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*Annual Report*

**ADJUTANT GENERAL OF HAWAII  
FISCAL YEAR 1954**



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

22 September 1954

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

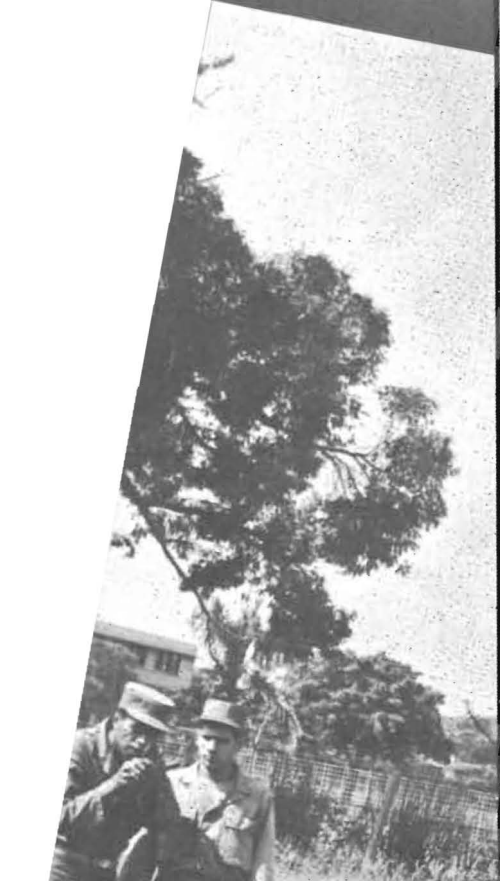
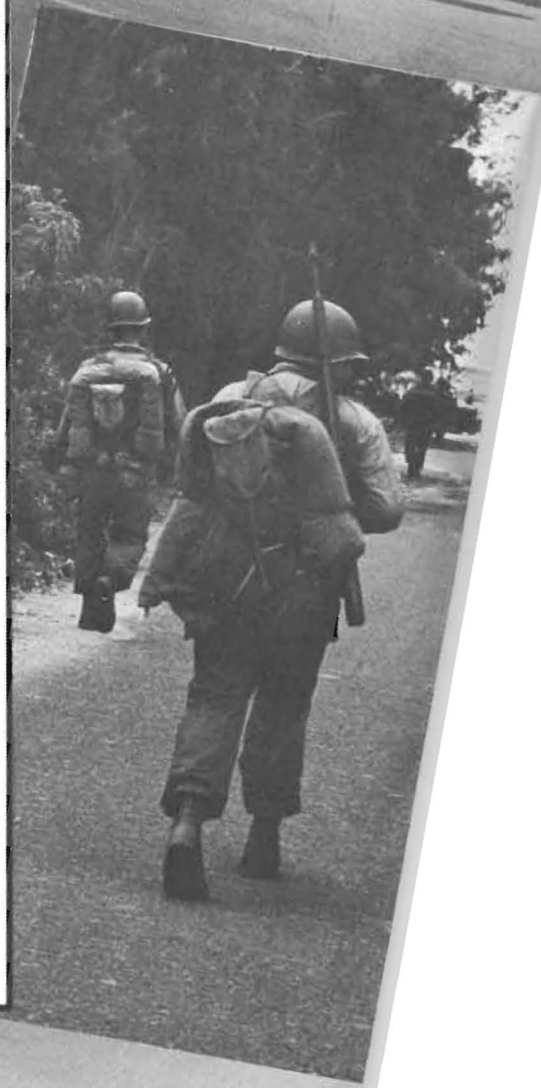
Dear Governor King:

I have the honor to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Adjutant General of Hawaii for Fiscal Year 1954. This report is prepared in accordance with the directive contained in Section 13042 Revised Laws of Hawaii 1945. It is intended to fulfill two purposes, (1) to provide information on the Hawaii National Guard for interested governmental and private organizations, and (2) to provide permanent reference material of historical value.

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*  
F. W. MAKINNEY  
Major General, HNG  
Adjutant General



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUBJECT	PAGE
Letter of Transmittal.....	Inside Front Cover
In Memoriam .....	2
Organization and Mission.....	3
Personnel .....	4
Strength .....	4
Recruiting .....	4
Officer Procurement.....	5
Full Time Employees.....	5
Training and Operations.....	6
General .....	6
Armory Training .....	6
Field Training .....	7
Military Education.....	8
Operations .....	8
Logistical Activities .....	9
General .....	9
Supply .....	9
Maintenance .....	10
Transportation .....	11
Fiscal Support .....	11
Utilization of Funds (Graphs).....	12
Service Contract Refunds .....	12

SUBJECT	PAGE
Facilities and Real Estate.....	13
Responsibility .....	13
Present Status .....	13
Armory Construction Program.....	13
Other Construction.....	13
Maintenance and Repair.....	14
Real Estate.....	14
Miscellaneous Subjects .....	14
Regular Service Advisors.....	14
Inspections .....	14
Marksmanship .....	14
Plate I—Station List and Unit Strengths.....	15
Plate II—Federal and Territorial Funds.....	16
Plate III—Commanders and Staff Officers.....	16
Plate IV—Territorially Paid Employees.....	17
Plate V—Federally Paid Employees.....	18
Plate VI—Field Training Data.....	20
Plate VII—Functional Chart, Military Dept.....	Inside Back Cover

### COVER PICTURE

The old and the new. Air National Guard transition training qualified its pilots to switch from their old F-47 fighters (foreground) to the new F-86E Sabrejets (middle). The T-33 trainer (background) was used in the transition process.

The colors of the 299th Regimental Combat Team pass in review before Governor Samuel Wilder King at Schofield Barracks on 17 June 1954. ↓



## In Memoriam



First Lieutenant Ira B. Wynne, lost on an aerial flight on 17 March 1954.



First Lieutenant Andrew S. Whitaker, lost on an aerial flight on 19 September 1953.

# A REPORT ON THE HAWAII NATIONAL GUARD

## *Army and Air*



### ORGANIZATION AND MISSION

**Dual Status.** 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.

**Mission.** The mission of the Hawaii National Guard remained unchanged during Fiscal Year 1954. As in past years, that mission consisted of two parts, the Territorial and the Federal. The Territorial mission 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 Federal mission 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 United States 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.

**Organization.** 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 Ad-

jutant 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.

There were two major additions to the Hawaii National Guard during the fiscal year. The first was the organization of the 8199th Replacement Training Squadron on 1 July 1953 at Hickam Air Force Base. The squadron is authorized 25 officers and 75 airmen and its mission is to train its personnel as combat crews and to provide technical support for a fighter interceptor squadron. The second major addition was the 120th Signal Support Company organized at Fort Rucker on 1 November 1953 with an authorized strength of 12 officers and 191 enlisted men. This was the first signal unit to be organized in the Hawaii National Guard since before World War I. It is organized and equipped to provide extensive radio, teletype, and telephone communication. Other minor organizational changes implemented during the year provided for reorganization of the army units in accordance with revised Department of the Army tables of organization.

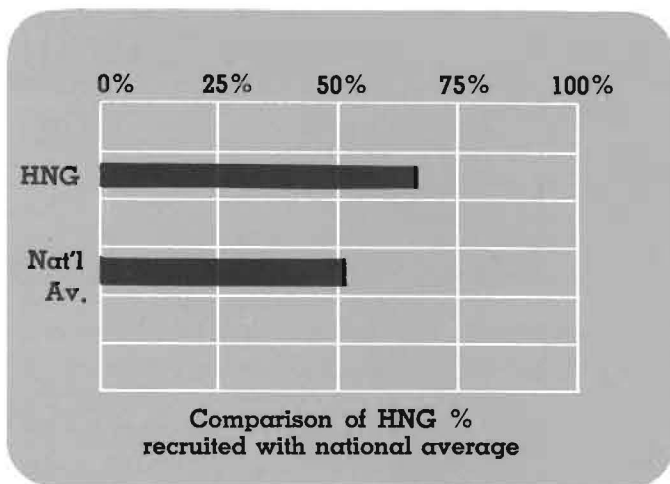
With these additions and changes, the Hawaii National Guard, at the end of the year included the air units, the army special troop units, and two regimental combat teams. See Plate I for a detailed list of the units and their locations.



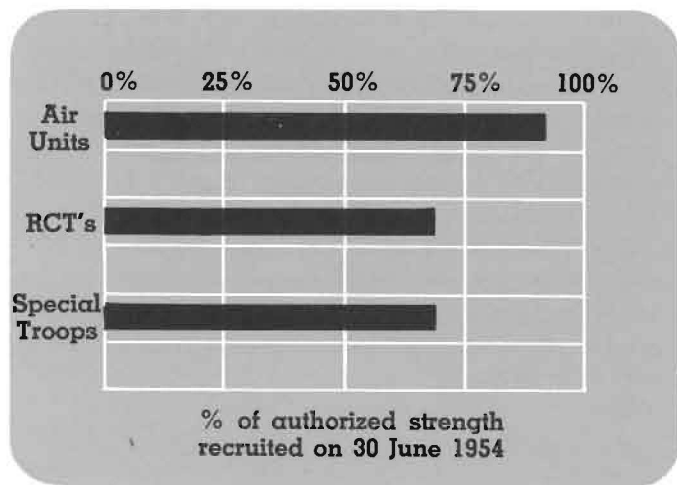
## PERSONNEL

**Strength.** The Hawaii National Guard showed a slight increase in strength during the fiscal year, and on 30 June 1954 there were 5920 officers and men enrolled in active units. Another 107 officers and men were carried on the inactive rolls for a total potential strength of 6027. The active strength at the end of the year was an increase of 99 over the strength at the beginning of the year. The air units accounted for 56 of the increase and the army units gained 43. The authorized strength of the Hawaii National Guard was increased during the year by the organizational changes and additions mentioned above to provide an aggregate authorized strength (Officers and EM) of 973 in the air units, and 7901 in the army units, for a total of 8874 at the end of the year. The authorized strength of the army units increased by 190, and the air units by 128 for a total increase of 318 (4%). This increase was reflected in a somewhat lower percentage of authorized strength recruited as of the end of the year. On 30 June 1954 66.7% of the authorized strength was enrolled. The air units had 89% of their strength while the army units had only 64%. Those percentages were high enough, however, to place Hawaii 6th among 52 states and territories in percentage of National Guard strength recruited on 30 June 1954.

