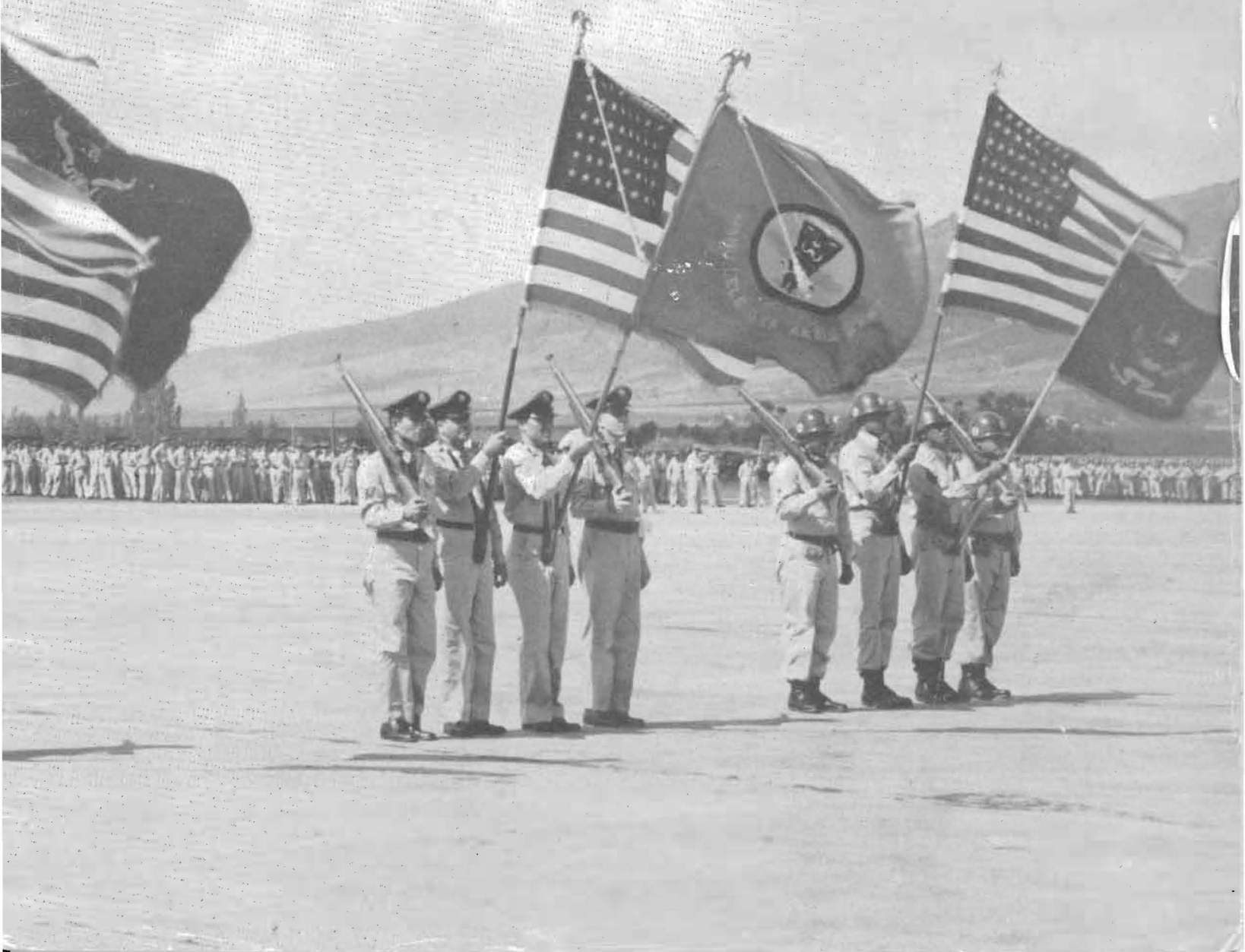
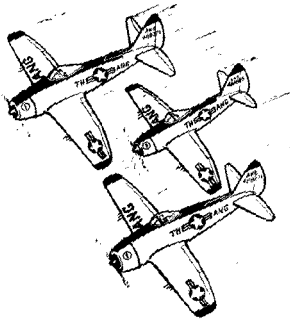


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Annual Report

**ADJUTANT GENERAL OF HAWAII
FISCAL YEAR 1953**





TERRITORY OF HAWAII
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
FORT RUGER, OAHU, T. H.

18 November 1953

Honorable Samuel Wilder King
Governor of Hawaii
Iolani Palace
Honolulu, Hawaii

Dear Governor King:

I have the honor to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Adjutant General of Hawaii for Fiscal Year 1953. This report is prepared in accordance with the directive contained in Section 13042 Revised Laws of Hawaii 1945. Copies of the report have been distributed to (1) the various Territorial departments, (2) interested military authorities, (3) local libraries, (4) business organizations in the Territory, and (5) the Adjutants General of States with whom we conduct National Guard business.

Respectfully submitted,

F. W. MAKINNEY
Major General, HNG
Adjutant General

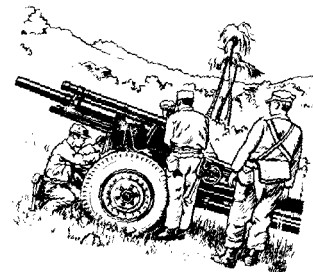


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COVER PICTURE: The colors of all elements of the Hawaii National Guard are presented to Governor Samuel Wilder King during Governor's Day ceremonies at Wheeler Air Force Base on 20 June 1953. Over 5000 Guardsmen marched in review in the first ceremony of this type where all elements of the Hawaii National Guard were present in formation. (HNG Photo)

An aerial view of the Hawaii National Guard area at Ft Ruger, Honolulu. In the foreground are the ordnance maintenance shops. The small buildings and warehouses in the center and top center house 19 units of the 298th RCT. (HANG Photo)



INTRODUCTION

I. Nature of the Hawaii National Guard

The Hawaii National Guard is a military organization which constitutes a portion of the reserve components of the Departments of the Army and of the Air Force. In normal circumstances the personnel of the Hawaii National Guard occupy a dual status; i.e., they are members of the organized militia of the Territory of Hawaii, and as such are under the command of the Governor of Hawaii; and at the same time they are members of a reserve component of either the Army or the Air Force, and in that capacity they can be ordered into active Federal service by the President of the United States in time of national emergency. The term "Hawaii National Guard" refers to units of the organized militia while in the service of the Territory, and the term "National Guard of the United States" refers to the Federal reserve component status of those units.

II. Missions of the Hawaii National Guard

The mission of the Hawaii National Guard, in Territorial service, is to provide organizations trained and equipped to function when necessary in the protection of life and property and in the preservation of peace, order, and the public safety as directed by competent Territorial authority. The mission of the National Guard of the United States is to provide reserve components of the Army of the United States and of the United States Air Force able to furnish units trained and equipped to:

- (1) Defend critical areas of the U. S. against land, seaborne, or airborne invasion,
- (2) Assist in covering the mobilization and concentration of the remainder of the reserve forces,
- (3) Participate by units in all types of operations, including the offensive, in either the United States or overseas.

III. Dual Federal and Territorial Support

The historical role of the National Guard as a first line reserve component has resulted in the provision of increased Federal support in the past fifty years. It has been recognized that the equipment and training required by the National Guard of the United States mission far exceeds the requirements of the State, or Territorial, mission of the National Guard. The Federal government, through various acts of Congress dating back to 1903, has accordingly assumed a greater share of the financial burden of equipping, housing, and training the National Guard. At present the Territory is

responsible for the command, administration, recruiting, training, and housing of the Hawaii National Guard. The Federal government, through the Departments of the Army and the Air Force, provides the equipment, supplies, training facilities, uniforms, pay, maintenance personnel, and instructors necessary to accomplishment of the mission of the Hawaii National Guard. While the Territory retains primary responsibility for training, the Federal government prescribes training programs and is accorded the right to inspect training activities of the Guard. The Territory has received considerable Federal assistance in the housing of the Hawaii National Guard in the form of outright grants of funds for the construction and maintenance of storage facilities, and more recently, by the authorization of Federal funds matched by Territorial appropriations for the construction of new armories. The National Guard Bureau, a joint staff operation of the Departments of the Army and Air Force, is the agency of the Federal government charged with the administration of approved Army and Air Force policies relative to the National Guard.

IV. Organization of the Military Department, Territory of Hawaii

The Military Department is the agency of the Territorial government responsible for the organization and supervision of the Hawaii National Guard and Territorial military affairs in general. The Military Department is headed by The Adjutant General of Hawaii, who is a member of the Governor's Cabinet. Components of the Military Department are the staff of the Adjutant General, the units of the Hawaii National Guard which include both air and army (i.e., ground) forces, and the unorganized militia when called into the active service of the Territory. (See Plate VII.) The staff of the Adjutant General includes full-time officers and employees furnished at Territorial expense, the United States Property and Disbursing Officer (USP&DO) who is an officer of the Army on active duty, full-time employees furnished at Federal expense, and certain officers and enlisted men of the Hawaii National Guard on a drill status. The units of the Hawaii National Guard include the officers and enlisted men on drill status, and a nucleus of full-time officers and employees furnished by both the Federal and Territorial Governments. See Plate II for a list of these units and their location.





