

STATE OF NEW YORK



Annual Report

OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE GOVERNOR

Executive Department

Division of Military and Naval Affairs

FOR THE YEAR 1959

A. C. O'HARA
Major General, N.Y.A.R.N.G.
Chief of Staff to the Governor

1 June 1960

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

Dear Governor Rockefeller:

Pursuant to Section 190, Executive Law and Section 11, Military Law of the State of New York, I have the pleasure of submitting the Annual Report for the Division of Military and Naval Affairs for the year 1959.

Sincerely yours,

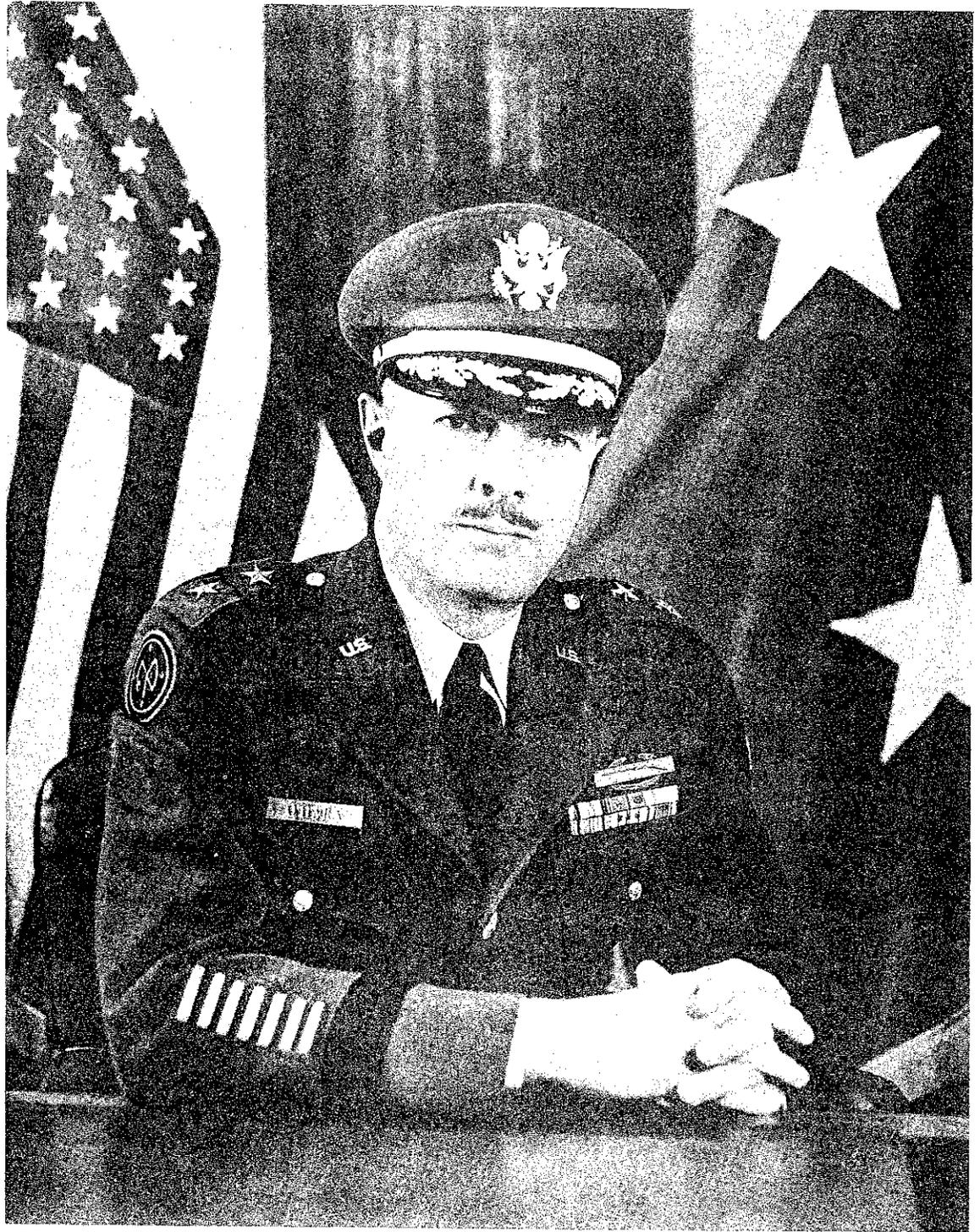


A. C. O'HARA
Major General, NYARNG
Chief of Staff to the Governor



GOVERNOR NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER

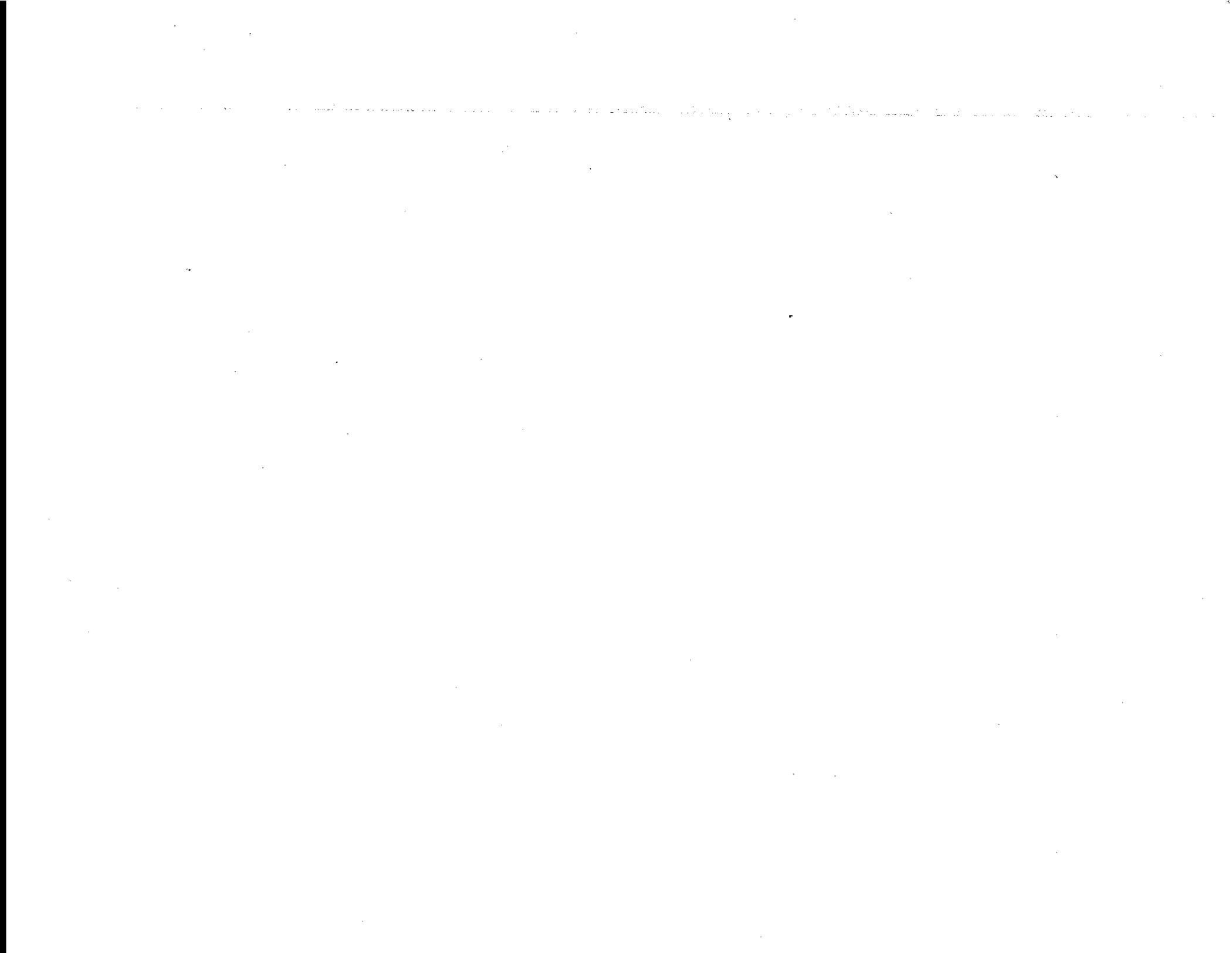
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE STATE MILITARY FORCES OF NEW YORK



MAJOR GENERAL A. C. O'HARA
CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE GOVERNOR

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CHAPTER ONE
 REPORT OF THE
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 GENERAL

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This chapter is devoted to the major developments in the Division of Military and Naval Affairs during 1959. Detailed reports of each major activity will be found in the succeeding chapters.

I. CHANGES IN KEY PERSONNEL

1. Major General Ronald C. Brock, Commanding General, New York Army National Guard; Chief of Staff to the Governor and Commander of the Organized Militia; and Commanding General, New York Guard, having reached the statutory age for retirement was relieved of command of the New York Army National Guard effective 30 June 1959. He was transferred to the State Retired List and promoted to the grade of Lieutenant General, effective 30 July 1959.

2. Major General Almerin C. O'Hara, Commanding General, 27th Armored Division, New York Army National Guard, served as Commanding General, New York Army National Guard, in addition to his other duties, during the period 1 July 1959 to 30 September 1959.

3. Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller appointed General O'Hara as Commanding General of the New York Army National Guard; Chief of Staff to the Governor and Commander of the Organized Militia; and Commanding General, New York Guard, effective 1 October 1959, vice Lieutenant General Ronald C. Brock, retired.

4. Governor Rockefeller promoted Colonel Charles G. Stevenson, State Judge Advocate, to the grade of Brigadier General, Adjutant General's Corps, New York Army National Guard and appointed him The Adjutant General of the State, effective 1 April 1959, vice Brigadier General Jacob H. Herzog, resigned. Governor Rockefeller also appointed General Stevenson, Vice Chief of Staff to the Governor, effective 1 April 1959, vice Brigadier General William H. Kelly, retired.

5. General Stevenson served as Acting Chief of Staff to the Governor, in addition to his other duties, during the period 30 July 1959 to 30 September 1959.

6. Colonel Carlos G. Webster, Jr., was appointed Brigadier General of the Line, New York Guard, and assigned as Deputy Commanding General, New York Guard, effective 3 August 1959, in addition to his other duties, vice Brigadier General Horace O. Cushman, retired. General Webster, having requested retirement, was transferred to the State Retired List, effective 15 September 1959.

7. Colonel John C. Baker, Headquarters Combat Command "A", 27th Armored Division, New York Army National Guard, was transferred to Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, New York Army National Guard, for duty as Chief of Staff, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, New York Army National Guard and was promoted to the grade of Brigadier General, effective 1 October 1959, vice Brigadier General Hugh J. Cox, transferred to the State Reserve List.

8. Colonel Frank McLaughlin, Assistant Chief of Staff G-4, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, New York Army National Guard, served as Acting Chief of Staff, Headquarters New York Army National Guard, in addition to his other duties, during the period 1 July 1959 to 30 September 1959.

9. Brigadier General Collin P. Williams, Assistant Division Commander, 27th Armored Division, New York Army National Guard, was assigned to duty as Commanding General, 27th Armored Division, New York Army National Guard, effective 1 October 1959, vice Major General Almerin C. O'Hara, transferred.

II. COOPERATION WITH CIVIL DEFENSE AND AID TO CIVIL AUTHORITIES

1. State military support of Civil Defense was emphasized throughout 1959 by the continued and expanding activities of the New York Army National Guard and New York Guard Forces, highlighted by operational harmony and coordination in unilateral plans of assistance with Civil Defense and civil authorities supported by closer liaison at all levels. The effective level of preparedness of the New York Army National Guard and the New York Guard in their support or reinforcement of civil authorities and Civil Defense in State emergencies is a doctrine established on sound operating procedures. These procedures, under the watchful eyes of general staff officers, are reviewed and improved with changes where necessary in mission concepts, thus being flexible for adoption to various degrees of emergency situations. Such planning, guided by Department of Defense directives and regulations, establishes the degree of assistance that military forces may offer, depending on the military mission at the time.

2. Training in protection from radioactive fallout, a subject of high priority both military and civilian, is being actively applied in the six (6) Regional Commands of the New York Guard. The New York Army National Guard with its key divisional commands are presently engaged in a thorough study of the National Warning System (NAWAS) and direct early warning tie-in with the State Civil Defense Commission net. This system may be utilized, after due consideration, as an integral part of military forces mobilization plans currently in force.

3. Operation Alert 1959, a subject of intense concern and study, is under continued evaluation with respect to effects on State Military Forces operational readiness status, so that ultimate efficiency in military operations, as well as assistance to civil authorities, may be realized even when operating under the adverse conditions of emergencies.

4. The integration of the radio facilities of the New York Army National Guard command net with the New York Guard at Regional Command level now under actual tests in two (2) counties, will provide the New York Guard radio liaison with County Civil Defense Headquarters in Civil Defense Target-Support Areas.

5. The conference conducted by the Deputy State Director of Civil Defense of the Rochester Target-Support Area in October 1959 attended by the Liaison Officer for the Headquarters New York Army National Guard is typical of the close liaison policy with Civil Defense activities established by the Chief of Staff to the Governor. The New York Guard Conference conducted by Headquarters, New York Army National Guard in August 1959, had for its purpose, the stimulation of harmonious support of these forces with Civil Defense. In May 1959,

the unilateral training of combined forces, civil and military, was implemented at exercises conducted by the Genesee County Civil Defense at Batavia, New Yor, with military support furnished by Batteries B and D, 1st Gun Battalion, 209th Artillery, New York Army National Guard, together with helicopter service from the 127th Aviation Company.

6. The ever-ready assistance to civil authorities in natural disaster was significant in the efficiently handled mission by the 108th Armored Infantry unit in their aid to the City of Cortland in the evacuation of thirty (30) families from the floods in that area in January 1959.

7. Three (3) Provisional Amphibious Rescue Units, made up of selected trained members of the New York Army National Guard, strategically located in the State, stand ready at all times to assist civil authorities in coping with the emergencies of natural disaster, as do the Air National Guard and Naval Militia in their mission of mercy readiness in time of call or need.

III. NATIONAL GUARD TECHNICIAN PROGRAM

1. The following table indicates the funding and full time positions supported by the Federal Government, during the Fiscal Years 1959 - 1960, to assist the State of New York in the administration and maintenance of the New York Army National Guard:

	<u>Army N G</u>
Fiscal Year ending 30 June 1959	
Funds Expended	\$6,310,238.94
Positions filled 30 June*	1208
Fiscal Year ending 30 June 1960	
Funds Programmed	\$7,133,000.00
Positions programmed*	1468

* - Includes Air Defense

2. Reorganization of the New York Army National Guard to the Pentomic concept was completed during 1959. Air Defense units are scheduled to take over operational control of Nike Sites during Fiscal Year 1960. By virtue of this mission, Technician manning will increase over one hundred per cent.

3. The National Guard Bureau has authorized the Chief of Staff to the Governor to pay the difference between military pay and allowances and Technician pay to personnel attending service schools, as long as attendance is in connection with civilian employment and not in furtherance of an individual's military education or for promotion. This

has been beneficial to some three hundred Technicians who have attended service schools under this authority.

IV. 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 327 of the Military Law in relation to extending the duration of the New York Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act until July 1, 1960. This became Chapter 172, Laws of 1959, approved 24 March 1959.

(1) The New York Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1951 was extended for three years by Chapter 509, Laws of 1956, so that it was due to expire on 1 July 1959. The new law extends the duration of the Act for one year until 1 July 1960.

b. Bill to amend subsections 6 and 7, Section 24 of the Military Law in relation to the loan, destruction, sale or other disposition of property in the Bureau of War Records of the office of The Adjutant General of the State and in relation to the Hall of Military Records. This became Chapter 405, Laws of 1959, approved 15 April 1959.

(1) The main purposes of the law are:

(a) To authorize The Adjutant General of the State, subject to the approval of the Chief of Staff to the Governor, to lend property in the Bureau of War Records to a public corporation or agency thereof, State institution or other State agency, educational corporation or institution, museum or historical society.

(2) To authorize The Adjutant General, subject to the approval of the Chief of Staff to the Governor, to destroy, sell or otherwise permanently dispose of property (except books and records) in the Bureau of War Records, with the consent of the State Historian. Under the law, books and records in the Bureau would continue, as is now the case, to be disposed of or destroyed in accordance with the provisions of Section 186, State Finance Law.

c. Bill to amend the following sections of the Military Law: Subdivision 2, Section 187; that part of subdivision 4, Section 187 which relates to assistant armory superintendent; subdivision 5 b, Section 187 and Section 188. This became Chapter 418, Laws of 1959, approved 15 April 1959, effective 1 April 1959.

(1) The main purposes of the law are to bring Sections 187 and 188 of the Military Law, relating to the compensation, increments,

etc., of armory employees abreast of changes recently made in corresponding provisions of the Civil Service Law. The Military Law sections were out of date.

(2) Prior to 1 July 1951, armory employees were compensated on a per diem basis for every day of the year. Section 187, Military Law, as added by Chapter 838, Laws of 1951, created and established various grades of armory employees, with an annual compensation and annual increments for each grade in the same manner as provided in the Civil Service Law for employees in the classified service of the State.

(3) Section 188, Military Law, as added by Chapter 838, Laws 1951, contained language to accomplish the conversion from per diem to annual compensation. It also spelled out the payment of increments, salaries on appointment, promotion, reinstatement, reclassification and reallocation in similar language to that contained in form Section 41 of the Civil Service Law. Ever since 1 July 1951, the compensation of these employees, on change of status, has been determined in the same manner as provided for employees in the classified service of the State.

(4) The Civil Service Law was completely revised by Chapter 790, Laws of 1958, effective 1 April 1959. References in Sections 187 and 188 of the Military Law to sections of the Civil Service Law were corrected by the 1959 law to refer to sections of the newly revised Civil Service Law.

(5) Former subdivisions 2-6 inclusive, Section 187 of the Military Law, spelled matters out in such detail that it was necessary to amend them every time an amendment was made in a corresponding provision of the Civil Service Law. The Military Law provisions were usually one or two years behind changes in the corresponding provisions of the Civil Service Law.

(6) The new law corrected the situation by making it possible to conform the policies of this Division to those prescribed in the Civil Service Law without enacting specific amendments of Section 188 of the Military Law. If the corresponding provisions of the Civil Service Law are amended in the future, it will not be necessary to amend Section 188 of the Military Law in order to keep abreast of the changes.

d. Bill to amend subdivision 3-2, Section 242; subdivision 2-a, Section 317; subdivision 1, Section 301 and Section 318 of the Military Law, relating to the reemployment and other rights of public and private employees who perform initial active duty for training with or in an Armed Force of the United States and relating to other matters. This became Chapter 574, Laws of 1959, approved 20 April 1959.

(1) The two main purposes of the law are:

(a) In subdivision 3-a, Section 242 and subdivision 2-a, Section 317, Military Law, to substitute the phrase "under the provisions of this chapter or the laws of the United States or both" for a lengthy enumeration of various statutes.

(2) To amend Section 318, Military Law, to declare the policy of the State to be opposed to discrimination of employers against persons who are subject to perform any kind of military duty.

2. Non-program bill of this Division which became law:

a. Bill to amend subdivision 3, Section 242 and subdivision 2, Section 317 of the Military Law in relation to leaves of absence for public officers and employees or private employees who attend military Service Schools. This became Chapter 91, Laws of 1959, approved March 17, 1959.

(1) Although this was not a program bill, it was heartily supported by this Division. The purpose of the law is to increase from four to six months the maximum period which may be taken as military leave by a public officer or employee while attending Service Schools conducted by the Armed Forces of the United States. Section 242, subdivision 3 and Section 317, subdivision 2 were amended to further provide that no person shall be entitled to absent himself from his employment in order to attend a service school or schools in excess of a total of six months during any four year period.

(2) The law applies not only to members of the New York Army National Guard and New York Air National Guard but also to members of the Federal Reserves. With respect to the New York Army National Guard and New York Air National Guard, which are of particular concern to this Division, it is important for our personnel to keep abreast of modern military arms and equipment. In many cases, this requires attendance at the Service Schools conducted by the United States Army or United States Air Force.

(3) As to the New York Army National Guard, there are a total of approximately 170 officers and men who annually attend United States Army Service School courses having a duration of more than four months, which is the present limit set forth in the Military Law. As to the New York Air National Guard, there are a total of about 180 officers and airmen who annually attend United States Air Force Service School courses having a duration of over four months.

(4) The former law only provided for four months' military leave to attend Service Schools. The new law increased the period to six months.

b. Bills to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, audit and determine the claims of Orrin J. Thorne, Jean Thorne, Lora Thorne and Beverly G. Thorne for damages arising out of an accident involving a New York Army National Guard vehicle which occurred on 19 August 1950.

(1) These bills became Chapters 685, 686, 687 and 688 respectively, Laws of 1959, approved 22 April 1959.

(2) The purpose of the laws is to enable the claimants to sue the State for property damage and personal injuries sustained as a result of an accident involving Mr. Thorne's automobile and a vehicle of the 105th Field Artillery Battalion, New York Army National Guard. The accident occurred in Leeds, New York on 19 August 1950.

(3) The Division's file on the accident indicated the possibility of negligence on the part of the driver of the National Guard vehicle and a lack of contributory negligence on the part of Mr. Thorne. The Division had recommended approval of similar bills introduced in behalf of the Thornes' in the 1952 Legislature and again in the 1957 Legislature. These bills were vetoed.

(4) This Division again recommended that the 1959 bills be approved and they did become law as stated above.

c. Bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, audit and determine the claim of Eilen M. Brown against the State of New York for damages arising out of an accident which occurred in the State Armory, 1579 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, New York on 29 March 1958. This became Chapter 867, Laws of 1959, approved 24 April 1959.

(1) The purpose of the law is to enable Eilen M. Brown to sue the State for damages for personal injuries as the result of a fall on the stairs of the State armory at 1579 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, on 29 March 1958.

(2) Miss Brown was a guest at a dance being held at the armory which was sponsored by one of the units stationed in the armory. The circumstances under which Miss Brown sustained her injuries are similar to the circumstances under which the claimant, Strassman, sustained injuries in the case of *Strassman v. State* 156 NYS (2d) 193. In both cases, claimants were lawfully on the premises of the armory building, pursuant to the provisions of Section 183 of the Military Law, in connection with non-military activities. In the Strassman case, claimant was there as an Election Inspector in connection with an election of the City of New York. In the instant case, Miss Brown was attending a party of a unit stationed at the armory.

(3) The Appellate Division, Third Judicial Department, in sustaining Judge Ryan's denial of a motion by the State to dismiss the claim in the Strassman case for lack of jurisdiction, enunciated the principle that such a claimant has the right to have his claim heard under the general jurisdiction provisions of the Court of Claims Act.

(4) However, in Miss Brown's case, the ninety day period for filing a claim or notice of intention to file a claim, as provided by the Court of Claims Act, had elapsed. Therefore, it was necessary for Miss Brown to procure this, enabling legislation authorizing the Court of Claims to hear her claim.

(5) Since Miss Brown had not had the opportunity of having the merits of her case passed upon by the Court, it was the recommendation of this Division that the bill be approved. The bill became law as stated above.

3. Program bill which did not become law.

a. Bill to create the New York Civil War Centennial Commission. This bill was not reported out of committee.

(1) One of the program bills of this Division was a bill to create a temporary state commission to be known as the New York Civil War Centennial Commission to head up New York's participation in the commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Civil War and making an appropriation for the expenses of the Commission.

(2) The bill was S. Int. No. 33; Print No. 33, introduced by Senator Elisha T. Barrett; A. Int. No. 1883; Print No. 1897, introduced by Assemblyman Thomas H. Brown.

(3) A similar bill was sponsored by this Division in the 1958 session of the Legislature but also did not get out of committee.

(4) The bill will be re-introduced in the 1960 Legislature and it is believed that the bill will be enacted. This Division is interested in the bill because at least twelve New York Regiments which fought in the Civil War have successor units in the New York Army National Guard today. These units bear campaign or battle streamers for the Civil War service of their predecessor units.

V. FEDERAL LEGISLATION

1. The Chief of Staff to the Governor took an active interest in the several bills in Congress during 1959, viz:

a. Department of Defense Appropriations Act for the Fiscal Year 1960 (P.L. 86-166).

(1) In the 1958 report of the Chief of Staff to the Governor, attention was called to the enactment by Congress in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act for the Fiscal Year 1959 (P.L. 85-724) of a floor of 400,000 under the strength of the Army National Guard. This floor was reenacted in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act of 1960 together with an additional provision. The full statement in P.L. 86-166

reads as follows:

"The Army National Guard shall be maintained at an average strength of not less than 400,000 for the Fiscal Year 1960: Provided further that forty-three million dollars (\$43,000,000) of the funds provided in this appropriation shall be available only to meet the increased expenses necessary to maintain the Army National Guard at the strength provided for in this Act."

(2) The effect of the above statement was not only to place a floor of 400,000 under the strength of the Army National Guard but also to make provision for funds for sufficient six months trainee quotas to maintain the 400,000 strength. In the summer of 1959, the National Guard Bureau advised the Chief of Staff that we were going to receive these quotas through-out the entire year, instead of receiving the majority of the quotas in the last quarter of the Fiscal Year which is what happened in the last three months of the Fiscal Year 1959. In other words, there will be no turning the faucet off and on with respect to these quotas, as was done in 1959. The National Guard Bureau gave us a 62% increase in our quotas for the months of October and November 1959.

(3) After the enactment of P.L. 86-166 on 18 August 1959, the National Guard Bureau have the New York Army National Guard a maximum strength of 27,703 to reach by 30 June 1960. This represented an increase of 1,319 over its strength of 26,384 as of 30 June 1959. On 30 October 1959, the strength of the New York Army National Guard was 26,914.

(4) In this connection, the National Guard Bureau assured us that there would be no changes made during the Fiscal Year 1960 in the troop allotment strengths which were given to our Army National Guard units at the time of the reorganization of the Army National Guard in March 1959.

b. The Military Construction Authorization Act of 1959 (P.L. 86-149) and the Military Construction Appropriations Act of 1959 (P.L. 86-275).

(1) The 1958 report of the Chief of Staff to the Governor discussed the armory construction authorized and appropriated for by the 1958 Acts of Congress and stated that this Division would continue to endeavor to obtain appropriations for the construction of armories at Catskill, Patchogue and Smithtown, authorized but not appropriated for, by the 1958 Acts.

(2) During January and February 1959, the Chief of Staff to the Governor conducted extensive correspondence with interested members of Congress in connection with these projects. The Military Construction Appropriations Bill of 1959, originally did not include funds for the

Smithtown and Patchogue armories. It did include the Saranac Lake and Catskill projects also authorized in 1958. The Smithtown and Patchogue projects were added by the Senate Appropriations Committee. The bill as passed (P.L. 86-275) provides funds for the construction of the following armories for the New York Army National Guard:

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

(3) Later in the year, the National Guard Bureau advised that the Bureau of the Budget and the Department of Defense were not going to release all the funds appropriated by Congress for armory construction. Some questions were raised about the plans for the Catskill and Patchogue armories. It would, therefore, appear that only the Saranac Lake and Smithtown armories are likely to be placed under contract during the Fiscal Year 1960.

c. Reserve Officer Personnel Bill (H.R. 8186).

(1) In 1959 the House of Representatives passed amendments to the Reserve Officer Personnel Act contained in H.R. 8186. The principal amendment of interest to the officers of the National Guard was the extension of the moratorium on retirement by reason of grade and length of commissioned service from 1 July 1960 until 1 January 1962. The bill omitted a provision of great importance to Army National Guard officer technicians. This provision would have exempted them from mandatory retirement by reason of grade and length of commissioned service. Air National Guard technicians who held their positions at the time of the enactment of the Reserve Officer Personnel Act in 1954 enjoy the benefit of such an exemption provision. During 1959, the State Judge Advocate carried on considerable correspondence with the General Counsel of the National Guard Association of the United States, the Legal Adviser of the National Guard Bureau and with officers in other States, in an unsuccessful effort to obtain a similar exemption included in H.R. 8186.

(2) The National Guard Association of the United States advised the Chief of Staff to the Governor that the House Armed Services Committee had directed that a study be made of this problem with a view of seeing if the matter could be resolved in the 1960 session of Congress.

(3) With respect to H.R. 8186, as passed by the House, it is hoped that the Senate Armed Services Committee will hold hearings on the bill and take action on it early in the 1960 session. It is further hoped that the bill will be enacted into law prior to 1 July 1960.

VI. FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

1. Retirement for New York Army National Guard and New York Air National Guard Technicians.

a. The earlier efforts of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs to obtain retirement benefits for the approximately two thousand (2,000) New York Army National Guard and New York Air National Guard technicians were discussed in the Annual Reports of the Chief of Staff to the Governor for 1951, 1952, 1953, 1956 and 1958.

b. The 1956 report described the adoption of Resolution No. 58 by the 78th General Conference of the National Guard Association of the United States in that year which requested the Executive Council of the Association to take such action as might be necessary with the Departments of Army and Air Force and with the Congress in order to obtain federal administrative action and/or legislation to accomplish the payment into State Retirement Systems from federal funds of the employer's share of contributions for Army National Guard and Air National Guard technicians.

c. During 1957 and 1958 the National Guard Association of the United States was unable to get any action in pursuance of this resolution. In the meantime, efforts were pursued in the State of New York in connection with the matter. In March 1958, the Chief of Staff to the Governor made another attempt through correspondence with the National Guard Bureau to get the idea approved of having the Federal Government appropriate funds for payment of the employer's share of contributions in behalf of these employees into State Retirement Systems. At that time the Bureau indicated that Congressional enabling legislation would be necessary.

d. As reported in the 1958 Annual Report of the Chief of Staff to the Governor, a bill was enacted, effective 1 April 1958, as Chapter 570, Laws of 1958. The bill was prepared by the New York State Civil Service Employees Association and was submitted to Assemblyman (now Lieutenant Governor) Malcolm Wilson who introduced it and actively supported it in the Legislature. The bill was also supported by the Chief of Staff to the Governor who strongly recommended its approval by the Governor.

e. This law provides that the technicians may become members of the State Employees' Retirement System provided that the United States shall pay the employer's contributions into the State Retirement System on account of the technicians. The 1958 Report described the follow-up steps taken by the State Judge Advocate after the enactment of the law, particularly his preparation of a draft Congressional bill and his correspondence and conference with Congressman Frank J. Becker of the House Armed Services Committee in regard to the bill which would enable

the Federal Government to make appropriations for this purpose.

f. The 1958 Report concluded its discussion of the subject by stating that Congressman Becker had requested the Departments of the Army and Air Force to send him their recommendations on the bill.

g. On March 30, 1959 the Under Secretary of the Army, Honorable Hugh M. Milton II, advised Congressman Becker in reply to his letter of June 27, 1958, that the Department of the Army on February 19, 1959 had requested a ruling from the Comptroller General of the United States as to whether existing statutes permitted payments of the employer's contribution to State Retirement Systems out of Federal funds on behalf of the technicians. The Under Secretary further advised Congressman Becker that the opinion dated 2 March 1959 had been received and that the Comptroller General was of the opinion that the present law was broad enough to warrant the making of such contributions. The Under Secretary stated that it was not possible to state whether the authority to make such contributions would be exercised.

h. At the 81st General Conference of the NGAUS at San Antonio, Texas in October 1959, the Chief of Staff to the Governor submitted a Resolution which was adopted as Resolution No. 11, urging the Secretaries of the Army, Air Force and Defense to include funds in the budget for Fiscal Year 1961 to authorize payment of the employer's contribution to State employees' retirement systems, of those States which request such payments in behalf of the technicians and urging Congress to appropriate sufficient funds to carry out the purpose described above.

i. In a presentation to the 81st General Conference, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, Major General Donald W. McGown, made a statement to the effect that the Department of Defense had approved the principle of providing retirement benefits for these employees through payments by the Federal Government of the employer's share into State Retirement Systems, and that it would now be a question of trying to obtain the necessary appropriations.

j. It would thus appear that this particular approach to the problem which originated in the Division of Military and Naval Affairs some years ago now appears to be the only solution which has a chance of eventual attainment.

k. To further the effort of obtaining federal appropriations for the employer's share of contributions into the State Retirement System in behalf of the technicians, the Chief of Staff to the Governor, at the suggestion of Lieutenant Governor Wilson wrote to Mr. Oren Root, Special Assistant to the Governor, and asked that the Washington office of the State Department of Commerce take an active interest in the matter and endeavor to get the entire New York Congressional delegation to support

the proposal. Thereafter, the Chief of Staff to the Governor continued his correspondence in this connection with Mr. Daniel F. Ruge of the Washington office of the State Department of Commerce. The New York State Civil Service Employees' Association also cooperated in this effort in November and December 1959 by sending telegrams to the Secretary of Defense and other officials and by corresponding with Congressman Becker and others in connection with the matter.

1. It will not be known until the end of the 1960 Congressional session whether the efforts to obtain funds for this purpose in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act for the Fiscal Year 1961 will prove successful.

2. Admission of National Guardsmen to United States Military Academy Prep School, Fort Belvoir, Virginia.

a. During 1959 the Acting Chief of Staff to the Governor initiated correspondence with the Chief, National Guard Bureau requesting that action be taken so that candidates for West Point from the National Guard would be permitted to attend the United States Military Academy Prep School at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, prior to taking the entrance examinations in March of each year.

b. Favorable action was taken by the Chief, National Guard Bureau, on this request. Pvt. Robert J. Wilkins, Co A, 1st Medium Tank Battalion, 142d Armor, New York Army National Guard, Freeport, New York, who at the time was on six-months active duty for training at Fort Dix, New Jersey was permitted to volunteer for two years of active duty in NGUS status under Section 233 (d), Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 and was thereafter transferred to the United States Military Academy Prep School at Fort Belvoir, Virginia. This took place in September 1959.

c. This authority was received too late to permit the three other candidates from the New York Army National Guard to volunteer for active duty in order to attend the Prep School. They decided to enter a private preparatory school at their own expense. In future years, such candidates will be permitted to volunteer from armory drill status in the National Guard to enter two years of active duty in NGUS status in order to attend the Prep School.

d. Since National Guard candidates have to compete for their appointments with National Guardsmen from other States and with members of the Army and Air Force Reserve, it is essential that they have the opportunity to attend the Prep School conducted by the Army at Fort Belvoir, Virginia.

VII. PROPOSED REVISION OF STATE CONSTITUTION

1. A Temporary Commission on the Revision and Simplification of the State Constitution was established by the 1959 Legislature. (Chapter 4, Laws of 1959). During 1959, the Committee considered a report by an Inter-Law School Committee, composed of law professors in various law schools throughout the State, which report recommended simplification of certain articles of the Constitution. One of these articles is Article XII - Military, now composed of six sections containing basic principles applicable to the militia of the State. The Inter-Law School Committee recommended that these six sections be deleted and, in effect, that there be substituted in place thereof a five word sentence reading as follows: "There shall be a militia".

2. In making this recommendation, the Committee did not have before it and, apparently, did not consider a study dated 31 December 1957, which the former State Judge Advocate had made of Article 12. In this study, it was recommended that the six sections of Article 12 be revised and brought up to date but that they should not be eliminated as proposed by the Committee. The State Judge Advocate proposed that the six sections be reduced to five as follows:

a. Section 1 would define the basic obligation of all male residents of the state between the ages of 17 and 45 to perform military duty under the conditions prescribed by law. Section 1 would also provide for membership in the organized militia. Section 2 would define the composition of the organized militia and prescribe that there shall be maintained at all times a minimum force of at least 10,000 persons and that it shall be the duty of the Legislature to make sufficient appropriations for the maintenance of such a force. Section 3 would provide that the Legislature may make rules for the government and regulation of the militia. This is the legal basis for the State Code of Military Justice and courts-martial jurisdiction in the State Military Forces. Section 4 covers the appointment of officers by the Governor. Section 5 provides that no commissioned officer shall be involuntarily discharged except by sentence of a court-martial, upon board proceedings or in two other ways specifically prescribed. This protects an officer from involuntary discharge from his commission except for cause and protects his commission from political interference. These are all important basic principles.

3. During July and August 1959, the new State Judge Advocate (Colonel William J. Rooney) prepared a memorandum to the Temporary Commission opposing the Inter-Law School Commission recommendations, urging that the present provisions of Article 12 be revised and brought up to date and that they be retained in the Constitution and not reduced to the five words suggested by the Inter-Law School Committee.

The Acting Chief of Staff to the Governor submitted this memorandum with a supporting letter to the Temporary Commission.

4. Thereafter, in September 1959, representatives of the Commission conferred in Albany with the Acting Chief of Staff to the Governor and the State Judge Advocate. The Commission representatives submitted a draft of a revised Article 12 consisting of one paragraph instead of six separate sections. The new proposed paragraph was a considerable improvement over the five work sentence proposed by the Inter-Law School Committee. The Acting Chief of Staff to the Governor and the State Judge Advocate recommended some additions to the draft prepared by the Commission representatives but no final agreement or commitment was made as to the exact wording.

5. On 31 December 1959 the Commission submitted a report to the Governor and Legislature entitled: "First Steps Toward a Modern Constitution" (Legislative Document (1959) No. 58). In this report the Commission recommended that the present six sections of Article XII be excised from the Constitution and that the following two sentences be substituted:

"The defense and protection of the state and of the United States is an obligation of all persons within the state. The legislature shall provide for the discharge of this obligation and for the maintenance and regulation of an organized militia."

