the fine shooting experienced this year.

Winners of other Rifle Team Honors were as follows:

165th Infantry	The National Guard Match
27th Reconnaissance Battalion	Haskell Match
Hq & Service Co, 205th Tank	
Battalion	Adjutant General's Match
Division 3-79	2d Battalion Naval Militia
	Veterans Match
Battalion 3-20	Naval Militia Battalion Match

For the fifth consecutive year Lt Col James R. Herron, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, New York Army National Guard, won the State Individual Pistol Match.

Pistol Team Honors were won by the following:

727th Armored Ordnance Battalion	Sayre Match
Battery A, 170th Field Artillery	
Battalion	Richardson Match
Company A, 727th Armored Ordnance	
Battalion	Macnab Match

The tremendous success attained by the conduct of these Matches over the past five years is indicative of the emphasis being placed on marksmanship activities at all levels of command. No other single activity in our curriculum creates greater esprit than these yearly State Championships. As a result, we train all competitors to become "good sports," qualified coaches and distinguished marksmen. Our enlisted personnel in the Provisional Service Detachment, untrained when they first report for duty, return to their units experienced in range, telephone and pit procedures. And so, far more than just a week of shooting, the results indicated that we had performed a sound training mission.

No such project could be a success without the full and complete cooperation of all participating personnel. In this respect the Match Officials, by their outstanding devotion to detail, and by giving freely and unselfishly of their time, assured the complete success of the Matches. The enlisted Detachment, fully cognizant of their responsibilities, comported themselves as soldiers and gentlemen and were a credit to their units.

NEW YORK STATE  
VI. ARMY AREA AND NATIONAL MATCHES

The planned competitive marksmanship year ended with the participation of our State Team in the National Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio.

Overall it was a very successful year with our Pistol and Rifle Teams winning their share of Army Area and National Championships.

Our Rifle Team for the 2d consecutive year won the First United States Army Area National Guard Championship as well as placing second in the First United States Army Bunker Hill Team Trophy Match. In these matches one of our shooters, Sfc. Howard C. Atkinson Sr. of the 27th Reconnaissance Battalion, won the High Individual Championship Aggregate.

At Camp Perry in the National Championships our Pistol Team won the National Guard Championship in the .45 calibre National Trophy Team Match for the first time in the history of the New York National Guard and brought home the coveted General Mellon Trophy. This was undoubtedly the climax of the marksmanship year for at no other time in the history of New York's participation in the National Piston Championships had a team done so well. In addition they also won the National Guard Championship in the Expert Class with the .22 calibre pistol. Fifteen individual medal awards were also won by this fine pistol team and the State of New York can indeed be proud of their accomplishments.

Our Rifle Team, while not faring as well as the Pistol Team in the National Matches, did however manage to bring home five individual medal awards and finished in the upper third bracket in competition with all other National Guard Teams.

Of particular interest is the fact that individuals from Battalion 3-20 of our New York Naval Militia, competing as a separate entry from the New York Army National Guard, but as a National Guard team, won the Bausch and Lomb Trophy for the top National Guard team in the six (6) man Herrick Team Trophy Match. Though rated in the Marksman class, these Naval Militiamen recorded a higher total than the National Guard team in the next higher, or Sharpshooter, class.

This has therefore been a year of real accomplishments in the marksmanship field and continued interest and support is required to maintain the high standards established this year.

CHAPTER FIVE

NEW YORK AIR NATIONAL GUARD

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I. General

1. Assignment by the Air Force of new missions for the two major organizations of the New York Air National Guard highlighted activities during 1958.

a. The 106th Fighter-Interceptor Wing of metropolitan New York City was redesignated the 106th Aeromedical Transport Group, with accompanying changes in mission, aircraft and organization; the 107th Air Defense Wing of upstate New York was transferred from the jurisdiction of Air Defense Command to the Tactical Air Command, resulting in a new training and operational assignment.

2. Another significant development was the transfer of all New York Air Guard units to the training supervision of the USAF's Fourteenth Air Force, with headquarters at Robins Air Force Base, Georgia, effective 25 March. The NYAFNG previously had been under the training supervision of the First Air Force at Mitchel Air Force Base, N. Y.

3. NYAFNG personnel won distinction in two major instances:

a. Master Sergeant Harry Kilpatrick of North Syracuse, a member of the 107th Tactical Fighter Group, was selected in a national competition as the "Outstanding Airman" of the year from among all airmen of the AFNG of the 49 States and the Territories. He was honored at the Air Force Association's annual convention in Dallas, Texas, 25 - 28 September.

b. Colonel Raymond L. George, Commander of the 106th Aeromedical Transport Group, was elected President of the Army & Air National Guard & Naval Militia Association of the State of New York on 13 September to

The new airlift mission provides the State with a ready transport service of great potential value in case of national or localized emergencies, either civil or military. Transition training from the F-86H Sabrejets, with which the 106th Wing had been equipped, to the C-119s began during field training, when 92 pilots, flight engineers and mechanics went to AFNG bases in New Jersey, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

2. The second major mission reassignment in the NYAFNG occurred 10 November when the 107th Air Defense Wing of Niagara Falls and its Groups in Syracuse, Schenectady and White Plains were transferred to the Tactical Air Command. The units retained their F-86H Sabrejets.

a. Air crews assigned to the various units began immediately a revised training program, to include, in addition to the air-to-air gunnery, air-to-ground rocketry, ground strafing and tactical bombing.

b. Under the new alignment, the units are earmarked for duty with the USAF's Tactical Air Command in the event of mobilization. The NYAFNG units include the 136th Tactical Fighter Squadron of Niagara Falls, the 107th Tactical Fighter Group of Syracuse, the 109th Tactical Fighter Group of Schenectady, and the 105th Tactical Fighter Group of White Plains.

c. The USAF's 4530th Combat Crew Training Wing of Williams Air Force Base, Arizona, was designated advisory unit for the 107th Wing.

### III. Personnel

1. Strength of the various units of the New York Air National Guard in 1958, compared to 1957, was as follows:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>1Dec57</u>	<u>1Dec58</u>	<u>Increase or Decrease</u>
107th Tactical Fighter Wing	2570	2657	+ 87
106th Aeromedical Transport Group	1266	856	- 410
152nd Tactical Control Group	630	658	+ 28
213th Communications Construction Squadron	102	106	+ 4
274th Communications Squadron, Operations	105	107	+ 2
552d Air Force Band	32	34	+ 2

2. Brigadier General Lewis A. Curtis commanded the New York Air National Guard throughout the year.

a. Commanders of the above-listed organizations were: Colonel Robert J. Kirsch, 107th Wing; Colonel Raymond L. George, 106th Group; Colonel Willard S. Magalhaes, 152d Group; Major John F. Donovan, 213th Communications Squadron; Major William J. Sullivan, 274th Communications Squadron, and Warrant Officer Joseph Losh, 552nd Air Force Band.

succeed Captain Robert G. Burke of the Naval Militia.