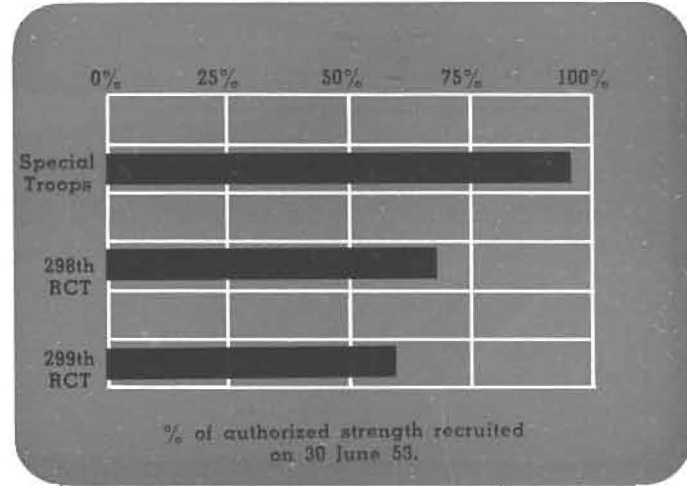
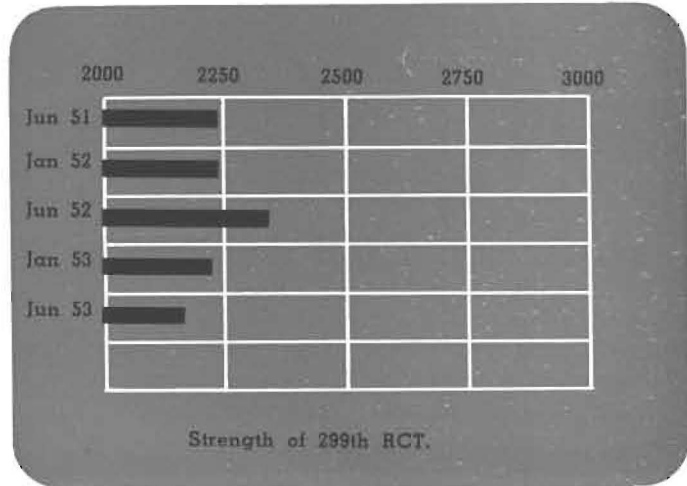
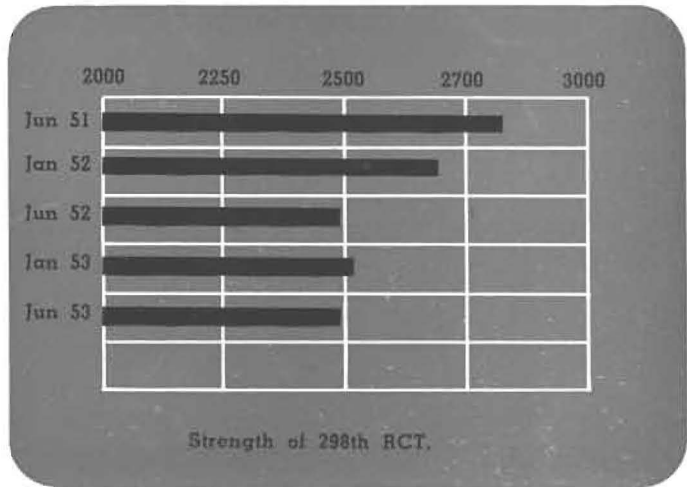
ARMY UNITS HAWAII NATIONAL GUARD



PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

Strength. Fiscal Year 1953 again saw a decrease in the aggregate strength of the army units of the Hawaii National Guard. On 30 June 1953 that strength stood at 5007 for a decrease of 208 during the year. Despite that decrease the aggregate strength represented 64.9% of the authorized strength (7711) of the units, which was sufficient to place the Hawaii National Guard in second place among 52 States and Territories in percentage of National Guard strength recruited. The bulk of the strength loss occurred in the 299th RCT, while the 298th RCT maintained its strength. The special troop units lost some strength for the first time in recent years. The accompanying graphs indicate (1) the decrease in RCT strength in the past two years, and (2) the comparative percentages of authorized strength recruited by the RCT's and the special troops. The decrease in the 298th was most pronounced between January and June 1952 and was due primarily to changes in Selective Service policies which terminated the deferments from induction of many men then in the Guard. The 298th has not since been able to recover those losses and recruit sufficient new members to increase its strength. The 299th RCT was slower to suffer but during the past fiscal year its strength dropped rapidly. The sources of new manpower for Guard units have been restricted by the demands of Selective Service to (1) young men 17-18½ years of age, and (2) veterans who have completed their active service and who have an obligation to serve in a reserve component. The latter group has shown no particular interest in the Guard program, probably because they can fulfill their obligation by performing less arduous service elsewhere. It is not felt that the long standing decline in Guard strength can be reversed until either the demands of Selective Service cease, or an effective means of obtaining the enlistment of veterans is provided. To indicate the problem faced in maintaining and increasing strength, there were 1679 losses through discharges, etc., during the fiscal year. 574 discharges were to release men to enter active military service and 405 discharged men whose terms were up and who did not care to reenlist. See Plate II, page 14, for individual unit strengths.

Administration. There were no significant changes or other developments in the administration of the army units during the year. As in past years, however, the problem of keeping the numerous records, reports, rosters and other essential paper work current was a major one. The reduction of full-time employees from two per unit to one, which occurred in April, aggravated this problem. Guard companies are finding it impossible to keep up with their administrative workload, and are being forced to use a system of priorities designed to insure that the most essential items of administration are properly handled.



Decorations. A long standing need of the Hawaii National Guard was satisfied in January 1953 when Governor Oren E. Long approved the design of two new awards for men of the Guard. The first of these was the Hawaii National Guard Medal of Merit intended to recognize acts of bravery or exceptionally meritorious service. The second was the Hawaii Na-

tional Guard Attendance Badge, an award for recognition of outstanding interest in Guard affairs evidenced by perfect attendance at training activities. These two items along with the Service Medal which was authorized in 1930 give the Hawaii National Guard a complete set of awards.



Obverse



Reverse

HAWAII NATIONAL GUARD MEDAL OF MERIT



HAWAII NATIONAL GUARD ATTENDANCE BADGE WITH BARS

Insignia. On 15 June 1953 the Quartermaster General, Department of the Army, approved the design of a shoulder sleeve insignia for the 298th Regimental Combat Team. The insignia (see cut on page 13) featuring a Hawaiian warrior head and an ancient spear is symbolic of the military prowess of the ancient Hawai-

ians. The design for the insignia was originated by Corporal Albert Soriano of Service Company 298th Infantry. Approval of this insignia gives the Hawaii National Guard two distinctive patches, the other one being the familiar warrior head patch previously worn by all Guard troops.



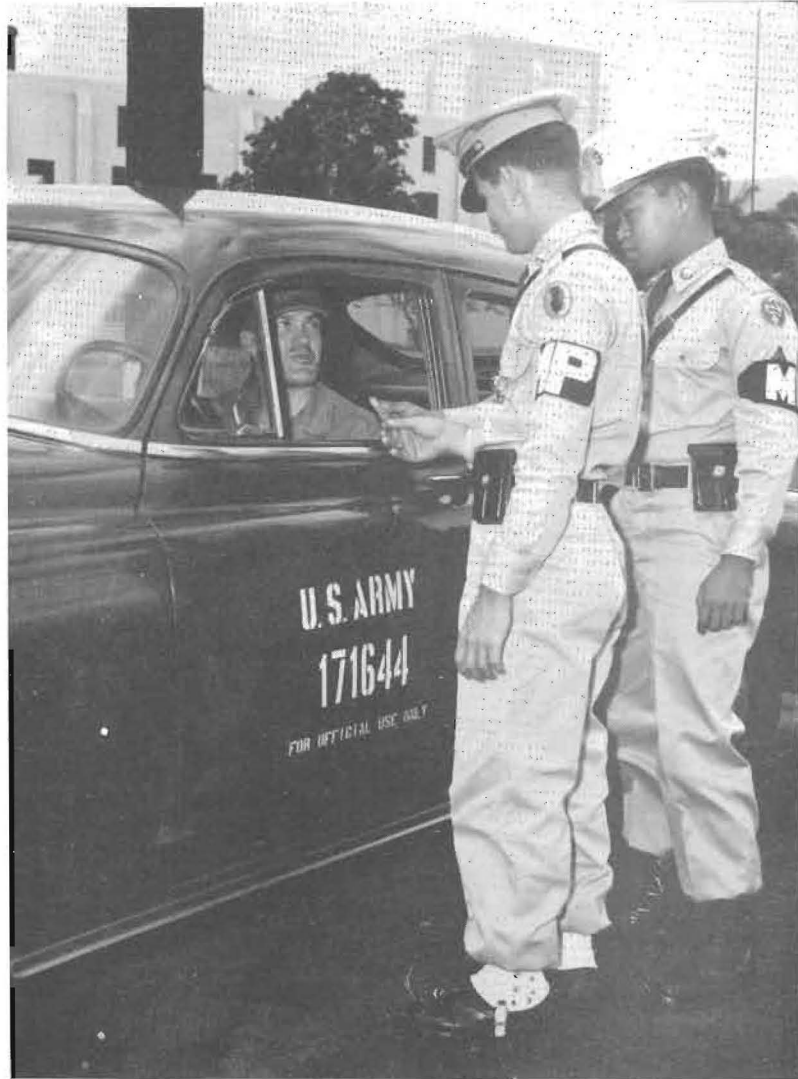
ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING

Organizational Changes. There were seven separate organizational changes during the fiscal year, none of which was of major significance. Five of those changes involved a reorganization of all units of the regimental combat teams under slightly revised tables of organization. The 613th Ordnance Company underwent a similar reorganization. In the only change of station occurring during the year, the Light Aviation Section of the 299th Infantry was moved from Hilo to Wailuku, Maui, where it was attached to Hq Co 1st Battalion 299th Inf. The net result of these changes increased the authorized strength of the army units from 7678 to 7711.