6. The Commission also recommended that the Secretary of State entitle Article XII of the Constitution "The Defense Article."

7. The above proposal incorporates the main recommendations made by the Acting Chief of Staff and the State Judge Advocate, namely, (1) that the Constitution contain a statement of the military obligation of all New York citizens and (2) that the Legislature shall provide for the maintenance and regulation of the organized militia. In fact, the statement goes beyond merely the military obligation and refers to the defense obligation which would include civil defense as well as military defense.

8. The above statement of the defense obligation includes language inserted upon the recommendation of the Acting Chief of Staff to the Governor in order to make the obligation applicable to the defense "of the United States" as well as of the State. This is an innovation in a State Constitution. If adopted, New York will probably be the first State Constitution to include a specific obligation to defend the United States as well as the State.

9. With reference to the second sentence of the above proposal to the effect that the Legislature shall provide for the discharge of the defense obligation and for the maintenance and regulation of an organized militia, the provision regarding the "regulation" of the organized militia was specifically inserted upon the recommendation of the Acting Chief of Staff to the Governor. If adopted, this would provide for the first time in the history of the various Constitutions of the State of New York, a constitutional basis for the trial of State military personnel by State courts-martial.

10. The Commission plans to present its proposal to the 1960 Legislature.

VIII. PUBLIC INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

1. The Public Information Office of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs is responsible 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 accomplishing the State's public relations program, as in past years, hundreds of thousands of recruiting pamphlets, posters, car cards, radio and television shows and billboard posters have been distributed. A greatly increased volume of publicity through press, radio and television, pertaining to New York Army National Guard activities, has resulted in augmented prestige for the State Military Forces as a whole.

a. The Information Office acts as a guide and mentor to all unit Information Officers throughout the State in helping them to achieve maximum results in all local media outlets in their areas.

b. In addition to distributed National Guard Bureau booklets, posters, car cards, radio and television shows and other material to unit Information Officers, pattern releases are prepared to cover every type of news coverage by this office, accompanied by recommendations for the best public relations procedures to follow in attaining maximum coverage. The pattern releases and other material forwarded to unit Information Officers have, in most cases, enabled units to attain and maintain excellent press relations in their communities.

c. Newspaper editors and radio and television program directors have welcomed the material submitted to them. They have been quick to recognize the news value of the National Guard as a vital force in war or peace in the community, and, as such, of keen interest to their readers or listening audience.

d. A number of press conferences were held during the year in New York City, Albany, Buffalo, Camp Smith and Camp Drum, which were

attended by representatives of the press, radio and television media from all parts of the State. Press conferences, which require minute detail and pre-planning for a considerable length of time prior to the actual conference, have proved of immense value from the informational point of view in enhancing National Guard prestige. The wide dissemination of information by television, radio and newspapers during Annual Active Duty Training achieved a greater volume of publicity in 1959 over previous years.

e. New York Army National Guard troops were active participants in New York's celebrated Year of History. In numerous communities throughout the State, the New York Army National Guard played an important and historic role in celebrations. Much of the ensuing publicity highlighted the National Guard's role in history and its present need in the defense of State and Nation.

f. An important milestone in New York Army National Guard history was the signing of an agreement in early November by Major General A. C. O'Hara, Chief of Staff to the Governor and Major General Robert W. Berry, Commanding General, First Region, United States Army Air Defense Command, which marked New York's entry into the 1st Region's Air Defense Command in assuming full time operation of NIKE-AJAX missile sites in the New York City and Buffalo-Niagara areas.

g. The New York "insert" in the National Guardsman Magazine has continued in its role as a purveyor of news pertaining to New York Army National Guard and New York Air National Guard activities of interest to members of the State Military Forces. As a vehicle of information to National Guardsmen on issues and news of vital interest to them within their own State, it remains the only printed media available at present to accomplish this purpose.

3. New York's fourth annual Muster Day - Washington's Birthday, February 22 - which is observed yearly with Open House activities in more than 100 armories and installations throughout the State - was celebrated in various ceremonies ranging from historical pageants and reviews to weapons displays and prayers and attendance at churches by National Guardsmen in uniform.

CHRONOLOGY OF OUTSTANDING EVENTS - 1959

1. Gun crews from the 156th Artillery, New York Army National Guard, fired a 19-gun salute as Governor Rockefeller was sworn in on 1 January 1959.

2. The reorganization of the New York Army National Guard, under the Pentomic Concept was officially announced on 13 March 1959.

3. Gun crews from the 156th Artillery also fired the salute at the opening ceremonies of New York's Year of History, beginning a year long

participation by numerous New York Army National Guard units throughout the State.

4. New York Army National Guard units participated in the Massed Colors at the Dedication of the National Guard Association Memorial Building in Washington, D. C. on 3 May 1959.

5. Lieutenant General R. C. Brock, Chief of Staff to the Governor, retired 26 June 1959. A composite regiment of 53 massed flags of every color bearing unit in the State honored the retiring Chief of Staff in a colorful review in Buffalo.

6. Riverhead Armory dedication ceremonies were held on 20 June 1959.

7. Governor Rockefeller reviewed New York Army National Guard troops at Camp Drum on 18 July 1959.

8. 1st Howitzer Battalion, 156th Artillery, New York Army National Guard, of Kingston won the Eisenhower Trophy as the outstanding New York Army National Guard unit. The Trophy was presented by General Stevenson at Camp Drum on 5 August 1959.

9. Orangeburgh Armory ground-breaking ceremonies were held on 8 August 1959.

10. Freeport Armory ground-breaking ceremonies were held on 9 August 1959.

11. New York Army National Guard annual exhibit at State Fair, Syracuse, New York, 4-12 September 1959.

12. The 75th Annual Conference of the Army and Air and Naval Militia Association of New York was held at Kiamesha Lake, New York, 11-13 September 1959. Delegates voted to change the name of the Association to: "Militia Association of New York."

13. A gigantic parade, headed by a large contingent of New York Army National Guardsmen, marked the conclusion of New York's Year of History celebration in Albany on 19 September 1959.

14. New York Army National Guard Air Defense units became a part of the Active Army's Air Defense Team on 4 November 1959.

15. All of the foregoing events and celebrations were extensively covered in prior and subsequent publicity by coordination of the Headquarters Information Office with unit Information Officers. Unit Information Officers, in many cases handicapped by the time element in accomplishing public information projects, have done an outstanding job

at unit level and have made a notable community contribution to National Guard prestige in their areas.

IX. FISCAL REPORT

1. This section is responsible for:

- (a) State civilian personnel actions.
- (b) Payment of annuities to blind war veterans
- (c) Payments to persons retired under the military law.
- (d) Processing state purchase orders and vouchers.
- (e) Preparation of state budget request.
- (f) Allocation and control of state appropriations.
- (g) Audit and processing of headquarters allowances and military funds.
- (h) Processing agreements for non-military use of armories, including disposition of revenue.

2. Appended herewith is Financial Statement for State Fiscal Year 1958-1959.

STATE OF NEW YORK
 DIVISION OF MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS
 Financial Statement - April 1, 1958 to March 31, 1959

CLASSIFICATION OR CODE	APPROPRIATIONS CHAPTER 475/1/58	EXPENDITURES 1 April 58 to 31 March 1959	BALANCE 15 Sept. 59
Personal Service	4,002,650	3,858,006.40	144,643.60
Travel Expense	75,000	71,877.00	3,123.00
Automotive Expense	62,500	61,831.97	668.03
General Office Sup. & Exp.	36,000	34,901.15	1,098.85
Printing & Advertising	18,000	16,760.90	1,239.10
Communication	135,000	133,715.56	1,284.44
Fuel, light, power and water	679,000	658,752.99	20,247.01
Food	550	518.86	31.14
Household, laundry, etc.	38,000	37,046.20	953.80
Farm and Garden Sup. & Exp.	4,100	3,578.72	521.28
Special Sup & Exp.	33,100	32,033.30	1,066.70
Repairs	320,000	316,296.13	3,703.87
Rentals	78,250	77,687.36	562.64
 <u>SPECIAL DEPTMTL CHARGES</u>			
Allowance to HQS	88,000	75,700.00	12,300.00
Allowance to ORGS	252,000	252,000.00	-0-
Allowance to Officers	4,500	4,450.00	50.00
Disability Claims	500	45.89	454.11
Indemnities	500	-0-	500.00
 <u>TOTAL MAINT. UNDISTRIBUTED</u>	 5,827,650	 5,635,202.43	 192,447.57
State Share Facilities	217,858	197,543.49	20,314.51
Civil Defense Activities	16,960	11,618.74	5,341.26
Relief of Blind Veterans	500,000	499,644.04	355.96
Pensions, Military Law	269,050	268,846.63	203.37
 GRAND TOTAL	 6,831,518	 6,612,855.33	 218,662.67

X. CAMP SMITH

1. Situated north of Peekskill and overlooking the Hudson River in an area steeped in natural beauty, historical importance and military lore is Camp Smith. The reservation comprises nearly two thousand acres and is the largest and most important installation operated by the State for the training of troops. The wooded and hilly area abounds with more than twelve miles of roads and trails which afford excellent ground for small unit exercises, maneuvers, overnight bivouac along with vehicle and tank driving training.

2. Each year from 1 April until 31 October members of the New York Army National Guard and New York Air National Guard, New York Naval Militia and New York Guard are trained here in the fundamental and basic techniques of modern warfare. The excellent facilities which the camp affords have contributed importantly to the success of this training.

3. The facilities include:

a. Firing Ranges

(1) Three known distance rifle and carbine ranges with firing points at 100, 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards.

(2) One 26 point pistol range with capabilities to increase capacity to 52 firing points.

(3) One 500" machine gun range.

(4) One sub-machine gun range.

(5) One moving target range.

(6) Range for firing 60 mm mortar and .50 cal. machine gun up to a range of 1,2000 yards.

(7) Improvised areas for firing recoilless weapons, rocket and grenade launchers, demolition and land mines.

b. Buildings

(1) Among the one hundred and twenty-nine buildings of various sizes and types are: a combined mess hall and kitchen capable of serving six hundred at a sitting. This building also includes a chapel and theatre seating one thousand together with a post exchange consisting of a canteen, restaurant, general store, tailor and barber shops; USP&FO combined field maintenance shop servicing vehicles, mechanized equipment and weapons belonging to organizations of the New York Army National Guard located in the metropolitan area; eight large garage-type buildings for stand-by storage of federal vehicles and motorized equipment excess to armory

training requirements; warehouses for storing of State property; and buildings for safeguarding of ammunition, chemical warfare items and high explosives. Located in post headquarters building and available for immediate occupancy is space and office equipment for use by Headquarters Staff, New York Army National Guard, in an emergency operation.

(2) In addition, there are 118 hutments and 37 company-size combined kitchen and mess halls to service maximum of 1,800 troops. A large parade ground is available for reviews and military ceremonies. Athletic facilities include baseball diamonds, handball and tennis courts, boxing ring, improvised badminton and volley ball courts and two swimming pools, one measuring 100' by 500'. As regards water requirements the reservation is self-sustaining. Eight artesian wells provide the source and the camp's own pumping station thereafter services the 480,000 gallons reservoir. During summer field training periods the United States Post Office maintains and operates a sub-station on the camp property for the convenience of the troops.

c. Combined Field Maintenance Shop

The combined field maintenance Shop A is responsible for third and fourth echelon maintenance on all motor vehicles, artillery pieces and signal equipment issued to units of the New York Army National Guard located in the New York Metropolitan and Hudson Valley area. Shop A, together with the Concentration Site, employ a total of 74 skilled mechanics and radio technicians all of whom are paid with federal funds.

d. Officer Candidate School

The Empire State Military Academy, an accredited National Guard Bureau school, is operated by the Division of Military and Naval Affairs. Branch School No. 1, is maintained at Camp Smith. Here the summer phase - the most important part of the program - is conducted annually. Alternative periods of classroom and field experience are provided. The instruction is carefully designed to furnish the candidates with the type of training, both special and technical, not available in armories. The high training efficiency rating maintained each year by the Academy is due, in no small part, to the excellent facilities afforded at Camp Smith.

e. Weekend Training

Inactive duty training (week-ends) is conducted from the first week in April until the last week in October. On such occasions, the facilities are utilized to the fullest extent with individual weapons firing, both qualification and familiarization, and unit training stressed. The latter includes transporting troops in organization vehicles to and from home stations, operating unit messes, providing medical and religious services, furnishing interior guard security and servicing ranges.

f. Active Duty for Training

(1) Being an approved National Guard field training station the camp's facilities were very much in demand by the units of the Army and Air National Guard in the performance of their annual active duty training. Limitations of the reservation's capabilities restricted the use thereof to:

102d Engineer Battalion, 42d Infantry Division NYARNG
1st Missile Battalion (NIKE-AJAX) 212th Artillery NYARNG
271st Communication Squadron (Operations) PAANG
123d Aircraft Control & Warning Squadron Ohio ANG
Officer Candidate School NYARNG
Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment NYARNG

(2) Among the permanent construction projects accomplished as training missions by the 102 Engineer Battalion were:

Asphalt surfacing of airfield runway
Erection of five (5) prefab buildings on concrete bases
Improvement of airfield approach zones
Reconstruction and improvements of roads, culverts and bridges
Layouts and construction of camouflage training area

g. Active Army - USAR - USMCR

Throughout the year, when the use thereof did not interfere with the requirements of the State Military Forces, the camp's facilities were made available to units of the United States Army, United States Army Reserves, United States Marine Corp Reserves, and the Reserve Officer Training Corp of high schools and colleges for the accomplishment of their respective marksmanship and field training missions.

h. Law Enforcement Agencies

Throughout the period that the camp is in operation, i.e., 1 April to 31 October, the New York City office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation conducts a school and weapons course for the training of its agents and other law enforcement officers. For this purpose the camp's ranges and other facilities are available when not required by the State Military Forces. This accommodation is likewise enjoyed by the New York State Police, state, county, and municipal agencies and civil defense organizations. In this connection, more than 5,000 officers are instructed annually.

i. Civilian Rifle Clubs

In cooperation with the Department of the Army, Office of Director of Civilian Marksmanship, a great number of civilian rifle and pistol clubs, accredited by the National Rifle Association, were permitted the use of the ranges throughout the year. So as not to interfere with

the requirements of the State Military Forces these clubs were scheduled, for the most part, for Sundays following the departure of troops for home stations.

j. Youth Organizations

The camp's facilities were also made available to the Boy Scouts of America and other approved youth organizations on a number of occasions when the use thereof did not interfere with the camp's military needs.

k. Amphibious Rescue Unit

Based at Camp Smith is the 1st Amphibious Rescue Unit (Prov) NYARNG whose members are employed at Shop A. These individuals have been carefully selected and given special training in rescue operations. The unit maintains ten (10) 2 1/2 ton amphibious trucks which are kept in a constant state of preparedness ready to move into action in flood or other emergencies on an hour's notice.

l. Landing Strip

Among the camp's facilities is a 3,000' flight strip. As already pointed out, the 102d Engineer Battalion, 42d Infantry Division NYARNG in July, paved this strip as part of its annual active duty training. The necessary equipment required to accomplish this was made available by the Chief of Engineers, United States Army. Currently, two (2) L-19s army aircraft and one (1) H-13 army helicopter are based at Camp Smith. A full time mechanic is assigned the camp to service said planes. For operational purposes the airfield is tactical only and is not equipped to handle aircraft larger than an L-20. Use of the strip is coordinated by Post Headquarters.

m. Fiscal Summary

(1) Approximately \$260,000 of both Federal and State funds were expended during 1959 in the maintenance and operation of Camp Smith. In consideration thereof, more than 50,000 military, law enforcement and civilian personnel benefited from the wide variety of camp facilities afforded them.

(2) In addition thereto, the Federal Government contributed a further sum in excess of \$400,000 to cover the cost of salaries paid employees of Shop A and the Con-Site.

CHAPTER TWO

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

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I. GENERAL

1. During the past year, Brigadier General Charles G. Stevenson, The Adjutant General of the State, reorganized the Office of The Adjutant General in order to modernize the administrative functions and duties of the various units, bureaus and sections of the office. This reorganization made for a more economical use of space and manpower.

2. The State Military Museum in the Capitol was completely renovated and all exhibits were modernized during 1959. (see Section VI of this chapter for a complete report).

II. PERSONNEL

1. REASONS FOR SEPARATIONS OF ENLISTED MEN FROM THE NYARNG

REASONS FOR SEPARATIONS	NUMBER
1. Expiration of Term of Service.....	1,777
2. Enlist in Regular Service.....	231
3. Enlist in Reserve Component.....	219
4. Accept Commission.....	183
5. Enroll Advance ROTC.....	2
6. Physical Disqualification.....	247
7. Rejected National Guard Bureau.....	35
8. Transferred to Inactive National Guard.....	241
9. Minority.....	14
10. Change of Residence.....	446
11. Incompatible Occupation.....	969
12. Continued Absence from Drill.....	518
13. Fraudulent Enlistment.....	4
14. Priority Induction.....	15
15. Death.....	24
16. Others.....	548
<hr/>	
TOTAL.....	5,473

2. AWARDS AND DECORATIONS

ARMED FORCES RESERVE MEDAL..... 210

STATE DECORATIONS

Long and Faithful Service:

Special Class (40 years service).....	4
Special Class (35 years service).....	5
Special Class (30 years service).....	1
First Class (25 years service).....	8
Second Class (20 years service).....	25
Third Class (15 years service).....	83
Fourth Class (10 years service).....	421

Medal for Valor.....	1
Conspicuous Service Medal.....	4
Conspicuous Service Cross.....	105
Recruiting Medal.....	55

STATE SERVICE MEDALS

a	World War One Service Medal.....	6
c	New York Guard Service Medal.....	5
	Medal for Duty in Aid of Civil Authority.....	20

3. APPOINTMENTS AND SEPARATIONS OF OFFICERS

	New York Army National Guard	New York Air National Guard	New York Guard	Naval Militia	Reserve List	Retired List	Inactive National Guard	TOTALS
Officers promoted	315	72	46	22	-	-	-	455
Officers appointed from the ranks	179	15	2	-	-	-	-	196
Officers appointed from other sources	250	87	77	81	-	-	-	495
Officers appointed on Reserve List	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Officers transferred to Reserve List	53	-	24	17	-	-	9	103
Officers placed on Retired List	23	-	5	-	69	-	-	97
Officers transferred from active to inactive status	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	64
Officers transferred from inactive to active status	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Officers who resigned and were honorably discharged	257	98	14	43	13	-	25	676
Officers dropped under Section 78, M.L.	2	-	-	16	-	-	-	18
Officers who died	9	1	-	-	2	-	1	13
Reserve List officers dropped per Section 20, para 8, M.L.	-	-	-	-	833	-	-	833

4. STRENGTH OF THE NEW YORK ARMY NATIONAL GUARD 31 DECEMBER 1959

	STRENGTH			(GROSS)
	OFF	WO	EM	AGGREGATE
HQ & HQ DET.....	57	9	43	109
199 ARMY BAND.....	-	1	29	30
104 SIG GP.....	6	-	12	18
101 SIG BN.....	29	5	544	578
102 MP BN.....	10	2	53	65
105 MP CO.....	5	-	130	135
107 MP CO.....	4	-	81	85
106 ORD BN.....	5	3	19	27
102 ORD CO.....	5	1	90	96
127 ORD CO.....	5	2	76	83
133 ORD CO.....	2	1	127	130
134 ORD CO.....	4	3	88	95
145 ORD CO.....	4	2	93	99
140 TRANS BN.....	6	3	21	30
554 TRANS CO.....	4	1	75	80
580 TRANS CO.....	2	1	48	51
587 TRANS CO.....	6	-	132	138
141 TRANS BN.....	8	3	49	60
721 TRANS CO.....	5	1	126	132
735 TRANS CO.....	6	1	124	131
767 TRANS CO.....	9	-	122	131
772 TRANS CO.....	4	-	136	140
187 ARTY GP.....	25	2	95	122
156 ARTY 1st HOW BN.....	28	3	372	403
170 ARTY 1st HOW BN.....	32	3	355	390
187 ARTY 1st HOW BN.....	30	3	558	591
369 ARTY 1st HOW BN.....	42	2	420	464
210 ARTY 1st AUTO WPNS BN.....	36	3	411	450
TOTAL HQ & ATTACHED UNITS.....	379	55	4,429	4,863

STRENGTH OF THE NEW YORK ARMY NATIONAL GUARD 31 DECEMBER 1959 (continued)

	STRENGTH			(GROSS)
	OFF	WO	EM	AGGREGATE
27 ARMD DIV HQ & HQ CO.....	36	4	94	134
CC "A".....	16	-	72	88
CC "B".....	15	2	71	88
CC "C".....	12	3	66	81
27 ARMD DIV ARTY.....	23	4	129	156
27 ARMD DIV TRNS & BAND.....	7	1	56	64
27 MP CO.....	6	1	91	98
27 QM BN.....	18	4	177	199
121 ARMOR 1st RECON SQ.....	36	4	530	570
127 ARMOR 1st MED TK BN.....	27	6	367	400
174 ARMOR 1st MED TK BN.....	35	4	396	435
205 ARMOR 1st MED TK BN.....	39	5	484	528
208 ARMOR 1st MED TK BN.....	35	5	396	436
104 ARTY 1st HOW BN.....	43	5	338	386
106 ARTY 1st RKT HOW BN.....	32	3	358	393
186 ARTY 1st HOW BN.....	28	5	357	390
270 ARTY 1st HOW BN.....	33	3	419	455
105 INF 1st ARMD RIFLE BN.....	34	5	506	545
108 INF 1st ARMD RIFLE BN.....	32	5	459	496
108 INF 2nd ARMD RIFLE BN.....	38	4	561	603
174 INF 1st ARMD RIFLE BN.....	36	6	443	485
127 AVN CO.....	39	-	58	97
134 MED BN.....	27	2	164	193
152 ENGR BN.....	34	5	525	564
227 SIG BN.....	20	2	246	268
227 TRANS DET.....	1	-	13	14
527 ADMIN CO.....	18	7	93	118
727 ORD BN.....	22	12	396	430
TOTAL 27 ARMD DIV.....	742	107	7,865	8,714
102 ARTY BDE.....	19	3	94	116
209 ARTY GP.....	14	4	90	108
244 ARTY GP.....	24	4	98	126
209 ARTY 2nd DET (AIR TRGT).....	1	-	7	8
106 ARTY 2nd MSL BN.....	23	8	401	432
187 ARTY 2nd GUN BN.....	28	3	575	606
209 ARTY 1st GUN BN.....	25	8	370	403
212 ARTY 1st MSL BN.....	26	7	416	449
244 ARTY 1st MSL BN.....	25	7	469	501
245 ARTY 1st MSL BN.....	26	7	465	498
101 ORD DET.....	-	1	5	6
395 ORD DET.....	-	1	4	5
TOTAL 102 ARTY BDE.....	211	53	2,994	3,258

STRENGTH OF THE NEW YORK ARMY NATIONAL GUARD 31 DECEMBER 1959 (continued)

	STRENGTH			(GROSS)
	OFF	WO	EM	AGGREGATE
42 INF DIV HQ & HQ CO.....	46	5	125	176
42 INF DIV ARTY.....	18	4	116	138
42 INF DIV TRNS & BAND.....	7	1	58	66
42 ADMIN CO.....	16	6	91	113
42 AVN CO.....	38	1	120	159
42 MP CO.....	4	-	85	89
42 QM CO.....	9	1	126	136
71 INF 1st BG.....	54	5	1,034	1,093
106 INF 1st BG.....	46	7	851	904
107 INF 1st BG.....	49	7	773	829
165 INF 1st BG.....	52	6	867	925
251 INF 1st BG.....	55	5	1,087	1,147
101 ARMOR 1st RECON SQ.....	20	4	333	357
142 ARMOR 1st MED TK BN.....	34	4	456	494
104 ARTY 2nd HOW BN.....	22	3	299	324
105 ARTY 1st HOW BN.....	19	3	184	206
258 ARTY 1st HOW BN.....	18	2	274	294
258 ARTY 2nd HOW BN.....	20	2	216	238
258 ARTY 3rd HOW BN.....	21	3	266	290
258 ARTY 4th RKT HOW BN.....	21	2	269	292
102 ENGR BN.....	32	6	442	480
102 MED BN.....	29	-	246	275
742 ORD BN.....	11	9	301	321
242 SIG BN.....	20	4	366	390
442 TRANS BN (- ACFT MAINT DET)...	22	2	359	383
642 TRANS BN ACFT MAINT DET.....	-	-	56	56
TOTAL 42 INF DIV.....	683	92	9,400	10,175

RECAPITULATION

27 ARMD DIV.....	742	107	7,865	8,714
42 INF DIV.....	683	92	9,400	10,175
102 ARTY BDE.....	211	53	2,994	3,258
HQ & ATTACHED UNITS.....	379	55	4,429	4,863
TOTAL - ALL ARMY UNITS.....	2,015	307	24,688	27,010
TOTAL STRENGTH 31 DEC 58.....	1,957	347	23,630	25,934
NET GAIN OR LOSS.....	G-58	L-40	G-1,058	G-1,076

5. STRENGTH OF THE NEW YORK AIR NATIONAL GUARD 31 DECEMBER 1959

	ASSIGNED STRENGTH			
	OFF	WO	AIRMEN	AGGREGATE
HQ NYANG INCL PTS.....	18	-	23	41
274 CommRonOps.....	7	-	96	103
213 GEEIA Ron.....	4	2	96	102
552 AF Band.....	-	1	31	32
TOTAL SEPARATE UNITS.....	29	3	246	278
HQ 107 TacFtrWg.....	21	-	37	58
136 TacFtrRon.....	52	1	421	474
Hq 105 TacFtrGru.....	15	1	45	61
137 TacFtrRon.....	31	-	17	48
105 CamRon.....	7	-	254	261
105 Air Base Ron.....	15	-	290	305
105 USAF Dispensary.....	6	-	29	35
Hq 107 TacFtrGru.....	13	-	45	58
138 TacFtrRon.....	35	-	16	51
107 CamRon.....	7	2	242	251
107 Air Base Ron.....	15	-	283	298
107 USAF Dispensary.....	9	-	30	39
Hq 109 TacFtrGru.....	14	1	44	59
139 TacFtrRon.....	32	-	17	49
109 CamRon.....	7	-	245	252
109 Air Base Ron.....	13	2	279	294
109 USAF Dispensary.....	6	-	30	36
TOTAL 107 TacFtrWg.....	298	7	2,324	2,629
106 AeromedTransGru.....	23	-	41	64
102 AeromedTransRon.....	61	1	231	293
106 Air Base Ron.....	10	2	227	239
106 USAF Dispensary.....	6	-	17	23
TOTAL 106 AeromedTransGru.....	100	3	516	619
Hq 152 TacConGru.....	21	-	59	80
106 TacConRon.....	27	4	252	283
108 AC&W Flt.....	22	4	255	281
TOTAL 152 TacConGru.....	70	8	566	644
TOTAL 31 December 1959.....	497	21	3,652	4,170
TOTAL 31 December 1958.....	491	18	3,726	4,235
NET GAIN OR LOSS.....	G-6	G-3	L-74	L-65

6. STRENGTH OF THE NEW YORK NAVAL MILITIA 31 DECEMBER 1959

	STRENGTH		
	OFF	EM	AGGREGATE
HEADQUARTERS.....	15	-	15
AREA COMMANDS.....	2	-	2
Division 3-8.....	3	42	45
Division 3-9.....	3	44	47
Division 3-86.....	5	110	115
Division 3-98.....	19	114	133
Division 3-102.....	9	107	116
BRIGADE COMMANDER.....	3	-	3
Commander DE Division.....	3	-	3
Reserve Crew DE 684.....	7	77	84
Reserve Crew DE 685.....	1	76	77
Reserve Crew DE 421.....	1	61	62
Reserve Crew DE 447.....	8	89	97
BATTALION 3-20.....	15	2	17
Division 3-49.....	17	127	144
Division 3-53.....	13	128	141
Division 3-79.....	14	131	145
BATTALION 3-9.....	9	1	10
Division 3-89.....	11	91	102
Division 3-90.....	11	132	143
Division 3-92.....	11	80	91
Division 3-7.....	5	34	39
Division 3-8.....	5	41	46
Division 3-9.....	5	40	45
BATTALION 3-17.....	8	-	8
Division 3-57.....	11	197	208
Division 3-59.....	15	125	140
Division 3-60.....	10	77	87
Division 3-6.....	2	34	36
BATTALION 3-22.....	9	1	10
Division 3-76.....	12	144	156
Division 3-77.....	21	210	231
BATTALION 3-30.....	4	2	6
Division 3-105.....	11	94	105
Division 3-106.....	13	81	94

STRENGTH OF THE NEW YORK NAVAL MILITIA 31 DECEMBER 1959 (continued)

	STRENGTH		
	OFF	EM	AGGREGATE
BATTALION 3-31.....	2	-	2
Division 3-69.....	5	65	70
Division 3-70.....	15	115	130
1ST INFANTRY BATTALION, MCB			
Hq & Svc Co.....	10	102	112
Wpns Co.....	2	38	40
Rifle Co "A".....	2	79	81
Rifle Co "B".....	2	51	53
Rifle Co "C".....	1	138	139
2ND RIFLE CO, MCB.....	5	180	185
2ND COMM CO, MCB.....	4	186	190
3RD COMM CO, MCB.....	5	170	175
4TH RIFLE CO, MCB.....	7	149	156
29TH RIFLE CO, MCB.....	6	147	153
"FEDERAL DUTY PERSONNEL".....	7	3,351	3,358
TOTAL STRENGTH 31 December 1959.....	384	7,263	7,647
TOTAL STRENGTH 31 December 1958.....	400	7,265	7,665
NET GAIN OR LOSS.....	L-16	L-2	L-18

RECAPITULATION

	OFF	WO	EM	AGGREGATE
NEW YORK ARMY NATIONAL GUARD....	2,015	307	24,688	27,010
NEW YORK AIR NATIONAL GUARD.....	497	21	3,652	4,170
NEW YORK NAVAL MILITIA.....	384	-	7,263	7,647
TOTAL.....	2,896	328	35,603	38,827

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	28							3	100		134
Adjutant General's Corps		1	2	2	3	1						9
Air Force		2	3	7	8	17	30	21			12	100
Armor			1	3	3	32	17	14				70
Artillery		1	12	12	10	92	73	84				284
Chaplain's			1	4	5	7	8					25
Chemical Corps			2	1		3						6
Corps of Engineers			3	6	19	27	29	8				92
Corps of Military Police				1			1					2
Finance Corps			1			1		1				3
Infantry			24	75	186	462	461	393				1,601
Judge Advocate General's Corps			3	3	3	2						11
Medical Corps		1	4	7	27	35	22					96
Medical Service Corps					1	4	12	15				32
Dental Corps				2	4	6	6					18
Veterinary Corps					1		1					2
Ordnance Corps						5	3					8
Quartermaster Corps			3	5	8	18	14	11				59
Signal Corps			2	1	2	4	4	4				17
Transportation Corps						1	2					3
Staff Specialist					1							1
TOTALS	3	33	61	129	281	717	683	551	3	100	12	2,573
Marine Corps Branch				2	2	5	5	2				16

8. COMMISSIONED STRENGTH, NAVAL RESERVE LIST, 31 DECEMBER 1959

BRANCH	Rear Admirals	Captains	Commanders	Lieutenant Commanders	Lieutenants	Lieutenant Junior Grade	Ensigns	Chief Boatswain	TOTALS
Aviation Branch							1		1
Dental Corps					1				1
Deck Line (or) Engineer	1	8	11	40	50	48	33	2	192
Medical Corps	1		2	4	4	3			14
Chaplains						1			1
Supply Corps	1			4	4	2	2		13
Marine Corps Branch (see Commissioned Strength Reserve List)									-
TOTALS	3	8	13	48	59	54	36	2	223

9. COMMISSIONED STRENGTH, RETIRED LIST, 31 DECEMBER 1959

MILITARY

Lieutenant Generals	3
Major Generals	16
Brigadier Generals	64
Colonels	83
Lieutenant Colonels	90
Majors	175
Captains	207
First Lieutenants	87
Second Lieutenants	63
WO, W-1	5
	<hr/>
TOTAL	793

NAVAL

Rear Admirals	2
Commodores	1
Captains	5
Commanders	5
Lieutenant Commanders	11
Lieutenants	11
Lieutenants, Junior Grade	4
Ensigns	5
Major, MCB	1
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TOTAL	45

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III. PRINTING AND PUBLICATIONS

1. During the year 1959, this section received from federal, state and commercial sources approximately 142 tons of publications, blank forms and other material pertaining to the training and administration of the New York Army National Guard and New York Air National Guard. This material was distributed as indicated below:

10,140 federal publications, approximately 2,028,000 individual copies for initial distribution.

5,482 federal publications, approximately 81,909 individual copies, to fill replenishment requisitions.

523 federal blank forms, approximately 1,429,614 copies, to fill replenishment requisitions.

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

188 Division of Military and Naval Affairs and other state and office forms, 492,215 copies.

2. 6,496 requisitions from using units were received. 2,931,392 initial and replenishment distributions were required to complete the distributions referred to above. Approximately 1,200 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. In addition to normal office reproduction work which amounted to 4,452 separate distributions of office publications and correspondence (approximately 1,110,685 copies), Division of Military and Naval Affairs forms and State Military Regulations, formerly printed commercially are now being reproduced by offset process at this installation. There were 188 different forms (a total of 236,215 copies) reproduced as of 31 December 1959.

5. This section also arranges for the purchase, storage and distribution of office supplies and stationery.

IV. CLAIMS

1. Blind Veterans Annuity.

a. At the close of the year 1959, there is a total of nine hundred and twenty-one (921) blind veterans of all wars of the United States, and one hundred thirty-seven (137) widows of such deceased blind

veterans who are receiving the Five Hundred Dollar (\$500) annuity under the provisions of Sections 120-122 of the Military Law.

b. During the year 1959, one hundred and twenty-two (122) new applications were processed and action taken thereon as indicated below:

Veteran applications approved and certified to Comptroller	72
Veteran applications disapproved	31
Veteran applications pending at close of year	4
	<hr/>
	107

Widow applications approved and certified to Comptroller	11
Widow applications disapproved	1
Widow applications pending at close of year	3
	<hr/>
	15

c. During the year 1959, thirty (30) veterans who were receiving the annuity died. Fifteen (15) widows made application for a continuation of the annuity as provided by law. Action on these applications is indicated above.

d. Of the deceased veterans, fifteen (15) 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, one (1) widow died during the year and one (1) was removed from the Rolls for cause.

e. There was total increase, in 1959, of sixty-two (62) cases in the total number of annuitants, both widow and veteran, carried on the Rolls of this office.

f. At the present time, the following is a summary of the veterans of the several wars who are in receipt of the annuity at the close of the year:

<u>WAR</u>	<u>VETERANS</u>
Spanish-American War	15
Philippine Insurrection	2
World War I	504
World War II	365
Korean Hostilities	35
	<hr/>
	921

g. In addition, widows of deceased veterans are credited to the war in which the deceased veteran served. Widows married subsequent to 14 March 1936 are not eligible:

<u>WAR</u>	<u>WIDOWS</u>
Spanish-American War	13
Philippine Insurrection	2
World War I	115
World War II	7
Korean Hostilities	0
	<hr/> 137

h. Of the above annuitants, among the blind veterans, only two hundred and six (206) lost their eyesight as the direct result of their war service. All of the other cases represent loss of sight by reason of physical ailments or specific eye diseases, incurred subsequent to their military service in war time.

2. Disability Pensions, Section 217, Military Law.

a. At the present time, twenty-four (24) individuals are 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 in the performance of their Federal missions, under the provisions of Title 32, United States Code, as amended. These twenty-four (24) cases are classified as follows:

Former members of the Organized Militia	16
Widows and/or minor children of deceased members of the Organized Militia	6
Dependent mothers of deceased members	2
	<hr/> TOTAL 24

b. One (1) application pending at the close of 1958 from a pensioner for an increase in his disability pension was disapproved, on the ground that he was being paid the maximum benefit, authorized under the law, for the degree of disability with which he was afflicted. One (1) pensioner, a former Militiaman, died during 1959.

3. Line of Duty Determinations.

a. During 1959, there were processed three hundred and fourteen (314) 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 fourteen (314) processed or being processed, is indicated below. These cases all involved Department of Army final determination:

Approved for Line of Duty	272
Disallowed for Line of Duty	29
Pending Action	13
(a) Before NGB for final determination	8
(b) Awaiting submission of report from unit	5
TOTAL	<u>314</u>

b. In addition, there was one (1) case submitted, under the provisions of Section 216, Military Law, for payment of medical expenses, incurred as the result of an injury arising out of athletics. These cases are not recognized under the Federal Statute, particularly where the injuries incurred are after the two (2) hour armory drill.

4. Private Property Damages and/or Personal Injuries.

a. During 1959, ninety-seven (97) reports of accidents were handled and processed, involving one hundred and four (104) potential claims for property damage and/or personal injuries from private citizens, private firms, partnerships and corporations. These one hundred and four (104) potential claims arose out of accidents involving military vehicles and aircraft operated by members of the New York Army National Guard and New York 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, two (2) are pending completion and final action. The remaining one hundred and two (102) claims submitted, indicate liability for settlement as follows:

By the National Guard Bureau from Federal Funds	10
By the State of New York	53
By the United States Government	17
No Claim Filed	22
TOTAL	<u>102</u>

b. During the year 1959, automobile, public liability and property damage insurance was carried on all State-owned and Federally assigned vehicles of the New York Army National Guard and New York Air National Guard, with the Globe Indemnity Company, a member of the Royal-Globe Insurance Group, as carrier thereon. Of the above claims, sixty-four (64) were the result of accidents involving the operation of insured motor vehicles. The sixty-four (64) claims were all referred to the insurance carrier as a matter of policy, both for settlement and information purposes, where settlement could be made from Federal funds.