**Recruiting.** A substantial recruiting effort was required to offset personnel losses during the year. A total of 1364 enlisted men were either discharged or transferred to the inactive rolls. Of that number, 567 or 41%, either volunteered for enlistment or were inducted into the regular service. Other important reasons for separation included continuous absence without leave (224 or 16%), expiration of the term of service without reenlisting (151 or 11%) and removal of residence from the Territory (111 or 8%). The turnover in the air units averaged 21% and in the army units 26%.

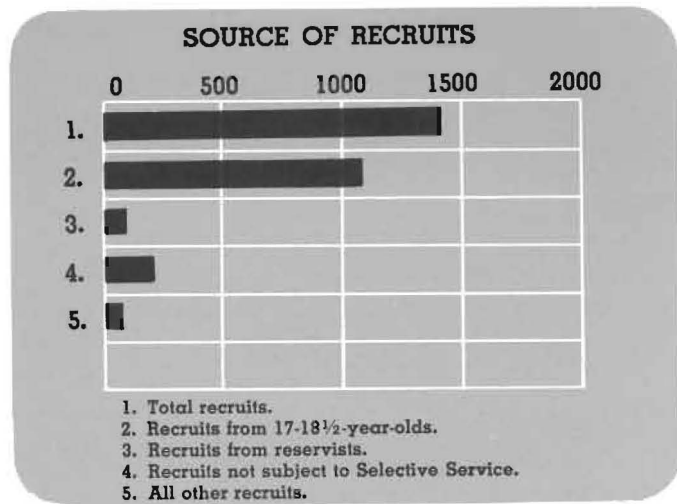


In order to offset the above losses, 1413 men were recruited, not including those who were discharged at the end of their term of service and reenlisted the next day. This recruiting effort was conducted at unit level on a personal contact basis and was aimed primarily at two groups, first, young men between the ages of 17 to 18½ years, and second, at men returning from active military service who had acquired an obligation to complete a definite period of service in a reserve component. Selective Service policies in effect during the year continued to be favorable to the National Guard. They provided that any individual who had enlisted in the Guard prior to 1 February 1951 and served continuously, or any individual who enlists in the Guard before he reaches the age of 18½ years, will be deferred from induction into the active service as long as he participates satisfactorily in the Guard's training program. In accordance with a proclamation issued by the Governor of Hawaii in 1951 these deferments were considered essential to the success of National Guard recruiting. These policies rendered Guard service attractive to young men graduating from high school, and have proven to be critical to the maintenance of Guard strength. On 31 December 1951, 3772 of the enlisted men in the Army units, i.e. 83%, were young men deferred from induction by reason of Guard membership. Of the 1413 men recruited during the year 1098, or 71%, were in the 17-18½ year old group, 186 or 11% were not subject to Selective Service induction, and only 81 (5.7%) were returning veterans. From those figures it is clear as to just how Selective Service policies exert such a critical influence on Hawaii National Guard strength, and how any changes therein, which would deny the continuance of deferments by reason of Guard membership, would seriously affect the maintenance of Guard strength. The effort to recruit returning veterans with a reserve obligation proved disappointing in that only



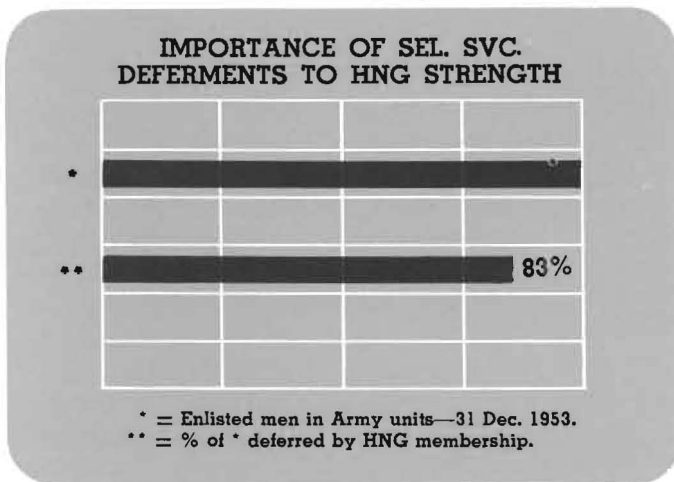
81 were enlisted out of many hundreds who returned from service during the year. The apparent reason for this lack of success is that the veterans are able to fulfill their reserve obligation by remaining in an inactive status in other reserve components, whereas the Hawaii National Guard requires active, time-consuming participation. Various measures to make active reserve participation mandatory for these reservists were under consideration by the Department of Defense at the end of the year, but until such time as these measures are implemented, these reservists will apparently not be a good source for National Guard recruiting.

**Officer Procurement.** The procurement of sufficient officers to staff the widely scattered units of the Hawaii National Guard has always presented a problem. The efforts to surmount this problem met with reasonable success during fiscal year 1954. The strength figures showed an increase of 35 in officer strength during the year. 34 of those were in the army units and 1 was in an air unit. The principal source of new officers for the army units was the transfer of junior officers from the U. S. Army Reserve into Hawaii National Guard units. Such transfers were facilitated during the past year by the Armed Forces Reserve Act which became effective on 1 January 1953 and which permitted, for the first time, direct transfers from the Reserve to the National Guard. Other important sources of army unit officers were the commissioning of enlisted men of the Guard as 2nd Lts. upon completion of certain extension course work, and the graduation of other enlisted men from a special officer candidate course at a mainland army service school. Officer procurement remained a serious problem in units stationed in rural areas of low population density. This is illustrated by the fact that the 298th Combat Team stationed primarily on Oahu gained 26 officers, while the 299th Combat Team on Hawaii, Maui, and Molokai, showed a net loss of 1 officer for the year.



In the air units of the Hawaii National Guard the provision of young pilot officers to replace older officers no longer adapted to the operation of fighter aircraft is a continuing problem. The Air Force has provided for training such pilots in two categories, aviation cadets, or officer pilot trainees. Individuals entering these programs are ordered to active duty for training for thirteen months on the mainland and then are returned to National Guard service with their squadron. The Hawaii Air National Guard processed 53 individuals for this program during the year. The standards for qualification are so high that only 9 were selected and entered training, and one of those was disqualified during training. Efforts to find additional qualified candidates were continuing at the end of the year.

**Full-Time Employees.** The increased size of the post World War II Hawaii National Guard, its active training program, and the great quantities of equipment and supplies issued to the various units all require a large staff of full-time personnel to operate essential day to day activities in the administration, supply, maintenance and training of the units. During Fiscal Year 1954 a total of 421 persons were employed on a full-time basis by the Military Department. Those employees fell into two major categories those paid with Territorial funds and those paid with Federal funds. Within each of those two categories, the great majority of the employees were male personnel who were also enlisted or officer members of the Hawaii National Guard. In some cases female civilian personnel were employed in the lower classified clerical positions. 98 positions paid from Territorial funds were provided during the year and were utilized primarily in the fields of administration, training, supply, and maintenance of facilities. Federally paid positions totaled 332 (223 army, 109 air) and were used for administration, supply, and maintenance of equipment with the majority being used for maintenance. See Plates IV and V for a detailed list of the employees.



## TRAINING AND OPERATIONS

**General.** The training program conducted by the Hawaii National Guard during the year consisted of three principal activities; (1) armory training conducted at home stations, (2) field training at selected training sites, and (3) the military education of individual officers and enlisted men. All training was planned and conducted in accordance with programs and standards established by the Departments of the Army and Air Force, and was subject to inspections by representatives of those departments. All personnel attending duly authorized and scheduled training assemblies were paid in accordance with their grade and received points to be credited toward their ultimate retirement. In addition, those individuals deferred from Selective Service induction by reason of their Guard membership were required to attend at least 90% of all training assemblies scheduled by their unit in order to retain their deferment.