4. As of 31 December, the New York Air National Guard comprised a total of 491 officers, 20 warrant officers and 3,726 airmen, an overall decrease of 287 during the year. The reduction was occasioned primarily by the reorganization of the 106th Fighter Interceptor Wing.

5. Pilots of the New York Air National Guard accumulated 16,571 hours of flying during 1958, compared to 26,100 hours in 1957. This reduction was caused by mission changes and grounding of aircraft as noted in Section II.

## II. Mission Changes

1. The major reorganization during 1958 was the conversion of the 106th Fighter-Interceptor Wing to its new Aeromedical Transport assignment, which was officially accepted by New York State on 11 August.

a. The changeover stemmed from the Air Force's announcement on 26 September 1957 that the 106th Wing Headquarters and its 114th Fighter-Interceptor Squadron would be deactivated. This unilateral action by the Federal government, without the legally required approval of the Governor, resulted in a series of conferences among the Air Force, the National Guard Bureau and the State. These finally terminated in an agreement, under which the State accepted the new aeromedical transport assignment, thereby preserving the military-reserve careers of most of the 106th Wing personnel and, at the same time, provided the State with a valuable airlift potential.

b. The new 106th Aeromedical Transport Group comprises the 102d Aeromedical Transport Squadron, a dispensary and an air base squadron at the United States Naval Air Station, Brooklyn, which are staffed by 640 officers and airmen, including medical personnel. The Group headquarters also exercises operational control over four other AFNG transport units, in New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Mississippi.

c. In the event of mobilization, the 106th Group would be assigned to the Military Air Transport Service (MATs), and would work in conjunction with the 1st Aeromedical Evacuation Transport Group at San Antonio, Texas, a regular Air Force unit.

d. Aircraft assigned to the new Group include ten C-119 Fairchild "Packets," each of which has a cargo capacity of 15 tons and is equipped to handle 35 litter cases or 42 seated personnel.

3. The State Legislature amended the State's Executive and Military Laws during its 1958 session to redefine the separate relationship of the NYAFNG in the State's military organization. As a result, Governor Harriman issued an executive order appointing General Curtis as NYAFNG Commander.

4. One airmen was given a direct commission during the year under a special National Guard Bureau program.

5. Lieutenant Colonel Curtis J. Irwin was appointed Commander of the 107th Group at Syracuse on 1 January to succeed Lieutenant Colonel Lawrence J. Dissette, who resigned.

#### IV. Training

1. All units of the NYAFNG convened regularly on weekends throughout 1958 at 48 Unit Training Assemblies.

a. Attendance records, by major units, were:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
107th Tactical Fighter Wing	94.6
106th Aeromedical Transport Group	97.8
152nd Tactical Control Group	93.1
213th Communications Construction Squadron	94.1
274th Communications Squadron, Operations	93.5
552d Air Force Band	94

2. A total of 41 airmen qualified during the year for Air Force pilot training, and 33 were graduated and received their wings and commissions as Second Lieutenants.

a. In addition, 43 qualified pilots attended Air Force schools as part of their transitional training for newly acquired aircraft.

b. Ninety-four (94) officers attended various Air Force schools in their respective career fields.

c. One hundred and seven (107) airmen completed four weeks of Basic military training with subsequent technical training under the six month training program.

d. Five hundred and three (503) airmen completed the eleven (11) weeks of basic military training at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas.

3. The 1958 Field Training schedule for NYAFNG units follows:



<u>Unit</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Dates</u>
107th Air Defense Wing		
107th Wing Hqs, 136th Ftr Sq & 107th Ftr Gp	Hancock Field, Syracuse	19 Jul - 2 Aug
109th Fighter Gp	Hancock Field, Syracuse	5 Jul - 19 Jul
105th Fighter Gp	Hancock Field, Syracuse	2 Aug - 16 Aug
106th Fighter-Interceptor Wg	Floyd Bennett Field, Brooklyn	16 Aug - 30 Aug
152nd Tactical Control Gp	Otis Air Force Base, Massachusetts	2 Aug - 16 Aug
213th Communications Sq	Griffis Air Force Base, NY	16 - 30 June
274th Communications Sq	Otis Air Force Base, Massachusetts	2 Aug - 16 Aug
552d Air Force Band	Hancock Field, Syracuse	19 Jul - 2 Aug

4. Field training attendance for major units, on the basis of percentage of personnel assigned, was:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
107th Air Defense Wing	99.1
106th Fighter-Interceptor Wing	99.2
152d Tactical Control Group	97.3
213th Communications Construction Squadron	93.3
274th Communications Squadron, Operations	97.2
552d Air Force Band	93.9

a. The overall average for all NYAFNG units was 95.7 per cent attendance.

5. The Governor's Air Trophy for the best tactical NYAFNG unit was won by the 137th Fighter-Interceptor Squadron of White Plains, which is commanded by Major Paul Siefert. The award was presented to the unit during field training at Hancock Field, Syracuse.

6. The Commanders Trophy for the best all-around organization in the NYAFNG was won by the 108th Aircraft Control & Warning Flight of Syracuse, commanded by Major Alexie N. Stout.

7. The 137th Squadron also was awarded by the 1st Air Force a Flight Safety Award on 13 May for an accident-free performance during the period, 1 October 1957 - 31 March 1958. The citation was signed by Major General John M. Ives, 1st Air Force Commander.

V. Equipment & Assets

1. Total inventory aircraft assigned to the New York Air National Guard as of 31 December comprised the following:

<u>F-86H (Jet)</u>	<u>T-33 (Jet)</u>	<u>C-119</u>	<u>C-45</u>	<u>C-47</u>
115	9	7	5	2

2. A consolidated balance sheet of all NYAFNG assets by base as of 31 December, follows:

<u>ASSETS</u>		<u>LIABILITIES, RESERVE &amp; NET INVESTMENT</u>	
<u>Current Assets:</u>		<u>Current Liabilities:</u>	
Cash	\$735,818.12	Accounts Payable	\$269,219.99
Accounts Receivable	952.96	Accrued Liabilities	377,744.52
Inventories	<u>8,694,072.06</u>		
Total Current Assets	\$9,430,843.14	Total Current Liabilities	\$ 646,064.51
<u>Fixed Assets:</u>		Reserve for Undelivered Orders Outstanding	396,704.61
Equipment in Use	7,786,549.54	Net Investment	<u>\$113,496,011.93</u>
Aircraft	70,938,321.00	TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVE, AND NET INVESTMENT	<u>\$114,539,681.05</u>
Land and Land Improvements	25,000.00		
Pavements and Runways	14,783,751.64		
Buildings and Structures	11,198,162.02		
Construction in Progress	<u>377,053.71</u>		
TOTAL FIXED ASSETS	\$105,108,837.91		
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$114,539,681.05</u>		

## VI. Miscellaneous

1. Promotion of individual interest in rifle marksmanship was intensified in 1958. Toward this goal, General Curtis donated a presentation rifle to be awarded to the Air Guardsman with the highest aggregate score in the annual Chief of Staff to the Governor Trophy matches, held at Camp Smith 26 -31 May.