Training. Army units of the Hawaii National Guard enjoyed a very successful year of training. In general the training continued to follow the three year training program set forth by the National Guard Bureau and Army Field Forces. The program was accomplished by weekly drills, weekend assemblies, summer camp, service school attendance, and extension course work. All of the training was designed to implement the National Guard Training Program (NGTP) and the objective generally was to train individuals in their specific duties and then to weld those individuals into working teams.

Inactive duty training included 48 armory drills of two hours duration each, and six outdoor training assemblies of eight hours duration each. During the armory drills, training was confined to those subjects on the NGTP which lend themselves to indoor facilities. Personnel were segregated into basic (35%), intermediate (40%) and advanced (25%) groups depending on length of service, and received instruction commensurate with their experience. The weekend training assemblies were devoted to training in subjects that demand outdoor activity such as firing of weapons, small unit maneuvers, etc. Those assemblies also provided an opportunity to train specialists such as cooks, drivers, communications personnel, etc., in actual on-the-job activities. Two weekend assemblies were used to permit the mobilization of all army units of the Guard on Oahu to participate in a two day maneuver conducted by the Hawaiian Defense Command and known as Eversharp No. 2. This was the first exercise of its kind participated in by Guard units since World War II, and many valuable lessons were learned.

Field training was scheduled for June 1953 and was timed to occur just after the closing of the schools and just prior to the time when most of the island canneries would be hiring the bulk of their seasonal employees. All army units attended summer camp at Schofield Barracks, Oahu, between 6 and 27 June. Adequate



On-the-job training at one of the gates to Schofield Barracks was included in the field training program for members of the 120th Military Police Company, Hawaii National Guard. (HNG Photo)

training areas were made available at Schofield, the Wahiawa East Range, Wheeler Air Force Base, Dillingham Air Force Base, Makua Valley, and Kahuku. Total attendance at field training was 4944 officers and men, which was 98% of the actual assigned strength of the units at that time. The attendance record was outstanding and is attributed to good morale, and excellent community support and cooperation. The program at field training again stressed those subjects which require outdoor facilities. The continuity of training, housekeeping activities, discipline, etc., provided by the two week period was invaluable in molding the individual Guardsmen into capable, functioning units. Beginning where armory training left off, the summer camp schedule provided for the training and exercising of small units, i.e., squads, platoons, companies, and batteries. All of these units were given training tests designed to provide indications of the effectiveness of past training and to point out areas where improvement was needed. Much was learned from these tests, and the lessons were applied in planning the next year's training. One of the outstanding features of this camp was the fact that all troops from islands other than Oahu were flown in

to Hickam Air Force Base by the Military Air Transport Service. Some 2400 troops were airlifted to and from camp, saving two days of travel time which had been spent on shipboard in past years. The 4800 man-days of training thus saved were put to good use at Schofield.

The military education of individual Guardsmen, as opposed to group training discussed above, is essential to the development of good officers and non-commissioned officers. This need is met by Department of the Army through several mediums, first, the army service schools both here in Hawaii and on the mainland, second, army extension courses, and third special courses of instruction at unit level. 73 Guardsmen attended schools on the mainland and 41 went to local schools during the year. Federal funds expended for support of this program totalled \$114,000. Army extension course work is used by officers and enlisted men to qualify for promotion, by officers to retire waivers of professional knowledge requirements, and by enlisted men to qualify for commissions. There were 279 Guardsmen enrolled in extension courses during the year. Each combat team conducted a staff training school consisting of four six hour assemblies during the year. Approximately 110

A gun section of Btry C 483rd FA Bn load their 105mm howitzer on the beach at Dillingham Air Force Base. This particular mission involved high angle fire over the Waianae Range at targets in Makua Valley. (HNG Photo)



Soldiers of Co M 299th Inf loading machine gun ammunition belts on the range at Schofield Barracks during field training. (HNG Photo)



officers attended this training activity.

A special training program was followed by the Selective Service Section of Hq Hawaii National Guard. The objective of this program was to train the six officers of the section in Selective Service duties to prepare them for possible augmentation of the present Territorial headquarters of the Selective Service System.

The National Guard Bureau provided, both through local purchase and by direct issue, a number of training aids for Guard units. These aids included blackboards, movie projectors, sub-caliber devices, drafting sets, etc. Funds expended locally for this purpose totalled \$10,000.

Operations. The only need for active duty operations by Hawaii National Guard units during the year occurred on Maui. Drought conditions in the Kula district on the slopes of Haleakala resulted in a dangerous situation when a forest fire broke out on 28 December. On 29 December the situation was nearly out of hand, and five units of 1st Bn 299th Inf and Heavy Mortar Co were mobilized for fire fighting duty. A total of 518 personnel were involved during the period 29-31 December 1952. The cost of the mobilization, borne out of Military Department appropriations, was 12,452.00.

Marksmanship. The Department continued its policy of actively encouraging and supporting competitive shooting in order to improve the ability of individuals Guardsmen to employ their weapons effectively if the need should arise. This support included the conduct of rifle and pistol matches for Guard shooters as well as for all other persons interested. Guard teams participated in a number of matches and tournaments both local and national. During August and September 1952 the best pistol and rifle shooters in the HNG were entered in the National Matches and made creditable showings. In May 1953 the HNG organized and conducted the first NRA approved regional pistol matches to be held in Hawaii.

Inspections. In order to verify compliance by Guard units with Federal standards for administration, training, supply, etc., inspections by Regular Army personnel are held annually. In the armory inspections for FY 53, 6 units were rated "Superior," 37 "Excellent" and 17 "Satisfactory." No units were labelled unsatisfactory. In the inspections of training held at summer camp, 6 units were "Superior," 28 "Excellent" and 26 "Satisfactory." Other inspections included close checks of specific types and groupings of equipment by trained Regular Army teams, and informal inspections by Guard commanders and staff officers.



LEGAL MATTERS*

The Staff Judge Advocate of the Hawaii National Guard was instrumental in obtaining passage of several important measures in the Twenty Seventh Territorial Legislature. Those portions of the Revised Laws of Hawaii dealing with the Hawaii National Guard were amended by two measures, Act 16 which modernized the general military laws in Chapter 320, and Act 17 which brought the provisions of Chapter 318 on courts martial into agreement with the Uniform Code of Military

Justice. Act 33 repealed the obsolete provisions of Chapter 319 which required tax collectors to compile rolls of persons subject to military service. Act 265 and Joint Resolution 40 were passed in furtherance of the effort to enroll federally paid employees in the Territorial retirement system. The former provides for retroactive membership service credit for these employees, and the latter requested legislation by Congress to force payroll deductions by federal finance officers.



TERRITORIAL SUPPORT*

Nature. The Territory is responsible for command, recruiting, training, administering, and housing of the Hawaii National Guard. While considerable Federal assistance is furnished in all of those fields, primary responsibility therefor lies with the Territory. In order to fulfill these responsibilities the Territory maintains the staff and facilities of the Military Department. The integration of personnel and facilities provided by the Territory with those provided by the Federal government is complete, and it is difficult to specify in most instances where the dual responsibilities begin or end. The Territorial Fiscal Office is responsible for the administering of most of the various forms of Territorial support.

propriated Fund which provides for personal services, operating expenses and equipment for the Military Department. Amounts expended from each fund were Special \$31,115, Continuous \$58,404 and Appropriated \$390,554. The above expenditures were in the ratio of \$1.00 in Territorial funds expended for each \$7.81 in Federal funds.

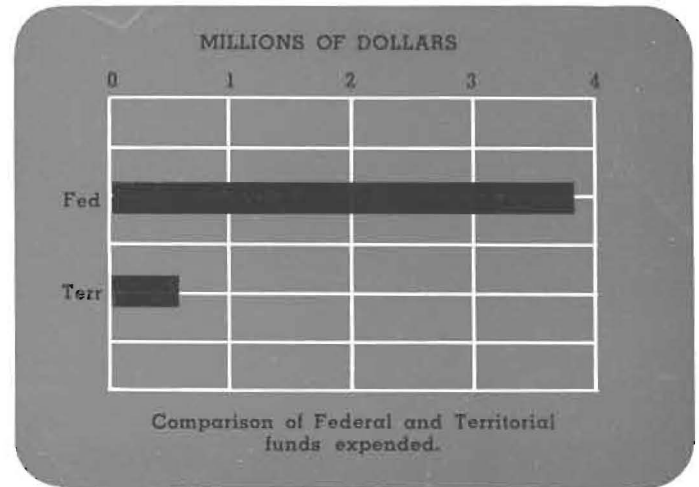
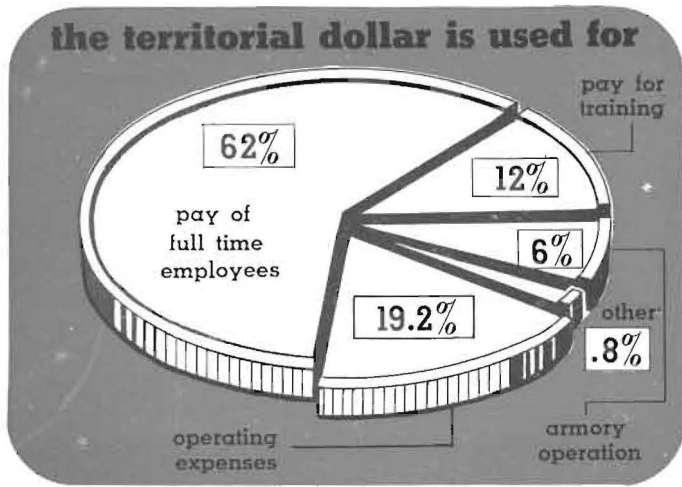
Funds. Territorial funds for support of the Hawaii National Guard are appropriated biennially by the Territorial legislature. The total of such funds expended during FY 53 (the second year of the biennium) was \$480,073. That sum represents expenditures from three funds, (1) the Special Fund controlled by the Armory Board and used for the operation and maintenance of Territorial armories, (2) the Continuous Appropriated Funds which provide Territorial pay for summer camp and active duty operations, and (3) the Ap-