**Armory Training.** All army units, except the 120th Signal Company which began training in January 1954, scheduled 48 armory drills during the year, of which 42 were two-hour assemblies held one night each week in the unit armories. The other 6 assemblies were eight-hour periods, scheduled on weekends, to permit outdoor training of types not suited to the armories. The subjects covered in the armory drills were those specified for the second year of the three-year cycle established by the National Guard Training Program for each unit. They provided for the instruction of individuals in basic military subjects and in the specialties to which they were assigned in the unit. The personnel of each unit were divided into three groups based on their level of training, with averages indicating that 35% were basics, 40% intermediate,

and 25% advanced. During the first hour of the armory drills general subjects applicable to all three groups were taught, while during the second hour the trainees were given separate instruction in groups set up according to specialties and training levels. The six weekend outdoor assemblies were used for marksmanship training with individual weapons, artillery service practice, small unit exercises, and for the training of specialists in subjects not suited to the two-hour assemblies.

In June 1954 advance copies of the new Army Training Program were received. This program is designed to apply to both the active army and to reserve component units. The program will supersede the old National Guard training program early in Fiscal Year 1955, and will provide a more realistic and practical approach to the problems involved in training National Guard units.

The air units also scheduled 48 armory training assemblies, but under authority peculiar to the Air National Guard, they were permitted to schedule 24 of those assemblies as "double drills," i.e. eight-hour assemblies scheduled on one Sunday each month and credited as two assemblies for pay purposes. The remaining 24 assemblies were scheduled as two-hour periods on two Monday nights each month. The air units trained in two groups, one being the 109th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron, and the other consisting of Headquarters Hawaii Air NG, the 199th Fighter Interceptor Squadron, the 8199th Replacement Training Squadron, and the 199th Forecasting Flight.

In the 109th AC&W Squadron the two-hour assemblies were devoted to classroom instruction in general military subjects applicable to the squadron's organization, equipment, and mission. The Sunday assemblies were devoted to operational training in the ground control of fighter aircraft on interception missions involving the use of both direction and height finding radar equipment, and radio and telephone communications. This training was scheduled in conjunction with the 199th Fighter Squadron.

The other grouping comprised the flying elements of the Hawaii Air National Guard, and again the two-hour assemblies were devoted to general military training primarily of the classroom type. The weekend assemblies were devoted to on-the-job training in individual specialties. The officers and airmen on drill status were integrated into the full-time operation of their units during these periods and received practical on-the-job instruction in the particular section to which assigned. The pilots were required to fly a minimum of 100 hours during the year to retain their

Guardsmen of Oahu's 483rd Field Artillery Battalion board a "Constellation" at Hickam AFB bound for their field training site on Hawaii.







The 3.5 inch rocket launcher was one of the new weapons fired by Guardsmen at Schofield Barracks during their annual field training period.

flying status. They met this commitment by flying during the weekend drills, and at any other time they were able to devote to this purpose. A total of 4822 hours were flown by all pilots during the fiscal year. Included in those hours were both training and administrative flights. The latter consisted primarily of weekly flights between the islands in support of the army units.

Two pilots of the 199th Fighter Squadron were lost during flights scheduled as part of this training. On 19 September 1953 1st Lt. Andrew S. Whitaker was killed when his F-47 fighter crashed into a peak in the Koolau Range on Oahu. On 17 March 1954 1st Lt. Ira B. Wynne was reported missing in a T-6 trainer on a routine training flight in the vicinity of Maui. He was later declared dead after an intensive air-land-sea search failed to disclose any evidence of his whereabouts.

The receipt of jet aircraft early in 1954 presented a considerable problem to the air units in re-training their personnel. Insofar as armory training was concerned, this resulted in a greatly stepped up program of on-the-job training conducted by key personnel who had been trained at Air Force schools. The pilots were required to attend ground schools totaling 24 hours as part of their transition training, and these schools were conducted at armory drills as well as at other times as necessary to meet the convenience of the pilots who had to take time from their civilian occupations. The transition training program was successful in checking out the majority of the pilots in their new aircraft prior to the commencement of field training.

**Field Training.** The Hawaii National Guard again scheduled its field training for the month of June, and during the period 5 June to 5 July, 5815 officers and men attended two weeks of training. That figure in-



Light machine gunners firing blank ammunition during a combat exercise.

cluded 841 members of the air units and 4974 from the army units.

Army unit training was scheduled at two principal campsites, Schofield Barracks on Oahu, and Keaukaha Military Reservation on Hawaii. The two artillery battalions (749 men) trained on Hawaii while the balance of the regimental combat teams and the special units (4225 men) were at Schofield. See Plate VI for dates, locations, strengths, etc. In both cases satellite training areas were utilized, namely, on Hawaii, the Pohakuloa artillery range and bivouac, and, on Oahu, Makua Valley, Kahuku Army Training Area, Wheeler Air Force Base, and the Wahiawa East Range.

The establishment of the camp on Hawaii marked the first such use of that island by the Hawaii National Guard since 1938. The principal reason for establishing the camp was to permit the artillery units to take advantage of the unlimited artillery firing range at Pohakuloa. The army training areas on Oahu do not permit live artillery firing at ranges greater than 4000 yards, which imposed a serious limitation on the training of the battalions. A secondary reason for establishing the Hawaii camp was the possibility that large numbers of Regular Army troops might occupy Schofield Barracks in the near future, in which case the limited training areas and facilities of that post might not be adequate to support both the regular and National Guard training programs. Territorial and Federal funds were used to construct minimum facilities for a one battalion base camp at the Keaukaha Military Reservation in Hilo. The battalions used this camp for the first week of training, and during the second week they operated out of the Pohakuloa bivouac area. The training periods were staggered one week so that each battalion had free use of the base camp.

As in past years, the army units which trained at Schofield were housed in permanent type barracks. Due to familiarity with the area from previous camps, the operation of the camp there posed no major difficulties.

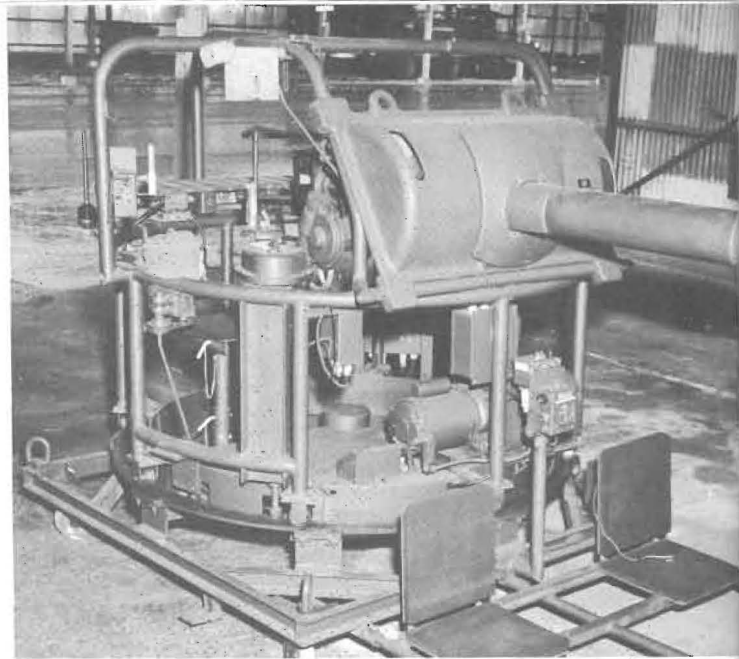
The training mission of the army units was to complete the first year field training subjects specified in the National Guard Training Program. These subjects were designed to achieve the objectives of training individuals to the level of efficiency and leadership required by their unit assignment, and to train small units such as squads, sections and platoons to function as teams in the fulfillment of their designated missions.

Field training for the air units was conducted at two sites on Oahu, the Koko Head Radar Site, home of the 109th AC&W Squadron, and Kaneohe Marine Corps Air Station.

By arrangements with Fleet Marine Force Pacific, the latter base was used for training the flying elements of the Hawaii Air National Guard. The reason for this was the fact that intensive flying operations with jet aircraft constituted a serious hazard in the Honolulu Airport-Hickam AFB area with its heavy commercial and military transport traffic. It was felt that more benefit would be derived from the training period if it were scheduled at Kaneohe, which was in operation as a jet base and was free from interfering traffic. The cooperation and assistance extended by the Marine Air Group stationed there contributed greatly to the success of the training. The training program centered around the flying operations which consisted of transition training in T-33 and F-86 aircraft, formation flying in F-86's, familiarization aerial gunnery missions, and ground controlled intercept missions in conjunction with the 109th AC&W Squadron.

The 109th AC&W Squadron was forced to schedule its training in two separate periods, one for Detachment A and one for Detachment B. The reason for that action was that the limited equipment and facilities available were not adequate to support an active training program for both detachments simultaneously. The program consisted of maintaining a 24-hour radar operation involving surveillance for warning purposes and the ground controlled interception missions mentioned above. All personnel of the squadron were trained on the job in their specialties.

**Military Education.** One of the most important training measures available to the Hawaii National Guard was the authorization for certain selected personnel to attend military service schools. Under this program, supported 100% with Federal funds, 399 officers and men attended Army or Air Force schools, both on the mainland and in Hawaii. Included in that figure were 263 from the air units and 136 from the



One of the most expensive and valuable training aids made available to the Hawaii National Guard is this tank-turret trainer developed by the National Guard Bureau. Its design duplicates the interior controls of the tanks in use in the HNG tank companies.

army units. More personnel, in relation to overall strength, from the air units were sent to school because of the highly technical nature of their operations, and also because of the demands of safety as they apply to aircraft maintenance, communications, etc. The courses attended ranged from basic training for airmen to high level staff instruction for senior officers at the Command and General Staff College. A total of \$276,000 was spent in support of this program during the year. In addition, \$6100 were spent in conducting staff schools in both regimental combat teams. These schools were scheduled on weekends and included the staff officers of regiments and battalions, their commanders, and in certain cases selected unit commanders.