However, only thirty-three (33) will be considered for appropriate consideration and settlement, under the terms of the insurance contract. Two (2) of the ten (10) cases submitted to the National Guard Bureau were disapproved because of contributory negligence of the civilian operator.

c. There were twenty (20) accidents involving persons injured either on sidewalks or inside the premises of the armories. There were no claims as the result of the operation of assigned aircraft.

d. During the past year, Army Regulations were amended to require investigation of accidents arising out of the activities of Federally paid technicians in the course of their Federally paid jobs and also from the activities of members of the National Guard engaged in manning On-Site NIKE installations in furtherance of the National Defense System.

e. Conferences were held with the Judge Advocate General's Section, Headquarters, First United States Army, and a special arrangement has been made for notifying First Army of the existence of such potential specialized claims. Seventeen (17) of these claims, as indicated in the above tabulation, have already been referred to First United States Army. Thirteen (13) of the one hundred and two (102) claims have resulted in litigation, twelve (12) in the State Courts and one (1) in the United States Court, under the provisions of the Federal Tort Claims Act.

5. Field Service.

a. 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.

b. During the year 1959, one hundred and fifty (150) investigations and contacts were made with blind annuitants, widows of deceased blind annuitants and disabled pensioners under Section 217, 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.

a. The Claims Section is charged with the responsibility of the New York State Employees' 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.

b. 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.

c. 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.

d. 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.

e. The safety records 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 large numbers of military vehicles were used in the movement of troops by convoy from home stations to the training areas and return.

7. State Employees' Grievance Procedures.

a. 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 report 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.

a. The Microfilm records of World War I New York State Bonus recipients are the responsibility of the Claims Section, although they are in reality a historical records and of value for only statistical and general information purposes. During the year 1959, approximately nine hundred (900) 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, pensions, blind annuity and other benefits.

b. In addition to the foregoing, approximately two hundred (200) 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. COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

1. During the past year, this section, from January to July, was known as "The Mail and Records Section." From 9 July to 7 December, it was called "The Message Center," and from 7 December to the end of the year, it was changed to the title as shown on the report heading.

2. This section, as a sub-division of the Communications and Records Unit, is responsible for the receipt, breakdown, distribution and forwarding of all incoming and outgoing mail and messages.

3. Outgoing mail is handled through the mail consolidating system which collects correspondence and messages addressed to the New York Army National Guard and New York Air National Guard units, and to the New York Guard and New York Naval Militia by the various division for daily mailing under one cover to each unit. Both franked and postage mailing is required. Correspondence to business firms of a state nature requires meter mail posting.

4. Daily messenger service between this Division and the other State agencies in this city is also maintained by Message Center.

5. Coincidental to the reorganization of the units of the New York Army National Guard under the Pentomic Concept during this year, it was necessary to revise all mailing addresses. About 300 units changed designation at this time.

6. Both State and Federal teletype machines are located in this section. Service is rendered between 0900 to 1605 hours daily. Incoming messages can be received on the State machine at any time of the day or night.

7. For the past ten years, this section has handled the processing of State Legislative bills during the months that the State Legislature is in session. This work consists of checking of the daily Senate and Assembly summary sheets, following the daily action of both houses on bills submitted by or of concern to the Division and the distribution of copies of the bills to sections concerned.

8. For the period covered by this report, 98,583 pieces of mail were received - an average of 316 daily. 92,787 pieces were sent - an average of 297 per day. A total of 191,370 in all was processed during the year.

VI. BUREAU OF WAR RECORDS

(NEW YORK STATE MILITARY MUSEUM)

1. This Bureau, under the immediate supervision of The Adjutant General of the State, has two main functions:

a. Replies to inquiries regarding War Veterans from New York State. These queries date from the War of the Revolution through the Korean conflict, and,

b. The maintenance of the New York State Military Museum, formerly called the "Flag Room" or "Hall of Military Records" in the State Capitol. With the support of the Governor, the museum was completely refurbished and all exhibits were cleaned and modernized.

2. Veteran inquiries numbered over 850 during the past year. These requests were mainly for verification of Federal service so that veterans' benefits or survivors' benefits could be authenticated. In addition, many inquiries were received requesting information by historians and descendants of veterans for service in past wars.

3. a. The New York State Military Museum is situated on the first and second floors of the State Capitol in the east lobby. On the first floor is the flag room with its collection of regimental colors from the Civil War and other conflicts. On the second floor are displays of uniforms, weapons and military equipment.

b. This museum was started almost one hundred years ago by men from New York State who had fought in the Civil War. Many brought relics back with them from southern battlefields; others contributed their own uniforms and equipment. Gradually, the collection has grown until it is one of the largest of its kind in the country. Only a part of it can be put on display.

c. The following is a report on "Improvements to the Flag Room, New York State Capitol" which was submitted to The Adjutant General of the State:

"Substantial improvements have been made in the Flag Room exhibits and (of even greater importance) in the administrative structure of the New York military collection. These improvements have been made possible, in large measure, by the active support given the program. The more important forward steps taken during the past year have been these:

a. Completion of the contract for installation of lighting in the display cases. This one move has transformed the museum overnight from something dead to something alive and made it possible for visitors to see the exhibits for the first time in fifty years.

b. Complete stripping of all but two of the cases and the introduction of new and more colorful interior fittings. While none of the cases, as now arranged, should be considered as final, they can at least be exhibited to the public without hesitation.

c. Thorough cleaning of all case interiors and of all objects - the first cleaning given them in the past fifty years. Equally as important are the plans formulated to keep the cases and objects clean in the future.

d. Rewriting and retyping of all labels on display, at least on a temporary basis.

e. Appointment of Mr. Anthony Dwyer as curator of the collection with instructions and powers to conduct the necessary accessioning, inventories, correspondence and other housekeeping functions.

f. Appointment of Mr. James Sullivan as custodial guard of the collection with instructions to work, under Mr. Dwyer's supervision, in improving the appearance, condition and security of the objects in the collection.

g. Establishment of a museum office and partial storage area in a room in the Capitol itself - a most important step in the improvement of museum operations - and the movement thereto of all items stored at 112 State Street.

h. Extensive advances made in the cataloging of objects, their identification and storage.

i. Establishing the maintenance and administration of the collection as a satellite activity of the Washington and Lark Street Armory, thus providing a source of housekeeping supplies and extra maintenance.

j. And, finally, the enactment of legislative authority to dispose of useless objects once reasonable precautions have been taken."

CHAPTER THREE
LOGISTICAL MATTERS

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I. NEW YORK STATE ARSENAL

1. General.

a. As indicated in the 1958 Annual Report, the Army Audit Agency resumed audit responsibility for the Army accounts of the USP&FO and on 21 September 1959, auditors from that agency commenced an examination of accounting and financial operations and activities of the New York Army National Guard. Coordination was established with Headquarters, New York Army National Guard, in view of "spot" audit examination at unit level. As the audit will take several weeks to complete, it is not anticipated that the final report will be received prior to transmission of data for the 1959 Annual Report. As of this date, informal advice would indicate that the report will cover several findings of deficiencies, some procedural, which have been noted. Where possible, corrective action was immediately initiated.

b. A consolidated audit of command appropriation accounting (Air) and procurement activities (Air) of the USP&FO by auditors from the Auditor General's Office, United States Air Force, was completed on 30 April 1959. Procedures, records, transactions and reports were tested. The final

report of activities of this office indicated that the system of internal controls was adequate. Corrective action was immediately initiated for the two deficiencies noted.

c. Air Auditors also conducted selective examinations of appropriation accounting, base supply and procurement activity at the various air bases. With the exception of bases at Westchester and Brooklyn, conditions were satisfactory and controls adequate. Westchester and Brooklyn audits disclosed accounting and supply deficiencies and action was immediately initiated at base level to correct the deficiencies noted or to clarify certain aspects of procedure.

d. The Annual General Inspection for FY 1959 of the Office of the United States 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 27 April to 5 June 1959. The general rating issued was "Superior."

e. Attached as Appendix A is a current Organization Chart of the New York State Arsenal. Reports of the various divisions of the New York State Arsenal follow herewith.

2. Supply Division.

a. Since submission of the previous Annual Report, the Supply Division was reorganized effective 1 January 1959 for the purpose of eliminating the specialization of personnel and the development of supply personnel who could process documentation pertaining to any and all technical services. The new structure has been embodied within the New York State Arsenal Organization Chart herewith (Appendix A).

b. The reorganization of the New York Army National Guard in March 1959 had a strong impact on the activities of the Supply Division in that excesses generated in deactivated units had to be transferred to other units, returned to the control of the USP&FO, or to the various Concentration Sites under the operational control of the State Maintenance Officer, or otherwise disposed of. While the number of customer units/activities declined, the number of troops to be supplied and serviced remained constant. The number of ANACDUTRA sites caused a need for a most intensive coordination by Supply Division personnel to insure that supplies were on hand at the places and on the dates they were required to support the New York Army National Guard units.

c. As in the previous year, funds for the support of the New York Army National Guard, while not plentiful, were adequate, with a program of selectivity of items to be procured mandatory

d. A continued program of reporting and disposing of excess property was followed during the period reported on, and there follows a comparison of such activity for the past three years. Costs shown represent acquisition cost in each instance:

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
On hand at beginning of period	\$3,623,500.00	\$1,638,320.00	\$ 904,115.00
Reported for disposition and/or generated	7,397,102.00	26,458,873.00	5,904,068.00
Depot returns, or transferred to other Federal or State agencies	9,274,600.00	25,399,650.00	3,032,107.00
Turned over to Property Disposal Officers	429,700.00	1,793,428.00	2,483,141.00
Year end balance on hand	1,638,320.00	904,115.00	1,292,935.00

e. The foregoing figures clearly indicate the affirmative action taken by units and the USP&FO's installations in reducing the dollar value of excesses and unserviceable property.

f. Prescribed changes in accounting procedures saw the droppage from the accounts of the USP&FO of the "In Use" quantities formerly carried on the Stock Record Cards. This change necessitated that units submit to this office a list of reportable items, with change reports being submitted twice yearly.

g. Aside from receipt of additional Army green shade-44 uniforms and accessories in sufficient quantities to initially equip personnel of the two Divisions, the following list indicates new items of equipment received in the State since submission of the 1958 Annual Report:

<u>Ordnance</u>	
Track vehicles	
Tank, 90mm, M48	177
Gun, 90mm, FT, SP, M56	4
Mortar, 4.2, FT, SP	18
Carrier Personnel M59 SP	68
Towed Weapons	
Howitzer 155mm, M1	10
Howitzer 8"	4
Vehicles & Trailers	
Semi-Trailer 15 ton	17

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Signal

Operations Center AN/MTQ-1	1
Radiac Set AN/PDR-39	150
Radar Set AN/MTQ-4	5

Transportation Corps (Air)

Helicopter H-13	4
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h. During the period reported on, 2,046 requisitions embracing 26,909 line items of property were requisitioned for shipment to USP&FO installations or for direct shipment to using units or activities.

i. In the same period, a total of 68,962 vouchers were processed by the Property Accounting Branch of this Division.

j. The USP&FO Warehouse Branch at the New York State Arsenal, during such period, processed a total of 42,757 transactions aggregating 66,146 pieces weighing 1,480 tons. Delivery of such supplies, exclusive of those made via common carriers, required 1,145 vehicles being dispatched, which vehicles covered 65,984 miles.

k. The Editing Branch of this Division processed 62,502 instruments of all types. This figure, of course, includes instruments handled more than once due to the necessity of having to return certain items to units/activities for clarification, etc., before they could be processed to a conclusion.

1. The Service Stock facilities both in the Brooklyn and Rochester installations were expanded to meet the supply impact of out-fitting RFA (Reserve Forces Act) trainees with selected items prior to such individuals departing from their home stations. The prior plan of wholly out-fitting RFA trainees at their initial Army Reception Center assured the issue of new, Class A, clothing and equipment. At the present time, though every effort is made to do so, stocks available to the USP&FO cannot insure issue of new items, aside from shade-44 articles, to such trainees. In view of the need for supply economy, the continued acceptance by facilities of this office of unit excess combat serviceable TA 21-1 items and their re-issue, initially for RFA trainees, as well as for replacement issue for other individuals of necessity, will be mandatory.

3. State Maintenance Office.

a. The State Maintenance Office is a division of the USP&FO, under the staff supervision of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, New York Army National Guard.

b. The State Maintenance Officer is the primary advisor to the Chief of Staff to the Governor and the USP&FO on all matters relating to both organization and field maintenance and on matters of spare parts supply relative to the Combined Field Maintenance Shops and the using units.

The State Maintenance Office maintains liaison with all divisions of the USP&FO and with the staff officers of the New York Army National Guard. In addition, liaison is maintained with appropriate staff personnel of the First United States Army, National Guard Bureau, and Army Depots. The State Maintenance Office provides technical supervision for the operation of the Organizational Maintenance Shops. It is the responsibility of the State Maintenance Office to promulgate plans and policies pertaining to maintenance for the approval of the Chief of Staff to the Governor and to implement these plans and policies when they are approved. Budgetary information is provided to the USP&FO relative to personnel employed within the State Maintenance Office structure and pertaining to spare parts and operating supply requirements. Organization Chart of the State Maintenance Office is attached hereto (Appendix B).

c. Combined Field Maintenance Shops are responsible for the performance of field maintenance relating to all equipment issued to the New York Army National Guard. They also provide Command Maintenance Inspection teams. The responsibility for the performance of Command Maintenance Inspections have very recently become the responsibility of the Chief of Staff to the Governor. The Combined Field Maintenance Shops are also responsible for the operation of contact team visits to units within the Combined Field Maintenance Shops geographical area of responsibility, in order to provide maintenance at the unit's home station.

d. Organizational Maintenance Shops. A reorganization of the Organizational Maintenance Shops structure is being undertaken. The plan which has been approved by the Chief, National Guard Bureau, increases the number of shops from 24 to 54. The implementation of the plan will be undertaken concurrently with the reorganization of the Combined Field Maintenance Shops indicated in NGB Pamphlet 51-1. The Organizational Maintenance Shops plan, when completely implemented, will give back to the unit commander the responsibility for the performance of his own organizational maintenance. In addition, Administrative Storage Compounds, as adjuncts to the Organizational Maintenance Shops, will result in the phasing out of Category "A" Concentration Sites.

e. Category "A" Concentration Sites. Category "A" Concentration Sites, of which there are four, were originally authorized to provide facilities for the storage of equipment not essential for the units armory training, but which would be required for annual field training (ANACDUTRA). Personnel from the State Maintenance Office pattern were provided to maintain this equipment. With the full implementation of the Organizational Maintenance Shops plan, as noted in the preceding, Category "A" Concentration Sites will be phased out, inasmuch as the complete responsibility for organizational maintenance will fall on the unit commander. There is no target date for the completion of the phasing out of the Concentration Sites.

f. Field Training Equipment Concentration Site is a facility established to provide heavy tactical and special equipment for utilization at ANACDUTRA; and, in addition, make this equipment available for all National Guard units within the First United States Army area. Both organizational and field maintenance will be performed at this installation.

g. Army Aviation Maintenance Shops are established to provide both organizational and field maintenance for Army National Guard aircraft.

h. It is felt that the field maintenance program in the State of New York has been, and still is, falling short due to the increased maintenance requirements, caused by age and usage of the equipment, increases in equipment density and the fact that each new type of military equipment is more complex than the last, and hence more demanding in its maintenance requirements. There is no change in the maintenance position at this time nor does the future show any foreseeable improvement. A forecast can only predict a continuing program of deferment unless a more realistic personnel funding program is available. On or about 4 November 1959, the State Maintenance Officer discussed the reorganization of the field maintenance program, primarily in the area of personnel, with the Chief of the Maintenance Section, Logistics Branch, National Guard Bureau. An audit of equipment density, applied to criteria furnished by the National Guard Bureau, indicated that some thirty additional positions would be required. However, it is improbable that the National Guard Bureau will support the number of positions authorized. In addition, the acceptance of the responsibility for the performance of Command Maintenance Inspections may result in further deferment, inasmuch as approximately 1,500 man hours will be consumed in the performance of these inspections. The impact of the Command Maintenance Inspections might be lessened by the decrease in contact team visits and spot check inspection visits. It will require a considerable amount of re-evaluation as to the requirements for the contact team and spot check inspections now required, to reduce them to a minimum, in order to absorb the Command Maintenance Inspection responsibility. No firm prediction can be made at this time, inasmuch as the Command Maintenance Inspection team visits will not commence until 1 February 1960. Further reports will dwell on this subject at greater length.

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

i. Graphic comparison charts of the State Maintenance Office activities are attached as follows:

(1) Appendix C - Equipment Density Comparison Graph by
CFMS - 59.

(2) Appendix D - Comparison Graph of Organizational Maintenance Shops and Unit Supported by CFMS - 59.

(3) Appendix E - Comparison Graph of Personnel Patterns - All Shops - 59.

(4) Appendix F - Aircraft Density Comparison Graphs for Aircraft Maintenance Shops - 59.

(5) Appendix G - Combined Production Comparison for the years 1958 and 1959.

j. Combined Field Maintenance Shop "A", Camp Smith, Peekskill, New York.

(1) The primary mission of this shop is to render field maintenance support to all New York Army National Guard units within a geographic area extending from mid-Manhattan and following the northwest boundary of the State to Hancock, New York, and thence northerly to include Walton, Oneonta, Gloversville, Saranac Lake, Malone, and all areas east thereof to the eastern state boundaries. Included within the support area are 89 company sized units, 8 Organizational Maintenance Shops and 2 Category "A" type equipment Concentration Sites having a combined equipment density of approximately 3,000 automotive, track and powered equipment; 1,150 instruments; 12,000 items in small arms; 160 artillery pieces; and 800 major signal items.

(2) As a secondary mission, this facility supervises the USP&FO warehouse located within its installation, which provides field maintenance spare parts support to the shop and organizational spare parts support to the Organizational Maintenance Shops within the geographical area of responsibility of the Combined Field Maintenance Shops. This secondary mission was assumed as a result of converting the supply system to Financial Inventory Accounting. The conversion to Financial Inventory Accounting was a major change in the shop supply operation. New stock record cards had to be prepared, supply procedural changes had to be adopted, additional records pertaining to FIA became a requirement, and upon completing the conversion, all accountable records were transferred to the USP&FO.

(3) There were several construction improvements completed during the year. These included extending the main building to construct a new locker room, installing a shower room and enlarging the ship yard enclosure.

(4) This Combined Field Maintenance Shop provided signal spare parts support for the 27th Armored Division and the 42d Infantry Division during ANACDUTRA, as well as rendering field maintenance support during the training phases for Empire State Military Academy at Camp Smith. During the Empire State Military Academy encampment, candidates whose branch service would be Signal or Ordnance, were given "on the job training" as well as classroom maintenance instruction by shop personnel.

(5) A comparative analysis of the shop activity is shown below:

<u>Type Equipment</u>	<u>Items Completed</u>		<u>Labor & Material Costs</u>	
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Automotive	866	1,422	\$226,913.48	\$228,814.17
Combat Vehicles	51	76	23,104.88	13,506.57
Small Arms	966	3,153	16,108.36	13,019.32
Artillery	371	389	38,336.20	29,674.58
Instrument & Fire Control	503	371	8,389.97	7,259.58
Signal	967	1,303	27,322.24	30,301.52
Allied Trades	1,852	1,738	66,781.72	66,046.91
TOTAL	5,576	8,452	\$406,956.85	\$388,622.65

Average Cost per Item Completed (1958) \$72.98

Average Cost per Item Completed (1959) 45.97

k. Combined Field Maintenance Shop "B", Brooklyn, New York.

(1) This shop's maintenance area incorporates that portion of New York State south of mid-Manhattan. Its mission is to provide field maintenance support and organizational maintenance spare parts support to all New York Army National Guard units therein. There are included within the support area, 93 units, 8 Organizational Maintenance Shops, and one Army Aviation Maintenance Shop, having a combined equipment density of approximately 1,900 major items of automotive, track and power driven equipment; 14,000 items in small arms; 750 major signal items; 1,000 items in fire control and instruments; and 160 items in artillery.

(2) This facility has supervisory responsibility for the operation of the USP&FO spare parts warehouse located within its installation. The supervision of this warehouse was assumed after losing accountability for all spare parts when the conversion to FIA was undertaken. The demands created due to the conversion were similar to those encountered by Combined Field Maintenance Shop "A".

(3) This activity has consistently reported the need for added construction to its present building. The proposed extension has been pending for four years. Peak efficiency of operation cannot be attained with existing facilities.

(4) Equipment densities have increased within this support area and an increase in personnel is urgently required. This shop's complement is as previously reported.

(5) During ANACDUTRA this activity provided Ordnance spare parts support to the 42d Infantry Division.

(6) A comparative analysis of the shop activity is shown below:

<u>Type Equipment</u>	<u>Items Completed</u>		<u>Labor & Material Costs</u>	
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Automotive	1,347	1,585	\$ 93,402.95	\$116,749.35
Combat Vehicles	117	71	7,392.05	4,810.17
Small Arms	10,576	12,432	22,056.08	17,664.47
Artillery	422	178	19,802.24	22,232.58
Fire Control	10	0	384.00	0
Instrument	15	1,065	484.35	4,472.76
Signal	1,393	3,491	28,910.23	37,714.61
Allied Trades	3,515	2,802	87,962.07	54,362.22
TOTAL	17,395	21,624	\$260,393.97	\$258,006.16

Average Cost per Item Completed (1958) \$14.97
 Average Cost per Item Completed (1959) 11.93

1. Combined Field Maintenance Shop "C", Rochester, New York.

(1) This unit has a field maintenance mission which includes all New York Army National Guard units west of and including Oswego, Rome, Utica, Mohawk, Richfield Springs and Binghamton. The greatest concentration of track equipment is in this area, which has a composite of 89 units, 8 Organizational Maintenance Shops and 2 Category "A" Concentration Sites. The combined equipment density includes approximately 2,000 major items of automotive; track and power driven equipment; 1,150 items of fire control and instruments; 12,000 items in small arms; 125 pieces of artillery; and 850 major items of signal equipment.

(2) This activity was required to convert its shop accountable spare parts records to FIA and transfer the accountable responsibility to the USP&FO. However, supervisory responsibility is maintained for the complete USP&FO spare parts warehouse. Field and organizational maintenance parts are provided to authorized activities within the supported area.

(3) A new shop building constructed from Federal funds, is currently being completed. All activity will be moved to its new location on the outskirts of Rochester in the early part of the new year.

(4) During the reporting period, this shop provided signal personnel to units of the 27th Armored Division, who gave instruction in the operation and preventive maintenance of currently authorized signal equipment.

(5) During ANACDUTRA exercises, Ordnance, Engineer and Quartermaster parts were furnished to elements of the 27th Armored Division and Signal maintenance personnel gave back-up field maintenance support to the Signal Battalion of the 42d Infantry Division.

(6) A comparative analysis of the shop activity is shown below:

<u>Type Equipment</u>	<u>Items Completed</u>		<u>Labor & Material Costs</u>	
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Automotive	916	825	\$102,733.27	\$111,880.58
Combat Vehicles	88	74	15,559.17	30,344.01
Small Arms	4,489	9,184	21,085.83	20,222.68
Artillery	280	213	28,075.90	18,821.66
Fire Control	14	0	995.63	0
Instrument	1,655	1,314	8,453.77	9,457.56
Signal	2,277	1,608	40,397.92	38,934.94
Allied Trades	3,743	6,091	67,311.82	86,919.03
TOTAL	13,462	19,309	\$284,613.31	\$316,580.46

Average Cost per Item Completed (1958) \$21.14
 Average Cost per Item Completed (1959) 16.22

m. Field Training Equipment Concentration Site, Camp Drum, New York.

(1) The primary mission assigned to this installation is to store, maintain and issue heavy items of major equipment to organic elements of the New York Army National Guard participating in ANACDUTRA exercises. In addition, field maintenance support is provided for units located in Watertown, Carthage and Ogdensburg.

(2) This installation provides maintenance support for approximately 650 items of automotive; track and power driven equipment; 4,000 instruments; 800 items of small arms; 300 pieces of artillery; and 400 major signal items.

(3) During the year, improvements to include a concrete apron in front of the main shop and a drainage system around the second level roof were completed.

(4) The following previously requested improvements should be given priority consideration:

(a) Construction of a battery storage, maintenance and repair room. Existing facilities are inadequate and present a safety hazard.

(b) Installation of an exhaust system in the main shop building.

(5) The following appendices will indicate the support provided to elements of the New York Army National Guard as well as other Army National Guard units from other states performing ANACDUTRA at this site.

(a) Appendix II - Number of track vehicles issued.

(b) Appendix I - Savings in rail transportation.

It is important to note that due to the operation of this facility, over a million dollars in transportation savings was realized. In addition to the activity indicated by the Appendices above, a total of 1,194 wheel vehicles were issued using 339 vouchers, and 217 vouchers were processed for issues of OVM and miscellaneous items.

(6) Because of the FIA conversion program, accountability for shop spare parts was transferred to the USP&FO. However, as with the other installations in the State Maintenance Office organization, supervisory responsibility was retained for the operation of the USP&FO sub-warehouse account.

(7) Due to the shortage of personnel authorized for employment at this shop, 2,706 hours of compensatory time was accrued during the period 11 January 1959 to 7 October 1959. This represents a loss of approximately 68 man weeks, which must be made up in production hours in the succeeding year.

(8) A comparative analysis of the maintenance activity of this installation is shown below:

<u>Type Equipment</u>	<u>Items Completed</u>		<u>Labor & Material Costs</u>	
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Automotive	814	547	\$ 46,807.15	\$ 39,658.19
Combat Vehicles	974	1,198	124,288.76	115,348.22
Small Arms	1,531	1,254	4,828.56	3,762.97
Artillery	1,530	1,667	20,507.43	27,136.15
Instrument	1,923	1,925	3,671.76	3,137.64
Signal	4,181	2,399	10,180.23	11,144.75
Allied Trades	591	1,433	43,221.96	54,442.10
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	11,544	10,423	\$253,505.85	\$254,630.02

Average Cost per Item Completed (1958) \$21.96

Average Cost per Item Completed (1959) 24.42

n. Army Aviation Maintenance Shop #1, Zahn's Airport, Amityville, Long Island, New York

(1) This installation with its sub-unit located at Westchester Airport, White Plains, New York, is responsible for all organizational and field maintenance for 35 aircraft and 2 ANT-18 Link Trainers assigned to Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment, New York Army National Guard;

42d Infantry Division and 102d Artillery Brigade.

(2) There are several improvements previously requested, required to increase the efficiency of operation at this facility, namely:

- (a) Widening of main gate.
- (b) Construction of a building to house the Ling Trainers.
- (c) Repair of hangar roof. (Strengthening of roof trusses)
- (d) Additional hangar and parking space.

(3) During the period of this report, there were 7,242 hours of authorized leave taken; 30,198 hours of productive time; and 1,708 hours of non-productive time worked. The material cost for the yearly operation was \$15,379.57.

(4) While this installation has organizational and field maintenance capabilities, limitations on field maintenance responsibilities must be observed as a result of personnel shortages and inadequate hangar and tie-down parking space. Improvement of the field maintenance mission is directly related to approval of personnel increases for this operation.

(5) During ANACDUTRA direct maintenance support is given to each of the six units assigned to this shop for support.

o. Army Aviation Maintenance Shop #2, Orchard Park, New York.

(1) The mission of this shop is to provide organizational and field maintenance and to supply all necessary parts for the accomplishment of the mission. Presently, the 17 aircraft and 2 instrument trainers assigned to the 127th Aviation Company are supported by this unit.

(2) During the period of this report, maintenance support was provided as required for 3,197 aircraft flying hours. In addition, 2 aircraft involved in accidents were completely repaired and returned to an operational status.

(3) Facilities at this shop are shared with the 127th Aviation Company resulting in an extremely overcrowded situation. Additional construction would alleviate existing conditions.

(4) Recommendation is made that every effort and priority be given to obtain additional shop space as well as Army space to support the aviation company. These are necessary if high standards of maintenance and safety are to be continued at this shop.

p. Concentration Site #2, Camp Smith, Peekskill, New York.

(1) This installation's mission is to receive, store, maintain and issue major items for the USP&FO, to store and maintain major end items for company sized units, supervise the receiving and issue of certain limited quantities of Quartermaster and Ordnance items such as target materials, janitorial supplies, POL items, ammunition, comforters, etc., at the USP&FO warehouse located at Camp Smith, Peekskill, New York.

(2) During the period of this report, this installation's activity consisted of:

(a) Repair of 817 vehicles on job orders.

(b) Processed 433 vouchers containing 543 major end items.

(c) Stored 774 major end items for units.

(d) Stored approximately 700 major end items for USP&FO.

(e) Issued 1,620,092 rounds of ammunition on 270 vouchers.

(f) Received for storage 1,230,092 rounds of ammunition on 14 vouchers.

(3) During ANACDUTRA exercises conducted at Camp Smith, equipment and supplies were issued to the following units:

(a) 102d Engineer Battalion

(b) 244th Artillery Group

(c) Empire State Military Academy

(d) 123d Aircraft Control & Warning Squadron, OhioARNG

q. Concentration Sites #3, #4, #5, Untica, Geneseo, and Albany, New York.

(1) The mission of the above sites is to store and maintain track, vehicle and other equipment as indicated below:

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<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Con-Site #3</u>	<u>Con-Site #4</u>	<u>Con-Site #5</u>
Wheel Vehicles	125	281	256
M55 Quad Mounts	-	10	-
Track Vehicles	-	-	8
Mtd Generators	-	-	3
Guns, 40MM & 90MM	-	18	-
Active Wheel Vehicles	-	-	17
Trailers	65	140	111
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TOTAL	190	449	395

(2) These sites also provide gasoline for those units supported as well as for convoys when directed.

(3) During the period of this report, 2,194 job orders were processed by these installations.

4. Administrative Division.

a. Personnel.

(1) During the reporting year, 1,191 personnel orders were prepared and distributed to units of the New York Army National Guard covering appointments, changes in status, increases and separations of 3,372 Federally-paid employees as compared to 1,112 personnel orders covering 3,534 status changes in 1958.

(2) 966 travel orders were prepared and issued for Federally-paid administrative specialists, staff assistants, organizational maintenance technicians, state maintenance personnel and field auditors as compared to 1,067 issued in 1958. Federal travel funds in the total amount of \$45,959.39 were obligated during the year to cover per diem at the rate of \$12.00 per day per individual and transportation costs authorized in connection with the travel of Federally-paid personnel. This compares to \$48,020.57 obligated during 1958 for similar purposes.

b. State Fiscal.

(1) 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 1959 totalled \$7,150.00. A total of 125 vouchers and Agency Purchase Requests in amount of \$6,503.00 were prepared, processed and obligated against this allotment.

(2) A survey of the maintenance costs from State funds over a six year period, fiscal years 1956-1961, indicates a saving of approximately \$4,925.00. Travel and communication accounts have been largely responsible for this saving.

(3) The transfer of the Construction Agency to Albany in 1957 had affected a saving in communication in the amount of approximately \$800.00. A saving of approximately \$2,500.00 was affected by the reduction in travel of State employees resultant from reduction in force in 1956. Balance of savings in various other accounts were made as a result of rigid budgeting.

(4) 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 1959 as indicated:

* Allotted

New York State Arsenal, Brooklyn, New York	\$ 59,710.00
Shop B, New York State Arsenal, Brooklyn, New York	7,525.00
Rochester Sub-Warehouse, Rochester, New York	37,513.00

* Federal share only

(5) Approximately 121 vouchers and Agency Purchase Requests were prepared and processed totalling an expenditure of Federal funds in amount of \$26,490 for maintenance and operation only of the facilities noted above.

(6) Approximately 300 Receiving Reports were prepared and distributed for supplies and services received. This figure includes both Service Contract and 100% State purchases.

(7) A total of 15 Travel Expense Vouchers were prepared and processed for the reimbursement to State employees including reimbursement to other than State employees authorized to travel on Special Orders issued by the Division of Military and Naval Affairs.

c. Reproduction.

(1) Facilities of this branch are utilized to centralize reproduction service for all activities located at the New York State Arsenal. This service includes mimeographing, photostating, ozalid reproduction, verifax copying, addressograph, graphotype and multilith work.

(2) The machines available and a comparative analysis of the workload with 1958 production is as follows:

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Mimeograph (3)		
Stencils	3,709	2,865
Copies Run	1,107,425	828,827

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Multilith (1)		
Masters	610	1,601
Copies Run	391,240	1,022,600
Verifax Offset Adapter (1)		
Masters	-	200
Photostat & Verifax (1 each)	8,385	6,779
Ozalid (1)	100	89
Addressograph (1)	101,380	166,876
Cutting Machine (1)	500	520
Graphotype Plates	2,124	1,576

d. Survey.

(1) Attached hereto as Appendix J is a statistical chart illustrating, by means of quantities and monetary values, the activity of the Survey Branch during the current year. This Appendix is a comparative chart, listing also, similar data reported during the previous year.

(2) Upon examination of Appendix J, certain facts are readily apparent.

(a) 210 Reports of Survey were received during 1959 which total was 4 less than was received during 1958.

(b) \$24,459.59 was collected during 1959 on Statements of Charges not involving Reports of Survey, against \$30,001.71 collected the previous year.

(c) \$7,669.29 was collected on approved Reports of Survey during 1959, against \$11,849.71 collected the previous year.

(d) 8 claims were filed against the bonds of Responsible Officers who failed to satisfy their pecuniary liability.

(3) However, interpretation of Exhibit J can point out specific below par areas where efforts can be directed for improvement or rectification.

(4) The function of the Survey Branch is to process all relief instruments submitted by Responsible Officers, for Federal property (issued to New York State for use of the Army and Air National Guard) which has become lost, damaged, destroyed, or otherwise unaccounted for. It is obvious then that the very function of the Survey Branch is the pulse by which can

be measured the degree of control exercised throughout the State with respect to the care and safeguarding of Federal property.

(5) For several years, proper care and control of Federal property, supply economy, cost consciousness, etc., has been constantly stressed. The impact of this campaign has been reflected in the activity of this Branch and a steady and substantial decrease in the number of Reports of Survey and other relief vouchers submitted by Responsible Officers, has been recorded. However, examination of Appendix J reveals very little gain during the past year. Why this apparent deviation from an established trend? Had proper care and control of Federal property been relaxed, or was there some other contributing factor? In a search for the answer, the fact was established that 1959 was not a normal year. About half way through the year, 16 March, the greatest reorganization in the history of the New York Army National Guard took place. Many organizations were relocated, and 77 were deactivated incident to this reorganization. Theorizing, firstly, that with so many men and so much property being relocated, proper security measures may have been lacking; secondly, in the case of deactivated units, with long range adjustment of property discrepancies denied the Responsible Officers by reason of the imposition of a time limit for the liquidation of these deactivated accounts; thirdly, that the incidence of relief documents should show a marked increase; the 1959 report was re-evaluated comparing the first half (prior to reorganization) to the second half (subsequent to reorganization). The results were as follows: 127 Reports of Survey were received during the 2nd period compared with a total of 83 received during the 1st period for an increase of 53%; 1,333 Statements of Charges were received during the 2nd period compared with 1,002 received during the 1st period for a gain of approximately 33%. Only in the case of Quarterly Reports of Operational Losses was the increase not readily apparent where, by monetary value, only \$5,417.20 was processed during the 2nd period, compared with \$6,991.60 processed the 1st period. However, strange as it may appear, these amounts, when properly evaluated, will indicate a substantial increase in the quantity of this type voucher processed during the 2nd period. The underlying factor was a change to NGR 75-4 which reduced the value of the QROL authorized from an all-time high of \$100.00 per ordinary quarter and \$200.00 per quarter during which ANACDUTRA occurs, in operation during the 1st period, to \$30.00 per ordinary quarter and \$100.00 per ANACDUTRA quarter, effective during the 2nd period.

(6) However, any analysis of the Quarterly Report of Operational Losses would not be complete without a reference to the very substantial decrease in the quantity of this type voucher processed during 1959. An inspection of Appendix J will show that a total of 618 QROL vouchers were processed during 1959 compared with 1,271 processed the previous year. This decline may be attributed, in part, to the net loss of 61 company-sized units incident to the previously mentioned reorganization, and to deferred submission of Quarterly Reports of Operational Losses of field wire in view of new accounting procedures for all types of wire issued.

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(7) An analysis of the foregoing concludes that many Responsible Officers depend upon long range methods to adjust property discrepancies, with the result that, when confronted with an emergency requiring an immediate final settlement, there appears to be no alternative other than to initiate a Report of Survey. Is this an example of improper care and control of federal property, or is it an indication that, in this period of inflated values, the Quarterly Operational Loss allowance is insufficient to cover normal operating losses?