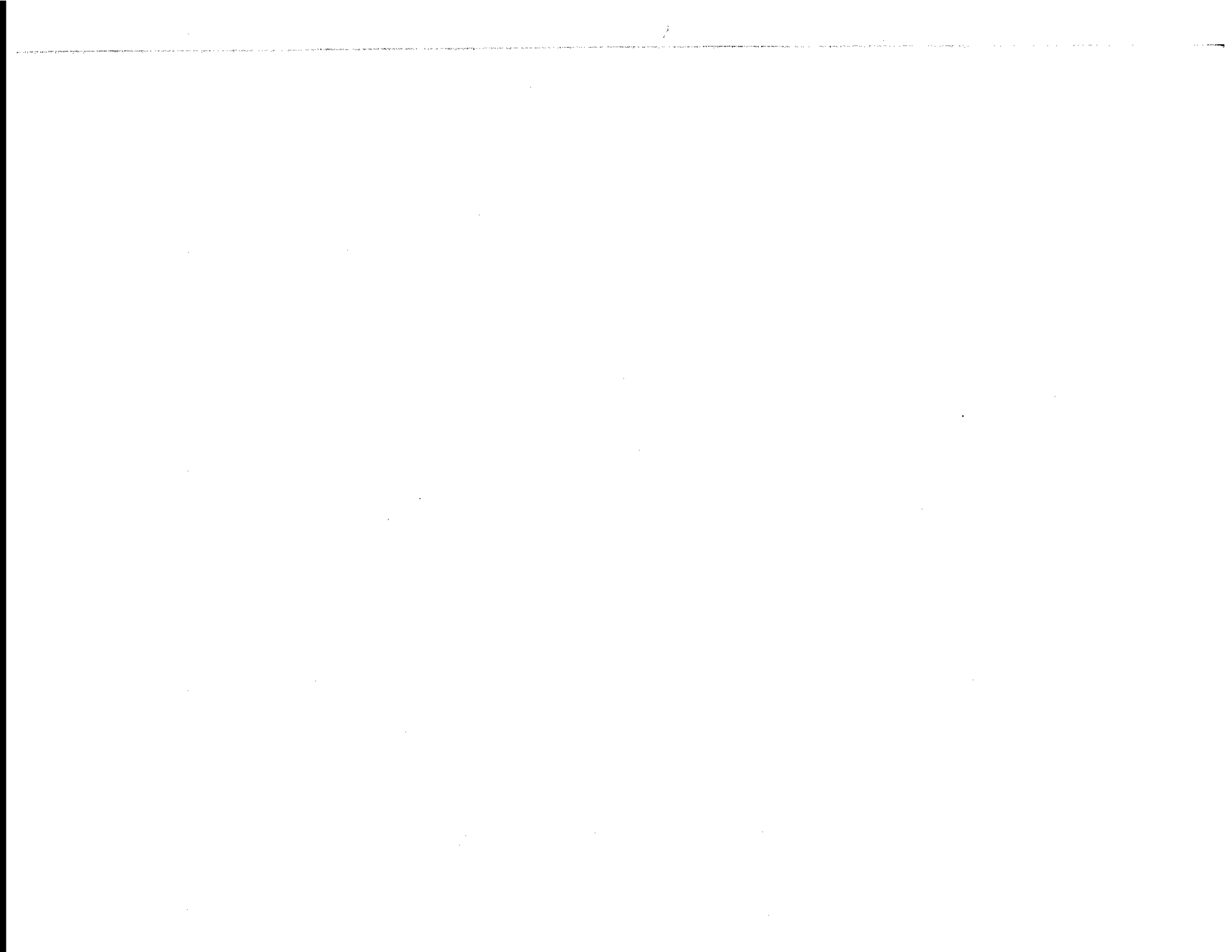
a. Winner of the .30 calibre Winchester Model 70 was Master Sergeant Harry Kilpatrick of the 107th Fighter Group, Syracuse.

2. The annual Governor's Day inspection of the NYAFNG was held at the Permanent Training Site at Hancock Field, Syracuse, on 26 July during the encampment of the 107th Air Defense Wing and its 136th Fighter-Interceptor Squadron and 107th Fighter Group. Major General Ronald C. Brock, Chief of Staff to the Governor inspected the base and reviewed the troops. The Governor's Trophy, the Commander's Trophy and the Presentation Rifle were awarded to their respective winners during the parade and review.

3. The NYAFNG sponsored a static display again at Syracuse during the annual week-long State Fair to acquaint the public with the missions and facilities of the Air National Guard. The display included a F-94 Starfire jet fighter, equipped with special pedestrian ramps for observation; a cut-away model of a jet engine, and personnel equipment exhibits.

4. The new air base facilities of the 107th Wing at Niagara Falls, including a new \$1,000,000 administration building, were dedicated formally by General Brock during an Open House celebration on 22 June.

5. A Brooklyn paraplegic Korean war veteran who lives at 6930 62nd Street was transferred from the Veterans Administration Hospital to the Kingsbridge Veterans Hospital in the Bronx in October 1958. This was the first mission logged by the recently converted 106th Aero-medical Transport Group. It was accomplished in the C-119 Transport Aircraft piloted by Major William Longa.



CHAPTER SIX

NEW YORK NAVAL MILITIA

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I. General

1. THE NEW YORK NAVAL MILITIA, the Naval and Marine Corps Component of the State Militia, is composed of individuals who have sworn allegiance to the Country and State, and who during 1958 continued to train for employment in a State or Federal emergency.

2. FISCAL: The Naval Militia has developed cost experience over the past few years, culminating in 1958, under the new lease agreements with the Department of Navy, which have allowed the State to reduce its Naval Militia expenditures by a half a million dollars annually without sacrificing any operating efficiency.

3. NEW CONSTRUCTION: Substantial Federal funds have been procured for rehabilitation of the Summerville Naval Militia Armory in Rochester and the conversion of the deactivated Fish Hatchery in Dunkirk. Plans calling for a new million and a half dollar Naval Training Center at the foot of Dyckman Street on the Hudson River have been approved and only await Federal appropriation.

4. RECRUITING: The Naval Militia, all of the members of which are participating reservists of the U. S. Naval and Marine Corps, continue to be confronted with the problems common to all military organizations. Reserve components have only been able to maintain their strengths through Federal Legislation - the Selective Service Act, the Armed Forces Reserve Act and the Reserve Forces Act. Any relaxation of these Federal requirements would influence adversely the strength, efficiency and military posture of all components. It is considered imperative for the well-being of the Naval Militia (and other branches of the Armed Forces) that these Acts be extended or renewed. However, units

of the Naval Militia have been held together by a hard core of dedicated militiamen who continue on the rolls in good times and bad.