Another principal activity in the field of military education was the provision of extension course material. These courses, made available and administered by both the Army and the Air Force, are used by individuals (1) to qualify for appointment as second lieutenants, (2) to qualify for promotion, (3) to retire waivers of professional knowledge requirements, or (4) to improve their knowledge of a particular specialty. At the end of the year 392 individuals (103 air and 289 army) were actively pursuing such courses.

**Operations.** The only need for active operations on the part of the Hawaii National Guard during the year occurred as a result of extended drought conditions on the islands of Maui and Molokai. In various attempts to alleviate the drought the Territorial Board of Agriculture and Forestry called on the air units to fly experimental rainmaking missions using a B-26 aircraft. The experiments involved the use of both salt water and dry ice, and were carried out during five separate missions flown in November and December 1953.

## LOGISTICAL ACTIVITIES

**General.** The logistical activities carried out in support of the Hawaii National Guard include the provision of equipment and operating supplies, the system of accounting therefor, the maintenance of equipment, the transportation of personnel, supplies, and equipment, and the handling of fiscal matters pertaining to the disbursement of Federal funds. These functions are described in detail below.

The responsibility for these activities is vested in the United States Property and Disbursing Officer who is an officer of the Army, on active duty, detailed to the position of USP&DO for Hawaii on the staff of The Adjutant General. In that position, he is the agent of the Departments of the Army and Air Force through whom the Federal support of the Hawaii National Guard, army and air, is funneled. On 1 October 1953 Lt. Col. Clark G. Johnson replaced Lt. Col. Robert B. Anderson as Acting USP&DO. The office of the USP&DO is staffed with full-time employees provided by both the Federal and Territorial governments.

**Supply.** The procurement, storage, issue, turn-in, and accounting for the equipment and supplies furnished by the Federal government to the Hawaii National Guard was handled by two sections of the office of the USP&DO. The supply section of the office located at Fort Ruger was concerned primarily with the army units, while the Assistant USP&DO (Air) located at Hickam Air Force Base handled air unit supply. In addition, the USP&DO warehouses at Fort Ruger were engaged in the storage, issue, and turn-in of equipment.

Subsequent to the arrival of the new Acting USP&DO, it was determined that a rather extensive reorganization of the supply section and its procedures should be undertaken in order to provide a more efficient operation. The initial steps to this end included the reassignment of personnel, the revision of duties, the establishment of new procedures including a machine posting system for stock records, and other such measures. Early in 1954 work was completed on a supply manual which applied to the army units and established for the first time specific and standardized procedures for the various supply functions. The reorganization process was continuing at the end of the year and the next major step scheduled was a close down of the warehouse operation for two months (July and August 1954) to permit a complete inventory and reconciliation of the various property accounts. The reorganization, when completed, is expected to eliminate the causes of previous large backlogs of unfinished work.

In accordance with a policy of the Department of the Army instituted during the year, a new computation of authorized allowances of equipment was required for the army units. This computation was based on an allowance of 50% of the items of equipment indicated on the appropriate Tables of Organization, and was prepared by the supply section. This policy limiting equipment to 50% of that authorized was based on the nationwide average strength of National Guard units, and under certain circumstances the limitation could be exceeded.

During the course of the year the supply section maintained 12,739 stock records, and processed a total of 12,478 supply vouchers (i.e. issue slips, turn-in slips, certificates of droppage, reports of survey, statements of charges, etc.). A large number of these vouchers were occasioned by the receipt of a large quantity of new equipment, including vehicles of all types, late model radios, new weapons including two types of mortars and the 3.5 inch rocket launchers, tank gunnery trainers, and many other smaller items. The new 120th Signal Support Company was provided with its initial allowances of equipment, and continuing action was taken to provide the unit with its technical equipment as the need therefore arose. At the end of the year the major items of equipment on hand included 7 L-19 army aircraft, 479 radios, 879 vehicles, 14 tanks, 532 trailers, 67 artillery pieces, and 6,872 small arms. Personnel of the supply section assisted by drill status members of Hq. Detachment, Hawaii National Guard planned and conducted the supply of the field training camps at Schofield and on Hawaii. In conducting all of the above operations, the supply section maintained close liaison and cooperation with the supply agencies of U. S. Army Pacific.

**A close-up of one of the F-86E fighters received by the Hawaii Air National Guard in February 1954.**



The supply activities of the air units were conducted during the year by the Base Supply Office located in the Air National Guard area at Hickam AFB. The Base Supply Officer was the agent of the USP&DO for air unit supply and property accounting. As part of the general reorganization of USP&DO supply functions, the Base Supply Officer was re-designated just before the end of the year as the Ass't USP&DO (Air). Simultaneously, he and the personnel of his Base Supply Office were removed from the jurisdiction of the Hawaii Air National Guard Base Detachment Commander, and were made directly subordinate to the USP&DO. This change provided for more direct and effective control by the USP&DO over the supply activities of the air units.

The issue of the new jet aircraft in the period November 1953 to February 1954 required a complete revision of the aircraft supply setup. The old F-47 aircraft with all of their related supplies and equipment were scheduled for disposition, although as of the end of the year the disposition instructions had not been received. A total of 17 jet aircraft, (2 T-33 trainers and 15 F-86 fighters) were received by March 1954. In addition to the aircraft themselves, many items of equipment including ground handling items for servicing, special tools and other maintenance equipment, spare parts, training and technical publications, etc., were required to support the transition training of pilots and maintenance personnel. Some of these items arrived promptly on automatic distribution, but in many instances world wide Air Force supply shortages and delays in the 120 day supply "pipeline" caused serious problems. These problems were met in many cases by loan of critically needed items by the Air Force, and also by local Naval and Marine Corps air installations which had specialized jet equipment on hand. By the end of the year most of these difficulties had been alleviated and the supply setup was adequately oriented to the jet aircraft.

There were no particular supply problems experienced by the 109th AC&W Sq. One item worthy of note was the receipt by that squadron of height finding equipment for the radar station. That equipment, received early in 1954, contributed greatly to the effectiveness of the squadron's training.

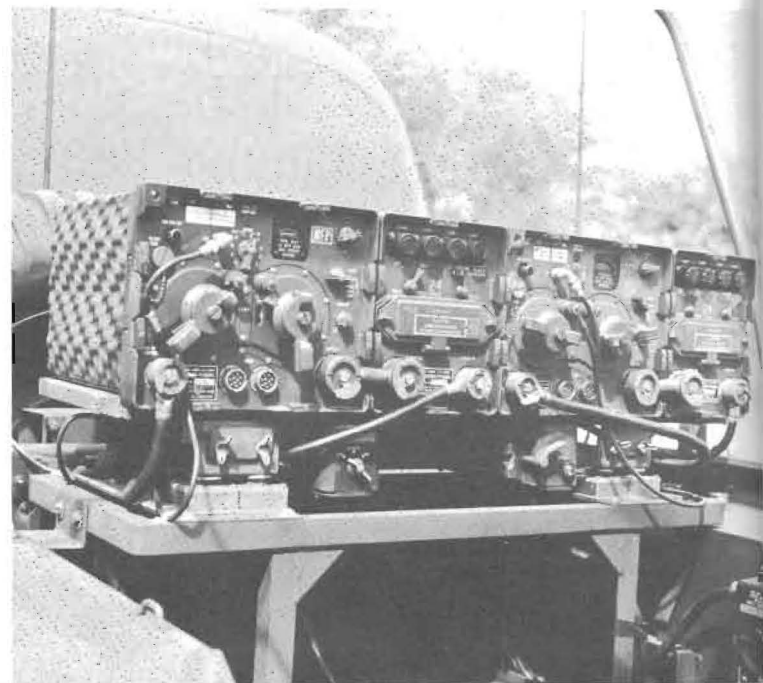
**Maintenance.** The maintenance of the supplies and equipment on hand in the units is a continuing problem. Necessary maintenance for both the army and air units is performed by full-time personnel provided from Federal funds. During the past year approximately 230 employees (159 army, 71 air) were provided for the maintenance program.

The army unit program includes maintenance performed at three echelons. First is unit maintenance which is the responsibility of the individual using the

equipment or of the maintenance personnel of the unit. Next is field maintenance which is more extensive in nature and requires special skills, tools, and parts not available or authorized in the units. Base maintenance, the next step, is the major overhauling or re-building of equipment, and in the case of Hawaii National Guard units is performed by maintenance facilities of U. S. Army Pacific. The Guard personnel are therefore concerned only with unit and field maintenance.