Facilities. In fulfilling its responsibility for housing the Hawaii National Guard the Territory has been forced to rely to a large extent on the support of the Federal government. There are only eight Territorial armories, and one of them, in Honolulu, is not used for active units of the Hawaii National Guard. In addition to those armories the Territory operates 21 interim facilities, the status of which varies considerably. Seven of the twenty-one are facilities made available to the Territory by the Federal government on a revocable permit basis. The largest of those is Ft Ruger, which accommodates all of the army units in Honolulu. Next in importance is the Hickam Air Force Base facility of the Hawaii Air National Guard. The Keaukaha National Guard Reservation in Hilo provides facilities for practically all of the units in that city, the Hilo Armory being used only as a headquarters. Other facilities in this category are located at Wahiawa, Ft Kamehameha, Honolulu Airport, and Wheeler Air Force Base. Under the terms of "service contracts" negotiated between the

*This section of the report includes matters and support applicable to the Hawaii Air National Guard.

National Guard Bureau and the Military Department, the Federal government reimburses the Territory for 75% of certain reasonable expenses involved in the operation of these facilities. Reimbursements under these service contracts totalled \$81,304 during the year.

Employees. The Territory provided 87 full-time employees during the year. The positions authorized were primarily in the supervisory, administrative, facilities maintenance, and security fields. See Plate V for a detailed list of the positions.



FEDERAL SUPPORT*

General. Federal support of the National Guard is provided in many forms, but in general it may be described as aimed primarily at the equipment, maintenance, and training of the units. Provision of this support is guaranteed by law, particularly the National Defense Act and its related measures. The same laws require adherence by the Territorial National Guard authorities to certain standards of achievement, and to procedures, prescribed by the Federal government in order that this support may be continued. Along with the National Guard Bureau (see Introduction) the agencies providing Federal support to the Hawaii National Guard include the local Army commander (Commanding General U. S. Army Pacific), the local Air Force commander (Commanding General U. S. Air Force Pacific), the Regular Army and Regular Air Force Instructor Detachments, and the United States Property and Disbursing Officer. The latter is an officer on active duty in the U. S. Army, assigned to the National Guard Bureau, and further detailed to the Office of the Adjutant General of Hawaii. He is the agent of the Federal government charged with the responsibility for providing equipment and funds for the Hawaii National Guard and for receipting and accounting for such equipment and funds.

Instructors. Sec 100 of the National Defense Act provides for the assignment of officers of the Regular Army and the Regular Air Force as instructors with units of the National Guard. These instructors are nominated by their respective Departments through the National Guard Bureau to The Adjutant General who may accept or reject the nominees. Upon assignment as instructors for the Hawaii National Guard these individuals come under the command of the local Air Force or Army commander. The instructors have no command function insofar as Hawaii National Guard units are concerned. They are present as agents of the Federal government charged with the responsibility of assisting and encouraging the organization, equipping, and training of the Guard units, by imparting instruction, advice, etc. They also perform certain administrative functions such as verification of attendance reports and pay-rolls, processing of certain property adjustment measures, and submission of certain reports on the status of the units. During the year the Regular Army provided 14 officers and 22 enlisted men organized into the 8256th Army Unit, HNG Instructor Detachment. The Air Force provided two officers and seven airmen.

Organization to Provide Federal Support. Federal support of the Hawaii National Guard, other than instructors, is provided through the organization of the Office of the United States Property and Disbursing Officer (O/USP&DO) referred to above. This organization is staffed primarily by employees paid from Federal funds,

*Due to the very similar nature of the support furnished to both the army and air National Guard, this section of the report, and the plates referred to, includes air NG support, except where otherwise indicated.

augmented where necessary by employees of the Territorial government. See chart on page 10. The immediate office of the USP&DO is comprised of sections charged with responsibility for activities pertaining to (1) administration of the organization, (2) civilian personnel hired with Federal funds, (3) transportation of troops, equipment, and supplies, (4) Federal fiscal matters, (5) supply matters, (6) maintenance of Federal equipment, and (7) the construction, maintenance, and improvement of facilities provided by Federal funds. In addition, the o/USP&DO either operates, or exercises supervision over the operation of the (1) supply warehouses, (2) Combined Field Maintenance Shops, (3) Service Centers, (4) Concentration Sites, and (5) Light Aviation Mechanics.

Supply. The supply section of the o/USP&DO is responsible for the requisitioning, procurement, storage, distribution, and recovery of all equipment and supplies provided by the Federal government for the Hawaii National Guard. In addition, the section keeps property account records and conducts frequent audits and inventories of property in the hands of the units. In general the status of equipment in the hands of Hawaii National Guard units during the fiscal year was satisfactory. At the end of the year, major items of equipment on hand included 1062 wheeled vehicles, 317 trailers, 14 tanks, 235 radios, 32 aircraft, 66 artillery pieces, and 7371 small arms. The supply section instituted a new machine accounting system during the year, which will minimize the element of human error and will speed up the processes involved in accounting for the equipment on hand. A major activity of the section during the year was the turn-in of all World War II type vehicles in exchange for new vehicles. 1032 vehicles were involved in this exchange, and in addition, the stock of spare parts for the old vehicles was also exchanged for new parts. A tremendous amount of administrative work was involved in these changes.

Maintenance.* The State Maintenance Officer, a Federally paid employee in the o/USP&DO, supervises the maintenance program of the Hawaii National Guard. Maintenance activities of Guard units are carried out at three levels, first echelon maintenance being handled by the Administrative and Supply Technicians in each unit, second echelon by seven Service Centers (Oahu 3, Hawaii 2, Maui and Kauai 1 each), and third echelon work by two Combined Field Maintenance Shops (CFMS), one at Ft Ruger and one in Hilo. In April 1953 a reduction in authorized full-time personnel in each unit became effective. Where units had previously been authorized two employees, they were in most cases cut to one. A simultaneous increase of 16 was made in the number of employees authorized for the Service Centers which then assumed many of the maintenance duties formerly handled at unit level. An additional 19 employees were also authorized, six to augment CFMS No.

1 in Honolulu and 13 to organize CFMS No. 2 in Hilo. Shop No. 2 became operational in April. Army Aircraft Maintenance Pools were established at Wheeler AFB, Kahului Airport, and Lyman Field during the year.

Facilities. Federal assistance in the provision of facilities during the fiscal year was of three types, armory construction, non-armory construction, and maintenance and repair of certain facilities. Under the armory construction program a total of \$260,317 in Federal funds has been made available. However, only \$58,750 has been appropriated by the Territory in matching funds (75% Federal 25% Territorial) for this program. It is only possible, therefore, to utilize \$176,250 of the Federal funds, and that sum, plus the Territorial appropriation, is earmarked for a five unit armory in Hilo. Preliminary plans for the armory were approved by the National Guard Bureau in March 1953 and at the end of the fiscal year the working drawings and specifications were being prepared. Two non-armory construction projects were authorized during the year, both in Hilo. Bids for the construction of one, a motor vehicle maintenance shop, were coming in at the end of the fiscal year, and the other project, an army aviation hangar, was ready to be let out to bid, but was being held up for release of the funds previously earmarked. Federal funds provided for maintenance and repair of facilities totalled \$149,254 during the year. Major projects accomplished for that amount included the painting of 102 buildings at Ft Ruger and Hickam Air Force Base, several security fencing projects, re-roofing of warehouses, installation of lighting system, and rehabilitation of an army aviation hanger and shop.

Transportation. Transportation activities of the HNG increased considerably during Fiscal Year 1953. Wherever possible Government transportation was utilized in an effort to effect savings. Government-furnished transportation included service by the Military Air Transport Service, HNG aircraft, Government vessel and commercial barges (by arrangements with the Honolulu Army Port) at discounted rates not otherwise made available to the HNG. Transportation was furnished for (1) personnel of the HNG (Army and Air) ordered to active duty for training at various mainland and local service schools, (2) full-time employees of the HNG ordered to perform temporary duty away from their normal duty stations, (3) Regimental and/or Battalion staff officers of the HNG ordered to perform Command Inspections, and (4) personnel attending Field Training at Schofield Barracks. A total of 1308 measurement tons and 7393 passengers were transported during the year by the various means listed above.