(8) Another item appearing in Appendix J which merits elaboration is the matter of claims filed against the position bonds of certain Responsible Officers. Of the 8 claims filed during the period of this report (total value \$2,455.32), no settlement was made by the Bond Carrier prior to the end of the period 31 October 1959. Four of the eight claims are of 8 months duration. It is recommended that more positive arrangements be made by the Division of Military and Naval Affairs to insure settlement within a reasonable time so that pertinent Reports of Survey may be closed.

(9) A further analysis of this bond claim item, from a different view point, revealed the fact that six of these claims were filed against the bonds of two officers. (3 each, total value \$2,000 and \$169.62 respectively). Reference to the records of this branch revealed further, that the incidence of Reports of Survey and other relief vouchers in the areas from which these come, is decidedly above average. Therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that proper supply control and supervision, as pertains to both direct and command responsibility, is lacking in these areas, and that these are the specific, below par areas mentioned in paragraph d(3), where special effort must be directed to effect the desired improvement or rectification.

(10) A greater awareness of property responsibility on the part of unit commanders is evidenced by the fact that it is now normal procedure, in most organizations, to have show-down inspections of individual clothing and equipment several times a year, especially just before and just after ANACDUTRA; to have weekly inventories of sensitive items; to have quarterly inspections of most frequently used items; to conduct semi-annual inventories of major item components. In addition, memorandum receipt systems currently maintained by unit commanders for the charge-out of equipment, a pre-requisite for proper property accounting, has materially reduced shortages.

(11) Finally, with reference to the 77 units deactivated in connection with the recent reorganization of the NYARNG, the Audit Division records indicate that 16 of these accounts have not yet been closed out. This branch anticipates the receipt of a number of "high dollar value" Reports of Survey incident to this activity.

e. Mail and Library.

(1) Approximately 4,500 pieces of correspondence were received during the year and it is estimated that property documentation into and out of the mail room approximated 170,000 pieces. This section internally distributes all manuals, regulations and all other publications received and maintains a central reference library.

f. Building Maintenance.

(1) During the year, work was completed by Building Maintenance personnel on the replacement of one cold water line from the 2nd to the 5th floor. It is anticipated that another cold water line will be replaced about June if sufficient funds are available for brass pipe and fittings. With the exception of the following projects, maintenance and repair of two passenger, two freight and one sidewalk elevator, rewiring of circuits, all plumbing, carpentry and painting of this building (600,000 square feet) was accomplished by building maintenance personnel.

State Funded:

Replacement of 6" main shut off valve & box at curb	\$ 455
Boiler repair to include new arches, dead plates and jambs and necessary brick work around arches, dead plates and jambs	1,400

g. Records Retirement

(1) Action on withdrawal from various storage locations of old service records dated prior to 1957 was completed during the year and master alphabetical filing of the approximately 100,000 records is progressing satisfactorily with the limited personnel available.

(2) 1,350 call slips from The Adjutant General's Office were processed during the year. While the records received to date include the following forms, no action has as yet been taken to establish a filing plan because of the personnel situation:

- Air National Guard Payroll Cover Sheet (AF 636)
- Payroll Money List Reserve Components (AF 637)
- Air Force Reserve Payroll Cover Sheet (AF 638)
- Payroll and Mileage Voucher Reserve Officers (DD 201,201A)
- Final Payment Roll (WD 371,371A,371B)
- Certificate of Aviation, Parachute, Glider & Diving
Pay (DD 114)
- Dependency Certificate (DD 137)

(3) The consolidation of material from various storage areas and the establishment of this center has proven very practical and has expedited the research of inactive personnel records as called for daily by The Adjutant General's Office. It is anticipated that an additional 1,500 inactive records will be received for integration about February 1960.

5. Budget & Fiscal Division.

a. Allotment of Federal funds totaling \$19,578,697 was received by this State from the National Guard Bureau during the Federal fiscal year 1959, of which \$19,494,657 was expended as follows:

(1) Army National Guard

Medical care in Non-Army Facilities

Physical Examinations - Initial appointment - Officers	\$ 58
Physical Examinations - All others - Officers	214
Physical Examinations - Initial Enlistment - EM	3,085
Physical Examinations - All others - EM	3,134
Medical Care - Officers and EM	3,792

Pay and Allowances for Duty with Regular Army & School Attendance

Pay and allowances, Army Service Schools	\$407,706
Pay and allowances, Army Area Schools	50,548
Pay and allowances, SCAMP	1,568
Pay and allowances, National Matches	4,000
Social Security Taxes	10,203

Travel, National Guard

Travel, Army Service Schools, Military Status	\$ 40,746
Travel, Army Service Area in Civilian Status	2,472
Travel, Hospitalization	139
Travel, Army Area Military Status	8,536
Travel, SCAMP	265
Travel, National Matches	1,231

Other Military Personnel Costs

Pay and allowances for Hospitalization or Incapacitation	\$ 15,000
Severance Pay for Physical Disability	171

Subsistence of the National Guard

Subsistence, National Guard - Inactive Duty Training	\$117,484
Subsistence, State Officers Candidate School	4,714

Individual Clothing, National Guard

Uniform Allowance, Initial Issue	\$ 26,400
Uniform Allowance, Maintenance	6,700
Uniform Allowance, Active Duty for Training	8,700
Individual Clothing	60,921

Armory Drill Training

Travel, Command Inspection \$ 932

Organizational Equipment

Repair Parts and Materials (Except for Depot
Maintenance) \$153,307
Repair Parts and Materials 490,238
Contractual Repair, Other than Army Aircraft and
Helicopters 12,560
Contractual Repair, Army Aircraft 170

Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants

POL, Administrative \$ 91,048
POL, Armory Drill and Week-End Training, other than
Aircraft and Helicopters 32,781
POL, Armory Drill and Week-End Training, Aircraft
and Helicopters 15,111

Other Operating Supplies (Training and Office Supplies and Equipment)

Operating Supplies and Equipment \$ 41,162
Staff Training Program 5,163

Support of National Guard

Burial Expenses \$ 397
Cleaning, Repair and Alterations 26,600
Packing and Crating 11,714
Transportation, Return of Excess Property 30,261
Transportation, Other Than Return of Excess Property 14,010
Travel, Organizational 4,928
Travel, USP&FO 11,331
Travel, Field Maintenance 13,403
Commercial Communications Services 9,551

Civilian Pay, Organizational Technicians \$3,460,562

Civilian Pay, USP&FO Technicians \$ 728,594

Civilian Pay, Field Maintenance Technicians \$1,399,619

Other Facilities, Repair and Utilities

Facilities under Service Contracts \$287,212
Facilities Support other than Service Contracts 218,472
Target Range Repairs 6,211
Rangekeepers 2,598

Air Defense Training

Pay and allowances, Air Defense Schools	\$ 63,299
Travel, Air Defense	4,303

Air Defense Operational Costs

Operating Supplies and Equipment	\$ 5,762
Pay of Technicians	852,763
Travel, Operational	1,055
Travel, Air Defense School Training	26,980

Air Defense Maintenance and Utilities

Maintenance, Repair and Replacement Parts	\$ 204
Maintenance, Contractual Repair	762
Maintenance, Facilities	8,339
Utilities	13,978

Armory Construction \$1,042,010

Field Training (Itemized below) \$3,279,750

(2) Air National Guard

Construction

Hancock Field Syracuse	\$ 16,086
Hancock Field Syracuse	6,210
Westchester County Airport	1,040

Base Operations and Maintenance

Air Technician	\$4,069,453
Brooklyn	931,932
Syracuse	781,916
Niagara Falls	674,201
P.F.T.S.	92,127
Schenectady	681,203
Westchester	908,074
Service Contract	473,503
Brooklyn	94,400
Syracuse	77,450
Niagara Falls	72,000
P.F.T.S.	50,003
Schenectady	74,300
Westchester	105,350

Other	
Brooklyn	\$ 91,314
Syracuse	96,172
Niagara Falls	75,756
P.F.T.S.	33,064
Schenectady	70,459
Westchester	143,986
Major Repairs and Minor Construction	\$ 138,235
Brooklyn	18,242
Syracuse	40,930
Niagara Falls	23,234
P.F.T.S.	2,932
Schenectady	9,816
Westchester	43,081
Medical Support	
Medical Equipment and Supplies	\$ 41,011
Brooklyn	19,271
Syracuse	9,207
Niagara Falls	4,449
Schenectady	5,124
Westchester	2,960
Medical Care in Non-Air Facilities	2,242
Brooklyn	123
Syracuse	165
Niagara Falls	883
Schenectady	256
Westchester	815
Military Personnel Costs	
Pay and Allowances, Active Duty Officers - Other	
Exercises	\$ 16,581
Brooklyn	4,628
Syracuse	2,493
Schenectady	429
Westchester	9,031
Pay and Allowances, Active Duty Officers - Service and Technical Schools	\$ 125,533
Brooklyn	8,519
Syracuse	12,424
Niagara Falls	40,233
Schenectady	28,953
Westchester	35,404

Pay and Allowances, Active Duty Officers - In Grade Pilot Training Syracuse	\$	7,635 7,635
Pay and Allowances, Active Duty Officers - Ferrying of Aircraft Brooklyn Syracuse Niagara Falls Schenectady Westchester	\$	8,288 2,129 2,156 2,334 797 872
Pay and Allowances, Active Duty Officers - Uniform Allowances Brooklyn Syracuse Niagara Falls Schenectady Westchester	\$	11,650 2,850 2,150 2,300 1,450 2,900
Pay and Allowances, Active Duty Officers - Other Costs Brooklyn Syracuse Niagara Falls Schenectady Westchester	\$	5,242 1,096 972 806 950 1,418
Pay and Allowances, Active Duty Airmen - Other Exercises Brooklyn Syracuse Schenectady Westchester	\$	3,275 380 1,821 25 1,049
Pay and Allowances, Active Duty Airmen - Service and Technical Schools Brooklyn Syracuse Niagara Falls Schenectady Westchester	\$	28,506 5,179 8,749 2,356 1,414 10,808
Pay and Allowances, Active Duty Airmen - Other Costs Brooklyn Syracuse Niagara Falls Schenectady Westchester	\$	8,053 2,519 1,848 926 978 1,782

Individual Clothing -- Airmen	\$	85,205
Brooklyn		12,979
Syracuse		17,735
Niagara Falls		6,615
Schenectady		17,188
Westchester		30,688
Subsistence, Other Exercises	\$	250
Syracuse		250
Subsistence, Unit Training Assemblies	\$	48,279
Brooklyn		9,851
Syracuse		10,621
Niagara Falls		5,069
Schenectady		6,546
Westchester		16,192
Travel Active Duty -- Officers -- Other Exercises	\$	2,350
Brooklyn		146
Syracuse		189
Schenectady		88
Westchester		1,927
Travel Active Duty -- Officers -- Service and Technical		
Schools	\$	17,341
Brooklyn		1,153
Syracuse		2,458
Niagara Falls		4,835
Schenectady		3,520
Westchester		5,375
Travel, Active Duty -- Officers, In Grade Pilot		
Training	\$	832
Syracuse		832
Travel, Active Duty -- Airmen, Other Exercises	\$	552
Brooklyn		15
Syracuse		343
Westchester		194
Travel, Active Duty -- Airmen, Service and Technical		
Schools	\$	12,383
Brooklyn		1,459
Syracuse		3,379
Niagara Falls		1,053
Schenectady		986
Westchester		5,506

Death Gratuities - Officers	\$	8,694
Brooklyn		2,694
Syracuse		3,000
Niagara Falls		3,000
Disability Payments - Officers	\$	2,767
Brooklyn		772
Niagara Falls		1,092
Westchester		903
Disability Payments - Airmen		2,125
Brooklyn		1,862
Niagara Falls		230
Westchester		33

Field Training (Itemized Below)

b. Allotment of Federal funds included in the above, for the conduct of ANACDUTRA 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:

(1) Army National Guard

Pay and Allowances	\$2,548,197
Travel	165,698
Subsistence	428,647
Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants	75,590
ANACDUTRA Expenses, Including Transportation, Communications	
Services and Miscellaneous Supplies	39,408
Opening, Operating and Closing Costs State Camps	22,210

(2) Air National Guard

Pay and Allowances	\$	552,475
Brooklyn		171,735
Syracuse		117,330
Niagara Falls		67,936
Schenectady		73,050
Westchester		122,426
Subsistence	\$	85,697
Brooklyn		14,907
Syracuse		4,612
Niagara Falls		486
P.F.T.S.		63,490
Schenectady		410
Westchester		1,792

Operating Camps	\$	21,904	
Brooklyn		1,003	
Syracuse		2,888	
Niagara Falls		1,031	
P.F.T.S.		10,286	
Schenectady		971	const.
Westchester		5,725	New Y.

Total

Travel	\$	35,412	
Brooklyn		19,541	and A
Syracuse		1,874	out t
Niagara Falls		3,023	
Westchester		10,974	

c. Personal Services Accounting

(1) For the fiscal year ended 30 June 1959, 600 payrolls were processed to cover the following Army National Guard Technicians:

AAA Sites	152	
Accounting Clerks	158	
Staff Assistants	81	
Administrative Assistants	78	
Field Maintenance Technicians	197	
Organization Maintenance Technicians	168	
Con Site Technicians	35	
Rangekeepers	2	
Administrative & Supply Technicians	307	
Temporary Hourly Employees	20	
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TOTAL	1,198	

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(2) Annual salary payments to the above civilian employees totaled \$6,452,787.45, while Federal Withholding Taxes on such payments totaled \$740,558.30 and Social Security Taxes by employees and employers contribution totaled \$254,382.88.

(3) Payroll deductions for Series E United States Savings Bonds totaled \$58,853.75.

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(4) 234 cases of injuries, illness and death, occurring during ANACDUTRA and armory drills 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.

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(5) 250 requests for treatment of injury under the United States Employees' Compensation Act were received and processed by this Division.

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d. Purchasing and Contracting

(1) A total of 1,958 transactions for supplies, services, construction repair and utilities for Army and Air Force units of the New York National Guard were processed by this Branch during the year. Total money value amounted to \$1,200,000.

(2) 971,630 gallons of gasoline (training, administrative and ANACDUTRA) amounting to \$175,980 were procured for all units throughout the State through Military Petroleum Supply Agency Contracts.

(3) Purchase and Delivery Orders totaling \$10,650 were issued covering various training aids. Such training aids included the following items: tape recorders, signs, target frames, plywood and other items of lumber, electric fixtures, photographic items, paints and painting supplies, classroom supplies, and items constructed for classroom use. Such other items as bulletin boards, tables, charts, maps, insignia, posters, microphones and instructional material were purchased.

(4) Formal and informal contracts, amounting to \$329,700 were processed by this section covering various construction repair and utilities projects for all Army and Air National Guard units.

(5) Purchases of miscellaneous supplies amounting to \$21,067 were made through General Service Administration.

(6) 215 unserviceable typewriters and various office machines located throughout this State were reconditioned on contracts.

(7) \$2,000 worth of small purchases were procured through the media of Imprest Funds.

(8) 4,351 commercial account vouchers were prepared, processed and submitted to the Finance Officer for payment.

e. Transportation

(1) During the period 1 November 1958 through 31 October 1959, a total of 28 T/R's were issued for Army National Guard Personnel. 33 T/R's were issued for ANACDUTRA transportation of Army National Guard personnel. There was a total of 1,139 T/R's issued citing other appropriations.

(2) During this period, a total of 33 Meal Tickets were issued citing funds allocated to this office. 733 Meal Tickets were issued citing other appropriations.

(3) 319 B/L's were issued citing funds allocated to this office as well as 30 B/L's issued citing other appropriations.

(4) 555 B/L's accomplished for receipt of incoming shipments.

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6. Financial Inventory Accounting Division.

a. Effective 1 January 1959, the value of supplies on hand in Combined Field Maintenance Shops as well as receipts and disposal of such equipment were combined in the USP&FO property and transactions records.

b. Receipt and disposal of property during the fiscal year ended 30 June 1959, including Shop activities, were as follows:

<u>RECEIPTS</u>		<u>DISPOSALS</u>	
Receipts from Depots	\$10,127,421	Issues	\$14,454,692
Receipts Local Procure.	267,079	Returns to Depot	15,739,744
Receipts GSA Procure.	43,592	Inter-Bureau Trans Out	3,339,774
Returns from Units	22,718,331	Trans to PDO	4,061,896
Inter-Bureau Transfer	3,325,829	Ship/Govt Agencies	32,940
Physical Inv Gains	718,008	Physical Inv Losses	63,479
Standard Price Gains	36,098	Standard Price Losses	29,855
Acctg & Misc Gains	3,537,594	Acctg & Misc Losses	4,487,487
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TOTALS	\$40,773,952		\$42,209,867

c. A reorganization of Army National Guard divisions and units in accordance with the pentomic type structure resulted in a decrease in total value of equipment in the State to \$94,051,203 as of 30 June 1959.

d. The following table indicates the values of property on hand as of 30 June 1959 as compared with that a year earlier.

	<u>30 June 1958</u>	<u>30 June 1959</u>	<u>Change</u>
In Hands of Troops	\$ 98,704,867	\$89,525,643	- \$ 9,179,224
Serviceable in Warehouse	2,792,433	3,599,780	+ 807,347
Unserviceable in Warehouse	61,622	433,357	+ 371,735
Reported Warehouse Excess	3,108,239	492,603	- 2,615,636
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Total Accountability	\$104,667,161	\$94,051,203	- \$10,615,958

7. Audit Division.

a. During the year, Field Auditors of this office conducted 362 audit inventories. Included in this number were 68 units receiving more than one inventory due to changes of command subsequent to the annual inventory and 144 Change of Command Settlements. Due to the receipt of 10 pertinent Forms 76 (Officers "Separation from Active Service"), the provisions of OCS Circular Number 20 were invoked to conduct special settlements for the accounts involved.

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b. During the past calendar year a total of 76 unit accounts were inactivated. These accounts received a complete property reconciliation by a Field Auditor and the information pertaining thereto was forwarded thru appropriate command channels. In the same period a total of 16 unit accounts were activated.

c. Twelve Property Officer Special Accounts were activated for ANACDUTRA - 1959. These special accounts facilitate logistical and supply support to the various commands during ANACDUTRA.

d. The Position Schedule Bond, comprising the New York Army and Air National Guard accounts was completely reviewed and verified. During this period a total of 437 changes were effected by change of address, redesignations, additions and deletions and forwarded to The Adjutant General's Office - New York, for application to the Position Schedule Bond.

e. 147 Responsible Officer applicants were processed and applied to the Position Schedule Bond.

f. The Field Auditors Control File indicates that approximately 58,000 vouchers, many containing more than one line items were utilized in supply transactions between the USP&FO-NY and Responsible Officers of the Army National Guard. Vouchers were verified and filed to the applicable unit Control File.

g. The Internal Audit Branch accomplished 115 reconciliations between the Financial Inventory Accounting Division and Supply Division records comprising Dual Funding, Stock Fund and Non-Stock Fund items of property.

h. Post Audit operation was performed against 32,296 property vouchers. This activity entailed the verification of completed action on the voucher from the date of receipt at the New York State Arsenal to filing action in the Field Auditor's Control File, an activity involving five separate steps.

i. Air inspectors performed selective type audits and inspections of supply, fiscal and installation records at all New York Air National Guard bases. Inspection reports were transmitted to Headquarters New York Air National Guard.

II. STATE QUARTERMASTER

1. Fiscal year 1959-60 Equipment Additional and Replacement requests from Officers in Charge and Control were examined and screened to determine items to be procured. There were 6,834 pieces of equipment requested, at an estimated total cost of \$181,357.82. The amount allocated was \$31,325.00.

2. The Equipment Additional and Replacement requests for the fiscal year 1960-61 were examined and screened to establish the basis for justification. The original amount requested was \$129,440.35; after screening this was reduced to \$68,639.40 for all equipment and submitted to the Division of the Budget.

3. A total of 525 vouchers were processed to include 184 Issue Slips, 328 Turn-In Slips and 13 Reports of Survey.

4. Property reported as surplus to the needs of certain installations was transferred to other installations having a requirement for same. The total installations involved in such transactions number 52, requiring 114 transactions affecting 2,870 items of equipment with an estimated value of \$42,300.00.

5. A total of 859 lockers were developed as excess at certain armories and transferred with organic vehicles to armories having a requirement for lockers. In addition, 226 lockers were procured for issue as required.

6. The annual typewriter inventory required by the Division of Standards and Purchase was completed. This required the reconciliation of the reports of 105 armories and/or installations with the State Quartermaster records of 828 typewriters.

7. A total of 145 annual and/or special inventories of property were examined and reconciled with the records of this office.

8. To eliminate fire hazards and to provide maximum storage space in armories, the disposal of unserviceable and obsolete property required constant attention. In this connection there were approximately 100 transactions. The revenue received from the sale of salvage material was sent to the Treasurer of the State of New York.

9. Transactions at the State Quartermaster Warehouse, Camp Smith, totaled 120 representing 80 issues, 26 turn-ins, including in the overall total, receipts from contractors, shipping tickets and statement of charges. Approximately 192,454 pounds of State property were handled; 175,277 pounds shipped; 17,177 pounds received. A considerable quantity of property, approximately 120,600 pounds, no longer required and accumulated at the warehouse was transferred to other State agencies.

10. Repairs of furniture by commercial firms cost approximately \$1,900.00.

11. The recent reorganizations and relocation of units of the State Military Forces required the State Quartermaster to transfer much State property with organic vehicles. This was for the purpose of providing continued use in the new location together with insuring that all authorized Federal property was requisitioned by units.

III. CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF FACILITIES

1. Requested State Appropriations

a. The capital and rehabilitation and improvement projects submitted to the Division of the Budget for the fiscal year 1960-1961 follow:

19 Capital Outlay Projects	\$968,000.00
48 Rehabilitation and Improvement Projects	\$477,000.00
Total Construction Request	<u>\$1,445,000.00</u>

2. State Appropriations

a. The 1959 Legislature appropriated funds in support of construction and rehabilitation at military installations as follows:

(1) Under the Capital Construction Fund, Chapter 68/2/59, \$348,000 was allocated to this Division for Rehabilitation and Improvements.

(2) The following Capital Outlay projects were appropriated by Chapters 68/1/59 and 196/10/59 for Construction, Reconstruction and Improvements as indicated:

Buffalo - 184 Connecticut Street

Renewal of Water Lines, Etc. \$46,000.00

Glens Falls

Modernization of Sanitary Facilities, Etc. \$20,000.00

Oneonta

Modernization of Sanitary Facilities, Etc. \$35,000.00

Saratoga Springs

Modernization of Sanitary Facilities, Etc. \$30,000.00

Schenectady

Replacement of Stone Trim, Etc. \$60,000.00

Utica

Replacement of Electric Wiring & Fixtures \$40,000.00

Brooklyn - 355 Marcy Avenue	
Replacement of Roofing, Etc.	\$35,000.00
New York City - 56 West 66th Street	
Replacement of Roofing, Etc.	\$40,000.00
New York City - 643 Park Avenue	
Replacement of Roofing, Etc.	\$125,000.00
Buffalo - 1015 West Delavan Avenue	
Reconstruction of Foundation, Masonry Walls, Etc.	\$50,000.00
Brooklyn - 1402 Eighth Avenue	
Replacement of Electric Wiring, Etc.	\$50,000.00
	(Supplements 1957 appropriation of \$60,000)

b. All monies previously appropriated in 1958 from the Capital Construction Fund for State capital outlay projects and rehabilitation projects continued to remain available for their intended purpose during 1959.

c. Balances remaining unobligated in appropriations made available in 1952, 1954 and 1957 for joint State/Federal Armory Construction were not reappropriated on 1 April 1959 to clear old or unnecessary appropriations. State appropriations to cover both State Share and Advance for Federal Share (First Instance funds) are still available from the 1955 and 1956 appropriations to support the joint construction program thru Federal Fiscal Year 1960.

3. State-Federal Armory Construction Program

a. During the year, the 1959 program for Armory Construction proceeded generally as anticipated at the year's beginning. Federal funds were made available late in the Federal fiscal year to support the following projects which are now well underway:

Orangeburg - Two Unit Armory

Freeport - Three Unit Armory

Whitehall - Motor Vehicle Storage Building-Conversion

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Corning - Motor Vehicle Storage Building-Conversion

Gloversville - Motor Vehicle Storage Building-Conversion

b. The contracts for Orangeburg and Freeport armories represent a change from previous procedures in that all work for the complete installation is provided under four (4) contracts awarded simultaneously. Heretofore, the State awarded separate contracts for Outside Improvements only when the building itself was 60% complete. The new procedure should simplify reimbursement of the Federal Share and expedite acceptance and occupation of the completed installation.

c. While the 1959 Program got started with comparatively few complications, the 1960 Program has been hampered continuously from its very beginning by a series of problems. At this time, the 1960 Program is not yet finalized. First, the request for National Guard Armory construction funds for Fiscal Year 1960 was included under the annual Military Construction Program for all the armed forces. Several months of congressional hearings inherent to the review of this multi-billion dollar program required a considerable increase in programming lead time. Second, the reorganization of the Army National Guard to the Pentomic structure was affected. Because of this, the Department of Defense required the preparation of nationwide inventory of armories showing occupying units under the reorganization. This inventory and stationing plan was completed 1 September 1959. The Department of Defense is now withholding action on the release of appropriated Fiscal Year 1960 funds until they review the inventory and stationing plans of each state and declare them as accepted. Information currently available indicates that the Department of Defense intends to release only \$15 million of the \$24 million that the Congress appropriated for National Guard construction under the Fiscal Year 1960 program.

d. The following projects are in the final planning stages and are expected to be authorized and funded under the previously mentioned \$15 million program limitation during January 1960:

Saranac Lake - One Unit Armory

Smithtown - One Unit Armory

Buffalo (Connecticut Street) - Drill Hall Alterations--
Conversion

Amsterdam - Tank Training Building-Conversion

Olean - Tank Training Building-Conversion

Oswego - Tank Training Building-Conversion

Troy - Tank Training Building-Conversion

e. Until comments of the Department of Defense regarding our long range requirements for armory construction are resolved with that agency we cannot be definitive regarding future projects in programs beyond 1960.

4. Special Construction.

a. Ossining - New Two Unit State Armory

(1) Plans, etc., for this project are completed and ready for bidding with support from 100% State funds available. Legal complications with the access from the armory property to the adjoining Route 9A over lands belonging to the Westchester County Park Commission are delaying the bidding. Indications are that the matter should be favorably resolved to allow bidding and start of construction in early 1960.

b. Rochester Sub-Depot and Shop

(1) This project, reported in detail last year, is now nearing completion. Meetings are being held at this time by the United States Army Corps of Engineers District Office regarding the legal details of exchanging the new Henrietta Road building, completed by The Gleason Works, for the Government owned building on University Avenue. Occupancy of the new building by Combined Field Maintenance Shop C and the USP&FO Warehouse should be accomplished in January 1960. The new facility will provide 32,521 square feet of warehouse area and 33,395 square feet of vehicle and equipment shop space.

c. Rochester, Culver Road - Replacement of Organizational Maintenance Shop.

(1) The replacement building for the Organizational Maintenance Shop at Culver Road, Rochester, has been completed and the activity transferred occupancy to the new facility in December. Demolition of the old Organizational Maintenance Shop building by contractors for the new Eastern Expressway has started.

d. Camp Smith - Construction/Training Projects

(1) The Division planned and coordinated a troop training project which provided for the construction of several improvements to facilities at Camp Smith. The construction work was accomplished by the 102d Engineer Battalion, 42d Infantry Division, during its annual active duty training period.

(2) The following major projects were completed by the engineer battalion:

(a) Surfacing of Airfield Runway - Preparation of sub-grade, filling and grading of base course and asphalt surface treatment on 100,000 square feet of runway.

(b) Erection of Prefabricated Buildings - Constructed reinforced concrete bases for six buildings, 20' x 48' and erected five buildings.

(c) Improvement of Airfield Approach Zone - Completed 50% of clearing and grubbing and excavation and removal of approximately 1,000 cubic yards of material from hill in north approach zone. Abandoned reinforced concrete butts of 1,000 yard range were demolished and removed.

(d) Roads, Bridges and Culverts - Completed replacement or repair of five timber bridges, installation of 800 feet of culvert pipe, clearing and grubbing 1,000 feet of 48 foot roadway and 50% of a road causeway 15 feet wide.

(e) Camouflage Area - Completed construction of a camouflage training area with model weapons emplacements.

(3) During the training period, the battalion operated and maintained a pool of fourteen pieces of heavy construction equipment, loaned by the United States Army Corps of Engineers, in addition to that equipment organic to the battalion.

(4) Procurement of construction materials such as concrete, stone, asphalt, lumber and hardware was accomplished with Federal funds made available for support of the construction/training projects. The airfield is now in operation with three Army aircraft based at the camp.

5. General Operations, Repair & Rehabilitation.

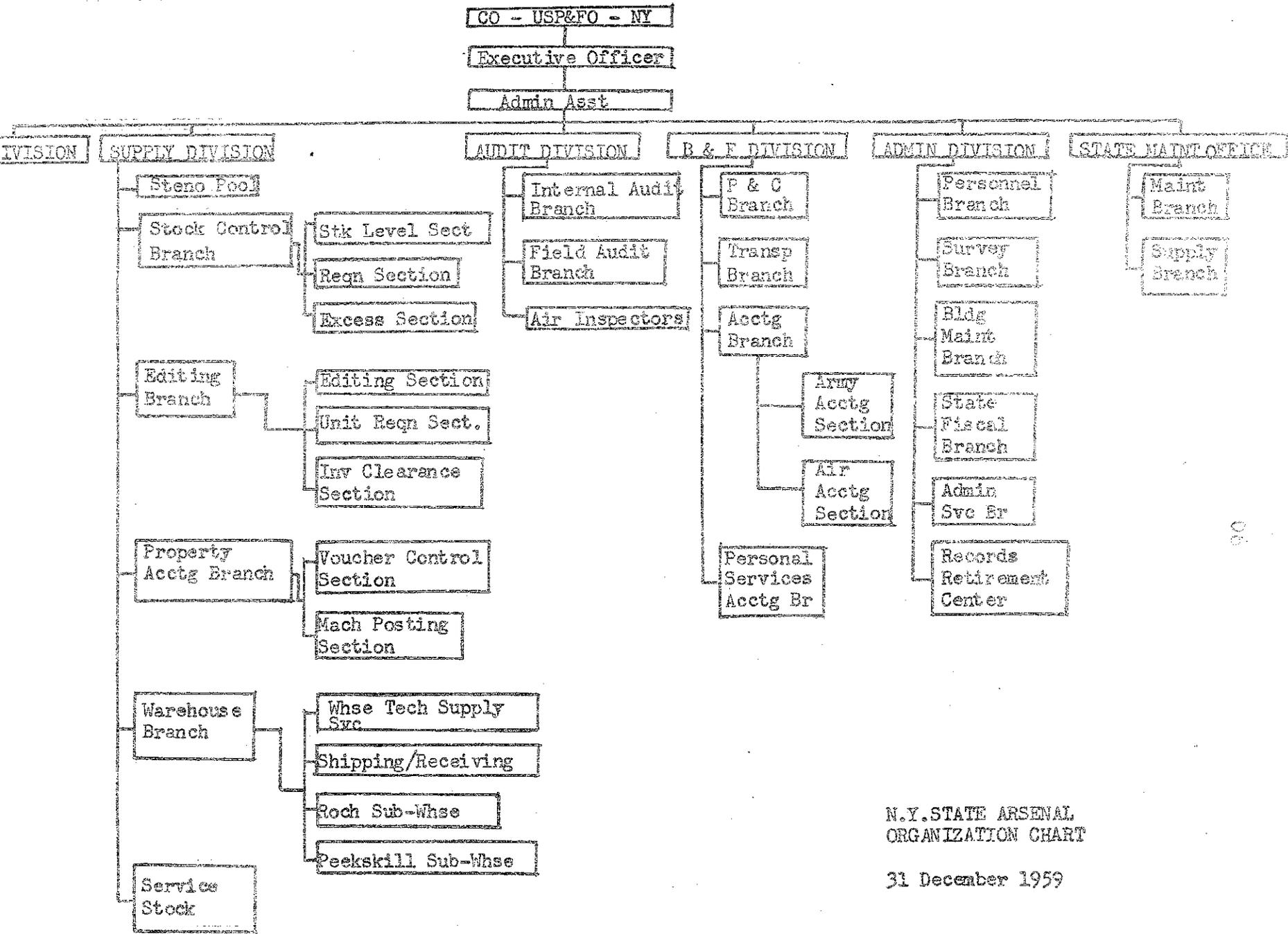
a. The contract volume for the year under all primary programs compared with that of 1958 is as follows:

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Repair & Material Contracts	2323 (\$ 321,696)	2459 (\$ 312,922)
Rehabilitation Contracts	48 (445,181)	22 (198,485)
Capital Improvements	9 (367,799)	9 (396,830)
State-Federal Armory Construction	17 (820,950)	11 (1,101,679)
Federal Armory Conversion	44 (671,690)	12 (128,207)
Federal-Army National Guard	23 (228,084)	49 (159,821)
Federal-Air National Guard	15 (156,216)	18 (89,826)
<hr/>		
TOTALS	2479 (\$3,011,616)	2580 (\$2,387,770)

b. The Division prepared 237 drawings and sketches and reproduced a total of 3,560 copies using its own equipment. A comparable number of specifications were written and reproduced.

c. Installations maintained and operated by the Division with State and/or Federal support totaled the following at the close of the year:

- 87 Army National Guard Armories
- 24 Army National Guard Organizational Maintenance Shops
- 4 Army National Guard Field Maintenance Shops
- 5 Army National Guard Equipment Concentration Sites
- 2 Army National Guard Aviation Maintenance Centers
- 6 Air National Guard Bases or Stations
- 10 Naval Militia Armories
- Camp Smith, Peekskill
- Area Ranges
- Missile Sites



N.Y. STATE ARSENAL
ORGANIZATION CHART

31 December 1959

STATE MAINT. OFFICER
201-64th Street
Bklyn 20, NY
GE 9-6700. - GE 9-4795

Comb Fld Maint Shop A
Camp Smith
Peekskill, N. Y.
PE 7-4723

Comb Fld Maint Shop B
201-64th Street
Brooklyn 20, N. Y.
GE 9-6700

Comb Fld Maint Shop C
1044 University Ave.
Rochester, N. Y.
Greenfield 3-3806

Fld Trng Equipment
Con-Site
Camp Drum, New York
President 3-5801

Concentration Site 2
Camp Smith
Peekskill, N. Y.
PE 7-4690

Concentration Site 3
1745 Armory Drive
Utica, N. Y.
Utica 3-9028

Army Avn Maint Shop 1
Zahn's Airport
Amityville, LI, N. Y.
Amityville 4-3868

Army Avn Maint Shop 2
Orchard Park Airfield
Orchard Park, N. Y.
Idlewood 5352

Concentration Site 4
34 Avon Road
Geneseo, N. Y.
Geneseo 20

SECTION A
Westchester County Air
port, White Plains, NY
c/o Int. Avn. Inds. Inc.
White Plains 6-9511

SECTION A
Rochester Airport
Rochester, N. Y.

Concentration Site 5
New Scotland Avenue
Albany, N. Y.
Albany 62-2703

SECTION B
Hancock Field
Syracuse, N. Y.

SECTION C
Albany Municipal
Airport
Watervliet, N. Y.

AUTOMOTIVE AND
POWERED EQUIPMENT

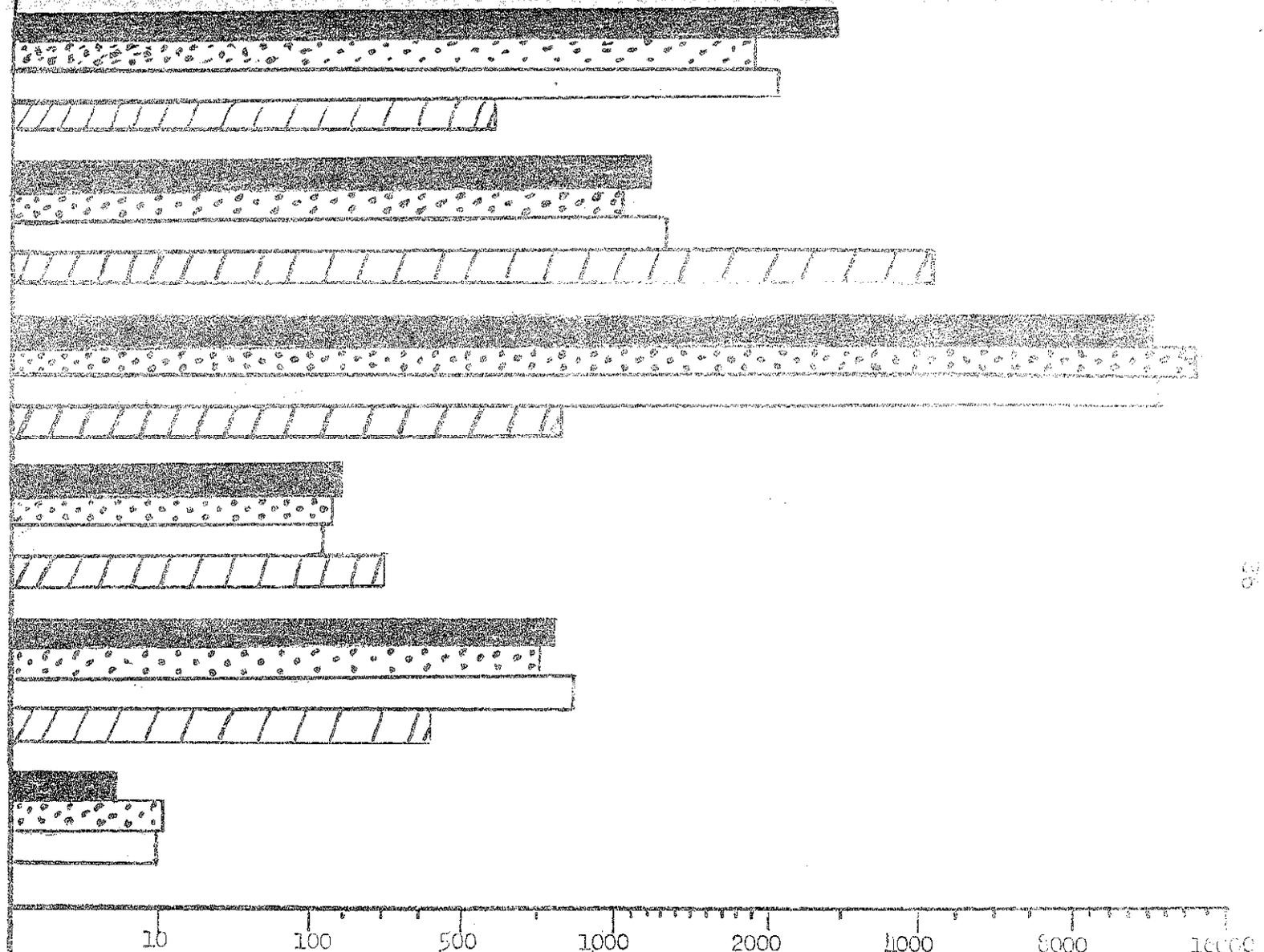
INSTRUMENTS

SMALL ARMS

ARTILLERY

SIGNAL EQUIPMENT

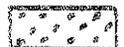
ELECTRONIC EQUIP.