The State Maintenance Officer, in the office of the USP&DO, was charged with the overall planning and supervision of the army unit maintenance program. The actual work was done by mechanics and other specialists employed in each unit, and in 7 service centers (3—Oahu, 2—Hawaii, 1—Kauai, and 1—Maui), 3 concentration sites (1 each on Hawaii, Maui, and Oahu), and two combined field maintenance shops (CFMS), one in Hilo and one at Fort Ruger, Honolulu. Each unit had at least one full-time employee, and certain units had two for reasons of geographical location, amount of equipment issued, etc. These employees were known as administrative, supply, and maintenance technicians, and they performed the bulk of the unit maintenance on equipment in the units. They were assisted by drill status members of the units both on a duty basis during drills and voluntarily. Field maintenance was performed by mechanics working in the service centers, and by the maintenance shop personnel. Items requiring shop work were normally shipped to the nearest shop, but both shops dispatched contact teams to each unit twice during the year. These teams inspected and repaired equipment on the spot in the units. In order to simplify the maintenance of vehicles and to reduce the workload on the unit technicians, the bulk of the vehicles assigned to units, and not essential to the con-

Typical of the new type radios which have been distributed throughout the units is this truck mounted AN/VRQ-3.



duct of armory training, were stored in stand-by ready condition in the concentration sites. There they were maintained by mechanics provided for the purpose. Approximately 1400 vehicles were so stored during the year, and were used only for field training.

In addition to the above, certain army units were charged with the maintenance of army aircraft. This program was directed by the Army Aviation Supervisor, an officer of the State Staff and a full-time employee of the State Maintenance Office. The work was performed by full-time mechanics who were members of the units to which army aircraft were assigned. Army aviation sections were based at Lyman Field, Hilo, Wheeler Air Force Base on Oahu, and Kahului Airport on Maui.

The maintenance program of the air units was also conducted almost entirely by full-time personnel, employed as member of the air technical detachments. In relation to overall strength, a much higher percentage of the air units, compared to the army units, served on a full-time basis, due to the critical importance of adequate maintenance of the aircraft.

The principal maintenance program centered on the flying units at Hickam Air Force Base and was conducted by the Base Maintenance Officer under the supervision of the Base Detachment Commander. The arrival of the new jet aircraft naturally presented a serious problem to the maintenance personnel inasmuch as the new aircraft were very much in demand in the conduct of pilot transition training. The first step in meeting the problem was the dispatch of 10 airmen to mainland Air Force maintenance schools in October 1953. On their return they instructed the balance of the personnel in the techniques they had learned in school. In addition, the USAF Sacramento Air Depot, and the aircraft manufacturers (General Electric Co., and North American Aviation Inc.) all sent civilian technical representatives who conducted classroom instruction and actually demonstrated and assisted in servicing and trouble shooting the aircraft. The A. C. Spark Plug Co. also sent a representative to train maintenance personnel in the service of the complex electronic gun sight used on the F-86 fighters. By the end of May the maintenance program was sufficiently well established that an in-commission rate of 93% was maintained during field training.

A new USAF concept of maintenance was employed

for the first time by the HANG in the form of a contract with Hawaiian Airlines for the overhaul of one of the C-47 aircraft. This contract provided for "Inspection and Repairs As Necessary" (IRAN) and it is expected that considerable use of such contracts will be authorized in the future.

Further depot type maintenance support was provided by the Sacramento Air Depot which overhauled a B-26 aircraft ferried to and from the depot by the Military Air Transport Service.

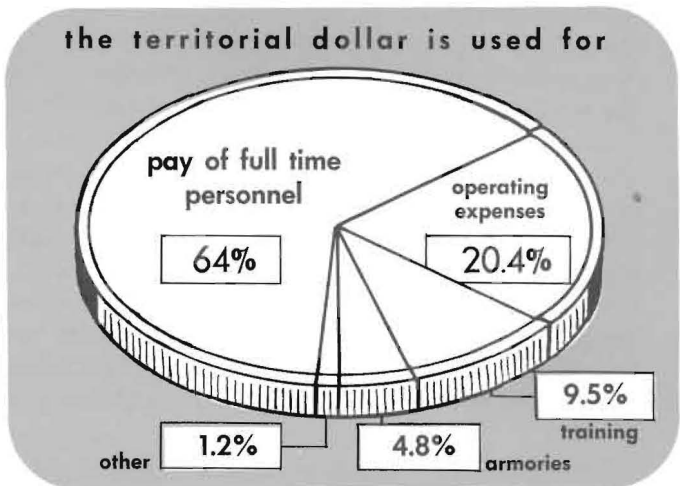
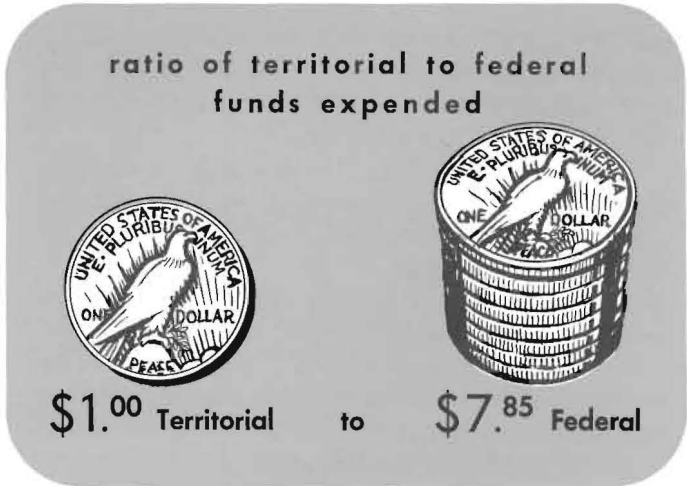
In the 109th AC&W Sq., the full-time air technical detachment assumed full responsibility for maintenance of its radar equipment on 1 August 1953. Prior to that date the responsibility for the maintenance had rested with the Air Instructor using Air Force personnel assisted by the Guard air technical detachment. The principal problem encountered was the lack of Air Force depot support, badly needed due to the old age of the radar equipment. Satisfactory arrangements were made, however, for the provision of such support by local U. S. Navy electronics activities.

**Transportation.** The transportation of equipment and supplies, and of personnel engaged in command inspections, maintenance, field training, service school training and other related activities was provided by the Federal government. Wherever possible this transportation was by government means, but funds were provided for the use of common carriers, including airlines, railroads, bus lines, and barges. The government transportation provided included the Military Air Transport Service, Hawaii National Guard aircraft, army aircraft operated by U. S. Army Pacific, organic military vehicles, etc. The largest single transportation effort during the year was the movements to and from field training. These movements involved all of the above means of transportation, except the railroads, with the principal means being the MATS airlift of troops from the islands of Hawaii, Maui, Molokai, and Kauai to Oahu and return. These field training moves involved 4844 individuals and 87,254 measurement tons of equipment. In addition, during the year, 377 individuals were provided with transportation in connection with service schools, and 1772 measurement tons of equipment were transported to and from the units. 78 long tons of equipment and supplies were transported by the Hawaii Air National Guard.

## FISCAL SUPPORT

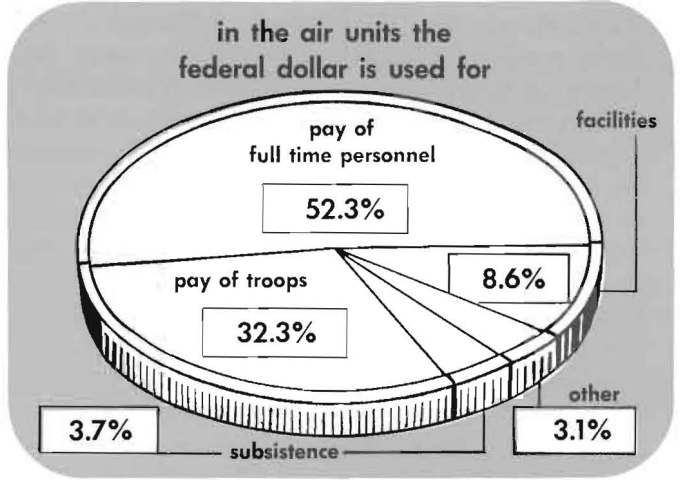
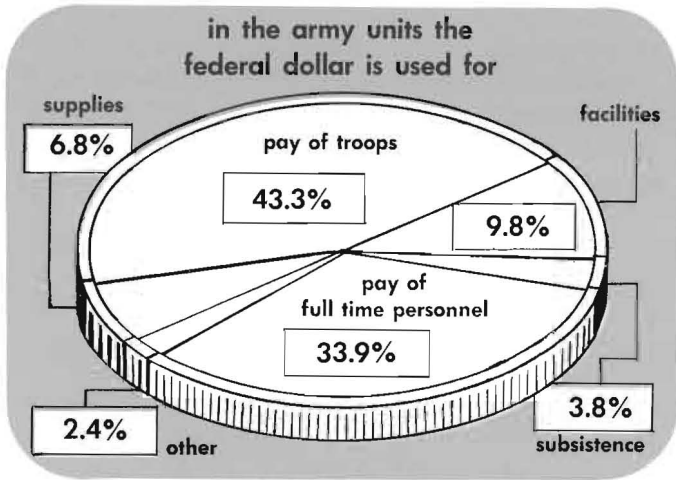
**General.** Funds for the support of the various activities of the Hawaii National Guard during the year were furnished by both the Federal and Territorial governments, in the proportion of \$7.85 in Federal funds for each Territorial dollar expended. The Fed-

eral contribution totaled \$4,129,156 (\$981,246 air and \$3,147,910 army) while the Territory contributed a total of \$525,883. The accompanying graphs, and Plate II, indicate in detail the purposes for which these funds were spent. The Federal funds expended



were contained in the Congressional appropriation for the National Guard Bureau, Departments of the Army and Air Force, and were allocated to Hawaii by that bureau. The funds were disbursed by the Finance Officer, U. S. Army, Honolulu, upon certification by

are occupied under licensing agreements of various types, and the Military Department is required to pay the costs of operating and maintaining them. These costs are provided for in the general operations appropriation of the Department. However, the Fed-



either the USP&DO or the appropriate U. S. Army Pacific agency. The Federal support furnished during the fiscal year exceeded that furnished during fiscal year 1953 by \$380,704, an increase of 10%.

eral government, in consideration of their ownership of these facilities, reimburses the Territory for 75% of certain of these costs. Those reimbursements totaled \$85,185 for Fiscal Year 1954. By specific authority of the Legislature, the Military Department was able to apply those funds to the accounts provided for personal services and other current expenses, thereby obviating the necessity of operating the Department on a deficiency basis.