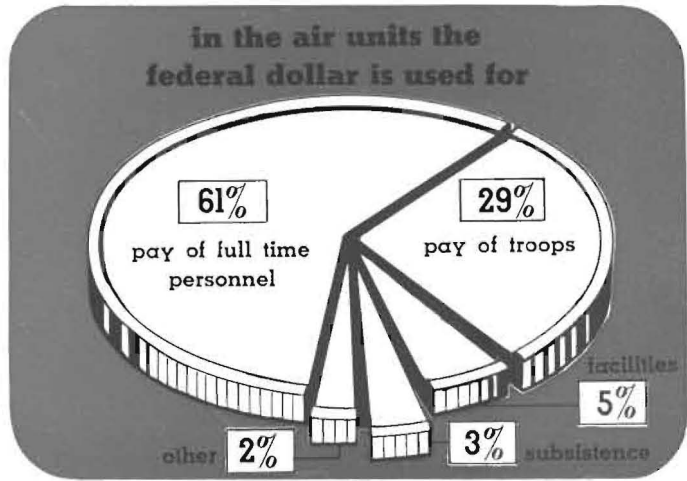
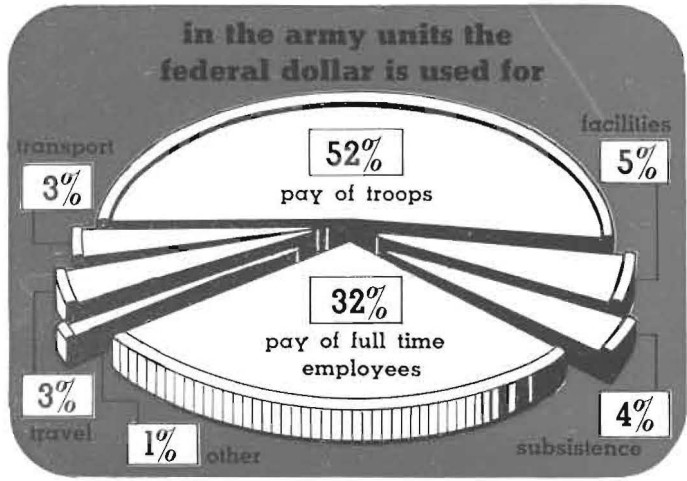
Civilian Employees. The administrative section of the o/USP&DO is responsible for the administration of civilian personnel supported by Federal funds. The section processes these employees, pays them, and maintains necessary records on their service. These employees include those necessary to operate the various activities of the o/USP&DO; personnel for the maintenance shops, service centers, concentration sites and air technical de-

*This paragraph does not include the maintenance program of the Air National Guard, for which see page 13.

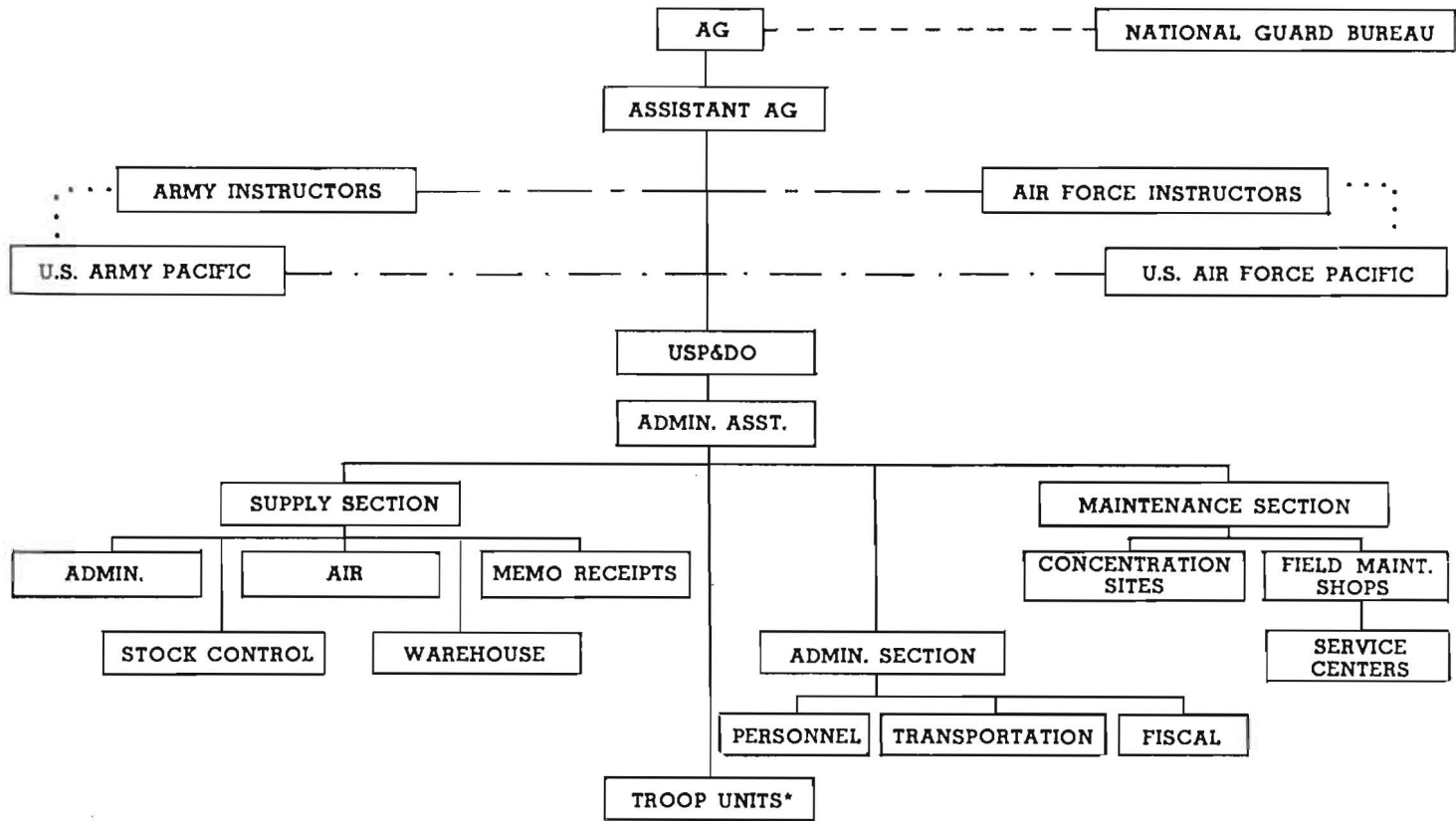
tachments; administrative personnel for army and air units; administrative and supply technicians for army units and miscellaneous others. There were 314 of these employees during the fiscal year, 209 army and 105 air. See page 16 for a detailed listing of the positions.

Funds. Provision of Federal funds for support of the Hawaii National Guard is handled by the Fiscal Section, O/USP&DO. The total amount of Federal funds expended in support of the Hawaii National Guard dur-

ing Fiscal Year 1953 was \$3,748,452.35, or \$7.81 to every Territorial dollar expended. This was an increase of \$50,460.49 over the amount expended during the previous fiscal year. \$845,634.34 of the total amount was expended in support of the air units. Major expenditures were for field training, armory training, fuels and lubricants, pay of civilian employees, operation of facilities, and pay of regular service instructors. See page 14 for a breakdown of expenditures.

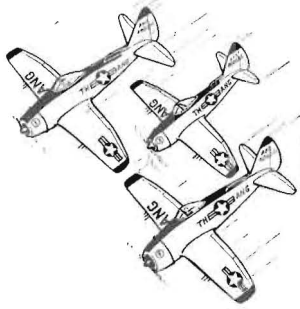


ORGANIZATION TO PROVIDE FEDERAL SUPPORT



- Command
- - - - Direction, Support, Assistance, Advice
- · — · Assistance, Advice
- · — · Support and Inspection
- · · · · Liaison with, and command of, instructor groups only

*At this level the organization includes the full time administrative and supply technicians, officer administrative assistants, and the air technical detachments.



AIR UNITS HAWAII NATIONAL GUARD



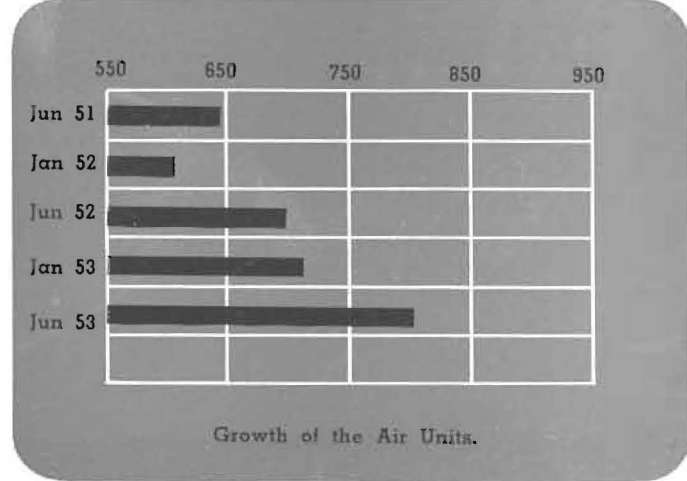
PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

Strength. The air units of the Hawaii National Guard experienced no problem in maintaining an effective strength. As a matter of fact those units showed an aggregate increase of 119 during the year, and on 30 June 1953 there were 76 officers and warrant officers and 738 airmen on the rolls. The aggregate strength stood at 96.3% of the authorized strength of 845. The bulk of the increase was in the 109th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron which gained eight officers and 93 airmen. The 199th Fighter Squadron was nearly at full authorized strength at the beginning of the year, and its increase was primarily in officer personnel, with all but three vacancies (out of 45) filled at the end of the year. The success of the air units in recruiting to almost full strength is attributed to the greater attractiveness of service in technical air units as compared to ground combat type units.