LEGEND:



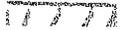
CFMS A



CFMS B



CFMS C

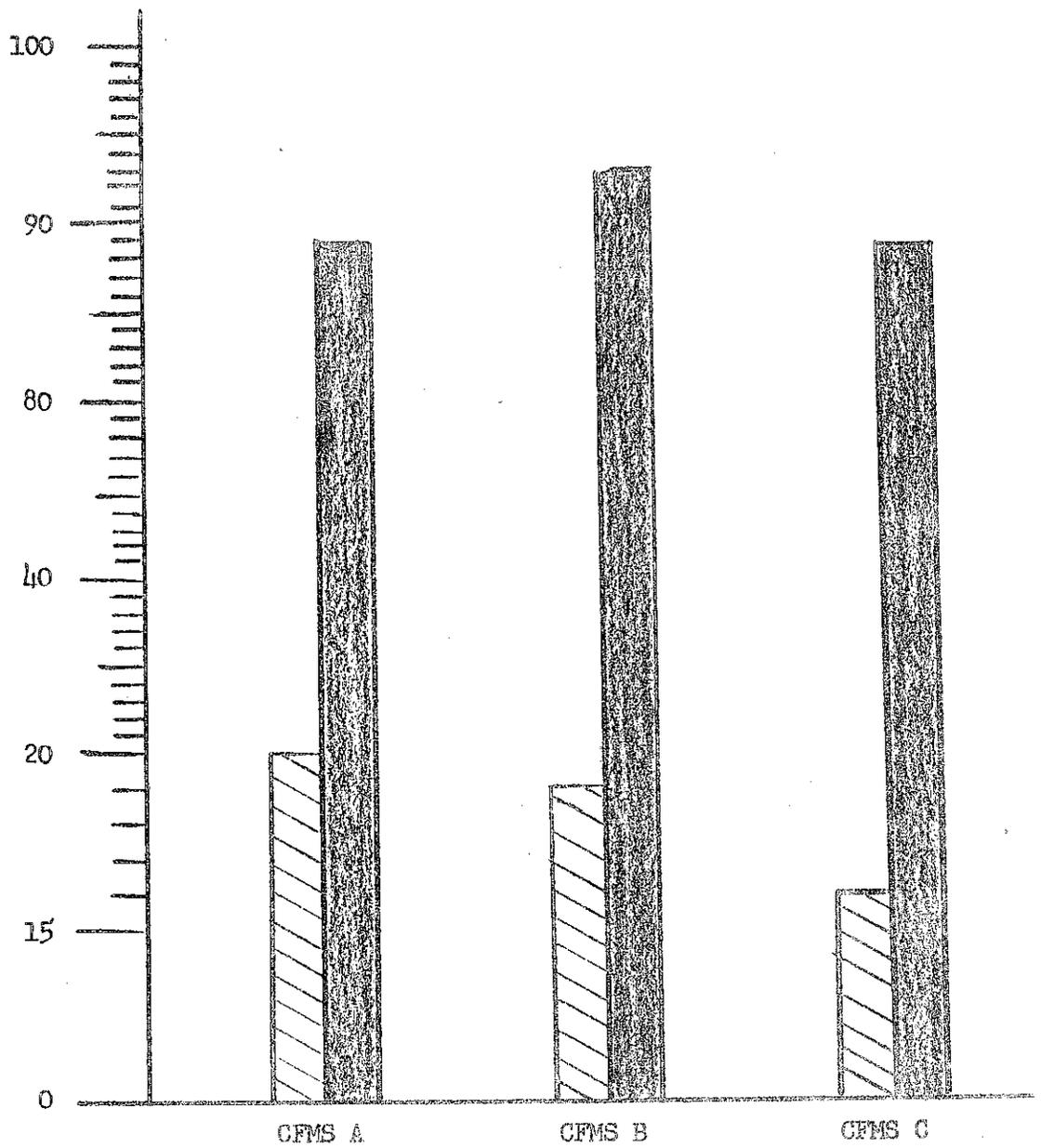


FTRCS

EQUIPMENT DENSITY COMPARISON GRAPH BY SHOP - 1959

APPENDIX C

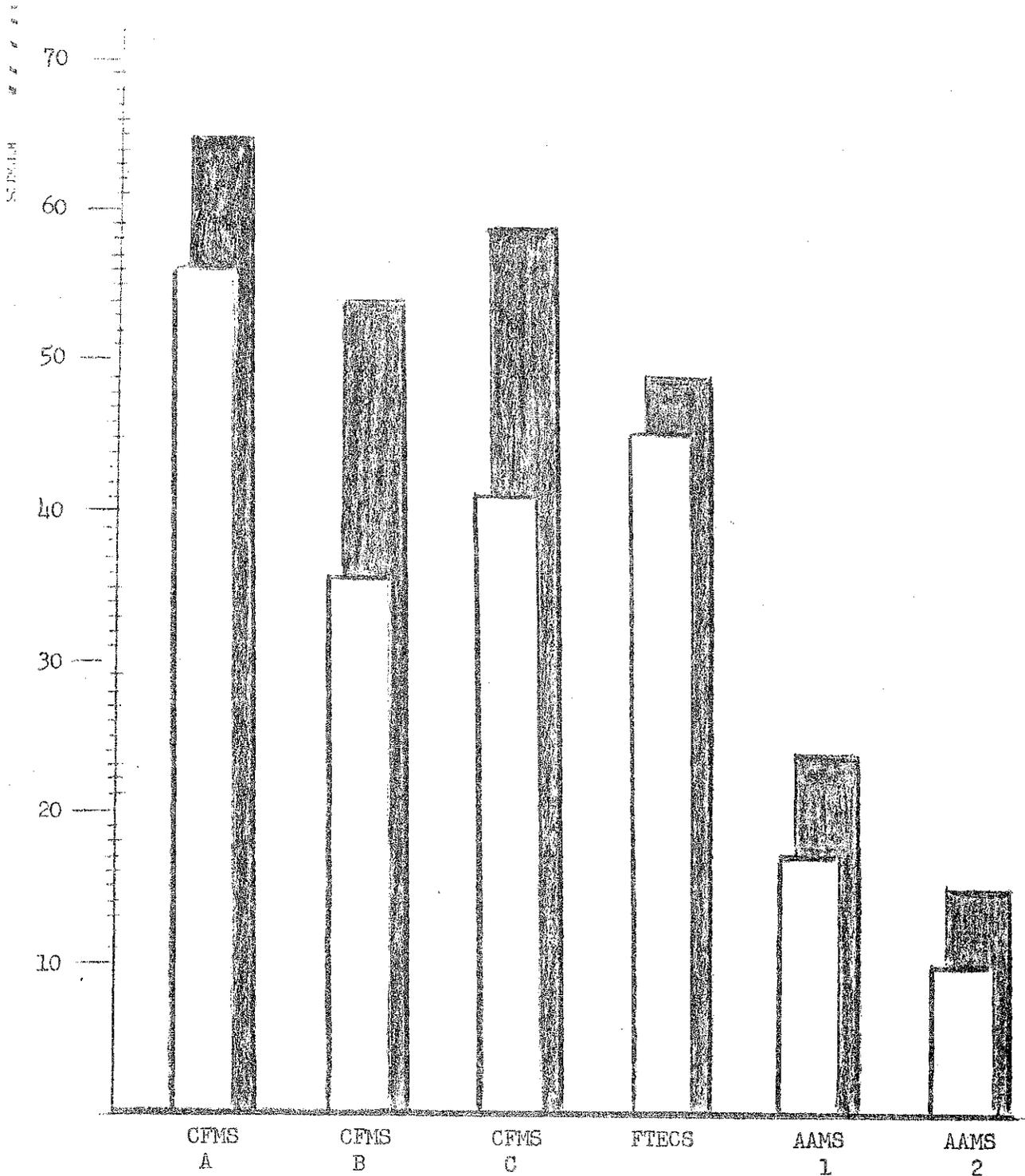
DA FORM 101-2



LEGEND:

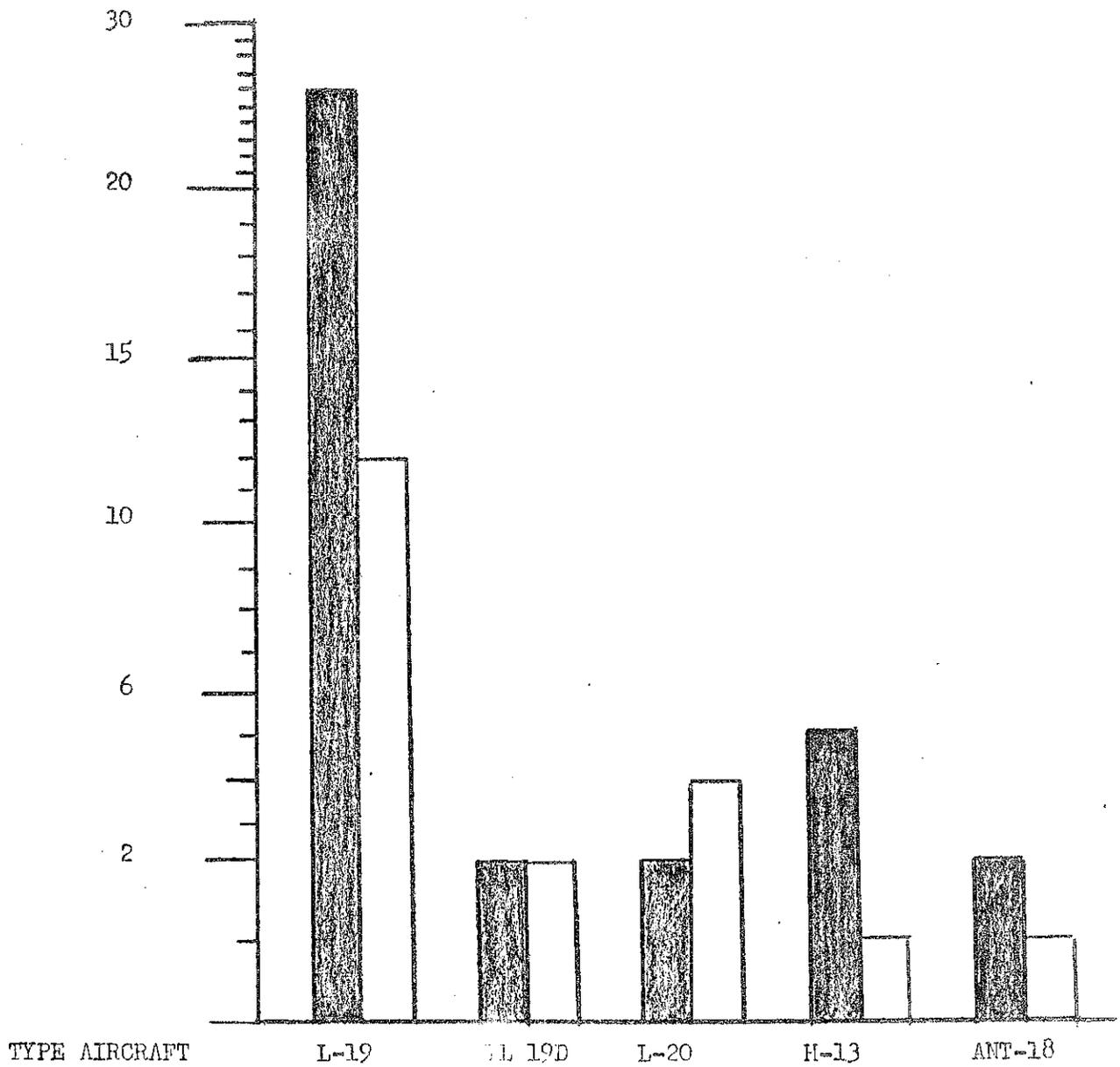
-  = OMS's Supported
-  = Units Supported

COMPARISON GRAPH OMS'S & UNITS SUPPORTED BY SHOP - 1959



NOTE: Shaded portions of graph indicate personnel authorized in accordance with NGB criteria.

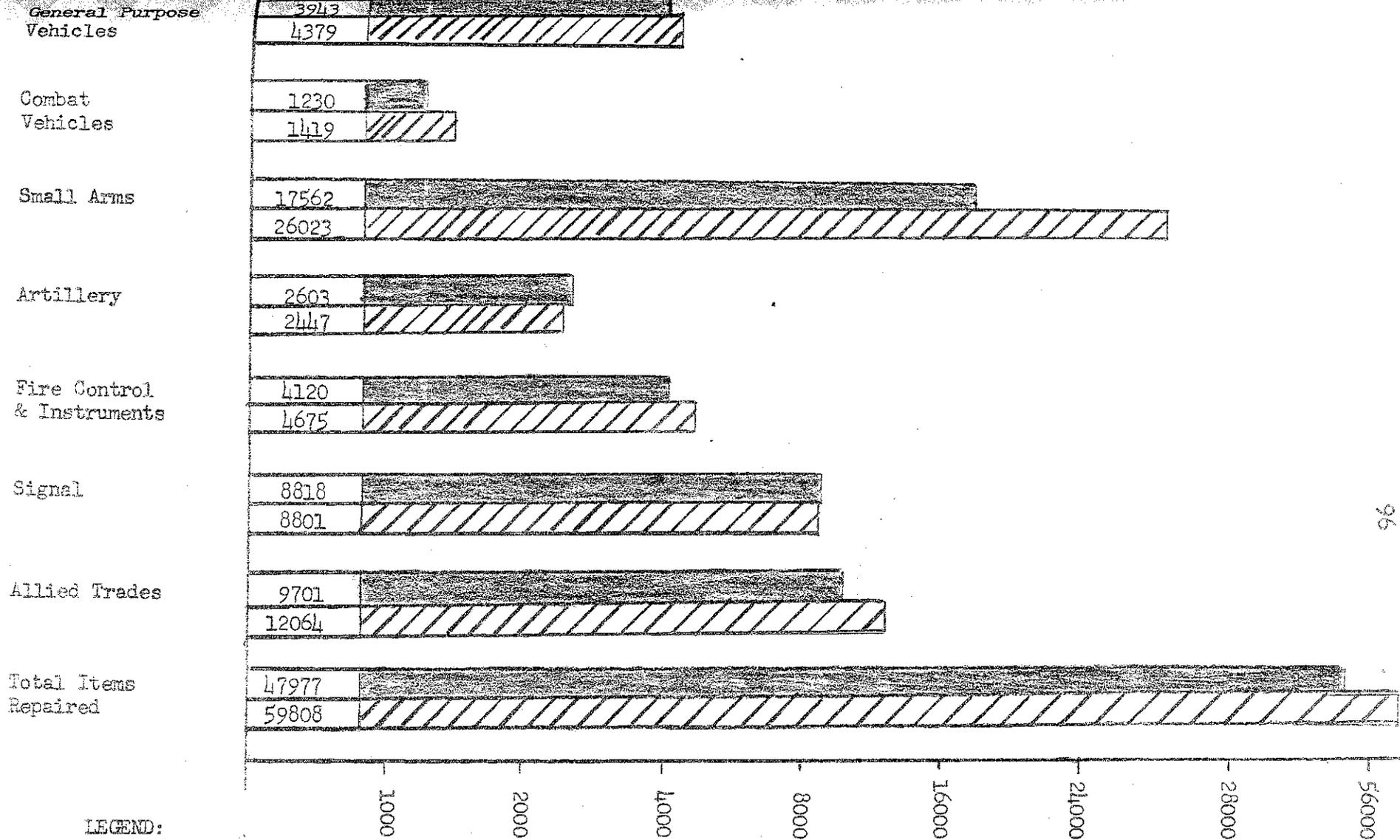
PERSONNEL COMPARISON GRAPH BY SHOP - 1959



LEGEND

-  ARMY AVN MAINT SHOP 1
-  ARMY AVN MAINT SHOP 2

ARMY AVIATION DENSITY GRAPH BY SHOP - 1959



96

LEGEND:

- 1958 Production
- 1959 Production

Average Cost Per Item Repaired 1958 - \$25.21
 1959 - \$20.34

COMBINED PRODUCTION COMPARISON FOR 1958 - 1959

TRACK EQUIPMENT ISSUED DURING FIELD TRAINING 1959
(834 INDIVIDUAL ISSUES)

UNIT	TRACTOR H/S, M-5	CARR. M - 7	TANK M-41	TANK M-48	HCW, SP M - 55	CARRIER M - 59	MORTAR 4.2" M84	TRACTOR CAT D-7	TOTAL
NJAPNG		9		44		66	17		146
NHAENG					10				
NYAPNG	3		26	75		68	5		199
NEAPNG		9					13		
HYAPNG	10	9	25	124	11	68	18	6	271
USAR						6	2		62
MASSAPNG	18					26	10		
VTAPNG		4		53		11	3		
CCNAPNG	3	4	16	9		41	2		156
NJAPNG							10		

SAVINGS IN RAIL TRANSPORTATION
(ISSUES BY NYARNG)

NO ENCLATURE	PERIOD I	PERIOD II	PERIOD III	PERIOD IV	PERIOD V	UNIT WEIGHT	TOTAL WEIGHT
Tractor, HS, M5		3	10	18	3	28,000	952,000
105MM (SP), M-7	9	9	9		8	48,000	1,680,000
Tank, Light, M-41		26	25		16	50,000	3,350,000
Tank, Medium, M-48	44	75	124		62	94,000	28,670,000
Howitzer, (SP), M-55	10		11			60,000	1,260,000
Carrier, M-59	66	68	68	32	52	38,700	11,068,200
Mortar, 4.2", SP, M-84	17	18	18	12	15	39,650	3,172,000
Tractor, Cat., D-7			6			38,000	228,000
Transporter		1	1			90,000	180,000
Grader		2				24,000	48,000

Gross Weight One-Way 50,608,200 lbs
 Gross Weight Round Trip 101,216,400 lbs
 Average Distance - 250 Miles
 Cost to Ship 100 Lbs Freight
 250 Miles \$.98
 Transportation Costs \$991,920.72
 Switching Costs to NYCRR 10,025.86
 Total Savings in Transportation Costs \$1,001,946.58

APPENDIX I

APPENDIX G

As of 31 Oct 1958

As of 30 Oct 1959

Action on Reports of Survey for Annual Activity Report	1958				1959			
	ARMY NG		AIR NG		ARMY NG		AIR NG	
	NO.	VALUE	NO.	VALUE	NO.	VALUE	NO.	VALUE
In Process at beginning of Year	119	83111.65	5	1350.06	118	56942.42	3	1541.52
Received During Year	193	78496.50	21	4193.24	196	46936.07	14	4778.48
Closed During Year	224	70011.76	23	3165.95	220	49579.25	12	4040.62
In Process at End of Year	118	56942.42	3	1541.52	91	45756.98	5	2239.37
Paid from State Credit During Year	2	1909.78	0	--	5	1303.07	0	--
Balance of State Credit at End of Year	\$76,566.42				\$75,263.35			
Claims Made Against Bonds	3	1642.01	0	--	8	2455.32	0	--
Collected on Bond Claims	10	3594.77	0	--	0	--	0	--
Collected from Military Funds	12	2317.59	0	--	10	2623.98	0	--
Collections on Forms 362 & 1131 without Reports of Survey	1970	27919.32	272	2082.39	2015	22467.03	320	1992.56
Collected on Forms 362 & 1131 as Result of Approved Reports of Survey	74	11849.71	0	--	52	7669.29	0	--
QROL Processed	1271	--	NA	--	618	12408.80	NA*	--

* AIR units authorized separate percentage certificate.

NEW TWO UNIT ARMORY
174 SOUTH STREET, AUBURN, N. Y.

DEDICATED 9 NOVEMBER 1958

Architect: Beardsley & Beardsley, Auburn, N. Y.

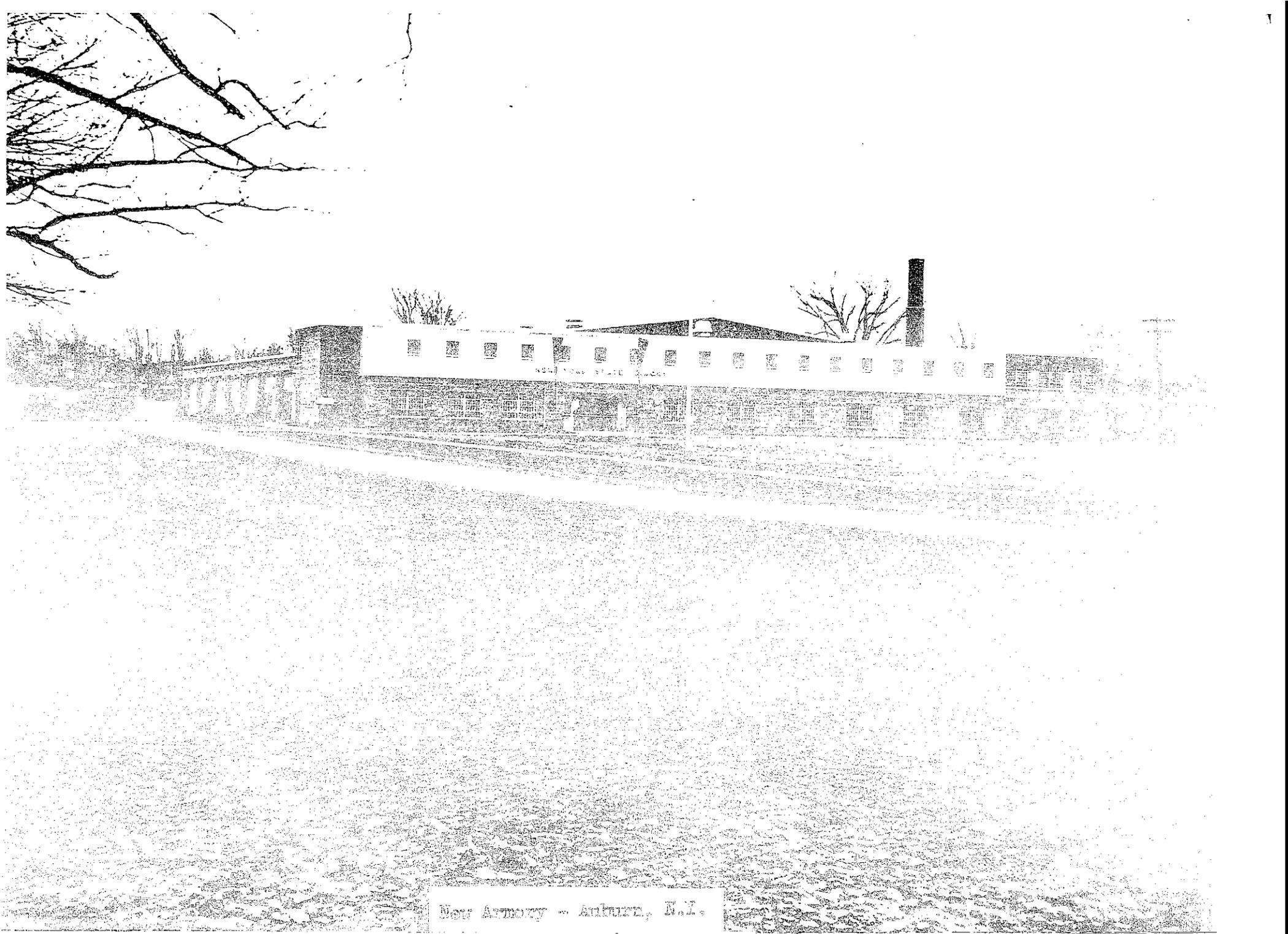
First Contracts Awarded: October 1956

Contract Costs

Construction	\$434,844.50
Heating	78,664.00
Sanitary	28,429.10
Electric	55,877.31
Improvement of Grounds	60,494.50
Service Connections	20,312.92
Ground Lighting	4,390.00
Land Value	12,205.00

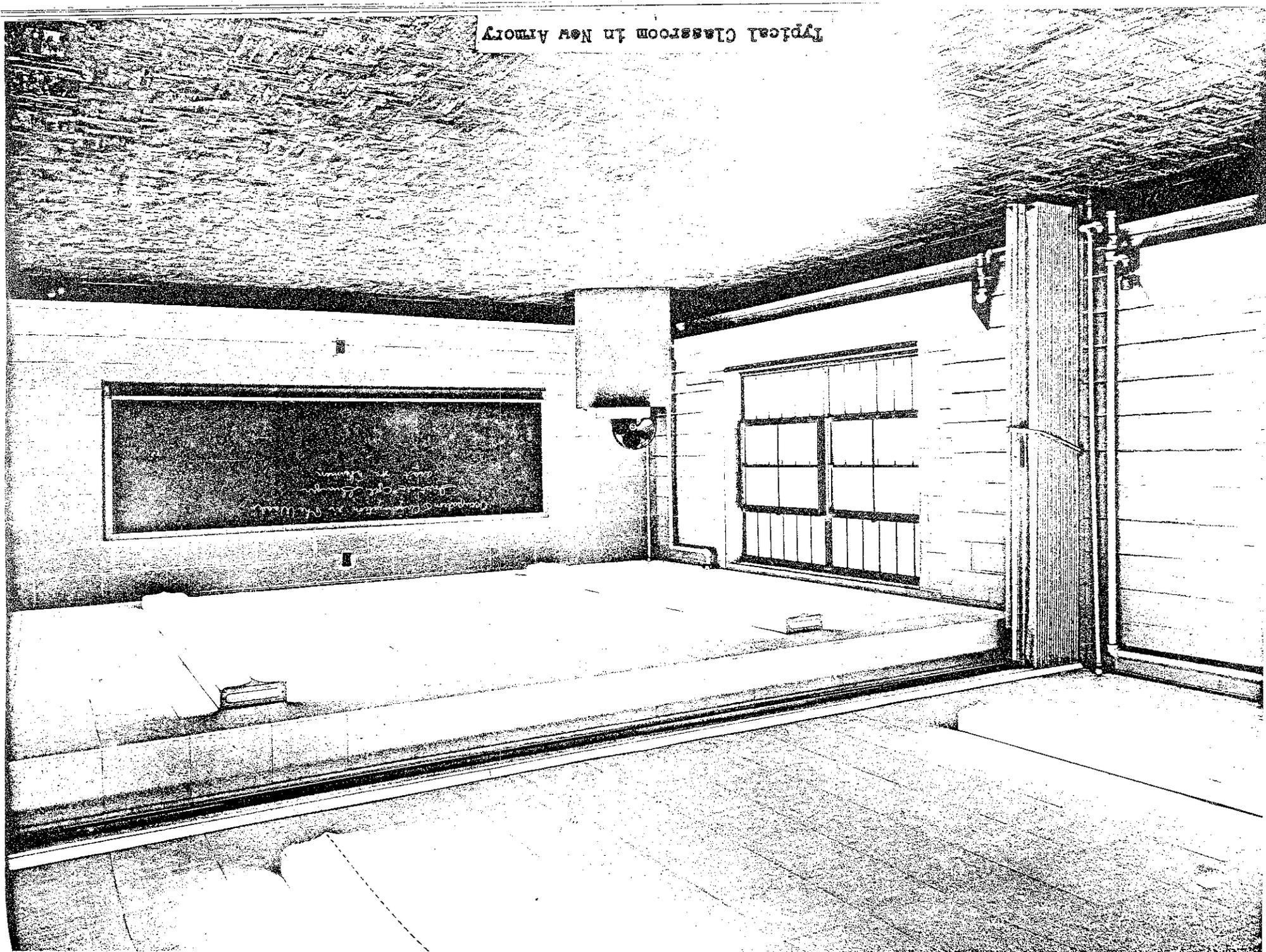
Data: Building is two story brick with enameled steel facade and stone trim. Armory is heated by oil. Drill Hall is steel rigid frame design with concrete floor.

Building Areas - Administration Building	12,811 Sq.Ft.
Drill Hall	7,032 "
Garage	4,837
	<hr/>
Total	24,680 Sq.Ft.



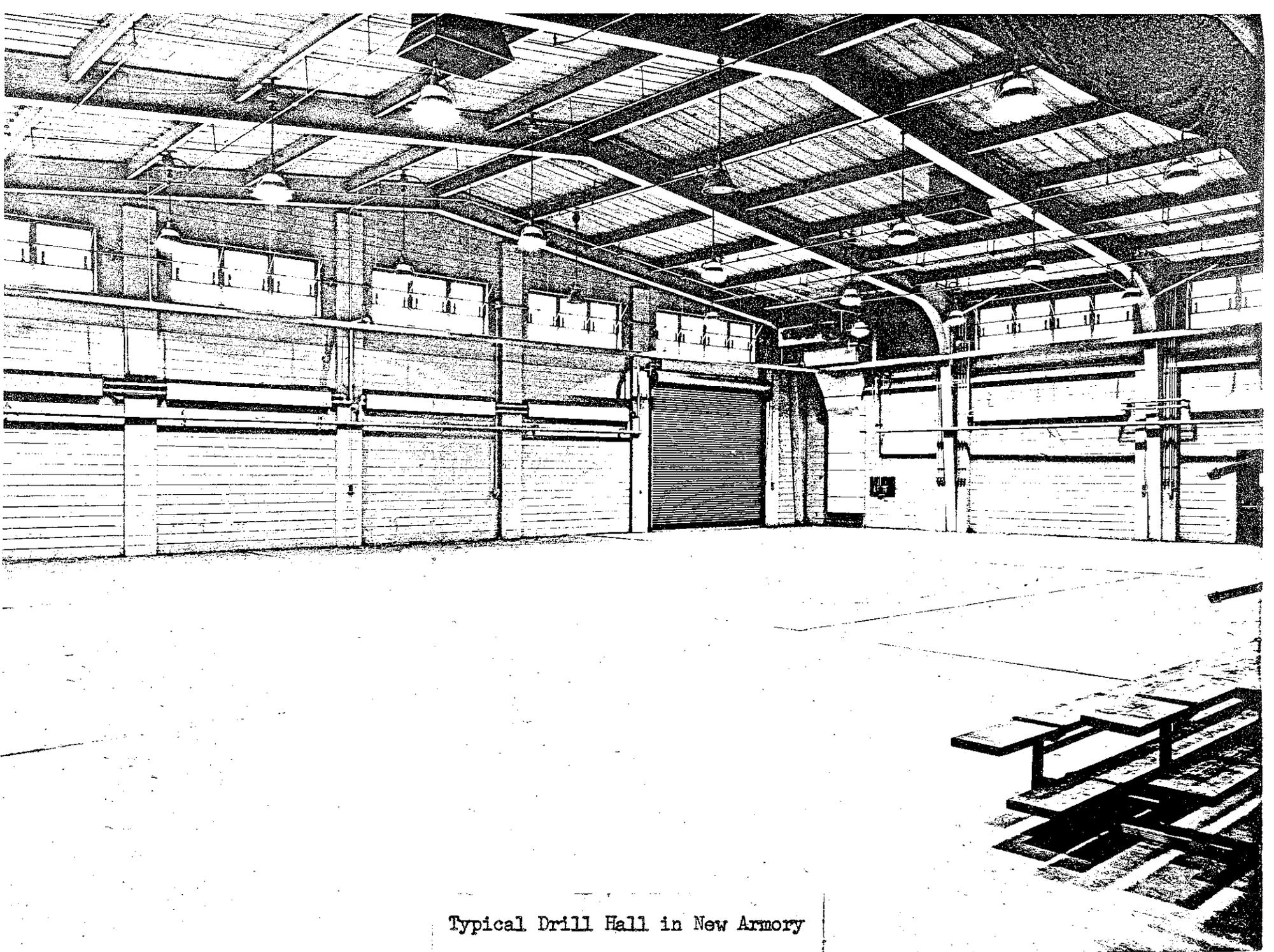
New Armory - Antwerp, N.I.

Typical Classroom in New Armory



Administrative Area in New Armory





Typical Drill Hall in New Armory

NEW FIVE UNIT EXPANSION

29 WEST KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, BRONX, N. Y.

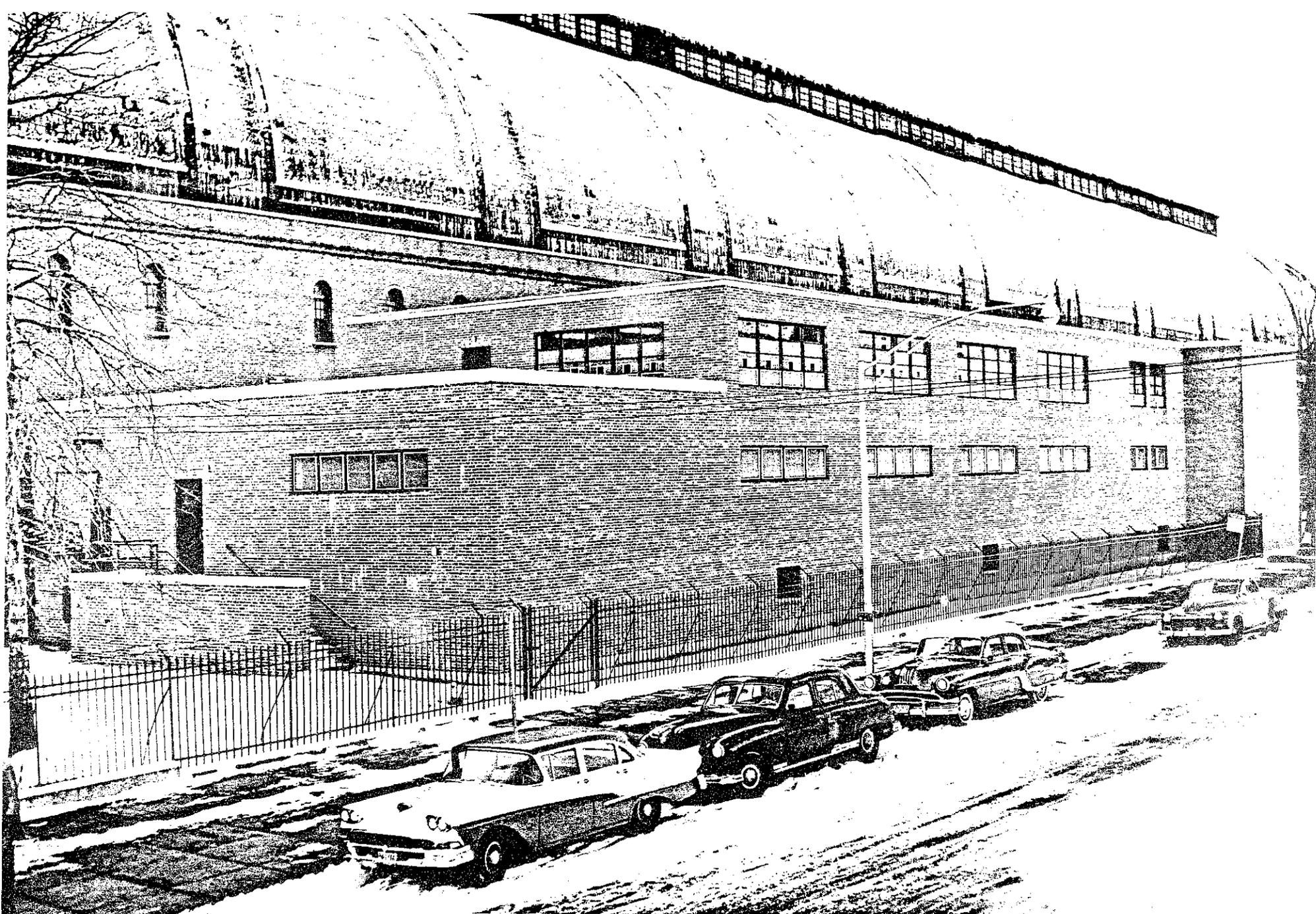
OCCUPIED NOVEMBER 1958

Architect: State Architect, Department of Public Works

First Contracts Awarded: December 1956

Construction	\$281,770.22
Heating	35,750.00
Sanitary	16,600.00
Electric	22,780.00
Improvement of Grounds & Service Connections	14,506.00

Data: Building is two story brick construction with 15,250 Sq.Ft. of administrative space. Addition is heated separately from the existing armory by oil.