**Service Contract Refunds.** Certain units of the Hawaii National Guard occupy, as armories, storage areas, etc., facilities owned by the Army, Navy and Air Force. (See "Facilities" below). These facilities



## FACILITIES AND REAL ESTATE

**Responsibility.** The primary responsibility for housing the activities of the Hawaii National Guard rests with the Territory. However, in recent years the Federal government has provided the Territory with considerable assistance in this field. This increased Federal support has resulted from the realization that the various States and Territories are maintaining National Guard units far in excess of their local needs, in order to provide the number of units required for Army and Air Force mobilization planning. To assist the States in supporting these excess units, the Federal government has provided funds for the construction of storage and maintenance facilities (i.e. non-armory construction with 100% Federal funds), and armories (75% Federal funds matched by 25% Territorial funds). Activities in these categories are discussed in detail below.

**Present Status.** At the end of the fiscal year the Hawaii National Guard was using 32 separate facilities throughout the Territory. Of those facilities 10 were on Territorial land, 6 were on sites furnished by the various Counties, 8 were leased from private owners, and 8 were Federal facilities occupied under licensing agreements. The facilities furnished by the Federal government included Fort Ruger (23 army units, headquarters, maintenance shops, rifle and pistol ranges, warehouses, etc.), the Wheeler Air Force Base facility for the light aircraft of the army units, and both of the Air National Guard installations (at Hickam AFB and the Koko Head Radar Site). Of the 14 County and privately owned facilities, only 3 had improvements built with Territorial funds. Buildings on the others were built as storage and maintenance facilities using 100% Federal funds. At the end of the year negotiations between various Territorial agencies and Hq. U. S. Army Pacific relative to transfer of the major portions of Fort Ruger to Territorial control were nearing completion. The transfer was expected to be finalized during the early part of Fiscal Year 1955.

**Armory Construction Program.** Two projects were in process under this program during the year. Both of them were supported by 75% Federal funds matched by 25% Territorial funds. The most important project was a five-unit armory on the Keaukaha Military Reservation in Hilo. Final working drawings and specifications for that project were completed by the Territorial Department of Public Works in January 1954 and bids were received on 25 February 1954. The successful bidder, S. K. Oda, Ltd. of Hilo, Hawaii, was awarded the contract for the project and the actual contractual documents were signed and approved in April 1954. The amount of the contract

was \$208,442.00, of which the Federal Government provided \$144,366.00 and the Territory of Hawaii provided \$64,076.00. Actual construction began in May 1954 and on 30 June 1954 was approximately 18.57% complete. The building is of hollow block and reinforced concrete construction and will contain a total floor area of 32,583 square feet. It will provide housing for five company sized units of the 299th Regimental Combat Team and for the 110th Army Band. In August 1953 arrangements were completed for the transfer of the former Laupahoehoe High School Gymnasium to the Military Department by the County of Hawaii for use as a 1-unit armory. Before this building could be utilized for that purpose, however, considerable modification work was required. Accordingly plans and specifications for the work were drawn up by the Contracting and Engineering Section of the Military Department and submitted to the National Guard Bureau for approval. Approval was received on 10 March 1954; and the plans and specifications turned over to the Department of Public Works for solicitation of bids. Bids were received on 27 May 1954 and the project was awarded to the successful bidder, M. Sonomura of Hilo, Hawaii, for the sum of \$19,598.00, of which the Federal Government provided \$13,712.25 and the Territory of Hawaii \$5,885.75. At the end of the fiscal year the contractual documents were in process of receiving final approval and construction was expected to begin about 1 August 1954.

Further progress of other proposed projects under this program were being delayed due to lack of Territorial matching funds. Legislation to provide such funds failed to pass the 1953 Legislature, and as a result \$92,566 in Federal funds previously allotted to Hawaii could not be used. In addition, the Military Department had been advised by the end of the fiscal year that another \$467,000 in Federal funds would be available for allotment to Hawaii during Fiscal Year 1955. Plans have been formulated to present this problem to the Legislature in 1955.

**Other Construction.** Three significant projects were accomplished during the year in the field of non-armory construction. Work was begun in September 1953 on an ordnance maintenance shop at Hilo, Hawaii, and it was completed in March 1954. Cost of the project was \$28,550.00 which was borne 100% by the Federal Government. The building is a steel industrial type, 50' x 120' in dimensions, and provides maintenance support facilities for vehicles, radios, other signal equipment, and ordnance items for units of the 299th R.C.T. on the Island of Hawaii. Another project was an army aviation hangar, construction of which began in May at General Lyman Field, Hilo, Hawaii. The

building, costing \$19,324.00, is a steel industrial type, 40' x 100' in size, and will serve as a maintenance shop and hangar for the Army Aviation Section of the 487th Field Artillery Battalion. Funds were provided 100% by the Federal Government. Also accomplished during May 1954 was the preparation of the field training camp sites at Keaukaha Military Reservation in Hilo and at Pohakuloa. The work consisted of leveling and clearing a camp site sufficient for one battalion at Keaukaha, and the building of washroom and latrine facilities at both sites.

**Maintenance and Repair.** In addition to the items listed above, the Contracting and Engineering Section let ten (10) contracts totaling \$39,937.00 for items of maintenance and repairs. In addition a total of \$9,196.82 was expended on purchase and hire projects for repairs and maintenance. All of these funds were provided by the Federal Government. Among the

major projects included in the above were the following, erection of five surplus quonset classroom buildings at Hickam A.F.B. for the 199th Fighter Interceptor Squadron, extensive asphaltic paving of areas in Fort Ruger, construction of a steel grease rack at Hickam A.F.B. for the Hawaii Air National Guard, security fencing at Fort Ruger and Keaukaha Military Reservation.

**Real Estate.** The only important activities in the field of real estate during the year were the negotiations on the transfer of Fort Ruger to Territorial control (mentioned above), and the release of 150 acres of land at Hanahanapuni, Kauai. That land was originally acquired by the Military Department for use as a rifle range. Inasmuch as that use was no longer warranted, the tract was returned to control of the Department of Public Lands.



## MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS

**Regular Service Advisors.** Section 100 of the National Defense Act provides for the assignment of officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army and the Regular Air Force as advisors with units of the National Guard. These advisors ("instructors" in the case of the Air Force) 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 advisors for the Hawaii National Guard these individuals come under the command of the local Air Force or Army commander. The advisors 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 Army provided 14 officers and 26 enlisted men organized into the 8256th Army Unit, HNG Advisor Detachment. At the end of the year the Air Force had one officer and three airmen on duty with an increase to two officers and five airmen scheduled by October 1954.

**Inspections.** All units of the Hawaii National Guard were inspected by representatives of the regular services during the year. The air units were inspected in September 1953 and were rated as "Satisfactory."

Armory inspections of 60 army units were conducted during the period September to December 1953. 12 units were rated "Superior," 32 "Excellent," and 16 "Satisfactory." During the same period inspections of technical service equipment issued to the army units were held with generally satisfactory results. During field training the army units were again inspected, and of 61 units rated, 20 were "Superior," 37 "Excellent" and 4 "Satisfactory."

**Marksmanship.** The Department continued its policy of actively encouraging and supporting competitive shooting in order to improve the ability of individual 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. The local matches included the Hawaii National Guard Caliber .30 Rifle Tournament (Hilo, 18-19 July 1953), the Territorial Law Enforcement Pistol Tournament (Wailuku, 26-27 September 1953), the Second Hawaii Pacific Regional Pistol Tournament (Fort Ruger, 14, 15, 16 May 1954), and various other minor matches and tournaments. The Hawaii National Guard sent both a rifle and a pistol team to the National Matches fired at Camp Perry during August and September 1953. The pistol team placed seventh in a field of 41, and the rifle team won the Rumbold Trophy Match and the Hilton Trophy.