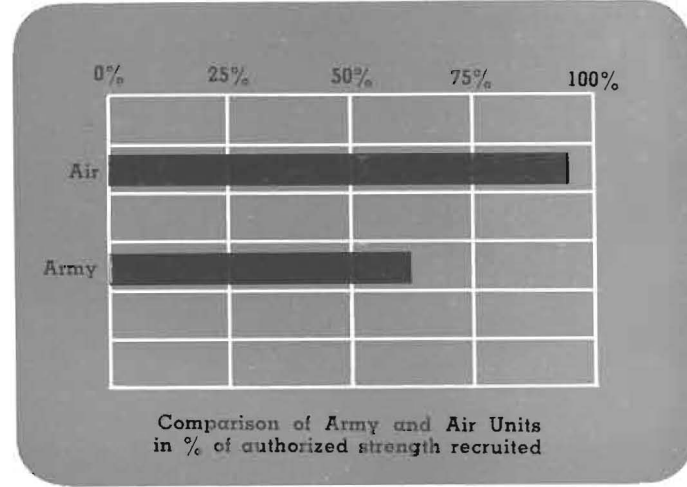
Administration. The program of adopting regular Air Force procedures and forms initiated during FY 1952 continued into FY 1953 and has been virtually completed. The change over to Air Force procedures imposed a heavy workload on the units but it is apparent that the result has been well worth the effort. Mobilization would find the Air National Guard familiar with Air Force procedures. A reports control system was initiated and resulted in a much firmer control of reports.

ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING

Organizational Changes. The 199th Fighter Bomber Squadron was reorganized and redesignated as the 199th Fighter Interceptor Squadron on 19 November 1952. The mission was changed from tactical ground support to aerial interception. The 199th thus formed a team with the 109th Aircraft Control & Warning Squadron for ground controlled interception of enemy aircraft. The 199th Weather Station was reorganized and redesignated as the 199th Forecasting Flight on 1 May 1953. The mission of the unit remained the same, to provide weather support for the 199th Fighter Interceptor Squadron. The 109th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron underwent one organizational change which decreased the authorized strength of the unit from 355 airmen to 341 airmen. Late in the fiscal year authority was received from the National Guard Bureau to organize the 8199th Replacement Training Squadron to consist of 25 officers and 75 airmen. A cadre of ex-



Growth of the Air Units.



Comparison of Army and Air Units
in % of authorized strength recruited

perienced pilot officers and airmen specialists was formed from the 199th and the 109th and organization of the new squadron was scheduled for 1 July 1953. The mission of the 8199th RT Sq is to train pilots and ground crews to fill vacancies occurring in the 199th Ftr Sq and to provide a pool of trained manpower for use by the Air Force in an emergency.

Training. The 199th Fighter Interceptor Squadron held 48 regular drills, eight special aerial gunnery drills, two CPX's, one small arms firing drill, two prefield training staff conferences, and the annual 15 day field training period during FY 53. A total of 4643 hours were

flown by pilots of the Hawaii Air National Guard, a significant increase over FY 52. 2049 hours were flown in the F47 fighter type aircraft. 182 flights (324 flying hours) were administrative in nature transporting Hawaii National Guard personnel and freight between the islands. In view of the fighter interceptor mission, the tactical pilots concentrated on air-to-air gunnery missions. The Squadron's average score for the year was 15.7% hits out of 84,400 rounds fired.

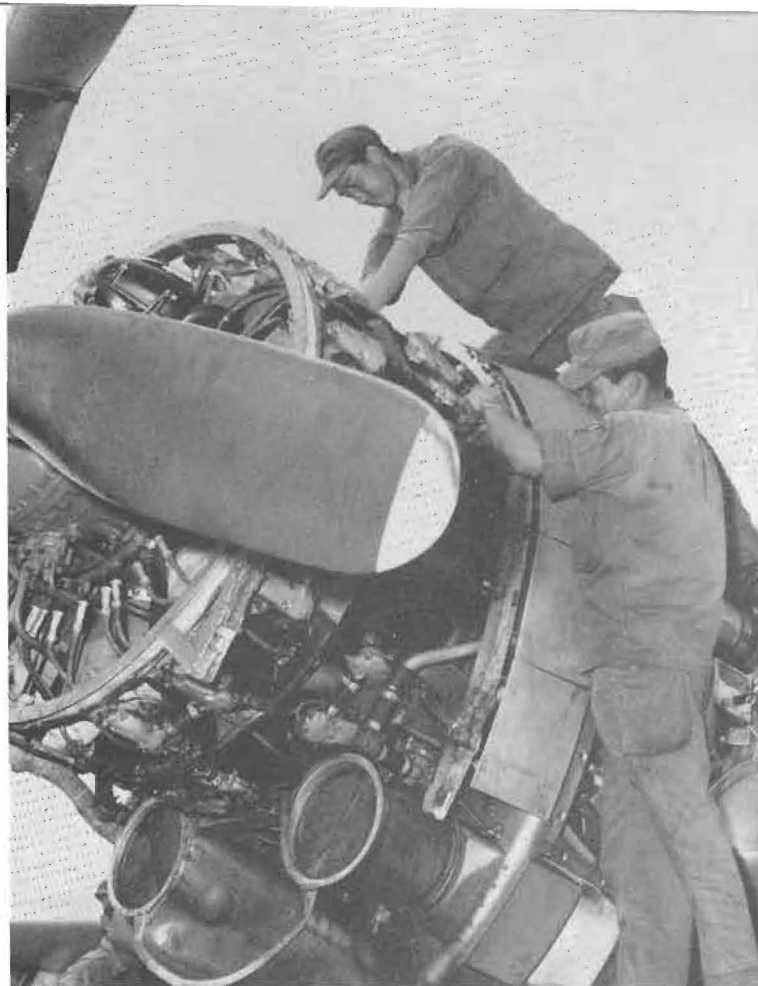
As in previous years, the Squadron followed Continental Air Command Training Directives explicitly in its ground training. Classroom training prevailed during the regular Monday night drills (2 per month) and on-the-job training was used during the regular Sunday drills (1 per month).

The 199th participated in CPX Eversharp No. 2 held on 28 February - 1 March 1953. Operational control of the Squadron was delegated to KIRBY CONTROL (109th AC&W Sq). The pilots flew 63 hours of interception missions and made 49 intercepts. This exercise provided much needed training in communications and procedures during operational flights.

Field training for the 199th was held at Wheeler AFB, Oahu, 13-27 June 1953. The primary flying missions were aerial gunnery, squadron formation, and ground controlled intercept in coordination with the 109th AC&W Squadron. The total flying hours increased one-third from the previous years' encampment and the total missions flown were almost doubled.

The annual air inspection of the 199th by the Inspector General, Pacific Division, MATS, was held on 3-17 November 1952 and resulted in a general rating of SATISFACTORY.

In the 109th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron training was accomplished in compliance with ConAC Training Directive 10-7. Effective 1 April 1953, ConAC Training Directive 10-43 was utilized. In order to permit maximum utilization of the limited existing training facilities, the 109th was divided into two separate detachments, drilling separately on Sunday double drills. There were no major problems encountered in training the radar operators. The Radar Maintenance section was responsible for the initial firing up and the final shut down of the radar set. Their training include field maintenance as well as preventive maintenance. The section was assisted by Air Force technical personnel from the Air Instructor's Office. The Communication Center was short of teletypewriters and code practice machines. There were qualified instructors (all graduates of USAF service schools) to carry out classroom instruction effectively, but they were handicapped by lack of communication equipment. The National Guard Bureau has indicated that the shortage of equipment will be relieved soon. The Food Service section training consisted of actually preparing meals for their detachment. Personnel, Administration, and Utilities sections had adequate training facilities and qualified instructors. The Medical section was handicapped by the lack of a medical officer to direct the training. For the Monday night drills both



Drill status mechanics of the 199th Fighter Interceptor Squadron spent their summer camp in on-the-job training on the squadron aircraft. Here two of them get involved in the engine of an F47-N fighter. (HANG Photo)

"A" and "B" detachments were combined to cover general military training.

Emphasis was placed on attendance at service schools for non-qualified personnel and the results were encouraging. During FY 1953, there were seven officers and 54 airmen of the squadron attending USAF Service Schools. Four officers graduated from the Controllers School, two officers from the Communication School, and one officer from the Supply School. Personnel of the squadron who were unable to attend service schools took advantage of the USAF Extension Courses and during FY 1953 there were five officers and 21 airmen enrolled.

Ten officers and 27 airmen participated in Operation EVERSHPARP No. 2. The personnel selected for this exercise were fully qualified in their jobs.

Due to limited billeting facilities at the Koko Head site, the 109th conducted its annual field training on a detachment basis. Detachment "A" operated from 6 to 20 June and Detachment "B" operated from 22 June to 6 July 1953. Since the 199th Fighter Squadron trained from 13 to 27 June both Detachments were able to work with the fighter squadron.

The annual inspection of the squadron was conducted by the Inspector General, PACDMATS, during the period 9-24 November 1952. The squadron was rated as SATISFACTORY and all discrepancies cited have been corrected.