New Expansion - 29 West Kingsbridge Road, Bronx, N. Y.

NEW TWO UNIT ARMORY

100 EAST FIFTH STREET, HUNTINGTON STATION, N. Y.

OCCUPIED DECEMBER 1959

Architect: Russell R. Kilburn, Chappaqua, N. Y.

First Contracts Awarded: April 1958

Contract Costs

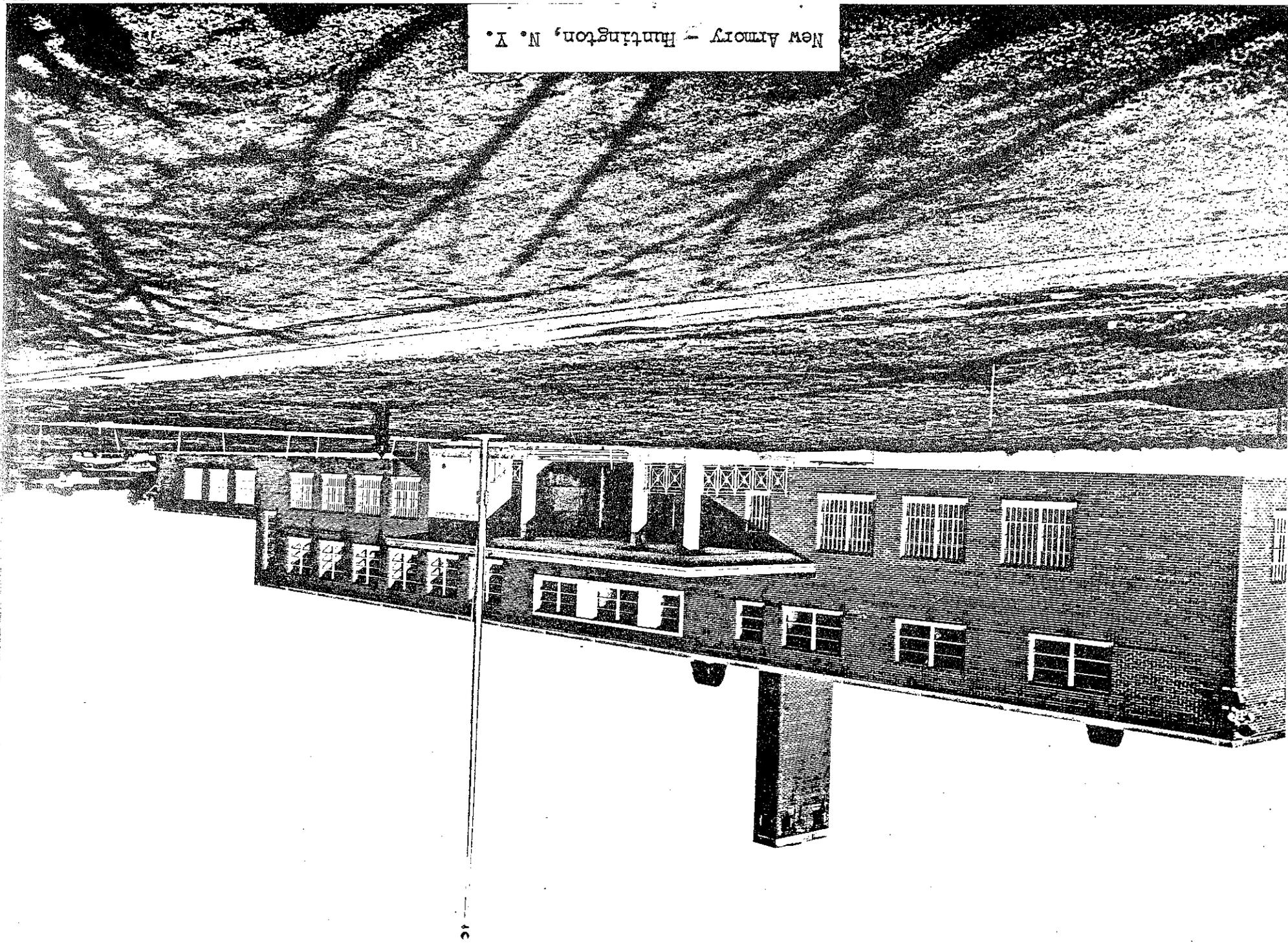
Construction	\$348,310.00
Heating	81,870.00
Sanitary	22,525.00
Electric	33,691.00
Improvement of Grounds & Service Connections	64,797.50
Electric Service Connections	3,945.00
Ground Lighting	4,120.00
Land Value	27,010.00

Date: Building is two story brick structure with stone trim.
Armory is heated by oil. Drill Hall is steel rigid frame
with concrete floor.

Building Areas - Administration Building	15,855 Sq.Ft.
Drill Hall	7,000 "
Garage	2,400

Total	25,255 Sq.Ft.

New Army - Huntington, N. Y.



NEW THREE UNIT ARMORY

1405 COUNTY ROAD, RIVERHEAD, N. Y.

DEDICATED 20 JUNE 1959

Architect: Russell R. Kilburn, Chappaqua, N. Y.

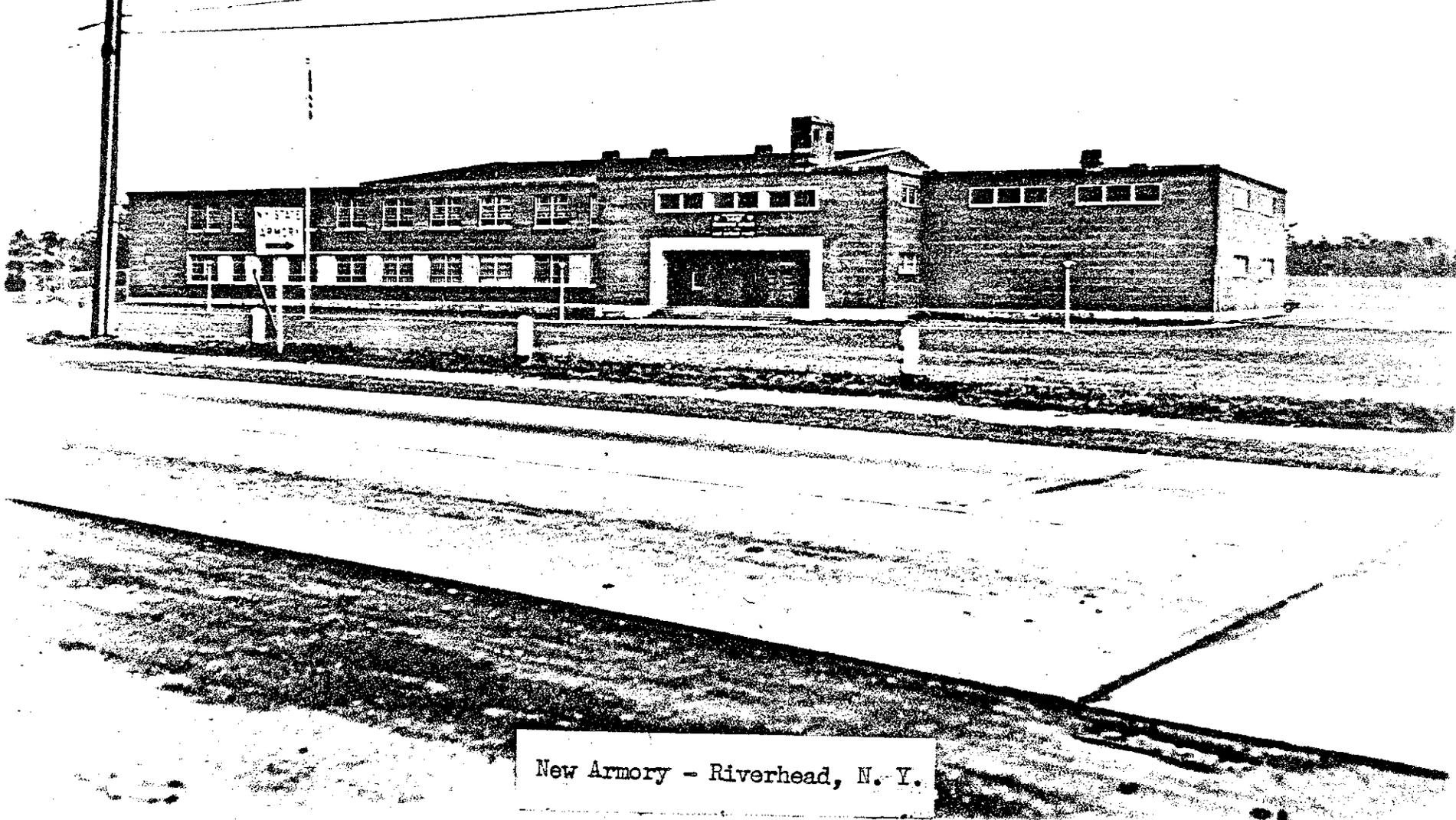
First Contracts Awarded: June 1957

Contract Costs

Construction	\$463,139.22
Heating	100,065.00
Sanitary	28,342.00
Electric	56,982.04
Improvement of Grounds & Service Connections	51,229.88
Electric Service Connections	3,815.00
Ground Lighting	3,997.00
Land Value	15,100.00

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

Building Areas - Administration Building	19,202 Sq.Ft.
Drill Hall	9,100 "
Garage	3,799 "
	<hr/>
Total	32,101 "



New Armory - Riverhead, N. Y.

COMBINED FIELD MAINTENANCE SHOP C

and

USP&FO WAREHOUSE

HENRIETTA ROAD

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

COMPLETED DECEMBER 1959

Constructed as an exchange facility for the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers by Gleason Works, Rochester, to replace the Government owned building at 1044 University Avenue, Rochester. The new facility will be licensed to the State for exclusive National Guard use. Occupancy is scheduled for January 1960.

Architect: The Austin Co., Cleveland, Ohio

Contractor: S. P. Vasile & Son

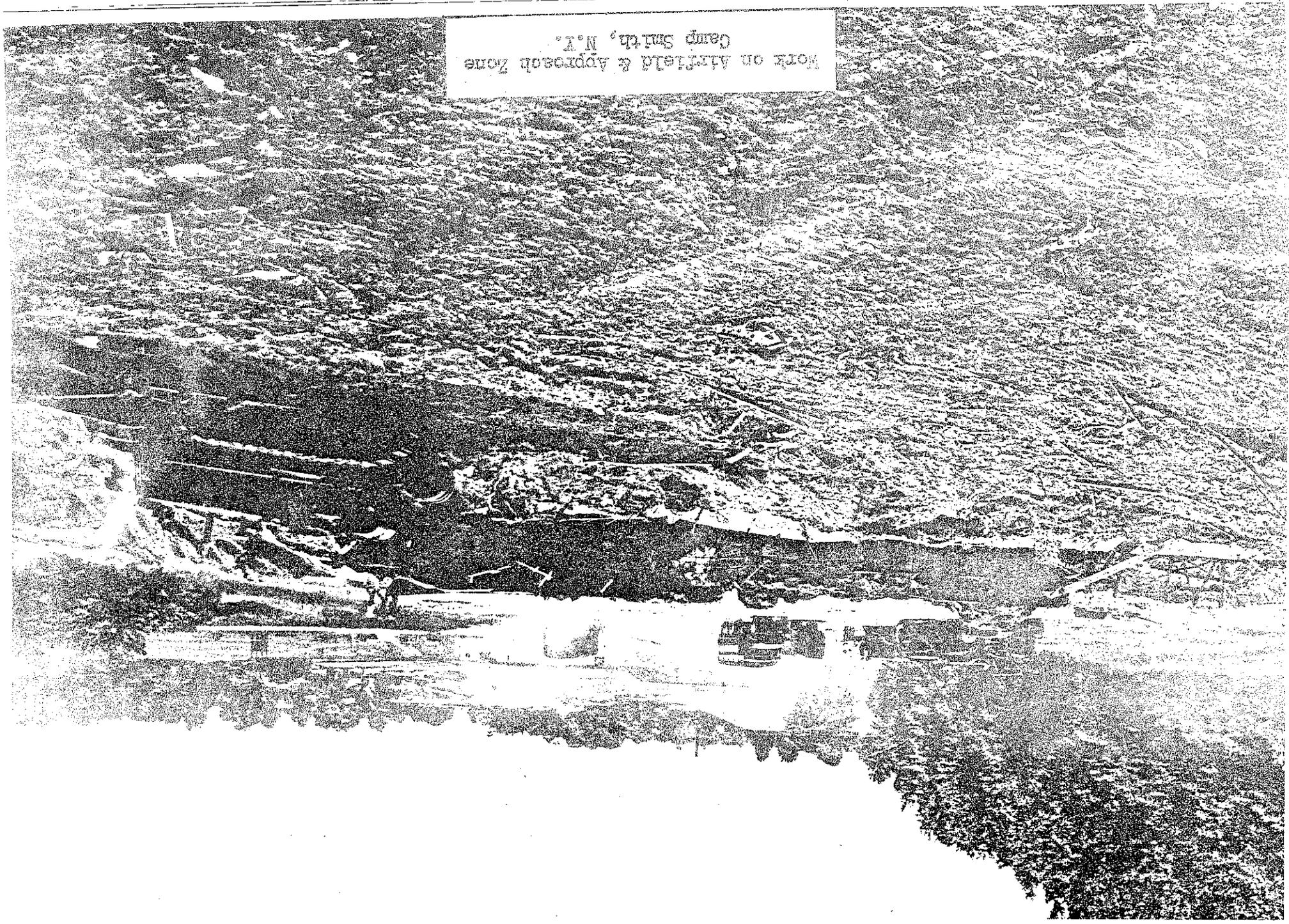
Approximate final construction cost \$720,000

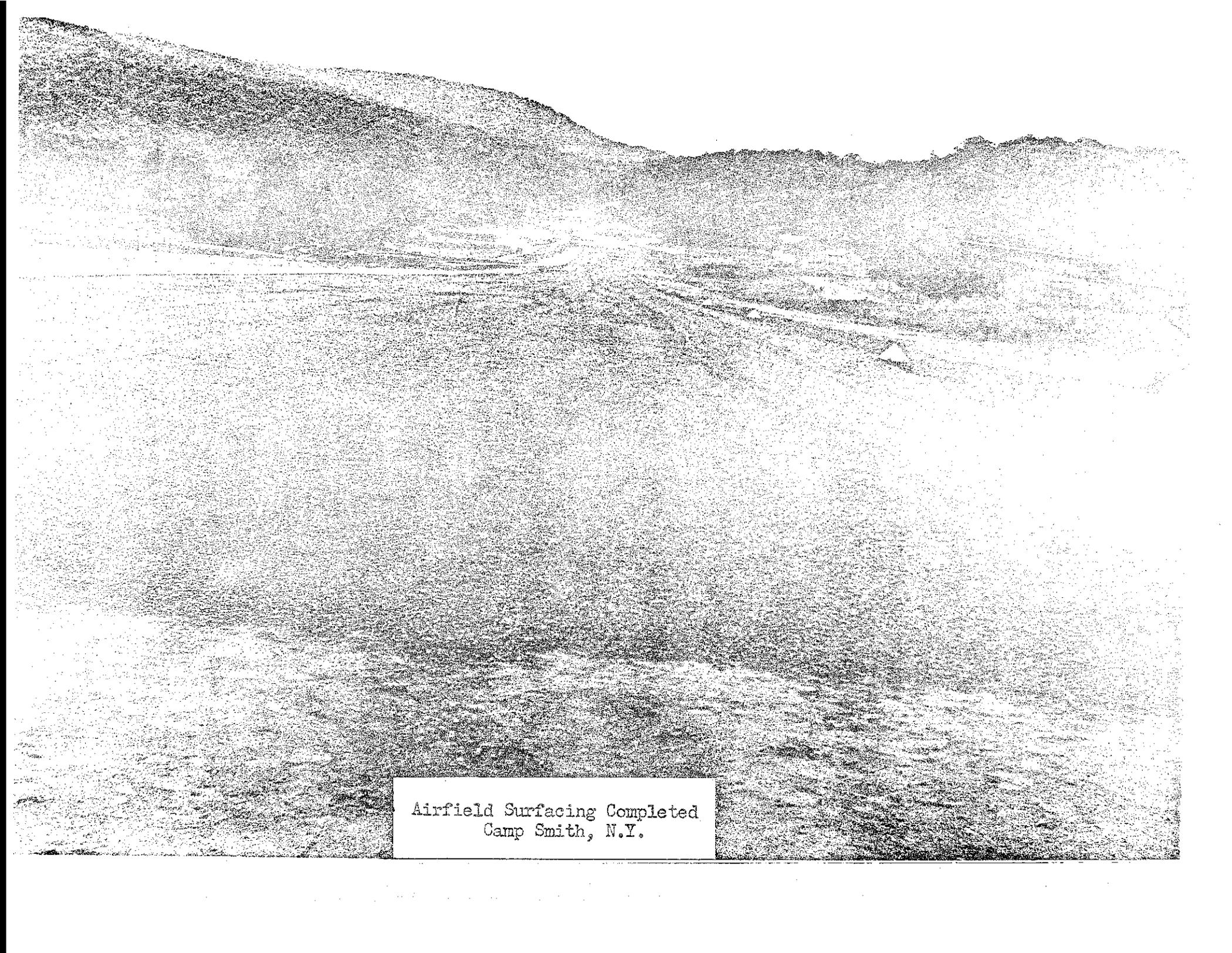
Data: Building is one story concrete block with brick facing on the street side, and is heated by oil. Facility has 70,000 sq.ft. of fenced hardstand for storing military vehicles, etc.



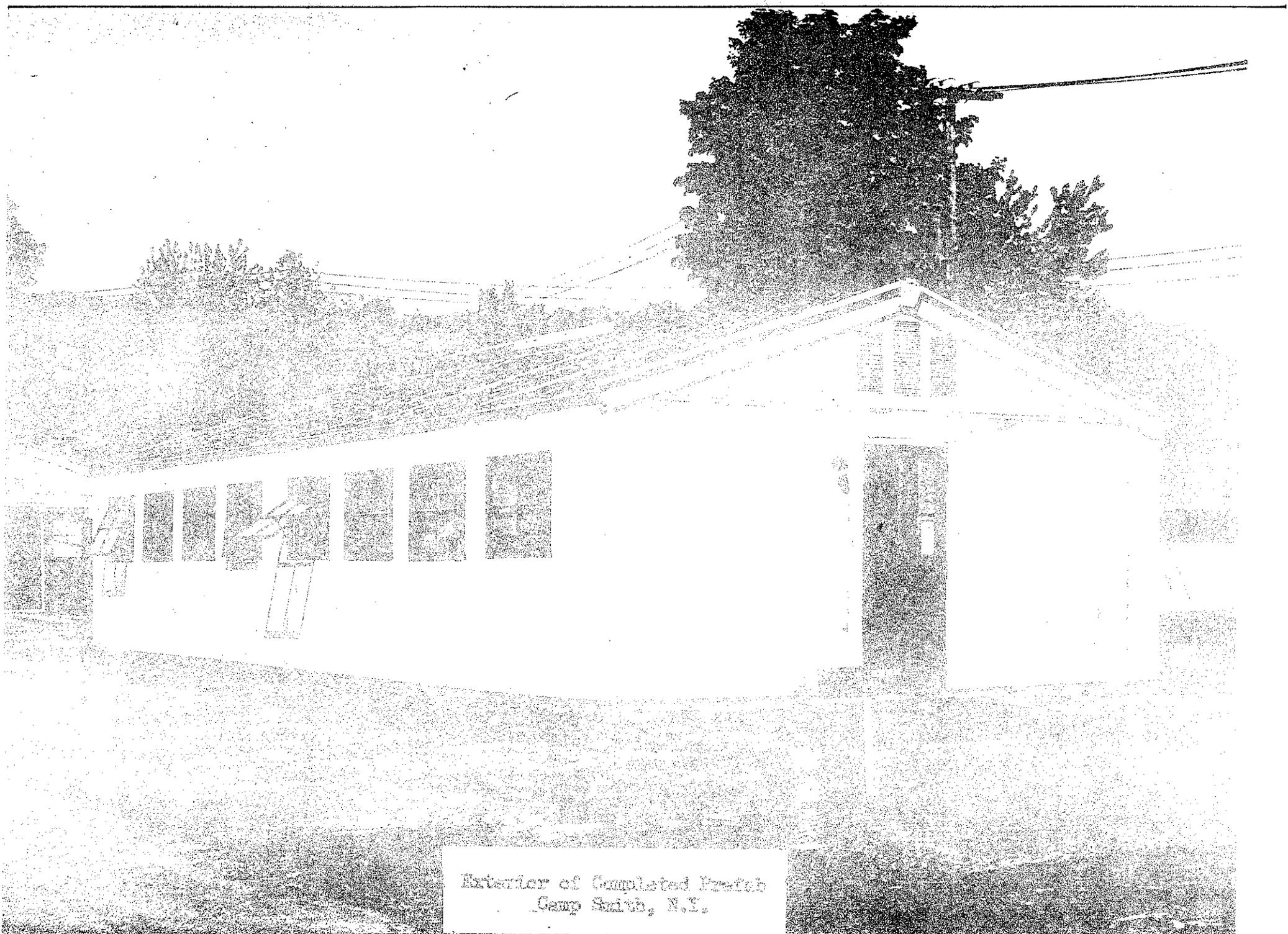
Combined Field Maintenance Shop
Rochester, N.Y.

Work on Airfield & Approach Zone
Camp Smith, N.Y.

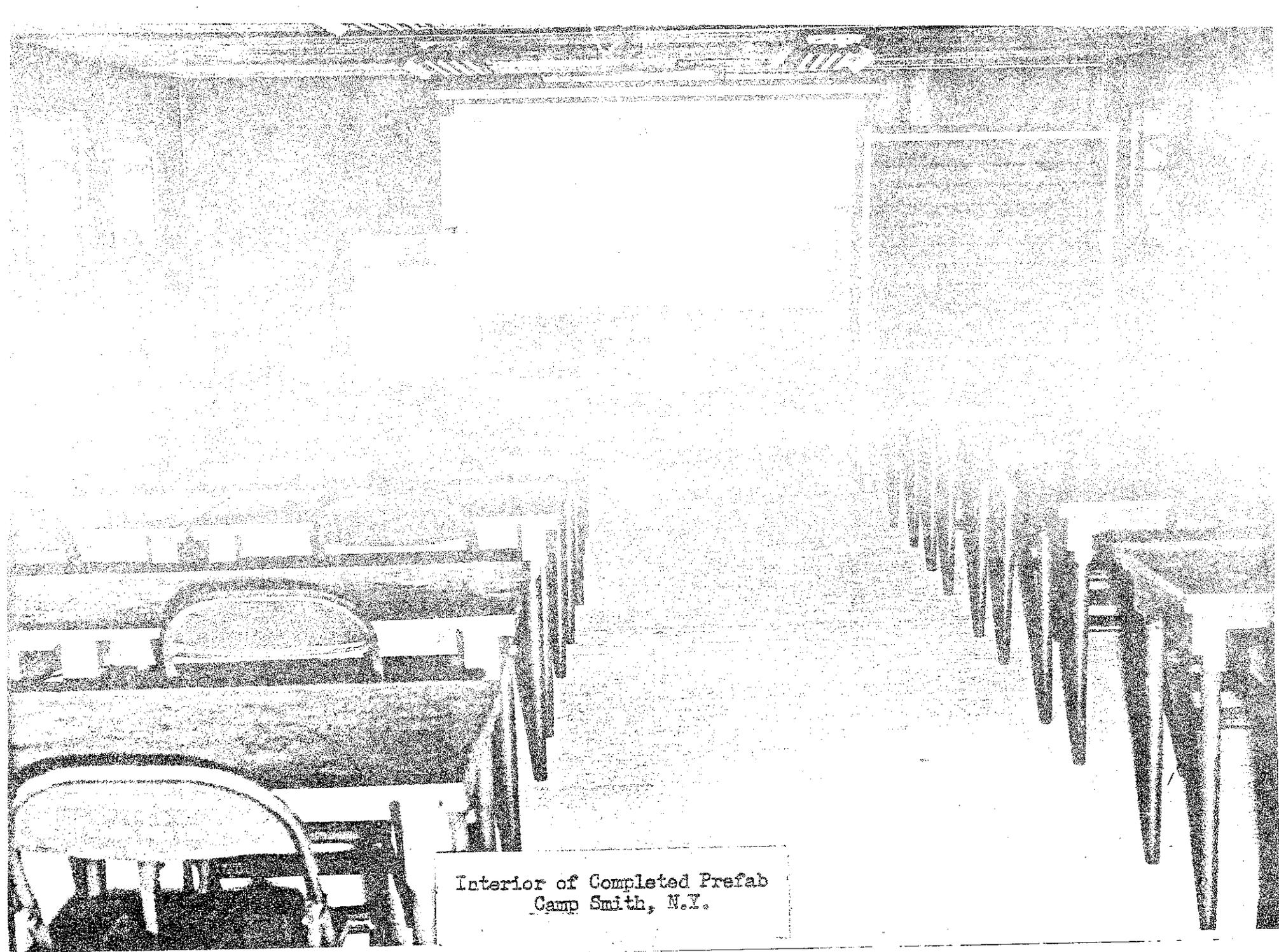




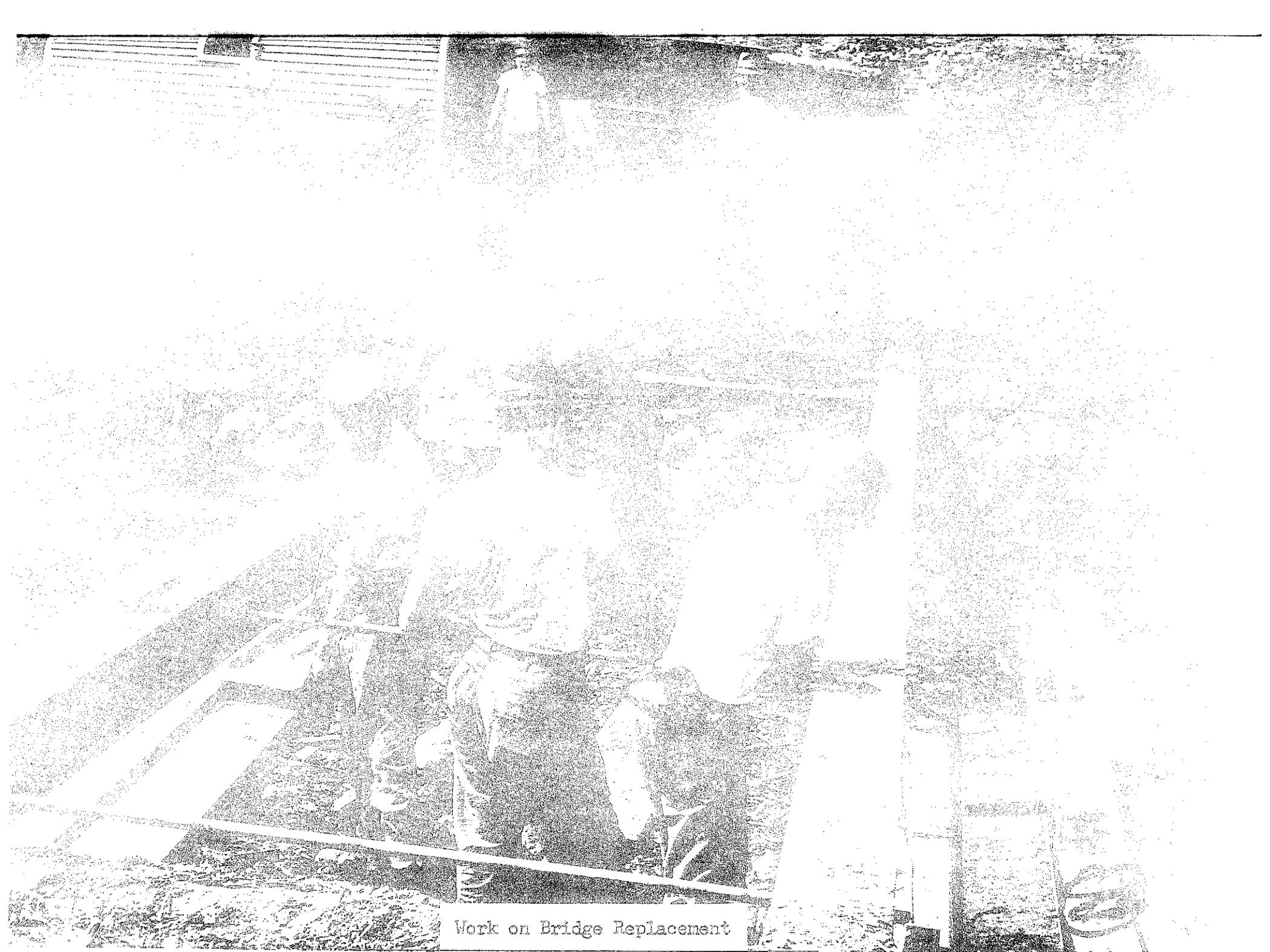
Airfield Surfacing Completed
Camp Smith, N.Y.



Exterior of Completed Prefab
Camp Smith, N.Y.



Interior of Completed Prefab
Camp Smith, N.Y.



Work on Bridge Replacement

CHAPTER FOUR

NEW YORK ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

	Page
Section I. Personnel.....	118
II. Intelligence.....	121
III. Organization and Training.....	121
IV. Logistics.....	123
V. New York State, Army Area and National Matches...	125

I. PERSONNEL

1. The strength of the New York Army National Guard as of 30 November 1959 is 2,923 officers, 309 warrant officers and 24,731 enlisted men for an aggregate total strength of 27,063. This represents a total gain of 1,153 over the previous year.

2. During the past year we were again confronted with a fluctuating strength level based upon directives from the National Guard Bureau due largely to the inability of some States to attain and maintain authorized strength ceilings.

3. As early as February, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau wrote to the Chief of Staff to the Governor outlining the position taken by the Office of the Secretary of Defense insofar as the overall strength of the Army National Guard was concerned. This position indicated that the Inactive National Guard strength was being added to the Active National Guard strength in arriving at a figure in excess of the nationwide 400,000 strength provided for in the current budget. As a result, all states were urged to use drastic and immediate action to reduce the Inactive National Guard to a minimum strength and maintain it at low strength in the future.

4. In May, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau informed the states that they were authorized to exceed the July 1958 strength ceilings, which were still in effect, by five (5%) percent. Further, that every effort must be made to increase strength and to fully utilize the input quotas for the Six Months Active Duty for Training Program.

5. It was readily realized that the push was on for a greater end of the fiscal year strength, for on 10 June an urgent teletype from the Chief of the Bureau urged that all states score a substantial strength increase in the month of June by crash action to reach their authorized

strength plus five (5%) percent. Additional Six Months Training quotas were offered and the transfer of Inactive National Guard Personnel to the Active National Guard was authorized. Strength was to take precedence over percentage of field training attendance and every effort was to be exerted to conserve attained strength.

6. This frantic, all-out effort was supported by letters from the National Guard Association of the United States. This organization placed the blame for the disastrous strength situation entirely on the Department of Defense for its administrative restrictions, particularly the withholding of funds for input of six-months trainees. The Association further stated that these restrictions by the Department of Defense thwarted the intent of the Congress by forcing the National Guard to build strength without providing them with the means (funds) to accomplish their year-end objectives.

7. All units were theoretically placed on the alert and the most intensive short-term recruiting drive in the history of the New York Army National Guard was set in motion.

8. On 16 June, the Chief of the Army Division, National Guard Bureau, published a list containing the minimum 30 June 1959 strength to be reached and which should preferably be exceeded by each state if the 400,000 nationwide figure was to be attained. The New York Army National Guard figure of 26,376 was 725 over the previous authorized strength ceiling of 25,651.

9. After an evaluation of this listing, the Chief of Staff to the Governor wrote on 22 June to the Chief of the Bureau noting with some amazement that twenty-six (26) other states had an absolute minimum aggregate strength to attain by 30 June which was less than their required strength ceiling established on 17 July 1958. The Chief of Staff to the Governor then stated that "In order that there may be a very definite and clear understanding on this matter, I am making it a subject of official record that the State of New York will not be inclined to accept any cuts after 30 June 1959 calculated to bring the Army National Guard to lower levels. Such cuts should be borne by the states that have not cooperated."

10. On the 22d of June, a report was forwarded to the Chief of the National Guard Bureau indicating our 20 June strength as 25,710 and our anticipated aggregate strength for 30 June as 26,010.

11. As might have been expected, every facility was placed at our disposal to attain the required strength. The Secretary of the Army personally was vitally interested in this project and placed every facility of the Army at our beck and call.

13. The Adjutant General of New York awarded a Recruiting Prize to the unit that enlisted the greatest number of recruits during this period. It was won by Company C, 1st Battle Group, 71st Infantry who enlisted sixty-six (66).

14. Letters of congratulations and commendations on the success of the recruiting drive were received from the Commanding General, First United States Army and the Chief of the National Guard Bureau.

15. This success was not without its problems which were outlined by the Chief of Staff to the Governor in a letter to the Chief of the Army Division, National Guard Bureau, dated 1 July 1959. In this letter the fact that we had attained this strength by authorizing our various commands to exceed their established percentages of priority aggregate strength was made clear. It was then suggested that the Bureau continue state strength ceilings but forego the percentages priority aggregate strengths established for organizations affected by recent organization under the ROCID and ROCAD plans. This would allow the states to make long range plans for readjustment within established ceilings.

16. A partial solution to the problem was received in a red-bordered letter from the Chief of the National Guard Bureau on 13 August which announced the Fiscal Year 1960 strength objectives:

a. Insure that the Army National Guard maintains an "average strength of not less than 400,000."

b. Establish firm individual state strength objectives for Fiscal Year 1960.

c. Allow all states full opportunity during Fiscal Year 1960 to explore fully the recruiting potential of the several communities and to demonstrate further their ability to support the respective unit strengths required in the troop allotment.

17. This same letter authorized a new maximum strength for the New York Army National Guard of 27,703 and stated that changes will not be made to the Troop Allotment Strength as a result of strength performance in Fiscal Year 1960. However, revisions to the Troop Allotment Strength may be necessary in Fiscal Year 1961 as a result of strength performance in Fiscal Year 1960. The purpose of such future revisions would be to more closely align the Troop Allotment Strength with strength performance.

18. A new strength goal was, as a result of this letter, established for all units of the New York Army National Guard to attain by 30 June 1960 with an interim objective scheduled for 31 December 1959.

19. The past year has been replete with many successes in the personnel and recruiting fields. As late as 9 November we were again congratulated by the Chief of the National Guard Bureau for our superior performance in filling quotas for the Six Months Training Program.

20. The problem for the future is well-defined. We must continue active recruiting to fill every available input quota as well as fulfill the requirement to enlist prior servicemen (obligors) and veterans to maintain the "average 400,000" nation-wide strength. By doing this, we will continue to increase the strength of units beyond Troop Allotment Strength. It remains for the National Guard Bureau to realign our strength so that we are not penalized in the future by cut-backs or arbitrary decisions which will seriously effect our personnel and manning patterns.

21. 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.

22. 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.

II. INTELLIGENCE

1. During the past year, emphasis was placed on small unit training. 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 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 combat 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 AND TRAINING

1. Organization

a. On 27 May 1958, the Chief of Staff to the Governor was notified by the Chief, National Guard Bureau, that a reorganization of the entire Army National Guard would be initiated at the conclusion of Annual Field Training in September 1958, with a completion date of 31 December 1960.

b. The concept of the reorganization was:

(1) Infantry and Armored Division would be reorganized under the ROCID - RACAD structure.

(2) Non-divisional organizations would be reorganized under current Tables of Organization and Equipment.

(3) Redesignations or relocations would be held to a minimum.

(4) Certain units determined excess to requirements would be consolidated with other organizations, or the State would be authorized to inactivate the unit and transfer the assigned personnel to other units.

(5) Individual and unit training would continue during this reorganization.

c. A proposed troop basis was negotiated by the Chief of Staff to the Governor and the Chief, National Guard Bureau. Several proposed troop bases were rejected by the Chief of Staff to the Governor because they were unfavorable to the State of New York. The primary reason for rejecting these troop bases was the loss of a significant number of units. This would force the discharge of large numbers of officers and enlisted men, many of whom had served the New York Army National Guard well and faithfully for extended periods of time.

d. Finally, a proposed troop basis was finalized and submitted by the Chief, National Guard Bureau, to the Governor in accordance with Section 104, Title 32, United States Code.

e. In essence, the plan provided that:

(1) No full-time employee would lose his position.

(2) The number of activated company size units would be reduced from 283 to 270.