# PLATE I

## STATION LIST AND UNIT STRENGTHS

Hawaii National Guard

30 June 1954

Special Troops						Air Units					
Unit	O	WO	EM	AGG	Station	Unit	O	WO	EM	AGG	Station
Hq Det HNG	26	3	51	80	Ft Ruger	Hq HANG	4	1	6	11	Ft Ruger
120th MP Co	4	1	118	123	Ft Ruger	199th Ftr Sq	31	2	396	429	Hickam AFB
120th Sig Co	4	....	50	54	Ft Ruger	199th Fcstg Flt	1	....	10	11	Hickam AFB
613th Ord Co	3	3	128	134	Ft Ruger	109th AC&W Sq	28	1	322	351	Koko Head, Oahu
Total	37	7	347	391		8199th RT Sq	9	....	59	68	Hickam AFB
						Total	73	4	793	870	

298th RCT						299th RCT					
Unit	O	WO	EM	AGG	Station	Unit	O	WO	EM	AGG	Station
298th Inf	114	18	1795	1927	Oahu & Kauai	299th Inf	81	16	1705	1802	Hawaii & Maui
Hq Co	17	1	119	137	Ft Ruger	Hq Co	13	1	97	111	Hilo
Svc Co	3	7	117	127	Ft Ruger	Svc Co	2	6	87	95	Hilo
Tk Co	3	1	73	77	Wahiawa	Tk Co	2	1	55	58	Hilo
Hv Mort Co	3	1	95	99	Ft Ruger	Hv Mort Co	5	....	121	126	Wailuku, Maui
Med Co	10	....	82	92	Ft Ruger	Med Co (-)	5	....	59	64	Hilo
Hq Co 1st Bn	9	....	72	81	Ft Ruger	Hq Co 1st Bn	10	1	80	91	Wailuku, Maui
Co A	4	....	94	98	Ft Ruger	1st Bn Med Plat	1	....	27	28	Wailuku, Maui
Co B	4	1	96	101	Ft Ruger	Co A	3	1	137	141	Lahaina, Maui
Co C	4	1	75	80	Ft Ruger	Co B	1	....	72	73	Kaunakakai, Molokai
Co D	4	....	71	75	Ft Ruger	Co C	3	1	103	107	Paia, Maui
Hq Co 2d Bn	9	....	54	63	Wahiawa	Co D	5	1	116	122	Wailuku, Maui
Co E	4	1	106	111	Waialua	Hq Co 2d Bn	6	1	58	65	Hilo
Co F	6	....	123	129	Pearl City	Co E	2	....	78	80	Pahala
Co G	3	1	90	94	Kaneohe	Co F	3	....	75	78	Hilo
Co H	3	1	74	78	Wahiawa	Co G	3	....	61	64	Olaa
Hq Co 3d Bn	11	1	78	90	Lihue, Kauai	Co H	2	1	56	59	Honoumu
Co I	5	1	125	131	Hanapepe, Kauai	Hq Co 3d Bn	6	1	80	87	Honokaa
Co K	5	1	96	102	Kapaa, Kauai	Co I	2	1	73	76	Paauilo
Co L	4	....	77	81	Ft Ruger	Co K	3	....	82	85	Papaikou
Co M	3	....	78	81	Ft Ruger	Co L	2	....	100	102	Hawi
483d FA Bn	27	5	372	404	Ft Ruger	Co M	2	....	88	90	Laupahoehoe
Hq Btry	11	....	81	92	Ft Ruger	487th FA Bn	22	3	303	328	Hilo & Kona
Med Det	1	....	6	7	Ft Ruger	Hq Btry	9	2	63	74	Hilo
Svc Btry	3	2	42	47	Ft Ruger	Med Det	....	....	6	6	Hilo
Btry A	4	1	81	86	Ft Ruger	Svc Btry	2	....	34	36	Hilo
Btry B	3	1	73	77	Ft Ruger	Btry A	4	1	68	73	Kealahou
Btry C	5	1	89	95	Ft Ruger	Btry B	3	....	61	64	Hilo
227th Engr Co	5	1	70	76	Ft Ruger	Btry C	4	....	71	75	Kealahou
111th Army Band	....	1	26	27	Ft Ruger	230th Engr Co	1	1	64	66	Hilo
Total RCT	146	25	2263	2434		110th Army Band	....	1	28	29	Hilo
						Total RCT	104	21	2100	2225	

	O	WO	EM	AGG	% of Auth Agg
Total Army NG	287	53	4710	5050	64.0%
Total Air NG	73	4	793	870	89.4%
Total HNG	360	57	5503	5920	66.7%



**PLATE IV**

**TERRITORIALLY PAID EMPLOYEES BY TYPE AND DISTRIBUTION**

No. of Positions	Type of Position	Classification	Using Agency or Activity
1	Adjutant General	Maj Gen	Command & Administrative Section
1	Asst Adjutant General	Colonel	Command & Administrative Section
1	Administrator	GS-7	Command & Administrative Section
1	Stenographer	GS-4	Command & Administrative Section
1	Chauffeur	GS-3	Command & Administrative Section
1	Messenger	GS-2	Command & Administrative Section
1	Military Personnel Officer	Lt Col	Personnel Section, AGO
1	Asst Mil Personnel Officer	GS-8	Personnel Section, AGO
1	Mil Personnel Technician	GS-6	Personnel Section, AGO
2	Military Clerk	GS-3	Personnel Section, AGO
1	Typist	GS-2	Personnel Section, AGO
1	Military Clerk	GS-4	Personnel Section, 298th RCT
2	Clerk	GS-3	Personnel Section, 298th RCT
1	Mil Plans & Training Off	Lt Col	Plans and Training Section, AGO
1	Asst Mil Plans & Tng Off	GS-9	Plans and Training Section, AGO
1	Military Clerk	GS-3	Plans and Training Section, AGO
1	Clerk	GS-3	Plans and Training Section, AGO
1	Military Fiscal Officer	Maj	Fiscal Section, AGO
1	Accountant	GS-8	Fiscal Section, AGO
1	Purchasing & Property Clerk	GS-5	Fiscal Section, AGO
1	Typist	GS-3	Fiscal Section, AGO
1	Contracting & Engineering Off	Lt Col	Contracting & Engineering Section, AGO
1	Architectural Draftsman	GS-5	Contracting & Engineering Section, AGO
1	Typist	GS-2	Contracting & Engineering Section, AGO
1	Mil Property & Supply Off	Maj	Office of the USP&DO
1	Asst Mil Prop & Sup Off	GS-10	Office of the USP&DO
1	Supply Technician	GS-7	Office of the USP&DO
1	Supply Clerk	GS-4	Office of the USP&DO
1	Typist	GS-2	Office of the USP&DO
1	Asst Warehouse Supervisor	GS-7	Warehouse USP&DO
1	Stores Clerk	GS-4	Warehouse USP&DO
1	Motor Equipment Operator	GS-4	Warehouse USP&DO
1	Asst Mil Personnel Officer	GS-8	Personnel Section, 299th RCT
1	Military Clerk	GS-4	Personnel Section, 299th RCT
1	Military Clerk	GS-3	Personnel Section, 299th RCT
1	Typist	GS-2	Personnel Section, 299th RCT
1	Air Staff Officer	Lt Col	Air Staff Section, AGO
1	Military Clerk	GS-4	Air Staff Section, AGO
1	Maintenance Superintendent	GS-9	Building & Grounds Maint Section
1	Asst Maintenance Supt	GS-7	Building & Grounds Maint Section
1	Plumber	GS-5	Building & Grounds Maint Section
2	Electrician	GS-5	Building & Grounds Maint Section
2	Carpenter	GS-5	Building & Grounds Maint Section
2	Trades Helper	GS-4	Building & Grounds Maint Section
3	Mechanical Handyman	GS-4	Building & Grounds Maint Section
1	Motor Equipment Operator	GS-4	Building & Grounds Maint Section
15	General Laborer	GS-3	Building & Grounds Maint Section
8	General Laborer	GS-2	Building & Grounds Maint Section
7	Janitor	GS-2	Building & Grounds Maint Section
4	Airport Guard	GS-3	Installation Security Section
8	Watchman	GS-2	Installation Security Section
1	Asst Automotive Repair Supt	GS-9	Combined Field Maintenance Shop
1	Motor Equipment Repairman	GS-5	Fort Ruger Motor Pool
1	Mechanical Handyman	GS-4	Fort Ruger Motor Pool
98	Total		

**PLATE V**  
**FEDERALLY PAID EMPLOYEES BY TYPE AND DISTRIBUTION**  
**Army National Guard**

Type of Position	Classification	Number Authorized	No. Filled USP&DO
State Maintenance Officer	NGC 12	1	1
Administrative Assistant to UPS&DO	NGC 10	1	1
Civilian Personnel Officer	NGC 9	1	1
Supply Officer	NGC 7	1	1
Field Auditor and Inspector	NGC 7	3	2
Clerk, Purchasing and Contracting	NGC 7	1	1
Clerk, Technical, Finance	NGC 7	1	1
Clerk, Technical, Supply	NGC 7	2	2
Storekeeper, Supervisor	NGC 7	1	1
Clerk, Technical, Transportation	NGC 6	1	1
Chief Clerk	NGC 5	1	1
Clerk, Finance	NGC 5	1	1
Clerk, Parts, Automotive	NGC 5	1	1
Clerk, Supply	NGC 5	3	3
Clerk, Stenographer	NGC 4	3	3
Storekeeper	NGC 4	1	1
Clerk, Typist	NGC 3	8	8
Storekeeper	NGC 3	4	4
Truck Driver and Materiel Handler	NGC 3	5	5
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>39</b>

Type of Position	Classifi- cation	No. Au- thorized	No. FILLED BY ISLAND			
			Oahu	Hawaii	Maui & Molokai	Kauai
Administrative Assistants						
Regimental Level (Officer)	NGC 9	2	1	1		
Battalion Level (Officer)	NGC 7	4	1	1	1	1
Above Company Level	NGC 5	14	6	6	1	1
Company Level	NGC 5	10	7	2	1	
Administrative, Supply and Maintenance Technicians	NGC 5	56	27	20	6	2
Rangekeepers	None	7	2	2	2	1
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>93</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>