5. COMMUNITY USE OF ARMORIES: The geographical location of Naval Militia Armories near the population centers contributes greatly to their use by the community, Local School Systems, Youth Organizations, Adult Groups, Veteran and Service Clubs and numerous other local organizations find these facilities attractive and available for their programs. Such civilian use is limited only by the training requirements of the Naval Militia itself. In compliance with the desires of the State Legislature, the armories are used for polling and election purposes and for programs designed to prevent the spreading of juvenile delinquency.

6. TOP UNITS: Units of the New York Naval Militia have attained national and district recognition for military achievement during 1958. Among the outstanding units were: Whitestone, Division 3-77, winner of the Third Naval District Competition for the second consecutive year; Oswego, Division 3-86, winner of the Third Naval District Competition for Medium Divisions; and Dunkirk, Electronics Division 3-9, winner of the same competition in its category.

## II. The Marine Corps Branch

1. Strength in numbers of Marine Corps units increased during the year. It became possible for most units to drill on a week-end basis rather than one evening a week, contributing greatly to training; field problems, small arms practice and other training maneuvers are more readily encompassed, thus enhancing the value of the units for State or Federal service in the event of an emergency or local disaster.

2. The 1st Marine Infantry Battalion of Brooklyn and Long Island, commanded by Lt Col Irving Schechter of Smithtown, was again selected as an outstanding unit for its performance in Annual Field Training at Camp LeJeune, North Carolina. For the first time, the Adjutant General of the State of New York, was present at Camp LeJeune to observe the landing operation and maneuvers of the New York Marines.

3. In Rochester, the 3rd Communications Company of Marines commanded by Major Robert J. Sinnott is now located at the Naval Militia Armory in Summerville, sharing the facilities with naval units there. This consolidation has reduced operational costs to the State and Nation and proven to be an excellent move, since the spaces and dockside areas lend themselves to better training.

### III. Education

1. The continued concentrated military training of Naval Militiamen is considered to be one of the strong elements of Education in the State. The training in the responsibilities of citizenship alone, has proved to be a value received for the amount of dollars expended in military training. In addition, the training in Electronics and Nuclear employment is stimulating to both recruit and parent.

2. Adult Education classes, Power Squadrons, High School and Parochial School Athletic Teams alike, all share in the use of these Armories and at little or no expense to the local community. In the Brooklyn Armory, several high school teams in various endeavors practice and play daily while in New Rochelle two high school basketball teams and a rifle team are regular scheduled visitors. In most armories local Power Squadrons meet weekly. Classrooms and lecture halls are available in all Armories for local educational authorities, without charge to the community.

### IV. Training

1. Training is and must remain the most important activity in the Naval Militia Program. The quality of training of Naval Militia units is reflected in the honors won by them, as set forth elsewhere in this report.

2. Some units of the Naval component pursue individual specialized training in one of the skills required for Federal or State mobilization. Through study, examination and practical training in classrooms and laboratories they qualify for advancement in their specialty and in the general requirements of a Sailor, Marine and Militiaman. Others train as segments of ships crews (Fleet Divisions,) such as the engineering section or bridge and deck personnel. In addition, the Navy Department has recently assigned four Destroyer Escort vessels to the Metropolitan area of New York, which will be manned by complete crews of Naval Militiamen. These men will train aboard ship and will sail "their ship". They will be ready for instant mobilization, and will carry mobilization orders on their persons. In the event of mobilization they must report immediately and would put to sea in a matter of hours.

3. The Marine Corps Units train as tactical groups and the individual Marine advances according to his training, experience and general accomplishments.

4. While engaged in this concentrated training as prescribed by the United States Navy and the United States Marine Corps, each Militiaman is absorbing the requisite discipline, maturity and general ability for acceptance of his responsibilities as a member of the Naval Militia, the Reserve and the Community.

## V. Organization, Strength and Personnel

1. The New York Naval Militia underwent some reorganization during the year in order to conform with the changing Tables of Organization required by modern warfare. The Naval Militia Organization for 1958 is as follows:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Officers</u>	<u>Enlisted</u>	<u>Total Strength</u>
Headquarters	15	---	15
Brooklyn	31	150	181
Brooklyn(Manhattan)	42	330	372
Buffalo	54	301	355
Dunkirk	7	77	84
New Rochelle	28	262	290
Oswego	7	131	138
Rochester	47	416	463
Tompkinsville	27	230	257
Watertown	10	105	115
Whitestone	49	361	410
Yonkers	<u>30</u>	<u>201</u>	<u>231</u>
TOTALS	347	2564	2911

### MARINE CORPS BRANCH

Garden City	19	421	440
Buffalo	5	132	137
Manhattan	7	109	116
New Rochelle	9	143	152
Rochester	<u>10</u>	<u>229</u>	<u>239</u>
MARINE TOTALS	50	1034	1084

Serving on Active Duty (Federal)	8	3750	3758
----------------------------------	---	------	------

GRAND TOTAL 7753

2. The Third Naval District welcomed a new Commandant, Rear Admiral Chester W. Wood, USN, who reported during the year as The Commandant, Third Naval District, with Headquarters at 90 Church Street, New York 7, New York.

3. Commander Francis J. McCue became a member of the Headquarters Naval Militia Staff in place of LCDR Milton Klebenoff who returned to civilian pursuits.

## VI. Honors and Outstanding Performances

1. Among the units of the New York Naval Militia that attained national recognition for military achievement during 1958 were:



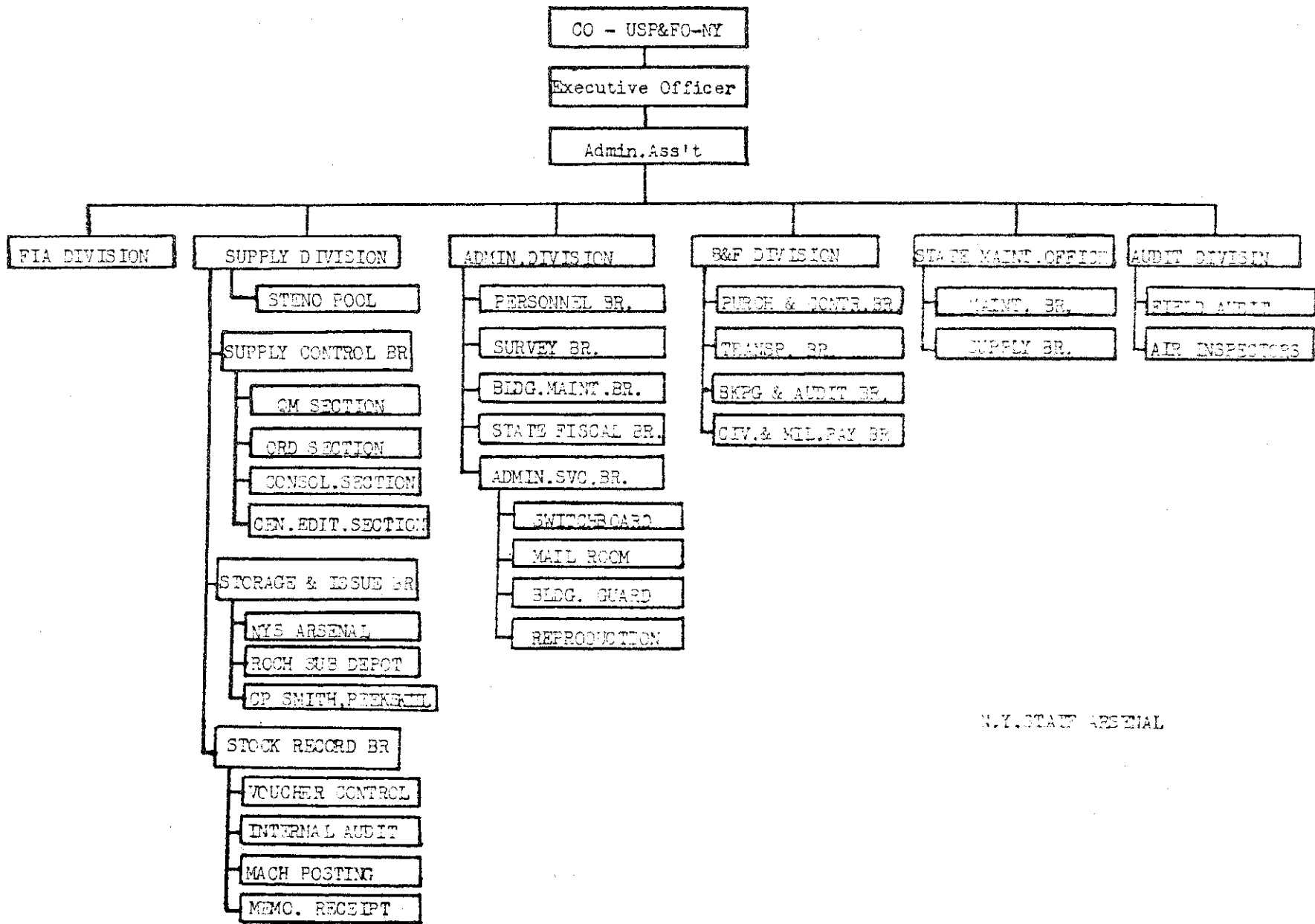
- a. WHITESTONE - Div 3-77 commanded by CDR Allen D. Oder, won the Third Naval District Reserve Competition for Large Divisions (second year in a row) and received the Commandant's Trophy and also the Josephthal Trophy for the Sixth consecutive year.
- b. OSWEGO - Div 3-86 commanded by CDR Robert D. Helsby, won the Third Naval District Reserve Competition for Medium Divisions, and placed second in the Josephthal Competition.
- c. Dunkirk - Div 3-9 commanded by LCDR William W. Sawin, Jr., won the Third Naval District Reserve Competition for Electronic Divisions.
- d. Brooklyn - Div 3-57 (L) commanded by LCDR Rudolph P. Maffei won the Gillies Trophy for making the greatest progress in Reserve Competition.
- e. New Rochelle - 2nd Rifle Company, MCB, NYNM commanded by Captain George F. Pelham, III, captured first place in Marine Competition for the Josephthal Trophy.

2. The Brooklyn Brigade 3-2, commanded by Captain Thomas N. MacIntyre of Long Island, won national honors by being awarded The Bausch and Lomb Trophy. In competition against Rifle Teams from all Services within the Continental limits, it brought this Trophy east of the Mississippi for the first time in many years. In addition, the same unit won the two Naval Militia Trophy Matches in the State Competition at the Annual Rifle Matches, Camp Smith, Peekskill.