MAINTENANCE

At the end of FY 53, the 199th Fighter Squadron had 26 aircraft including twenty F47N Fighters, two B-26 Light Bombers, two T6 Trainers, and two C-47 Transport aircraft. During the year, one B-26 was given a complete cycle reconditioning by the 1500th Maintenance Group, Hickam AFB. In anticipation of the necessity for cycle reconditioning of the C-47 aircraft, the feasibility of Hawaiian Air Lines performing the work on a contract basis was investigated. The proposed contract was approved by the National Guard Bureau. The work was programmed to be performed during FY 1954. On 1 January 1953, the 199th was authorized an increase in its Base Technical Detachment from 24 to 30 aircraft mechanics. Aircraft maintenance problems were aggravated by the relatively old WW II equipment, and by scarcity of parts. In spite of this, aircraft maintenance personnel maintained an in-commission percentage rate of 63.66.

Organizational and field maintenance on the radar

and radio equipment in possession of the 109th AC&W Sq was accomplished under supervision of the Air Instructor's office by both HANG and USAF personnel. Major difficulties encountered were in connection with the acquisition of replacement electronics parts and equipment, and absence of maintenance support by a field or depot maintenance facility. The equipment was maintained in good operating condition throughout the period of this report, notwithstanding difficulties mentioned above. Sufficient trained HANG personnel became available in caretaker status at the end of the year for full time maintenance responsibility and the date of 1 August 1953 was established for such responsibility to be assumed by the unit. Except for drill status training of utilities personnel, no utilities maintenance was attempted by the unit. Due to the occupancy status of the site whereby the Air Force was responsible, all repair and utilities work necessary was performed by Air Installations, Hickam AFB.



PLATE I

Shoulder Insignia of the 298th RCT

PLATE II

STATION LIST AND UNIT STRENGTHS

Hawaii National Guard
30 June 1953

Special Troops						Air Units					
Unit	O	WO	EM	AGG	Station	Unit	O	WO	EM	AGG	Station
Hq Det HNG	23	3	47	71	Ft Ruger	Hq HANG	3	1	5	9	Ft Ruger
120th MP Co	6	1	138	145	Ft Ruger	199th Ftr Sq	42	2	389	433	Hickam AFB
613th Ord Co	3	3	137	143	Ft Ruger	199th Fcstg Flt	2	—	9	11	Hickam AFB
Total	28	7	324	359		109th AC&W Sq	25	1	335	361	Koko Head, Oahu
						Total	72	4	738	814	

298th RCT						299th RCT					
Unit	O	WO	EM	AGG	Station	Unit	O	WO	EM	AGG	Station
298th Inf	91	14	1860	1965	Oahu & Kauai	299th Inf	83	16	1652	1751	Hawaii & Maui
Hq Co	16	2	117	135	Ft Ruger	Hq Co	17	2	106	125	Hilo
Svc Co	4	4	121	129	Ft Ruger	Svc Co	3	5	79	87	Hilo
Tk Co	3	1	71	75	Wahiawa	Tk Co	1	1	59	61	Hilo
Hv Mort Co	4	1	87	92	Ft Ruger	Hv Mort Co	4	—	127	131	Wailuku, Maui
Med Co	6	—	81	87	Ft Ruger	Med Co (—)	5	—	56	61	Hilo
Hq Co 1st Bn	8	—	67	75	Ft Ruger	Hq Co 1st Bn	9	1	79	89	Wailuku, Maui
Co A	2	—	101	103	Ft Ruger	1st Bn Med Plat	1	—	25	26	Wailuku, Maui
Co B	4	1	103	108	Ft Ruger	Co A	4	1	132	137	Lahaina, Maui
Co C	2	1	104	107	Ft Ruger	Co B	2	—	86	88	Kaunakakai, Molokai
Co D	4	—	78	82	Ft Ruger	Co C	4	1	119	124	Paia, Maui
Hq Co 2nd Bn	6	—	59	65	Wahiawa	Co D	3	1	124	128	Wailuku, Maui
Co E	2	—	112	114	Waialua	Hq Co 2nd Bn	6	1	49	58	Hilo
Co F	4	—	122	126	Pearl City	Co E	2	—	48	50	Pahala
Co G	2	1	91	94	Kaneohe	Co F	3	—	60	63	Hilo
Co H	2	—	94	96	Wahiawa	Co G	3	—	46	51	Olaa
Hq Co 3rd Bn	10	1	76	87	Lihue, Kauai	Co H	2	1	57	60	Honolulu
Co I	3	1	126	130	Hanapepe, Kauai	Hq Co 3rd Bn	4	1	81	86	Honokaa
Co K	3	1	107	111	Kapaa, Kauai	Co I	2	—	68	70	Paauiilo
Co L	3	—	78	81	Ft Ruger	Co K	2	—	74	76	Papaikou
Co M	3	—	65	68	Ft Ruger	Co L	1	1	93	95	Hawi
483rd FA Bn	24	5	380	409	Ft Ruger	Co M	3	—	62	85	Laupahoehoe
Hq Btry	12	—	79	91	Ft Ruger	487th FA Bn	20	4	307	331	Hilo & Kona
Med Det	—	—	8	8	Ft Ruger	Hq Btry	6	2	49	59	Hilo
Svc Btry	2	2	41	45	Ft Ruger	Med Det	1	—	7	8	Hilo
Btry A	3	1	83	87	Ft Ruger	Svc Btry	2	—	41	43	Hilo
Btry B	4	1	76	83	Ft Ruger	Btry A	3	1	63	67	Kealahou
Btry C	3	1	91	95	Ft Ruger	Btry B	2	—	70	72	Hilo
227th Engr Co	5	—	83	88	Ft Ruger	Btry C	4	1	77	82	Kealahou
111th Army Band	—	1	28	29	Ft Ruger	230th Engr Co	2	1	43	46	Hilo
Total RCT	120	20	2351	2491		110th Army Band	—	1	28	29	Hilo
						Total RCT	105	22	2030	2157	

	O	WO	EM	AGG	% of Auth Agg
Total Army NG	253	49	4705	5007	64.9%
Total Air NG	72	4	738	814	96.3%
Total HNG	325	53	5443	5821	68.0%



PLATE III

FEDERAL FUNDS EXPENDED IN SUPPORT OF THE HNG DURING FY 1953

For Army Units	For Air Units
Pay and Allowances, Field Training Expenses..... \$ 414,171.37	Distribution of Materials other than First Destination Transportation..... \$ 56.00
Pay and Allowances For Duty with the Regular Army (Unit Schools)..... 5,102.03	Field Training and other Exercises or Maneuvers..... 12,696.25
Pay and Allowances of NG Personnel with the Regular Army (Svc. and Tech. Schools)..... 76,568.99	Base Maintenance Operations..... 498,875.87
Armory Drill Expenses..... 101,800.00	including
Subsistence, Inactive Duty Training..... 20,042.41	Pay of Personnel..... 462,781.06
Subsistence, Field Training..... 100,632.00	Service Contracts..... 27,500.00
Subsistence of the NG, Army Service Schools..... 3,021.93	Major Repairs and Minor Construction..... 15,082.34
Travel of the NG to and from State Unit Schools..... 40.25	Pay of Air NG Field Training..... 73,428.42
Travel of NG personnel to and from Field Training..... 6,133.24	Pay of Air NG School Training..... 74,063.15
Travel of the NG to and from Army Svc. Schools..... 33,594.61	Procurement of Subsistence Supplies..... 21,717.50
Fuels and Lubricants, including Field Training..... 33,174.33	Armory Drill Pay..... 100,047.03
Transportation Costs B/L's..... 4,590.13	Pay of Air Force Instructors on Duty with HANG..... 49,667.78
Transportation Supplies and Services..... 2,474.10	Total Air Units..... \$845,634.34
Maintenance Supplies and Services..... 2,348.48	
Travel—TDY..... 12,876.41	
Miscellaneous Operating Expenses..... 1,971.16	
Pay of State Civilian Employees..... 775,432.60	
Miscellaneous Field Training Expenses..... 19,918.00	
Command Inspection..... 572.00	
Operation of Other Facilities..... 144,460.95	
For Medical Care in Non-Army Facilities..... 332.30	
Armory Drill Pay..... 862,974.00	
Funds Expended by CG USARPAC..... 40,672.70	
Pay of RA Instructors and USP&DO on Duty with HNG..... 173,500.00	
Operating Supplies (Spare Parts, Components, Expendables)..... 66,414.02	
Total Army Units..... \$2,902,818.01	Grand Total..... \$3,748,452.35

PLATE IV
ROSTER OF PRINCIPAL COMMANDERS AND STAFF OFFICERS

30 June 1953

Adjutant General

Brigadier General Fred W. Makinney, AGC, HNG

Assistant Adjutant General

Lt. Colonel David P. Silva, QMC, HNG

Hq Det HNG, Army Staff		Hq HANG, Air Staff	
Chief of Staff	Vacant	Chief of Staff	Lt Col Valentine A. Siefertmann
USP&DO	Lt Col Robert B. Anderson	A-3	Lt Col Frank R. Harlocker
G-1	Lt Col William J. West	Air Inspector	Maj Vernon Flake
G-2	Capt Gordon D. R. Lawson	Supply Officer	WOJG Frank Carlos
G-3	Lt Col John Campbell		
G-4	Maj William C. Meyer		
Staff Judge Advocate	Lt Col William M. Blatt		
Surgeon	Col Robert B. Faus		
Ordnance Officer	Lt Col Clarence R. Johnson		
Signal Officer	Maj Drury Melone		
Selective Serv. Section	Maj Clarence J. Olds		
199th Ftr Intcptr Sq		109th AC&W Sq	
C.O.	Maj Archibald M. Harrison	C.O.	Maj James R. Ashford
Executive Officer	Maj Walter F. Judd	Air Operations Officer	Capt Peter R. M. Fowler
Operations Officer	Capt Robert G. O'Hara	Operations Officer	Capt Kiyoshi P. Goya