(3) The New York Army National Guard would have a balanced force capable of providing aid to the State in the event of national disaster or other emergency, and well-rounded units capable of augmenting the active Forces of the United State Army in event of Federal mobilization.

f. Concurrent with the proposed reorganization was a plan to integrate the Army National Guard into the Combat Arms Regimental System. Essentially, this system organized units into "parent regiments" to increase individual "esprit de corps" and give the soldier a feeling of "belonging" to a regiment. For example, once a member of a particular regiment, a soldier would wear the distinctive insignia of that regiment until assigned to a new parent regiment.

g. The Chief of Staff to the Governor was directed by the Chief, National Guard Bureau, to implement a modified version of this system which would be applicable to the National Guard. This modified

version was distasteful to the National Guard since differentiations would result between designations of the Active Army and the National Guard. The proposed system was ultimately abandoned and National Guard units were organized similar to the Active Army.

h. The reorganization was first announced to Commanders on Wednesday, 11 March 1959, with an effective date of 16 March 1959. On Thursday, 12 March 1959, simultaneous press conferences were conducted in New York City and Buffalo. All news media were fully informed concerning all aspects of the reorganization.

i. By the start of Annual Active Duty for Training in June 1959, all New York Army National Guard units had been reorganized. All units took to the field and performed outstandingly. An extremely complex and difficult mission had been performed 18 months ahead of the scheduled completion date.

2. Training

a. All units of the New York Army National Guard are in the basic unit training phase. Since Federal requirements dictate enlistment of prior servicemen and recruits, who must attend Six Months Active Duty Training, recruit and advanced individual training are no longer scheduled except for refresher training.

b. Consequently, the level of training of the New York Army National Guard is at an all time high and continues to progress.

c. All training is conducted in accordance with Department of the Army Training Programs with modifications permitted only where facilities and conditions do not permit the conduct of the unmodified program.

d. Each company or battery is required to undergo inspections of training by Active Army representatives twice each year. The greatest challenge is at summer camp when all units are rated on every phase of their military activity. The following table compares ratings received by the New York Army National Guard, Army National Guard units in the First United States Army area and all Army National Guard units Nationwide during ANACDUTRA-1959:

	<u>NYARNG</u>	<u>FUSA</u>	<u>NATIONWIDE</u>
Superior	5.9	5.6	.08
Excellent	93.4	93.6	84.0
Very Satisfactory	0.7	0.8	7.9
Unsatisfactory			0.1

e. As indicated, the New York Army National Guard performed above all other units in the First United States Army Area and far exceeded Nationwide averages.

3. Operations

a. Again in 1959, the New York Army National Guard aided civil authority during a natural disaster.

b. At 3:15 AM on 22 January 1959, the City Attorney of Cortland, New York, telephoned the armorer on duty at the armory of Company C, 108th Armored Infantry Battalion, at Cortland, New York. He requested assistance from the company to evacuate families in a flooded area in the City of Cortland.

c. The Company Commander, 1st Lt Harris B. Hinchcliff, was immediately notified of the request. He contacted his immediate commanding officer for permission to utilize personnel and equipment. As a result of this action, the following were accomplished:

(1) Two vehicles evacuated approximately 30 families from the flood area. At the crest of the flood, the only vehicles able to operate in the disaster area were the New York Army National Guard vehicles.

(2) A radio and radio operator were assigned to the Cortland Fire Department to establish communications.

(3) The armory was offered to the City as an emergency headquarters.

d. The Chief of Staff to the Governor noted the meritorious performance of duty of 1st Lt Harris B. Hinchcliff and M/Sgt Paul D. Mohr, and both were subsequently awarded the Medal for Duty in Aid of Civil Authority.

AIR DEFENSE PROGRAM

1. Organization

a. On 16 March 1959 all Air Defense units were assigned to the 102d Artillery Brigade. The 2d Gun Battalion, 187th Artillery was organized in Brooklyn, making a total of two Air Defense Gun and four Air Defense Missile battalions in the State. New York City battalions were assigned to the 244th Artillery Group and the Niagara-Buffalo battalions were assigned to the 209th Artillery Group.

2. Training

a. 1959 saw all four missile battalions move well into the service school phase of the on-site missile program. By year's end, two hundred and ninety six New York Army National Guardsmen had entered the Air Defense School at Fort Bliss, Texas, for instruction in the art of missilery. One academic failure for over one hundred graduates is one-third the national average. To date, eleven of one hundred and eight graduates attained a rating of superior. In addition, over two hundred and fifty RFA 6-months trainees have completed or entered advanced training phase of instruction at Fort Bliss.

b. USARADCOM standards were used in evaluating the Annual Active Duty for Training period for the 102d Artillery Brigade, the 209th, 244th Artillery Groups and the four missile battalions. These standards are more stringent than USCONARC criteria in that strength, attendance, and functional teams, were included in the evaluation. The following ratings were attained:

<u>USARADCOM UNITS</u>	<u>RATING</u>
102d Artillery Brigade	Excellent
209th Artillery Group	Excellent
2d Missile Battalion 106th Artillery	Excellent
244th Artillery Group	
1st Missile Battalion 212th Artillery	Excellent
1st Missile Battalion 244th Artillery	Excellent
1st Missile Battalion 245th Artillery	Excellent

USCONARC UNITS

1st Gun Battalion 209th Artillery	Excellent
2d Gun Battalion 187th Artillery	Excellent
2d Detachment (Air Target) 209th Artillery	Excellent
101st Ordnance Detachment (CC)	Excellent
395th Ordnance Detachment (CC)	Excellent

3. Logistics

a. Army National Guard funds supported the erection of six buildings at active Army missile sites at White Plains and Brookville, New York. National Guard Air Defense Technicians were utilized to relocate buildings at Spring Valley, Lloyd Harbor and Lido Beach, New York. Army National Guard funds support these buildings, telephone costs and 10% of utility costs of operating sites jointly occupied with USARADCOM units.

4. Personnel

a. Procurement of qualified personnel continued to be a serious problem. Active Army personnel from Germany to Japan have applied for jobs in the program. Some key personnel are still needed. Rapid progress in the program indicated that there will usually be an opening for a school trained experienced missilemen. Cooperation of the press, radio, and TV media resulted in the tentative filling of over ninety vacancies during the Fall of this year. At 0030 hours, 30 December, one hundred and ten technicians departed via chartered aircraft for three months' training at Fort Bliss.

5. Operations

a. Operational missions for ten NIKE-AJAX firing batteries are scheduled for 1960. To provide guidance for operational control of New York Army National Guard Air Defense units by North American Air Defense Command (NORAD) through United States Army Air Defense Command (USARADCOM), a Mutual Agreement was negotiated with the Commanding General, 1st Region, USARADCOM, Fort Totten, New York on 4 November 1959. This agreement governs operational readiness requirements and the inspections and control exercised by USARADCOM agencies. Command of all units is retained by New York National Guard commanders. Progress in the Air Defense Program has been rapid. The cooperation and support of the following USARADCOM agencies has been a significant factor in achieving programmed goals:

1st Region, USARADCOM, Fort Totten, New York
Major General Robert W. Berry, Commanding

52d Artillery Brigade, Fort Wadsworth, New York
Brigadier General Robert A. Hewitt, Commanding

2d Artillery Group, Fort Niagara, New York
Colonel Michael J. Krisman, Commanding

23d Artillery Group, Fort Totten, New York
Colonel Everett L. Cormier, Commanding

80th Artillery Group, Fort Wadsworth, New York
Colonel John Ray, Commanding

The daily support and cooperation of these agencies and commanders and their respective staffs, has proven that the "One Army" concept fostered by Army Secretary Wilber M. Brucker, though new in title, has been standard operating procedure in the Air Defense Program since its inception.

6. Army Service Schools

a. During the past year, a total of three hundred and seventy two officers and two hundred and six 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.

7. Six Months Reserve Forces Act Training

a. Current Department of the Army directives make it mandatory that every individual enlisting the Army National Guard be placed on orders for a period of six months of Active Duty for Training. This has given a tremendous impetus to the training in the entire Army National Guard. It means that units 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 5,215 Army National Guardsmen from this State entered the program during the past year and 12,651 since the program started. This is 51% of the present enlisted strength.

8. The Empire State Military Academy

a. Now in its eight year of operation, this school for the training of second lieutenants continues to be the primary source of providing the quantity and the quality of leadership required for the continued development of the Army National Guard. During 1959, one hundred and fifty four candidates were graduated and commissioned. The United States Army Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia, provides the lesson material for the course of instruction. This school has made major revisions bringing the course up-to-date with the modern concepts of organization and tactics. The curriculum now comprises two hundred and seventy six hours, divided into three phases. Phase I is of two weeks' duration and is conducted at Camp Smith, Peekskill, New York. Phase II consists of nine week-ends and is conducted during the Winter months at four extension schools located at New York Army National Guard armories in Brooklyn, Troy, Syracuse and Buffalo. Phase III is of two weeks' duration and is conducted at Camp Smith, Peekskill, New York. Upon successful completion of this Phase, candidates are eligible for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant. Of the one hundred and seven students enrolled in Phase I at Camp Smith during the period 15-29 August 1959, ninety one successfully completed the phase. This low failure rate of the school is attributable to:

- (1) An excellent system of screening potential candidates.
- (2) The average student has a better educational background than former students.
- (3) An increasingly large number of candidates have completed basic active duty training. In 1958, the number completing this training was 25%. In 1959, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ % had completed basic active duty training.

IV. LOGISTICS

1. General

a. The major activities of concern to the G-4 Section, New York Army National Guard during the calendar year 1959 were:

- (1) Supply
- (2) Armory Construction
- (3) Annual Field Training
- (4) Annual Technical and Maintenance Inspections
- (5) Usage of State Armories

2. Supply

a. The primary concern was the redistribution of major items of equipment as a result of the Reorganization of the Army National Guard which changed the troop allotment in the State of New York effective 16 March 1959. Equipment rendered excess had to be laterally transferred within the State to the extent necessary to meet shortages of authorized or substitute items. There still remains a residue of excess equipment which will remain on hand in the State until disposition instructions are received.

b. Additional major items of equipment received during this calendar year were:

M59 Armored Personnel Carriers
M56 Self Propelled 90mm Guns (SPAT)
M84 Self Propelled 4.2 inch Mortars
M185 Signal Repair Shop Vans
M172 25-Ton Low Bed Semi-trailers
8" Towed Howitzers
155mm Towed Howitzers

c. Control of most major items of equipment is effected by the National Guard Bureau. This control must be exercised to insure an equitable supply to all Army National Guard users of new equipment and items in national short supply. Items that are required by the states may not be requisitioned until the states are requested to do so by the National Guard Bureau. Administrative issue will be effected as they are made available to the National Guard.

d. Further supply matters are covered in detail in the report of the New York State Arsenal.

3. Armory Construction

a. Details of this program are covered in the report of the Construction and Maintenance Section; however, the following are the highlights for 1959:

(1) Completion of the Riverhead Armory and dedication on 20 June 1959.

(2) Completion of the Huntington Armory in December 1959 with dedication planned for February 1960.

(3) Construction started on armories at:

Orangeburg
Freeport

(4) Construction (97% complete as of December 1959) of United States Property and Fiscal Office Sub-Depot and Shop at Rochester. Upon completion and acceptance in early 1960, modern warehousing facilities and a combined field maintenance shop will be provided.

4. Annual Field Training

a. As in past years, the preparation and supply for annual field training constitutes the largest concentrated logistical problem. State administrative plans included the movement of troops by train, commercial bus, military aircraft, government and private vehicle to nine different military installations during six different periods.

b. United States Government checks in the amount of \$21,164.35 were paid to the New York State Thruway Authority in payment of tolls for use of the Thruway by the New York Army National Guard for motor convoy movements to and from field training sites.

c. Coordination was effected with the New Jersey Department of Defense to provide the necessary items of tracked equipment for annual field training. Agencies other than the New York Army National Guard and New Jersey Army National Guard that were effected:

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

5. Annual Technical and Maintenance Inspections

a. Inspections for all technical services were suspended 15 March 1959 because of the reorganization of the New York Army National Guard.

b. Changes in Army Regulations 750-8 and 130-400 changed responsibility for the conduct of these inspections from the Commanding General, First United States Army to that of the Chief of Staff to the Governor. Beginning in February 1960, the State Maintenance Officer will, through the use of shop teams, conduct Command Maintenance Inspections on equipment assigned to New York Army National Guard units.

6. Usage of State Armories

a. Correspondence was initiated and contracts handled involving policy matters or questions of interpretation regarding the use of state armories. With these exceptions the processing of armory rentals is effected by the Fiscal Section.

b. One phase of this program is the use of state armories for the distribution of surplus foods to needy persons. The following is a resume of the operation:

(1) On 31 January 1957, Commissioner Charles H. Kriger, Division of Standards and Purchase, wrote to Major General Hausauer and stated: "This Division has been designated as the State agency to carry out Governor Harriman's program of distributing surplus foods to needy and low income families in New York State."

(2) As an experiment permission was requested to use two state armories located at 2366 Fifth Avenue and 120 West 62d Street in the borough of Manhattan, New York City, for a few days each month for the distribution of these surplus foods.

(3) On 6 February 1957, General Hausauer wrote to Commissioner Kriger and assured him of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs's cooperation "limited only by the priority that must be afforded the troop training."

(4) Since the initial experiment of using two armories the program has expanded to the point of using forty one armories during the calendar year 1959 (sixteen armories in New York City and twenty five armories outside thereof).

(5) The Division of Standards and Purchase maintains a public liability policy in the amount of 100,000/300,000 protecting members of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs during periods of any distribution of food at an armory.

(6) Previously the scheduling of distribution dates for each of the armories was effected through the G-4, Headquarters, New York Army National Guard. A different procedure is in effect as of December 1959 whereby the local representatives of Standards and Purchases coordinate dates directly with the Officer in Charge and Control's. Any difficulty is referred to G-4, Headquarters, New York Army National Guard for decision and/or coordination with Division of Standards and Purchases in Albany.

(7) Vital statistics of the program as effected our state armories during the period January - November 1959 are as indicated below:

Number of Certificates issued	-	804,919
Effecting number of persons	-	2,934,356
Pounds of butter distributed	-	2,092,544
Pounds of cheese distributed	-	960,450
Pounds of milk distributed	-	4,506,133
Pounds of cornmeal distributed	-	5,340,730
Pounds of flour distributed	-	10,209,620

NEW YORK ARMY NATIONAL GUARD ARMORIES

<u>CITY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DATE OF ERECTION</u>
ALBANY	New Scotland Avenue	1914
	195 Washington Avenue	1891
AMSTERDAM	Florida Avenue	1895
AUBURN	174 South Street	1958
*BATAVIA	235 State Street	1949
BAY SHORE	70 Brentwood Road	1954
BINGHAMTON	85 West End Avenue	1932
BUFFALO	184 Connecticut Street	1900
	27 Masten Avenue	1933
	1015 West Delavan Avenue	1915
CARTHAGE	1 Park Drive	1959
CATSKILL	78 Water Street	1889
COHOES	Main and Hart Streets	1893
CORNING	North Pine Street	1935
CORTLAND	25 Wheeler Avenue	1959
*DUNKIRK	Main and Newton Streets	1949
ELMIRA	307 East Church Street	1892
*FREEPORT	49 Babylon Turnpike	1949
GENESE0	34 Avon Road	1928
GENEVA	300 Main Street	1892
GLENS FALLS	147 Warren Street	1895
GLOVERSVILLE	87 Washington Street	1894
HEMPSTEAD	216 Washington Street	1929
HOOSICK FALLS	Church and Elm Streets	1889
HORNELL	100 Seneca Street	1896
HUDSON	Fifth and State Streets	1898
HUNTINGTON STATION	East Fifth Street	1959
JAMESTOWN	Porter and Front Streets	1932
KINGSTON	North Manor Avenue	1932
LOCKPORT	158 Willow Street	1957
MALONE	116 West Main Street	1892
MEDINA	Pearl Street and Prospect Avenue	1901
MIDDLETOWN	50 Highland Avenue	1890
MOHAWK	83 East Main Street	1891
MOUNT VERNON	144 North Fifth Avenue	1889
NEWBURGH	South William Street	1932
NEW YORK CITY		
	Borough of Manhattan -	
	643 Park Avenue	1878
	125 West 14th Street	1886
	56 West 66th Street	1901
	2366 Fifth Avenue	1922
	216 Fort Washington Avenue	1911

<u>CITY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DATE OF ERECTION</u>
NEW YORK CITY		
Borough of Manhattan, continued -		
	68 Lexington Avenue	1906
	Park Avenue and 34th Street	1903
	1339 Madison Avenue	1888
Borough of Bronx -		
	1122 Franklin Avenue	1907
	29 West Kingsbridge Road	1913
Borough of Brooklyn -		
	201 64th Street	1925
	357 Sumner Avenue	1906
	1402 Eighth Avenue	1893
	1322 Bedford Avenue	1892
	355 Marcy Avenue	1899
	171 Clermont Avenue	1911
	1579 Bedford Avenue	1904
	801 Dean Street	1886
Borough of Queens -		
	9305 168th Street, Jamaica	1936
	137-58 Northern Boulevard, Flushing	1904
Borough of Richmond -		
	321 Manor Road, West New Brighton, S.I.	1922
NIAGARA FALLS	901 Main Street	1895
OGDENSBURG	225 Elizabeth Street	1898
OLEAN	119 Times Square	1919
ONEIDA	217 Cedar Street	1930
ONEONTA	4 Academy Street	1905
OSSINING	Campwoods Road (Leased Quarters)	
OSWEGO	265 West First Street	1908
*PATCHOGUE	100 Barton Avenue	1949
PEEKSKILL	855 Washington Street	1932
POUGHKEEPSIE	61 Market Street	1891
RIVERHEAD	1405 Old Country Road	1959
ROCHESTER	900 East Main Street	1905
	145 Culver Road	1918
ROME	1110 Blackriver Boulevard	1957
SARANAC LAKE	109 River Street	1928
SARATOGA SPRINGS	61 Lake Avenue	1889
SCHENECTADY	125 Washington Avenue	1936
SMITHTOWN	American Legion Hall, 51 Juniper Avenue (Leased Quarters)	
SYRACUSE	236 West Jefferson Street	1907
	1055 East Genesee Street	1943
TICONDEROGA	315 Champlain Avenue	1935

<u>CITY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DATE OF ERECTION</u>
TONAWANDA	79 Delaware Street	1896
TROY	Fifteenth Street	1918
UTICA	Parkway East	1930
WALTON	139 Stockton Avenue	1897
WATERTOWN	190 Arsenal Street	1897
WHITEHALL	Williams and Poultney Streets	1899
WHITE PLAINS	Mitchell Place and South Broadway	1910
YONKERS	127 North Broadway	1918

*Motor Vehicle Storage Buildings now used as armories

NEW YORK NAVAL MILITIA ARMORIES

DUNKIRK		
Armory	329 Central Avenue (Leased Quarters)	
Boathouse	Central Avenue (Leased Quarters)	
BUFFALO		
Armory	Porter Avenue	1949
Boathouse	Porter Avenue	1930
ROCHESTER		
Armory	Washington Square (Leased Quarters)	
Boathouse	Summerville	1896
Marine Barracks	(Leased Quarters)	
OSWEGO	Lake Street	1950
WATERTOWN	327 Mullin Street	1948
NEW ROCHELLE	270 Main Street	1932
YONKERS	Alexander Street (Plot Leased)	1949
WHITESTONE	Powell's Cove and Sixth Avenue	1923
BROOKLYN	52d Street and First Avenue	1903
STATEN ISLAND	Murray, Hulbert and Hannah Streets	1940

NEW YORK STATE, ARMY AREA AND NATIONAL MATCHES

NEW YORK STATE MATCHES

1. The New York State Rifle and Pistol Championship Matches were conducted under the supervision of the State Marksmanship Director at Camp Smith, Peekskill, New York during the period 25 to 30 May 1959 inclusive.

2. Each year since the reinstatement of the Matches in 1954, we have been striving to attain the highest degree of marksmanship proficiency with the Mark 1 Rifle and .45 caliber Pistol. Each year we have made progress, but still have not attained the perfection we desire in this most important project.

3. In the preliminary phases of our planning for the Matches conducted this year we arrived at a Limitation of Entries formula which was designed to produce only those better qualified individual shooters and teams in order to elevate the standards of the Matches. This formula which was made a part of the New York State Matches Standing Operating Procedure provided for a total of 302 Individual Rifle and 160 Pistol competitors. It also allowed for a total of 40 Rifle and 27 Pistol Teams.

4. Actually, 174 Individual Rifle and 67 Pistol competitors participated. This represented approximately 50% of authorized Rifle and 42% of Pistol competitors.

5. In the Team Matches, we had 22 Rifle and 11 Pistol Teams or approximately 50% of authorized entries. In addition, we also had 2 Rifle and Pistol Teams from the New Jersey Army National Guard and 2 Rifle Teams from the Maine Army National Guard compete in our Matches this year.

6. Just what did this reduction in force, so to speak, mean in the final analysis. For one thing, it was advantageous from an operating point of view. We were prepared to service the number of authorized competitors even though short some 25 enlisted men for the Provisional Service Detachment. The fewer number of competitors meant fewer relays, reduced operating time and caused a reduction of work load for a most efficient, completely harassed and tireless Statistical Office.

7. Competition in every individual and team match was more closely contested than ever before. Camp Smith has never in the past been subjected to such record-breaking activity. The following indicates the new records which were established this year:

State Individual Pistol Match - 280
won by Master Sergeant John J Babernitz, Company B, 1st Battle
Group, 71st Infantry

State Team Pistol Match - 968
 won by 1st Battle Group, 165th Infantry

Thurston Memorial Trophy Rifle Match - 237 13V
 won by CWO Robert F Talbot, 1st Battle Group, 165th Infantry

Kearney Rifle Match - 95 7V
 won by Sergeant Edward Schulze, 1st Battle Group, 71st Infantry

Individual Rifle Aggregate - 514 29V
 won by CWO Robert F Talbot, 1st Battle Group, 165th Infantry

Robinson Individual Rifle Match - 470 30V
 won by CWO John G. Chiplock, 1st Medical Tank Battalion,
 105th Infantry

The Adjutant General's Rifle Team Match - 419 27V
 won by 136th Tactical Fighter Squadron NYANG

2d Battalion Naval Militia Veterans Rifle Team Trophy Match -
 401 20V - won by Div 3-79 NYNM

Naval Militia Battalion Rifle Team Match - 1311
 won by Headquarters Battalion 3-20 NYNM

National Guard Rifle Team Match - 1329 65V
 won by 1st Battle Group, 165th Infantry
 In this match, the eventual winner was decided by 5V's - the
 two top teams had the same numerical score of 1329.

State Team Rifle Championship Match - 1351 80V
 won by Combat Command "A", 27th Armored Division
 In this match, the winning six man team averaged 225 out of a
 possible 250 for a better than 90% average over the National
 Match Course.

8. In the final analysis, out of a total of 16 Matches, new records were established in 11. This is no doubt, a tremendous accomplishment and a fitting tribute to the superior marksmanship ability of our shooters from all components of the State Military Forces.

9. Having presented our glowing accomplishments of the past year, there is, however, one area that requires closer supervision if the Matches are to continue on the same high level.

10. The superior marksmanship displayed at the Matches was accomplished by approximately 50% of the competitors. The other 50% could have just as well stated at home, because of their lack of knowledge of the weapons and their inability to adjust to competitive marksmanship standards.

11. It was not fair to the good shooters to compete against qualified individuals. This, despite the fact that all commanders were advised to send only qualified shooters to the Matches.

12. In very few cases were the requirements of the Standard Operating Procedure to conduct eliminations within organizations followed. It appeared that unqualified shooters were selected to attend because they were available.

13. What is the solution for the future? The answer is quite obvious. More personal interest and supervision from the top echelons of command. This can be accomplished by planned eliminations throughout the year, utilizing known distinguished shooters as a committee to supervise, screen and select representative qualified individuals for future matches.

14. From out level, we will continue to help in what ever way possible in assisting and guiding the marksmanship program. More particularly, as a result of this year's matches, we will again cut the number of entries in both individual and team matches. These cuts will be incorporated into the Standard Operating Procedure and will be effective with the 1960 Matches. They are designed to once again raise the standards of the Matches and allow only the more qualified shooters to contend in these Championship caliber competitions.

15. We will also revise our schedule and conditions of some of the Matches to allow the more qualified shooters to attend and give the better qualified Tyro type of shooter an opportunity to compete for the top prizes.

16. In conclusion, a word of appreciation is due to those commanders who have supported the Matches so enthusiastically and generously.

ARMY AREA AND NATIONAL MATCHES

1. The planned competitive marksmanship year ended with the participation of our State Rifle and Pistol Teams in the First United States Army Area Championship Matches at Fort Dix, New Jersey and the National Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio.

2. At Fort Dix, our Rifle Team, for the third consecutive year, won the National Guard Army Area Championship. The Pistol Team finished in the upper third bracket and two members won their first leg on the Distinguished Marksmanship Badge.

3. At Camp Perry, where competition becomes stronger every year, both our Rifle and Pistol Teams won their share of individual awards and finished in the upper third bracket of all National Guard Teams competing.

4. Overall, it has been a successful year, and with continued emphasis being placed on better qualified competitors in Matches at all levels, we can be assured that the caliber of our teams will improve and national recognition be realized in all marksmanship events.

CHAPTER FIVE

NEW YORK AIR NATIONAL GUARD

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I. HIGHLIGHTS

1. The New York Air National Guard, with twenty nine units and five hundred and twenty officers and 3,681 airmen at year's end, was maintained during 1959 as the largest of any State Air National Guard organization. Major General Lewis A. Curtis, Air Force combat veteran of World War II and Korea, served as Commander throughout the year.

2. Two New York units won special distinction. The 137th Tactical Fighter Squadron of White Plains was one of two New York Air National Guard units winning a United States Air Force Flying Safety Award. The 213th GEEIA Ron (Ground Electronics Engineering Installation Agency) Squadron of Roslyn, L.I., became the first New York Air National Guard unit to conduct its field training at Patrick Air Force Base on Cape Canaveral, Florida, to assist Air Force personnel in the installation of communications facilities.

3. Intrastate Air National Guard honors in 1959 went to the 105th Tactical Fighter Group of White Plains, which won the Governor's Trophy as the best tactical unit, and the 106th Tactical Control Squadron of Roslyn which was awarded the Commander's Trophy as the best all-around New York Air National Guard unit. The 105th is commanded by Major Paul Seifert and the 106th Commander is Major Louis Laptok.

4. A new training facility was acquired in June on Long Island when an inactivated Air Force station at Roslyn was transferred to the New York Air National Guard, and became the home base for the 152d Tactical Control Group and several other New York units.

5. New York received work in November from the National Guard Bureau in Washington that the 136th Tactical Fighter Squadron of Niagara Falls would be equipped early in 1960 with F-100 Super Sabre jets, to replace the F-86H Sabre jets now being used. All other Empire State fighter units have F-86H's.

6. Major General Curtis' nomination for promotion from Brigadier General was sent to the New York State Senate for confirmation by Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller on 10 March, and won immediate unanimous approval. The Air Force previously had approved the promotion, to be effective 8 December 1958. Brigadier General Raymond L. George, Commander of the 106th Aeromedical Transport Group of Brooklyn, received his promotion from colonel, also effective 8 December 1958, and was assigned to Headquarters, New York Air National Guard at White Plains as Chief of Staff.

II. TRAINING

1. Operational readiness in preparation for speedy activation as regular Air Force units in case of emergency or National crisis was the primary objective of all New York Air National Guard units during the year. Regular training was conducted by each unit at forty eight weekend Unit Training Assemblies (UTA) and during fifteen day field training exercises when New York Air National Guard personnel went on active duty. In addition, various units participated in special exercises in conjunction with regular Air Force and Army organizations.

a. The 1959 field training schedule for New York Air National Guard units follows:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>SITE</u>	<u>DATES</u>
107th Tactical Fighter Wing		
Headquarters	Hancock Field, Syracuse	11-25 July
105th Tactical Fighter Group	Westchester Co Airport White Plains	25 July - 8 August
107th Tactical Fighter Group	Hancock Field, Syracuse	27 June-11 July
109th Tactical Fighter Group	Schenectady Co Airport Schenectady	11-25 July
106th Aeromedical Transport Group	Hancock Field, Syracuse	8-22 August
152d Tactical Control Group	Otis Air Force Base Massachusetts	18 July- 1 August
213th GEEIA Squadron	Patrick Air Force Base Florida	7-21 March
274th Communications Squadron, Operations	Roslyn Air National Guard Station, Roslyn, L.I., N.Y.	18 July - 1 August
552d Air Force Band	Hancock Field, Syracuse	8-22 August

b. Field Training attendance by major units was:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
107th Tactical Fighter Wing	99.0
106th Aeromedical Transport Group	98.6
152d Tactical Control Group	97.3
213th GEEIA Squadron	92.3
274th Communications Squadron Operations	97.2
552d Air Force Band	100

2. During the period 23 May - 7 June, members of the 152d Tactical Control Group and its 106th Tactical Control Squadron participated in a joint tactical exercise of the regular Air Force and Army, code named, "Exercise Dark Cloud-Pine Cone II," in North and South Carolina. Squadron personnel operated a sector control center and served rotating tours of duty at the airhead traffic control center in the paratroop drop zone. The exercise was billed as a "blueprint for brushfire wars," to train regular and reserve personnel for a mission like that conducted by United States Forces in Lebanon.

3. In November, the operational readiness of the 106th Aeromedical Transport Group and its affiliated squadrons in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Mississippi was tested by a special team of Air Force inspectors from the 14th Air Force, supervising Air Force organization for all New York Air National Guard training. Pilots in C-119 Boxcar transports with nurses and medical personnel flew a tight schedule of evacuation missions over a five-State network of bases under the 106th Group's operational control, coped with operational, medical and administrative problems.

4. Pilots of the New York Air National Guard flew a total of 21,837 hours in 1959, compared to 16,571 in 1958.

a. Aircraft assigned to New York Air National Guard units as of 31 December comprised the following:

<u>F-86H (Jets)</u>	<u>T-33 (Jets)</u>	<u>C-110</u>	<u>C-45</u>	<u>C-47</u>
91	9	7	3	3

5. The award of the Air Force Flying Safety Plaque to the 137th Tactical Fighter Squadron, commanded by Major Paul Seifert, was a major accomplishment of 1959. The unit was one of two New York Air National Guard Squadrons so honored at the Air National Guard Commander's Conference at Houston, Texas, in April. The 137th was cited for recording 15,488 flying hours during a three year period without an aircraft accident.

6. A total of three (3) New York Air National Guard airmen qualified during 1959 for regular Air Force pilot training and one (1) was graduated and received his wings and commission as Second Lieutenant.

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

b. A total of fifty officer and one hundred and eight airmen attended various Air Force schools in their respective career fields.

c. A total of two hundred and fifty six airmen completed the 11-week basic training course at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas.

d. A total of one hundred and two airmen completed the 4-week basic training course at Lackland Air Force Base and subsequent technical training at various Air Force Bases.

e. Seven non-commissioned officers attended the Air Force non-commissioned officer's Academy.

III. PERSONNEL

1. Strength of the major units of the New York Air National Guard in 1959, compared to 1958 was as follows:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>1 Dec 59</u>	<u>1 Dec 58</u>	<u>Increase or Decrease</u>
107th Tactical Fighter Wing	2,651	2,657	-6
106th Aeromedical Transport Group	622	856	-234
152d Tactical Control Group	646	658	-12
213th GEEIA Squadron	104	106	-2
274th Communications Sq., Operations	104	107	-3
552d Air Force Band	33	34	-1

a. Included in the totals as of 1 December 1959 were twenty nurses, an increase of twelve over 1958, occasioned primarily by the recruitment of such personnel by the 106th Aeromedical Transport Group.

2. Colonel Raymond C. Meyer of Glen Cove, L. I., was named Commander of the 106th Aeromedical Transport Group, effective 1 June, to succeed Brigadier General Raymond L. George, appointed Chief of Staff at Headquarters, New York Air National Guard.

3. Colonel Leeman J. Hipson, former Commander of the Air Force's 6200th Air Tactical Group at Clark Field, Philippines, was appointed Senior Air Advisor of the New York Air National Guard in October. He succeeded Colonel Donald D. Renwick, who was reassigned to the Strategic Air Command.

4. Major Paul Seifert of Oceanside, L. I., was appointed Commander of the 105th Tactical Fighter Group at White Plains in August to succeed Major Eugene E. Bennett.

5. Paul J. Hughes of Pleasantville, Director of Personnel at Headquarters, New York Air National Guard was promoted to colonel.

6. One airman received a direct commission during the year under the National Guard Bureau Special Appointment Program.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

1. The New York Air National Guard's annual Governor's Day was staged at the Permanent Training Site at Hancock Field, Syracuse, on 14 August with Lt. Governor Malcolm Wilson as guest of honor. Governor Wilson inspected personnel and training activities of the 106th Aeromedical Transport Group and the training site facilities during day-long festivities.

2. A wing formation of thirty two F-86H Sabre Jets of the 107th Tactical Fighter Wing participated in an aerial fly-by on 18 July at Camp Drum during the annual Governor's Day festivities of the New York Army National Guard for Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller.

3. Brigadier General Raymond L. George was re-elected President of the New York Army and Air National Guard and Naval Militia Association during the Group's Diamond Jubilee Convention at Kiamesha Lake on 13 September.

4. New York Air National Guard marksmen participated in the State Rifle and Pistol Matches at Camp Smith. The 136th Tactical Fighter Squadron squad set a new rifle team mark of four hundred and nineteen to win the Adjutant General's Match. Members of the team were, Captain Harold T. Schoultz and Master Sergeants James F. Bartz and John C. Lawrence. In addition, Airman Second Class David D. Laures of the 136th Squadron won the CWO John Barrett Trophy for the second best aggregate score for a tyro shooter.

5. Colonel William F. Moore and Major Frank W. Davidson of Headquarters, New York Air National Guard were the only New York National Guardsmen to attend the first National Strategy Seminar for Reserve Officers, held at the National War College in Washington, D. C., in July.

6. The first New York Air National Guard member to enroll in the Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs, Colorado, William D. Telford, successfully completed the course in June, and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the regular Air Force.

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 continued to advance steadily in national prestige, efficiency, morale and readiness during 1959. Having sworn allegiance to County and State, members of this component continued to train for employment in a State or Federal emergency.

2. Organized into two Area Commands (Northern and Southern), one brigade, seven battalions and twenty eight divisions, together with one battalion headquarters and ten companies of the Marine Corps Branch, the Naval Militia is located in eleven major population centers within the State, available for immediate State duty in an emergency. For a Federal mobilization, all personnel to be mobilized as individuals carry mobilization orders on their persons, and all personnel to be mobilized as units are aware of their primary mobilization status.

3. Growth of the Naval Militia is evidenced by the formation and activation in April of this year, of the Second Communication Company, Marine Corps Branch, with a strength of approximately two hundred militiamen, and the DE Division with a strength of approximately three hundred, available for emergency duty in the metropolitan area of New York. Meanwhile, some units reduced their strengths, either as planned or through attrition. Total and unit strength is set forth elsewhere in this report.

4. Construction of the new Naval Militia Armory at Dunkirk, with Federal funds, is well under way. Dedication is anticipated in the early Spring. This will be the most modern and well equipped training facility for electronics training in the nation. Other Federal funds are modernizing the armory at Summerville (Rochester) for more efficient training of the unit residing there, the Third Communication Company, Marine Corps

Branch. An additional amount of approximately \$100,000 is in the Federal Department of Defense Budget of this fiscal year for the rehabilitation of the pier at the Whitestone Armory. One of the Reserve Destroyer Escorts, manned by Naval Militiamen, will be stationed there.

5. The fiscal policy of the Naval Militia remains conservative, with annual budget requests remaining unchanged since last year despite the national tendency toward monetary inflation. The reduction of budgetary requirements during the past five years continues to reflect an annual saving to the State of approximately a half a million dollars.

II. HONORS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

1. The Commanding Officer of the New York Naval Militia, Captain L. A. Gillies, has been selected as a Rear Admiral of the Line in the Ready Reserve of the United States Navy. As one of the twelve to fifteen such officers in the Nation, Admiral Gillies' rank and national prestige will further the interests of his command and focus more concentrated national attention on the military and naval support given by the State of New York.

2. Division 3-77, of Whitestone, won the Third Naval District Plaque as the best Surface Division in the District for the third consecutive year and was awarded the Forrestal Trophy by the Navy Department as the best Surface Division in the Nation. Commanding the Division at the time was Commander Allen Oder, New York Naval Militia and commanding the battalion of which the Division is a part, is Commander Albert Sobel, New York Naval Militia.

3. Division 3-98, of Staten Island, won the Third Naval District Plaque as the best Medium Surface Division in the District, and was declared the second best Medium Surface Division in the Nation. Commanding the Division is Commander George Beck, New York Naval Militia.

4. The Josephthal Trophy, provided by the late Admiral Josephthal, New York Naval Militia, as an award for the two leading Naval Units and the leading Marine Corps Unit, was won by Division 3-77 of Whitestone for the seventh consecutive year. Fleet Division 3-8 of Rochester, commanded by Lieutenant Commander Stanley Kamienski, New York Naval Militia, won second place for the second consecutive year. The best Marine Corps Unit was the Second Communication Company, MCB, activated only in the Spring, and in its first competition. The Commanding Officer is Captain Francis C. Hess, Jr., New York Naval Militia.

5. The Gillies Trophy presented by the Naval Militia to the Commandant Third Naval District for award to the Naval Militia Unit making the greatest progress during the Federal fiscal year, was awarded this year to Surface Division 3-106 of Yonkers, for the second time in three years. The Commanding Officer is Lieutenant Commander Duane S. Smith, New York Naval Militia.