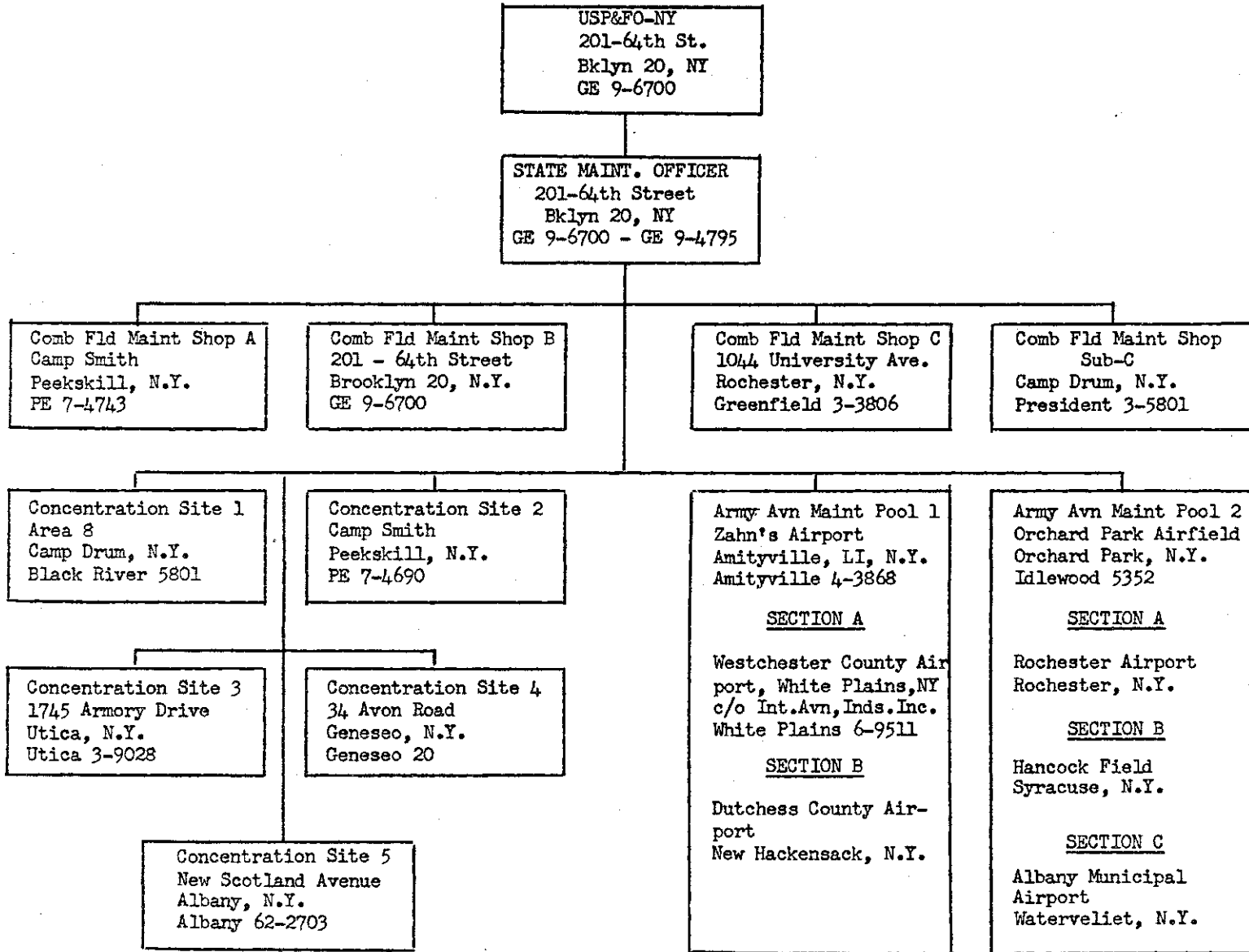


APPENDICES

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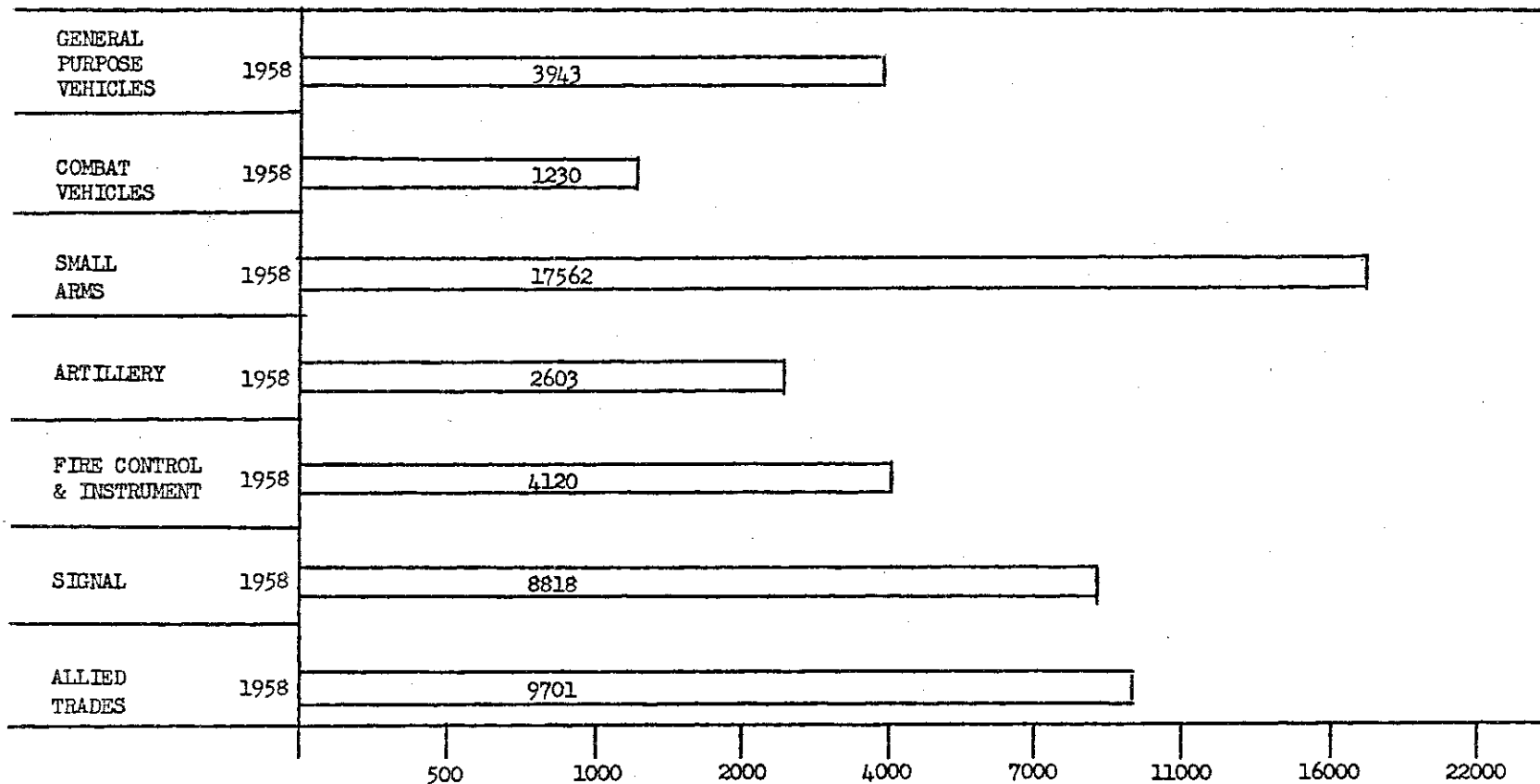