Position	298th RCT	299th RCT
C.O.	Col Robert L. Stevenson	Col Frank A. Alameda
Executive Officer	Lt Col Frederick A. Schaefer III	Lt Col Michael R. Roman
S-1	Maj Edward M. Yoshimasu	Capt Anthony J. Kimi
S-2	Maj John F. Bryan	Maj George S. McEldowney
S-3	Maj Robert R. Owen	Maj Paul A. Schattauer
S-4	Maj Albert Yim, Jr.	Maj Vern D. Mabry
C.O. 1st Bn	Lt Col Francis S. Takemoto	Lt Col George M. Talbott
C.O. 2nd Bn	Maj Manuel Kwon	Lt Col Carl E. Rohner
C.O. 3rd Bn	Lt Col Albert W. Duvel	Lt Col Bryan W. Baldwin
C.O. 483rd FA Bn	Lt Col Thurston Twigg-Smith	
C.O. 487th FA Bn		Maj Masayuki Kawasaki



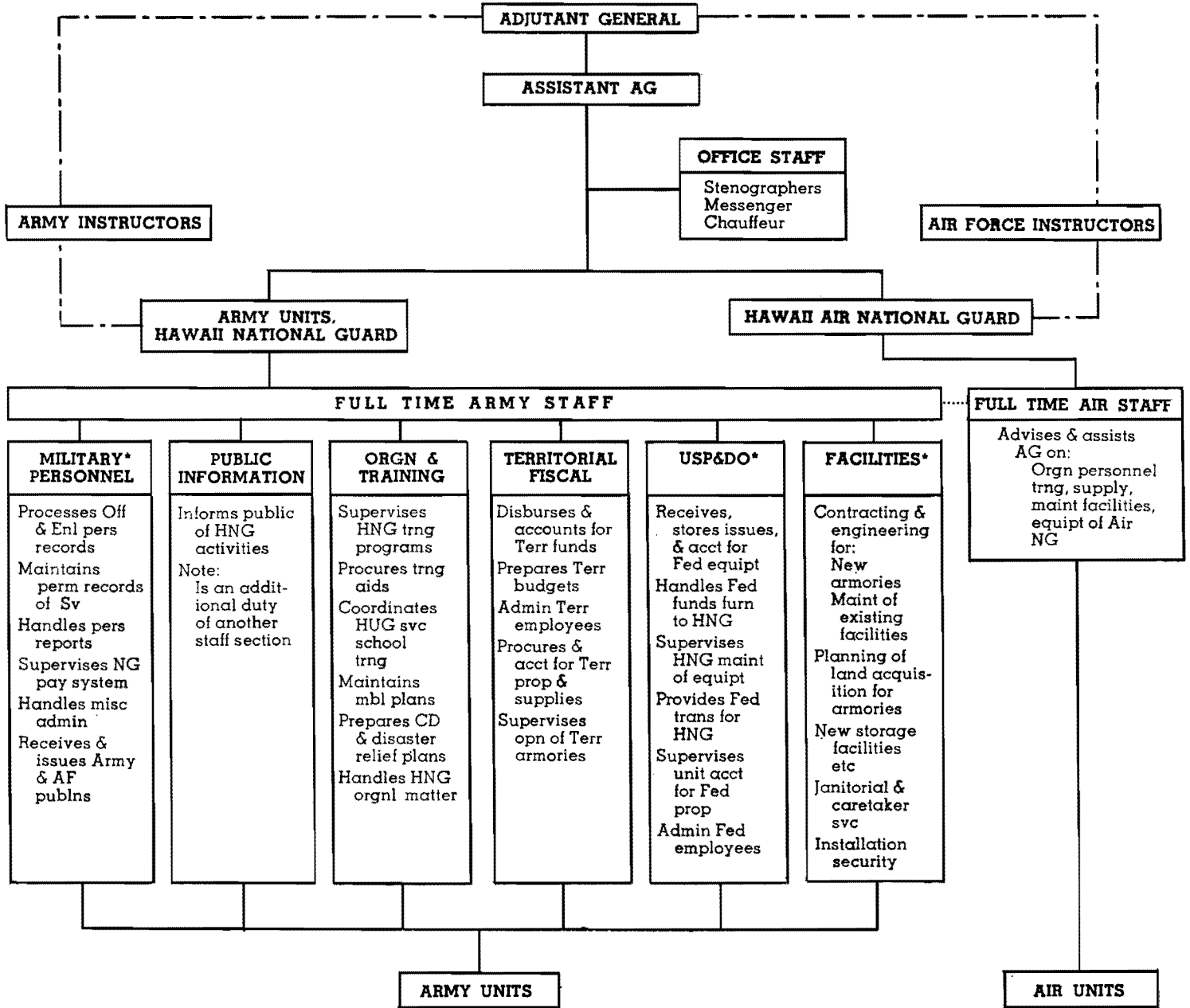
PLATE V

TERRITORIALLY PAID EMPLOYEES BY TYPE AND DISTRIBUTION

No. of Pos.	Type of Pos.	Classification	Using Agency or Activity	No. of Pos.	Type of Pos.	Classification	Using Agency or Activity
1	Adj Gen	Active Dy	Com & Adm Sec	1	Asst Whse Superv	CAF-7	Office of the USP&DO
1	Asst Adj Gen	Active Dy	Com & Adm Sec	1	Stores Clerk	CAF-4	Office of the USP&DO
1	Administrator	CAF-7	Com & Adm Sec	1	Supply Clerk	CAF-4	Office of the USP&DO
1	Stenographer	CAF-4	Com & Adm Sec	-	Military Clerk	CAF-3	Office of the USP&DO
1	Messenger	CC-4	Com & Adm Sec	1	Motor Equip Operator	CC-6	Office of the USP&DO
1	Chauffeur	CC-5	Com & Adm Sec	1	Asst Mil Per Off	CAF-8	Hq, 299th RCT
1	Mil Personnel Off	Active Dy	Personnel Section, AGO	1	Military Clerk	CAF-4	Hq, 299th RCT
1	Asst Mil Per Off	CAF-8	Personnel Section, AGO	2	Military Clerk	CAF-3	Hq, 299th RCT
1	Mil Personnel Clk	CAF-6	Personnel Section, AGO	1	Maint Superintendent	CC-12	Bldg & Grds Maint Sec
2	Mil Personnel Clk	CAF-3	Personnel Section, AGO	1	Asst Maint Supt	CC-10	Bldg & Grds Maint Sec
1	Typist	CAF-2	Personnel Section, AGO	1	Custodian	CC-10	Bldg & Grds Maint Sec
1	Mil Clerk	CAF-4	Hq, 298th RCT	1	Plumber	CC-8	Bldg & Grds Maint Sec
1	Clerk	CAF-3	Hq, 298th RCT	1	Electrician	CC-8	Bldg & Grds Maint Sec
1	Mil Plans & Tng Off	Active Dy	Plans & Tng Sec, AGO	1	Carpenter	CC-8	Bldg & Grds Maint Sec
1	Asst Mil Plns & Tng Off	CAF-9	Plans & Tng Sec, AGO	1	Motor Equip Operator	CC-6	Bldg & Grds Maint Sec
1	Typist	CAF-2	Plans & Tng Sec, AGO	3	Mech Handyman	CC-6	Bldg & Grds Maint Sec
1	Mil Fiscal Off	Active Dy	Fiscal Sec, AGO	16	General Laborer	CC-5	Bldg & Grds Maint Sec
1	Accountant	CAF-8	Fiscal Sec, AGO	3	General Laborer	CC-4	Bldg & Grds Maint Sec
1	Clerk	CAF-5	Fiscal Sec, AGO	6	Janitor	CC-4	Bldg & Grds Maint Sec
1	Typist	CAF-2	Fiscal Sec, AGO	7	Watchman	CC-4	Installation Security Sec
1	Cnctng & Eng Off	Active Dy	Cont & Eng Sec, AGO	4	Airport Guard	CC-5	Installation Security Sec
1	Draftsman	SP-6	Cont & Eng Sec, AGO	1	Asst Auto Mt & Rpr Off	CC-12	Combd Fld Maint Shop
1	Typist	CAF-2	Cont & Eng Sec, AGO	1	Motor Equip Repairman	CC-8	Ft Ruger Motor Pool
1	Prop & Supply Off	Active Dy	Office of the USP&DO	1	Mech Handyman	CC-6	Ft Ruger Motor Pool
1	Asst Prop & Sup Off	CAF-10	Office of the USP&DO	1	Air Staff Off	Active Dy	Air Staff Sec, AGO
1	Sup Tech	CAF-7	Office of the USP&DO	1	Military Clerk	CAF-4	Air Staff Sec, AGO

PLATE VII

FUNCTIONAL CHART
Military Department, Territory of Hawaii



- Command Function
- - - - - Advisory Function
- Coordinating Function

*Section includes employees paid from Federal Funds