6. At the State Rifle Matches, teams and individuals from Battalion 3-20 of Brooklyn dominated the Naval Militia Competition. The Governor's Cup Match was won by MM2 Edward J. Langford of Battalion 3-20, with a score of 77, including eleven "V" bulls eyes. The Second Battalion Naval Militia Trophy and the Naval Militia Battalion Match Team Trophy were both awarded to Battalion 3-20, whose team was comprised of DCG Jerry J. Fank; DKGC Constantine Kulbitsky; MM2 Edward J. Langford; GMMC Robert J. Gervais; MMC John Treglia and SR Barry W. Hutton. In the latter match, a new record score of 1,311 was established.

III. TRAINING AND EDUCATION

1. The concentrated military training of the Naval Militiaman continues to be one of the strong elements of education in the State today. The training in the responsibilities of citizenship alone, while only a small segment of the curriculum to which these young men are exposed, might well be considered an equal exchange with the people of the State for the amount of dollars applied to military training. The availability of modern training devices in the fields of electronics and the elements of nuclear propulsion is stimulating to both recruit and parent.

2. Training is and will remain the most important activity in the Naval Militia Program. The quality of this training continues to be demonstrated through the achievements attained, as set forth in Section II herein.

3. Some units of the Naval Component pursue individual specialized training in one of the technical 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 or marine, and a militiaman. Others train as segments of ship's crews (Fleet Divisions), and still other militiamen completely man four Destroyer Escort Vessels in the metropolitan area. These men train aboard ship and are ready for instant mobilization. They could, now, put to sea in a matter of hours.

4. The units of the Marine Corps Component train as tactical groups. The individual Marine advances according to his training, experience and general accomplishments.

5. The concentrated training prescribed by the United States Navy and the United States Marine Corps develops in each militiaman the requisite discipline, maturity and general ability for acceptance of his responsibilities as a member of the Naval Militia, the Reserve and his community.

6. Supplementing the military training provided by the State of New York, the availability of the Naval Militia armories to the educational and recreational organizations of their communities permits the advancement of general education in the State without additional funds. Classrooms and lecture halls are available in all armories for use by local institutions. Adult Education Classes, Power Squadrons, public and secular school athletic teams all share in the use of these facilities, without charge to the community and within the monies appropriated by the State for the support of the New York Naval Militia.

IV. READINESS - AVAILABILITY, PROFICIENCY, ATTENDANCE

1. All units, and members thereof, of the New York Naval Militia are part of the SELECTED RESERVE FORCES of the United States Navy. As such, they have a priority of mobilization, and are pre-selected, as individuals or by units, for mobilization assignments. The individuals carry mobilization orders on their person at all times. The units are aware, in general, of their secondary reporting station.

2. They have a requirement for proficiency in training for mobilization. The progress of this training is under continuing scrutiny through report, surprise visit, training and proficiency measurement devices, and formal inspection. In addition to the annual Naval Militia Formal Inspection, each of these units is subject to a District (Naval or Marine Corps) Annual Inspection, monthly rating on the proficiency of training, quarterly evaluation by members of the District Staff, surprise or scheduled visits by the Naval Militia Headquarters Staff and the Staff of the Naval Reserve Training Command (Omaha, Nebraska) or the Commandant United States Marine Corps (Washington), and annual National competitive ratings on overall efficiency and readiness.

3. Attendance at a minimum of 90% of all formations is mandatory. Failure causes recall to active duty for training or dropping from the unit, or both. Failure to advance in their specialty training according to the pre-determined schedule for training and advancement results in dropping from the unit. Finally, any known or suspected reason for unavailability for mobilization (health, dependency, specialized occupation) requires that the individual be dropped from the unit and from the SELECTED RESERVE.

4. Efficiency and general military ability of the members of the United States Naval Reserve Forces, (both Navy and Marine Corps), who are members of the New York Naval Militia, is considered to be at an all-time peace-time high.

V. ORGANIZATION, STRENGTH AND PERSONNEL DISTRIBUTIONS

1. Some reorganization was required in the Naval Militia in order to conform with changing missions and the requirements of modern warfare. Brigade 3-2 is now officially designated as The Brigade. Battalion 3-14 and Division 3-48, Brooklyn (Manhattan) became the nucleus of the DE Division. Division 3-49 was transferred to Battalion 3-20.

2. Division 3-75, Whitestone, was deactivated; as were Battalion 3-29 and Division 3-97 of Tompkinsville.

3. The Second Communication Company, MCB, Brooklyn, was activated, and the DE Division, formed in April, has a current strength of approximately three hundred officers and men.

4. Strength and personnel distribution is as follows:

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>OFFICERS</u>	<u>ENLISTED MEN</u>	<u>TOTAL STRENGTH</u>
Headquarters	17	---	17
Brooklyn	82	738	820
Buffalo	46	434	480
Dunkirk	6	88	94
New Rochelle	22	187	209
Oswego	5	123	128
Rochester	57	443	500
Tompkinsville	19	114	133
Watertown	9	110	119
Whitestone	42	357	399
Yonkers	<u>28</u>	<u>177</u>	<u>205</u>
TOTALS	333	2,771	3,104

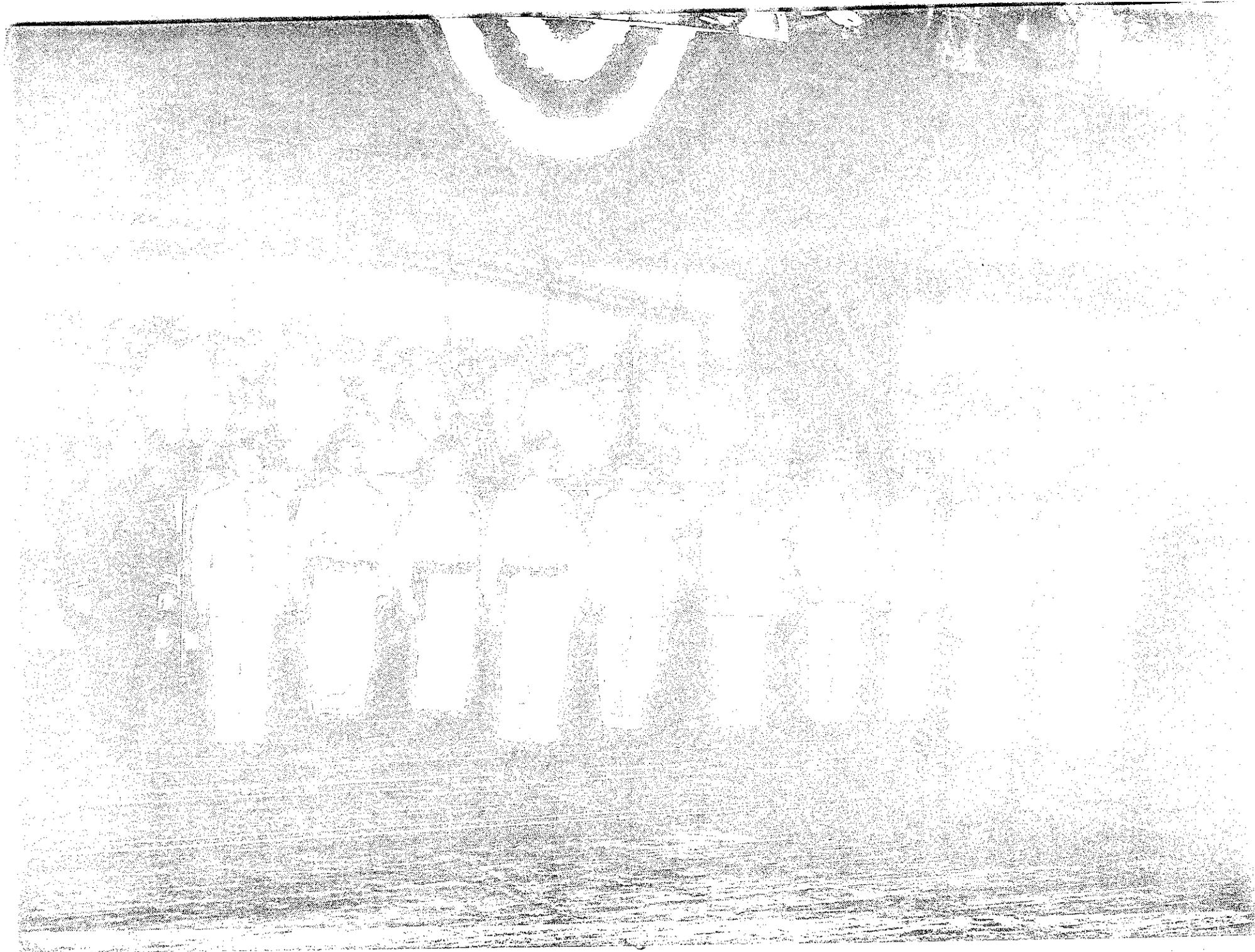
MARINE CORPS BRANCH

Garden City	17	407	424
Brooklyn	11	345	356
Buffalo	6	147	153
New Rochelle	5	204	209
Rochester	<u>5</u>	<u>170</u>	<u>175</u>
MARINE TOTALS	44	1,273	1,317

Serving on Active Duty (Federal)	7	3,351	3,358
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GRAND TOTAL 7,779

Ceremonies honoring the retirement of Lieutenant General R. C. Brock as Chief of Staff to the Governor and Commanding General, NYARNG, included the 53 massed flags of every color bearing unit in the State Military Forces, a composite regiment of the NYARNG, NYANG and the NYNM at the Connecticut Street Armory in Buffalo.



Major General A. C. O'Hara, right, was sworn in as Chief of Staff to the Governor and Commanding General of the NYARNG on 18 September 1959 by Robert D. Stone, left, Deputy Secretary of State. Governor Rockefeller is shown in center.



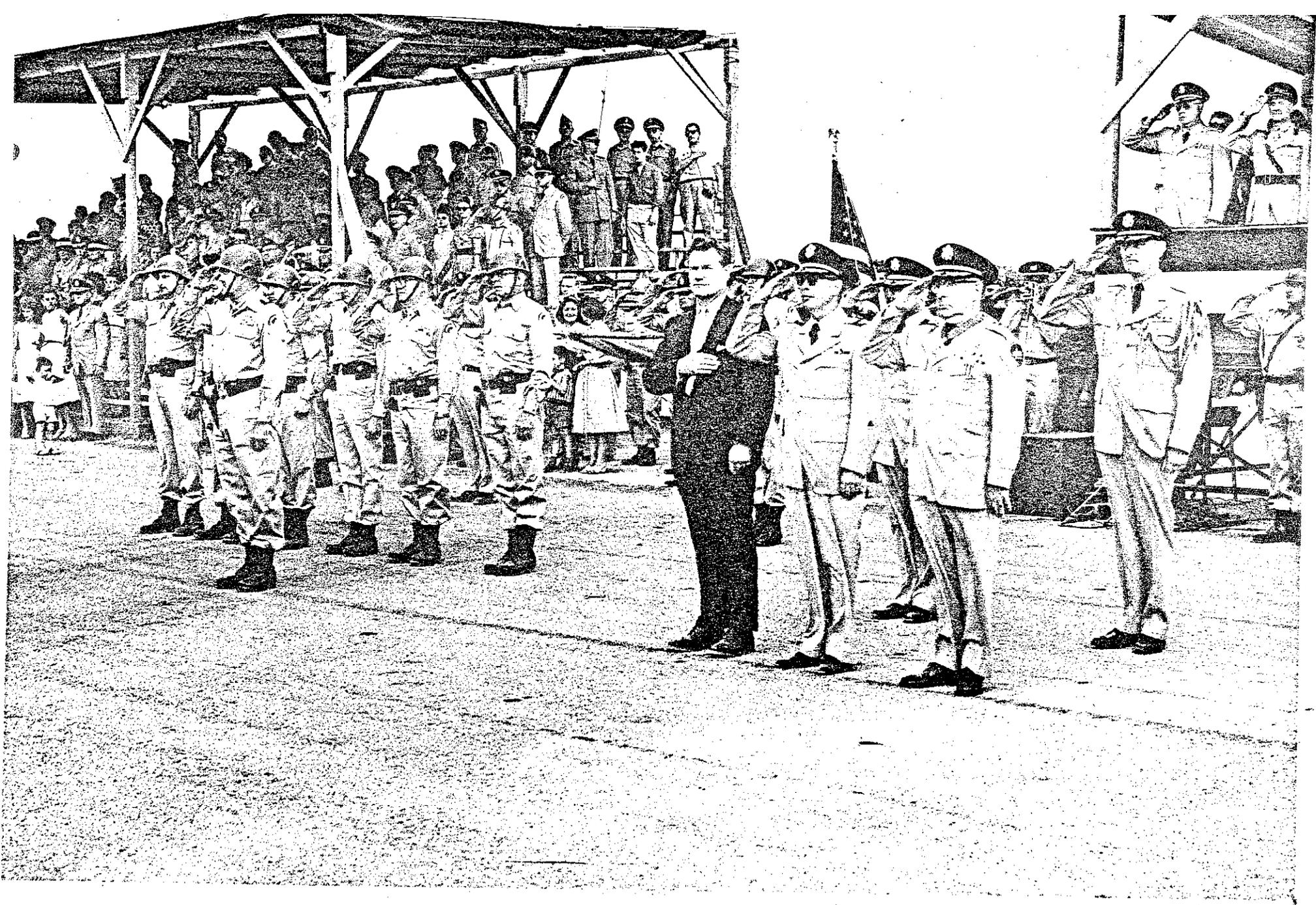
Brigadier General Charles G. Stevenson was sworn in on 3 April as The Adjutant General and Vice Chief of Staff to the Governor. The oath of office was administered by Mrs. Caroline K. Simon, Secretary of State, as Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller looks on.



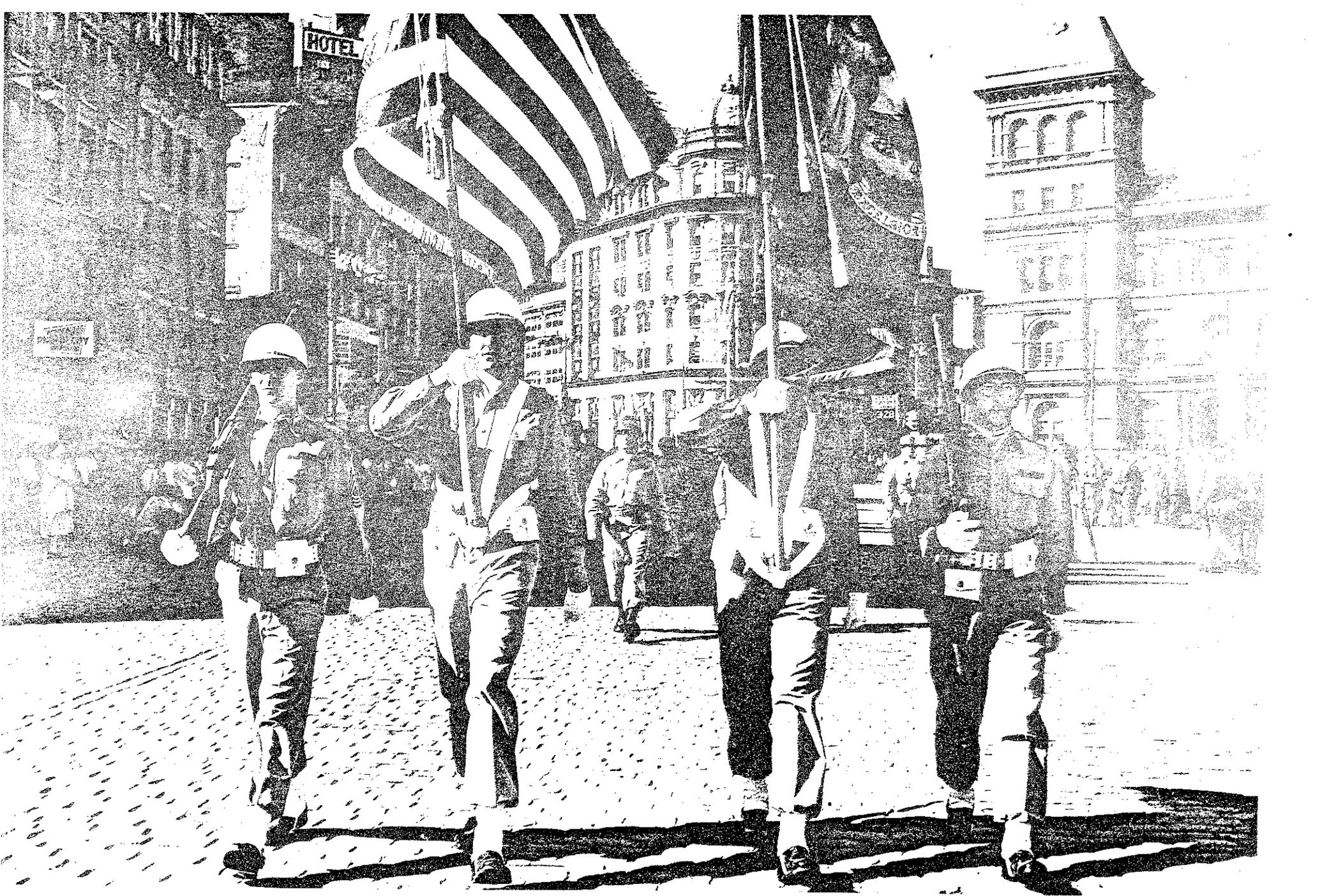
Brigadier General Charles G. Stevenson, right, presents the Eisenhower Trophy to Captain Edward J. Schrowang, CO of Hq Btry, 1st How Bn, 156th Arty, outstanding NYARNG unit for 1959, during ceremonies at Camp Drum.



Governor Rockefeller salutes the colors as the 42d Infantry Division passes in review at Camp Drum on the Division's 42d birthday.



More than 1000 NYARNG troops marched in Albany's mammoth Hudson-Champlain Celebration parade on 19 September 1959.



Largest and most variegated color detail in the impressive parade and massing of colors from all states at the dedication of the National Guard Memorial in Washington, D. C., was that of the NYARNG and NYANG.



"Governor Wilson Arrives"

Lieutenant Governor Malcolm Wilson represented Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller at the Annual Governor's Day festivities of the NYANG at Hancock Field, Syracuse, on 14 August, and inspected Summer training activities of the 106th Aeromedical Transport Group.



Inspection of the cockpit of a F-86H Sabrejet at Hancock Field was part of Lieutenant Governor Malcolm Wilson's tour during annual Governor's Day festivities at Syracuse in August.



"Commander's Trophy"

Major General Lewis A. Curtis, NYANG Commander, presents the Commander's Trophy to Major Louis Luptock after his 106th Tactical Control Squadron of Roslyn, L. I., had been selected as the best all-around unit in the New York organization.

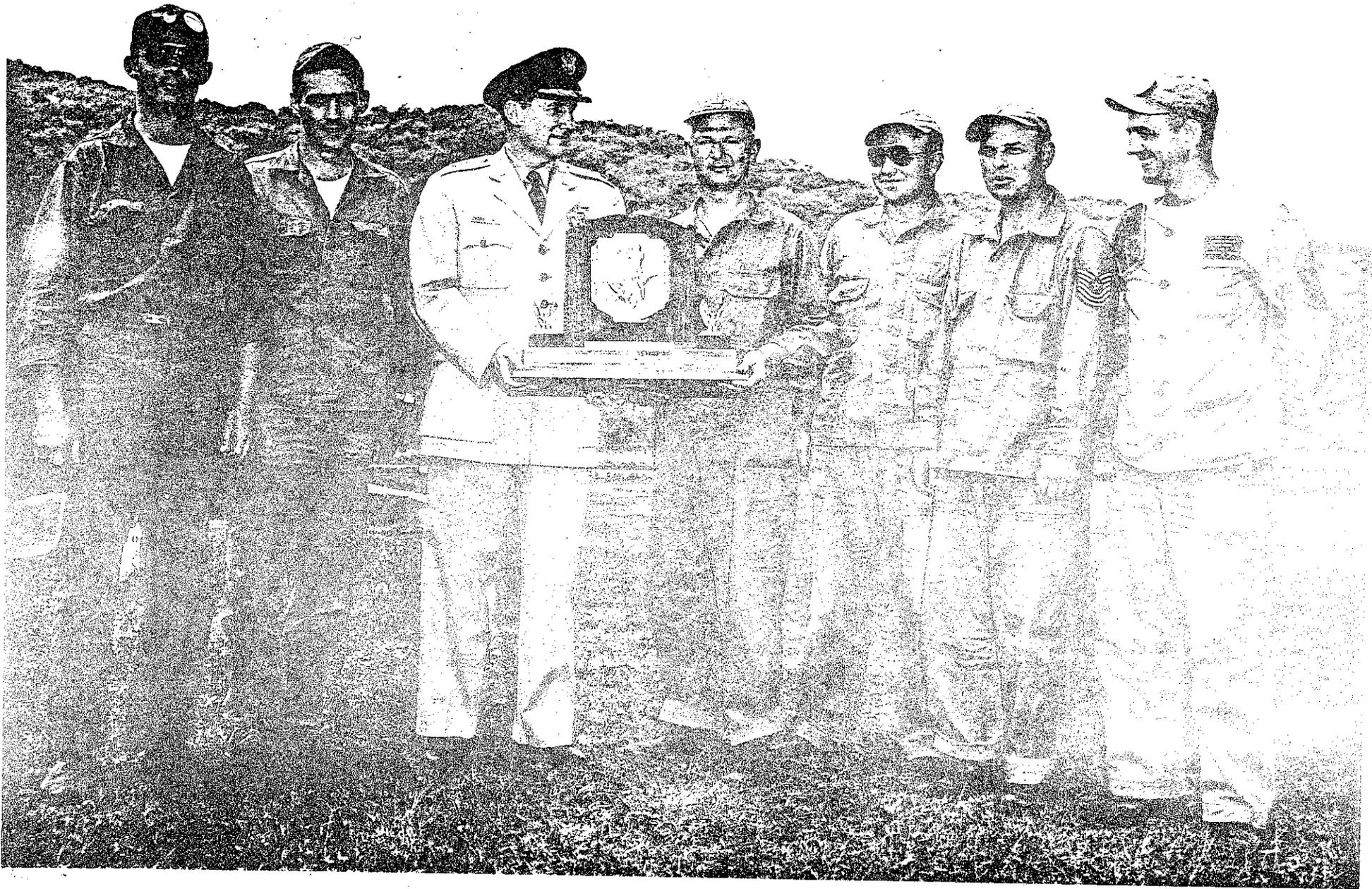
DIRECTOR OF COMBAT
OPERATIONS



1. The Department of Defense
2. The Department of the Army
3. The Department of the Navy
4. The Department of the Air Force
5. The Department of the Coast Guard

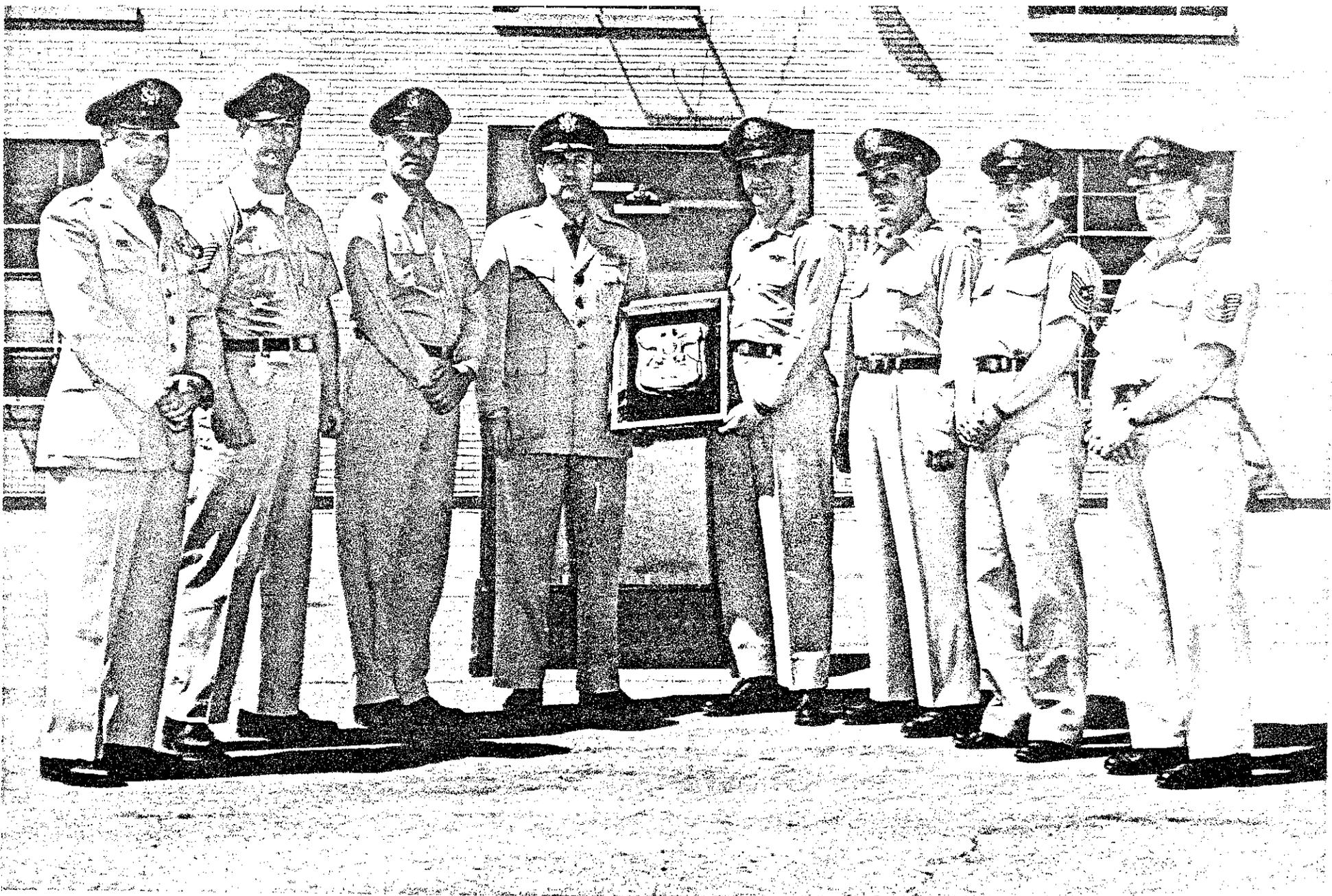
"Rifle Team"

Marksmen of the 136th Tactical Fighter Squadron of Niagara Falls won the Adjutant General's Match at the annual New York State Rifle and Pistol Matches at Camp Smith. Shown here is Major General Lewis A. Curtis, NYANG Commander, with Captain Harold T. Schoultz and other members of the 136th rifle squad.



"USAF Flying Safety Award"

Personnel of the 137th Tactical Fighter Squadron of White Plains pose with Major General Lewis A. Curtis, NYANG Commander, after the unit was awarded an Air Force Flying Safety Plaque at the ANG Commander's Conference in Houston, Texas, for accumulating 15,488 flying hours over three years without an aircraft accident.



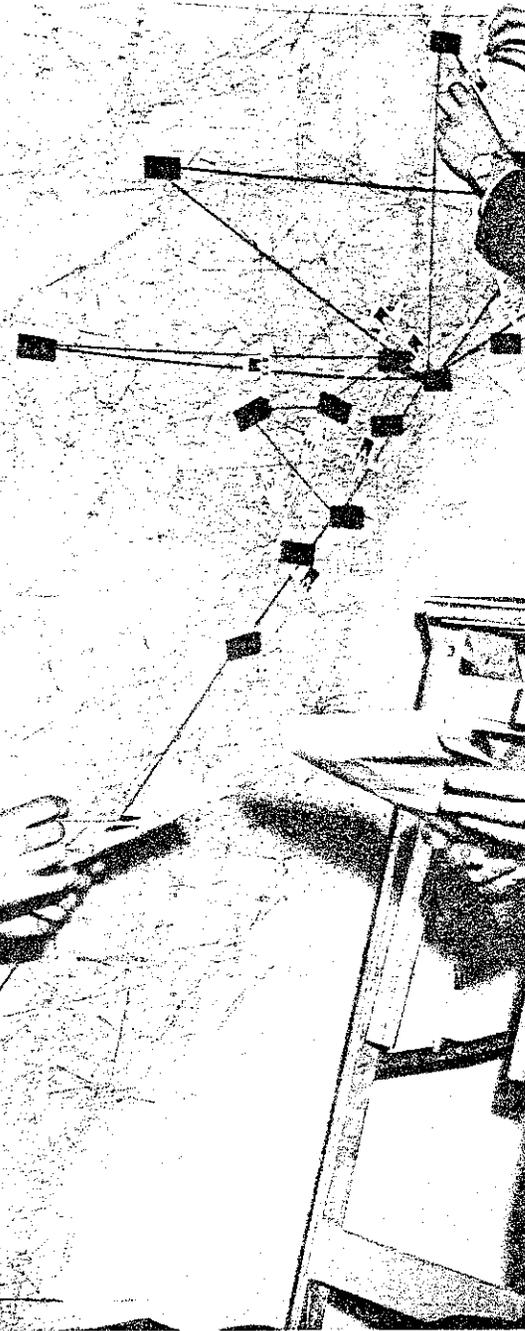
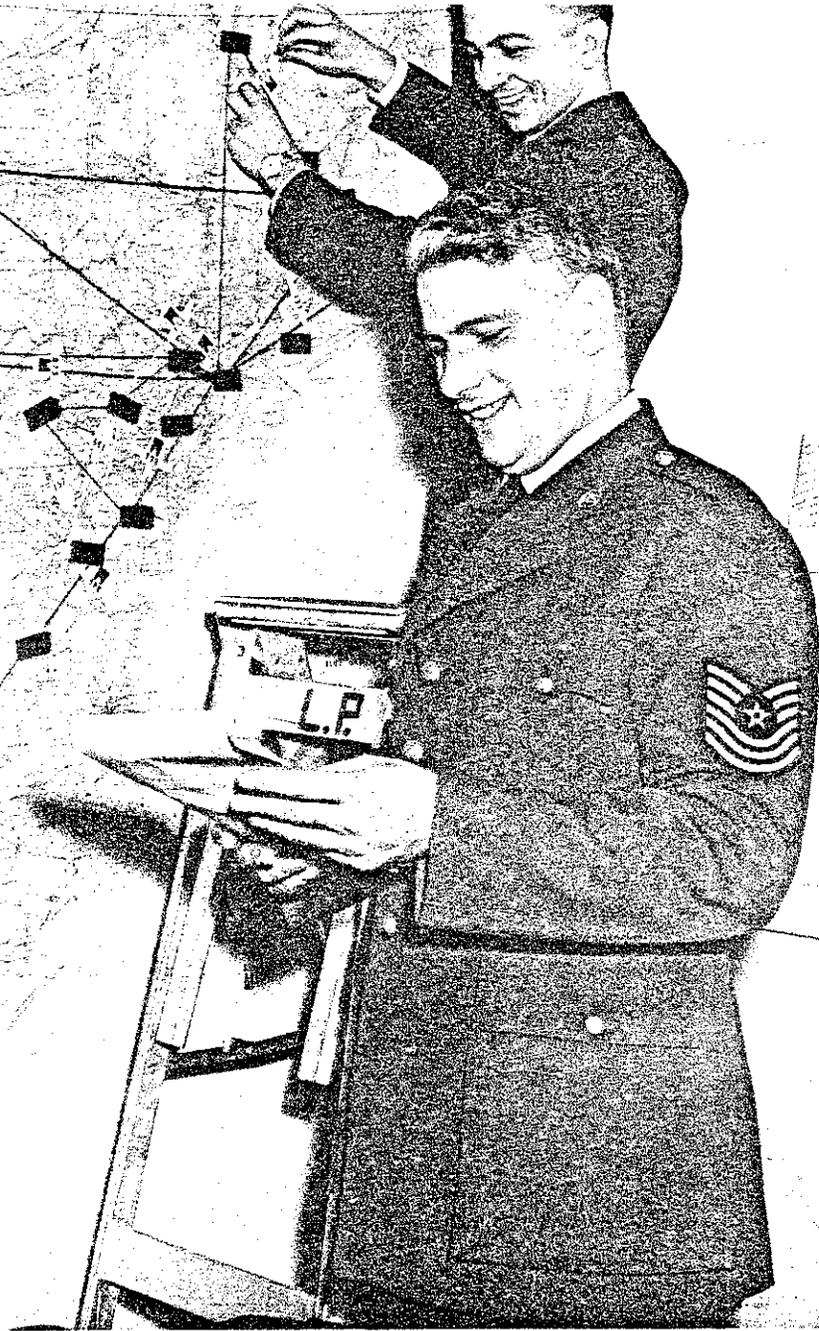
"Medical Case"

A simulated medical case, Airman Second Class Howard Horner with his "broken" leg, is handled by First Lieutenants Joan Herold and Arlene Mc Donald, nurses of the 106th Dispensary of the 106th Aeromedical Transport Group during a November training exercise involving group units in five states.

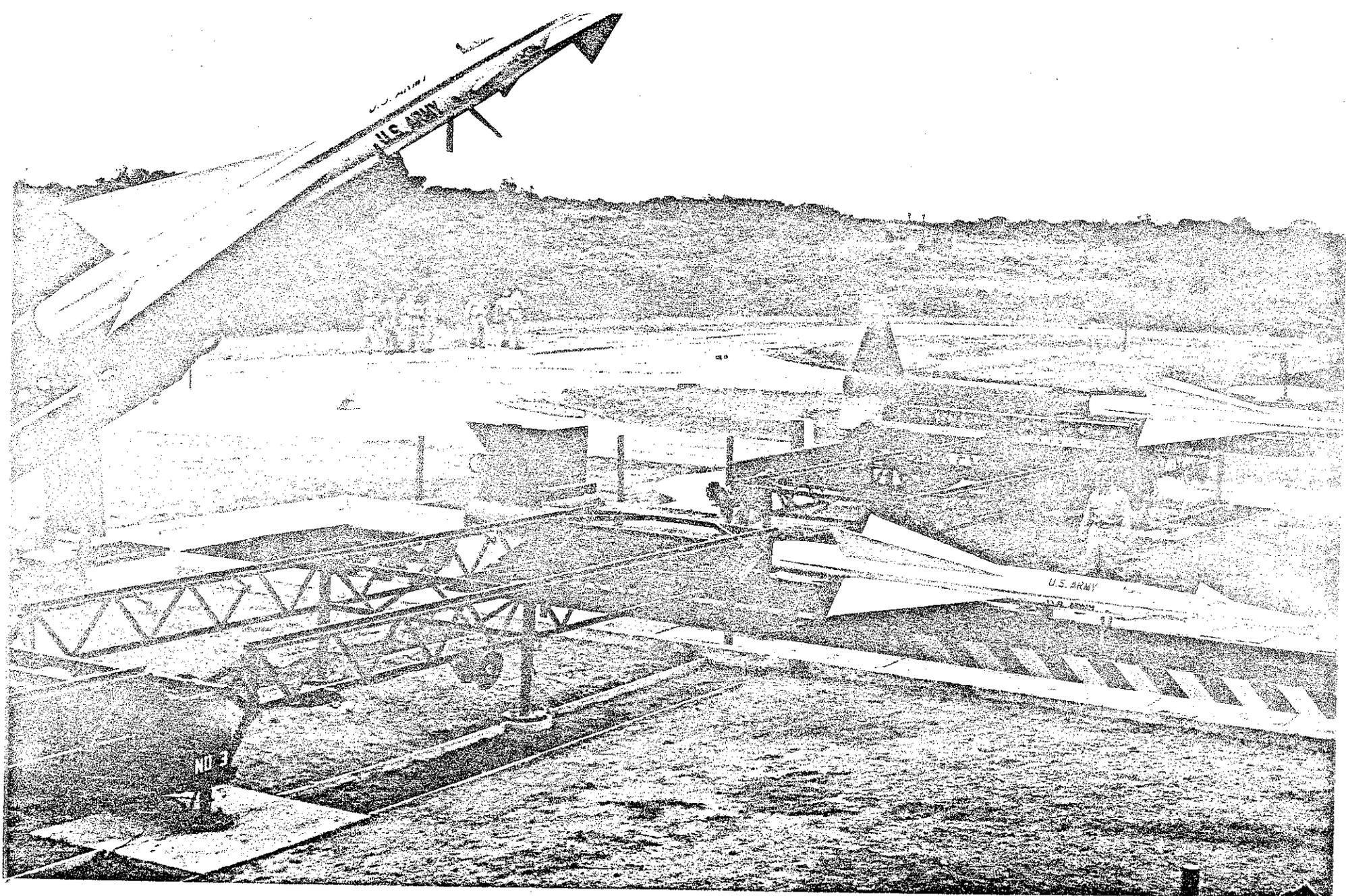


"Evacuation Routes"

Operational readiness of the 106th Aeromedical Transport Group of Brooklyn and its affiliated units in four other states was tested by regular Air Force inspectors in November during a special exercise involving simulated evacuation missions.



During 1959, New York National Guardsmen were training to assume full operational responsibility for manning NIKE-AJAX currently deployed around New York City and the Buffalo-Niagara Falls area.



NYARNG units, with a 19-gun salute, a motorized escort and an honor guard, contributed a traditional military air to the inauguration ceremonies when Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller took office on New Year's Day at the Capitol in Albany.



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