N.Y. STATE ARSENAL



APPENDIX B

COMBINED PRODUCTION CHART FOR 1958



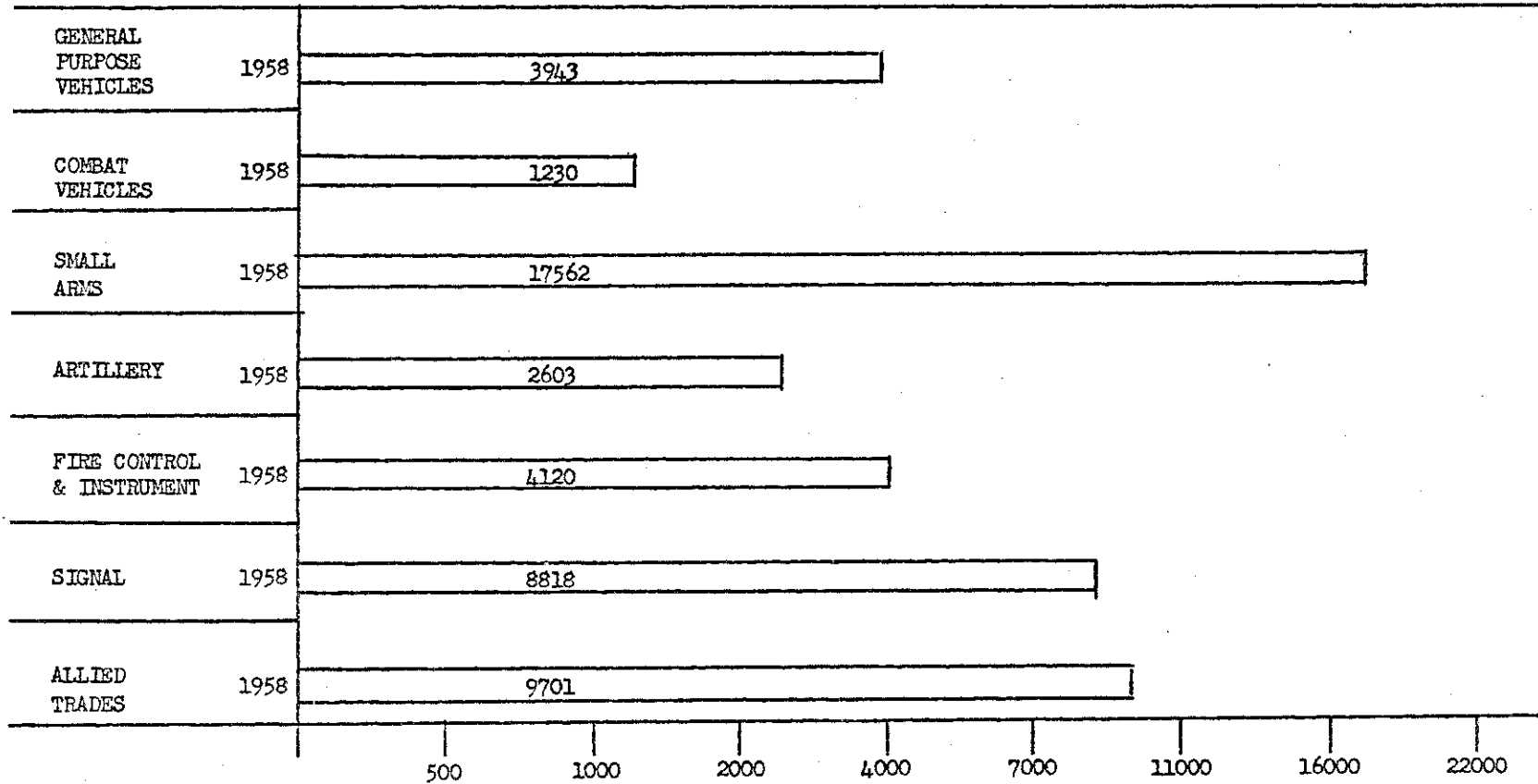
TOTAL ITEMS COMPLETED: 47,977

AVERAGE COST PER ITEM COMPLETED: \$25.21

NOTE: DUE TO A NEW SYSTEM OF REPORTING A COMPARISON ANALYSIS OF PREVIOUS PRODUCTION RATES IS NOT SHOWN ON THIS GRAPH

APPENDIX C

COMBINED PRODUCTION CHART FOR 1958



TOTAL ITEMS COMPLETED: 47,977

AVERAGE COST PER ITEM COMPLETED: \$25.21

NOTE: DUE TO A NEW SYSTEM OF REPORTING A COMPARISON ANALYSIS OF PREVIOUS PRODUCTION RATES IS NOT SHOWN ON THIS GRAPH

APPENDIX C

CONCENTRATION SITE NO. 1  
 CAMP DRUM, N. Y.  
 SAVINGS IN RAIL TRANSPORTATION  
 (ISSUES BY NYARNG)

NOMENCLATURE	PERIOD I	PERIOD II	PERIOD III	PERIOD IV	PERIOD V	UNIT WEIGHT	TOTAL WEIGHT
M-5 H/S Tractor	6			10	18	28,000	952,000
105MM (SP) M-7				14	20	48,000	1,632,000
Carriage, M-16				8	8	18,000	288,000
Tank, M-41	6			21	21	50,000	2,400,000
LOCM, M-42				8	8	47,000	752,000
How. (SP), M-55					9	60,000	540,000
Tank, M-48	55		74	103	116	94,000	31,320,000
Vehicle, M-75	8		19	19	17	36,000	2,268,000
Grader	2	1		2		24,000	120,000
D-7 Dozer	2	3		2		38,000	266,000
Transporter				1	2	90,000	270,000

Gross Weight One-Way 40,808,000  
 Gross Weight Round Trip 81,616,000  
 Average Distance - 250 Miles  
 Cost to Ship 100 lbs. Freight  
     250 Miles . . . . . \$1.31  
 Savings in Transportation Costs \$1,069,169.60

APPENDIX D



CONCENTRATION SITE NO. 1  
 CAMP DRUM, N. Y.  
 TRACK EQUIPMENT ISSUED DURING FIELD TRAINING 1958  
 (568 INDIVIDUAL ISSUES)

UNIT	TRACTOR H/S, M-5	CARR. M-7	CARR. M-16	CARR. M-19A1	TANK LIGHT M-11	CARR. M-42	HOW. 8" SP M-55	TANK MED. M-48	CARRIER M-75	TOTAL
<u>PERIOD I</u>										
CONNARNG					6			44	8	
RIARNG	6									75
NJARNG								11		
<u>PERIOD III</u>										
NJARNG								59	18	93
KEARNG								15	1	
<u>PERIOD IV</u>										
NYARNG	10	14	8		21	8		103	19	183
<u>PERIOD V</u>										
NYARNG	18	20	8		21	8	9	116	17	217

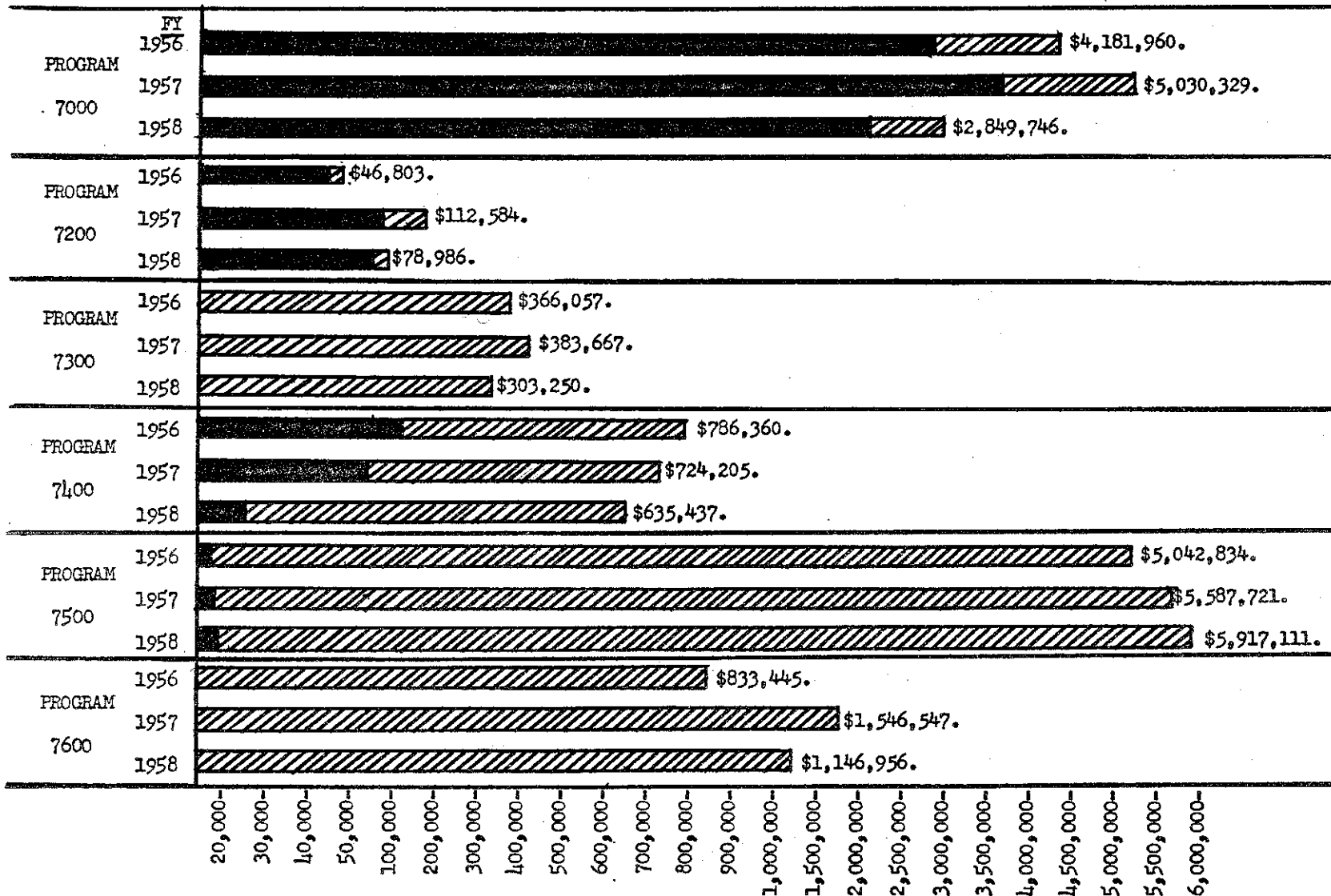
APPENDIX E

Action on Reports of Survey for Annual Activity Report	As of 25 Oct 1957				As of 31 Oct 1958			
	1957				1958			
	ARMY NG		AIR NG		ARMY NG		AIR NG	
	NO.	VALUE	NO.	VALUE	NO.	VALUE	NO.	VALUE
In Process at Beginning of Year	270	166,278.99	113	54,840.03	149	83,141.65	5	1,350.06
Received During Year	218	104,747.35	13	3,144.72	93	78,496.50	21	4,193.24
Closed During Year	339	124,850.57	121	56,831.65	224	70,011.78	23	3,165.95
In Process at End of Year	149	83,141.65	5	1,350.06	118	56,942.42	3	1,541.52
Paid from State Credit During Year	4	2,362.08	0	0	2	1,909.78	0	0
Balance of State Credit at End of Year	-	78,476.20	-	-	-	76,566.42	-	-
Claims Made Against Bonds	12	3,281.76	1	140.98	3	1,642.01	0	0
Collected on Bond Claims	13	2,502.66	1	140.98	10	2,594.77	0	0
Collected from Military Funds During Year	28	6,710.32	5	819.29	12	2,317.59	0	0
Collections on Forms 302 & 1131 without Reports of Survey	2786	45,614.95	315	2,055.62	1970	27,919.32	272	2,082.39
Collected on Forms 302 & 1131 as Result of Approved Reports of Survey	102	12,722.46	3	226.58	74	11,849.71	0	0
TOTAL Processed, (ARMG)	-	-	-	-	1271	-	-	-

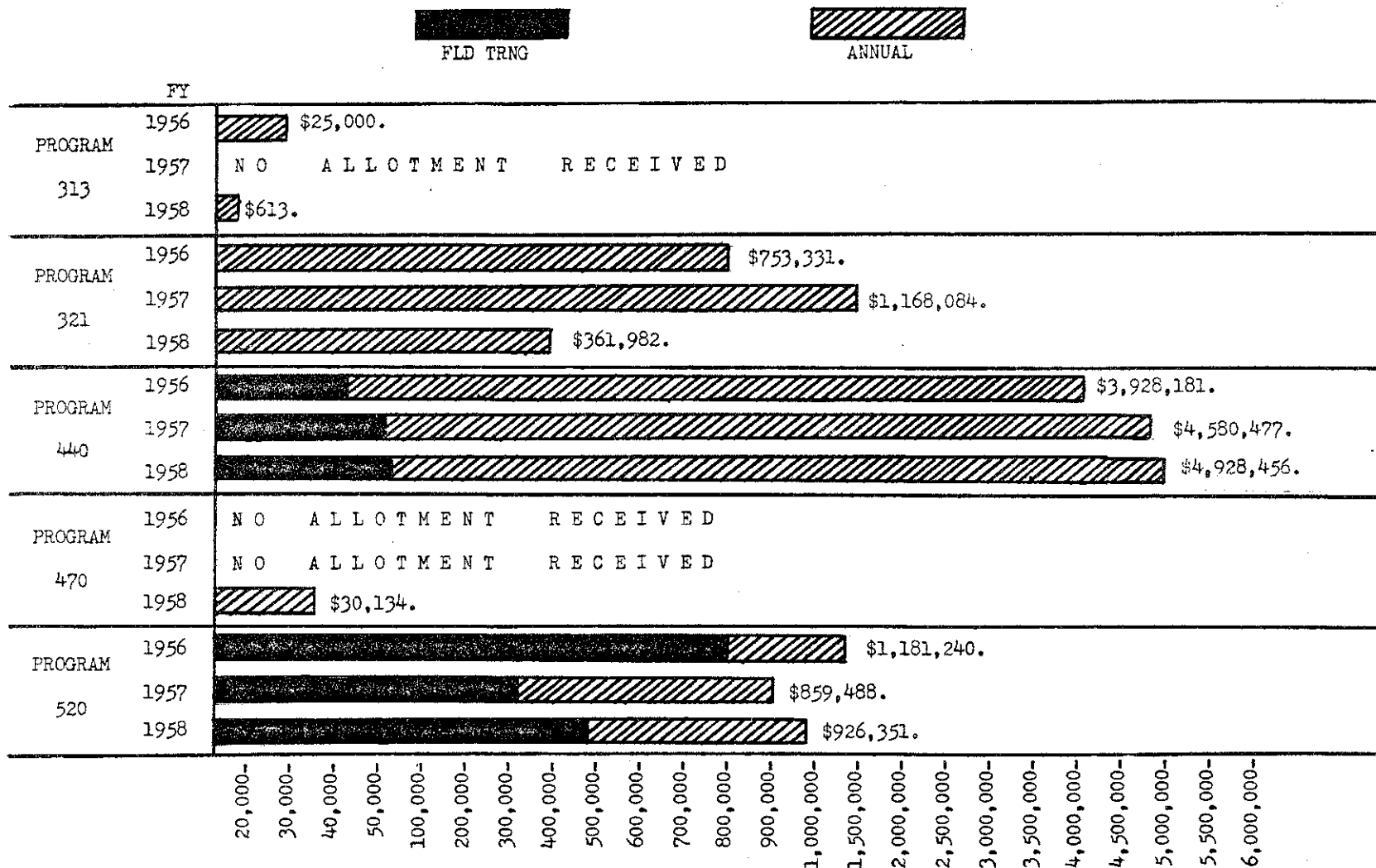
APPENDIX F

COMPARISON OF ARMY NATIONAL GUARD FEDERAL EXPENDITURES BY FISCAL YEAR

FLD TRNG                      ANNUAL



COMPARISON OF AIR NATIONAL GUARD FEDERAL EXPENDITURES BY FISCAL YEAR



APPENDIX H