Type of Position	Classifi- cation	No. Au- thorized	No. FILLED BY USING ACTIVITY				
			CFMS#1	CFMS#2	Con Site	Serv Center	Army Avn Maint
Clerk, Parts, Automotive	NGC 5	3	2	1			
Clerk, Shop	NGC 5	1	1				
Storekeeper	NGC 3	3			3		
Supvr, Auto Maint & Repair	NGM 26	2	1	1			
Supvr, Army Avn Opn & Maint	NGM 26	1					1
Supvr, Sig Maint & Repair	NGM 24	2			1		
Master Mechanic	NGM 22	2	1	1			
Airplane Maint Technician	NGM 20	1					1
Inspector, Equipment Maint	NGM 20	1	1				
Machinist, Journeyman	NGM 19	1	1				
Armament Repair Foreman	NGM 18	1	1				
Vehicle Repair Foreman	NGM 18	1	1				
Mechanic, Airplane & Engine	NGM 18	4					4
Repairman, Inst, Fire Control	NGM 18	3	2	1			
Mechanic, Artillery	NGM 16	1	1				
Mechanic, Auto, Wheel Vehicle							
3d Echelon	NGM 15	54	14	3	10	19	
Repairman, Radio	NGM 15	4	3	1			
Welder, Combination	NGM 15	2	1	1			
Leather & Canvas Worker	NGM 13	2	1				
Mechanic, Weapons, H&S	NGM 12	2	2				
Mechanic, Junior	NGM 12	5	3	1			
Painter, Automotive	NGM 11	2	1	1			
Trades Helper	NGM 5	5	3	1			
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>103</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>TOTAL ARMY NG</b>			<b>Auth 236</b>		<b>Filled 223</b>		

### Air National Guard

Type of Position	Classifi- cation	No. Au- thorized	No. FILLED BY USING ACTIVITY		
			HQ HANG	199th Fighter Interceptor Squadron	109th AC&W Sq (Fixed)
Base Detachment Commander	NGC 12	1		1	
Administrative Assistant (State)	NGC 9	1	1		
Administrative Assistant (Sq)	NGC 9	1		1	
Administrative Specialist	NGC 7	3		2	1
Base Medical Technician	NGC 7	1		0	
Personnel Specialist	NGC 6	1		1	
Clerk Typist	NGC 3	9		7	2
Base Supply Supervisor	NGC 11	1		1	
Administrative Assistant (Supply)	NGC 9	1		1	
Administrative Specialist (Supply)	NGC 7	1		1	
Chief Supply Clerk	NGC 6	2		1	1
Supply Clerk	NGC 5	8		6	2
Stock Clerk (Senior)	NGC 5	5		5	
Stock Clerk (Junior)	NGC 3	3		3	
Base Operations Supervisor	NGC 11	1		1	
Flying Training Supervisor	NGC 9	1		1	
Air Operations Specialist	NGC 5	3		3	
Synthetic Trainer Operator	NGM 20	1		1	
Photographic Technician	NGM 18	1		1	
Training Specialist	NGC 7	2		1	1
Base Maintenance Supervisor	NGC 11	1		1	
Aircraft Maintenance Chief	NGC 9	1		1	
Chief Inspector	NGC 9	1		1	
Aircraft Inspector	NGC 9	1		1	
Mechanic, A&E (Senior)	NGM 20	15		18	
Machinist	NGM 19	1		1	
Mechanic, A&E (Junior)	NGM 18	14		10	
Aircraft Electrician	NGM 18	2		2	
Aircraft Hydraulic Technician	NGM 18	2		1	
Aircraft Instrument Technician	NGM 18	1		1	
Auxiliary and Hangar Equip Tech	NGM 18	2		1	
Propellor Technician	NGM 18	1		0	
Aircraft Sheet Metal Technician	NGM 17	1		1	
Aircraft Welder	NGM 16	1		1	
Mechanic, A&E	NGM 15	2		0	
Personal Equipment Technician	NGM 15	2		2	
Armament Chief	NGM 19	1		1	
Intricate Equipment Technician	NGM 16	1		1	
Armorer	NGM 15	2		1	
Vehicle Chief	NGM 19	1		1	
General Vehicle Mechanic	NGM 16	5		3	1
Vehicle Operator	NGM 15	2		2	
Radar Station Supervisor	NGC 9	1			1
Radar Maintenance Chief	NGM 20	2			2
Communications Chief	NGM 20	1		1	
Radio Technician	NGM 19	1			1
Radar Mechanic	NGM 15	2			2
Radio Mechanic	NGM 15	4		2	2
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>118</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>16</b>

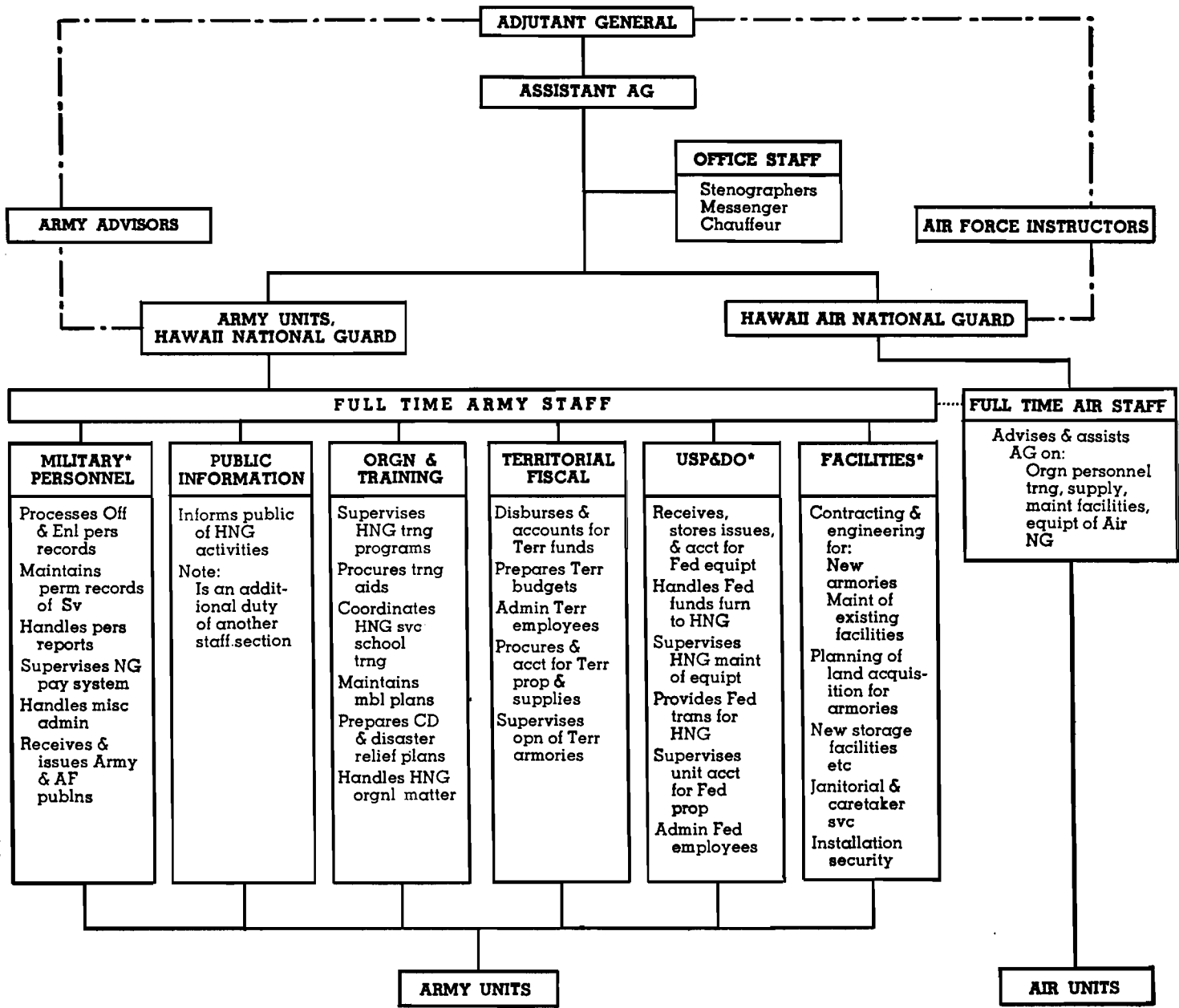
## PLATE VI

### FIELD TRAINING DATA—JUNE 1954

Organization	Training Dates	Training Site	Strength Present				% Enl Str Present
			O	WO	EM	Agg	
Hq Det HNG	5-19 June	Schofield Bks and Keaukaha Mil Res	17	1	51	69	100 %
120th MP Co	5-19 June	Schofield Bks and Keaukaha Mil Res	4	1	117	122	100 %
120th Sig Spt Co	5-19 June	Schofield Bks	4	0	51	55	100 %
613th Ord Co	5-19 June	Schofield Bks	3	3	125	131	97.6%
TOTAL SPEC TRPS	.....	.....	28	5	344	377	.....
298th RCT (—)	6-20 June	Schofield Bks	116	20	1882	2018	.....
483rd FA Bn	12-26 June	Keaukaha Mil Res and Pohakuloa	24	5	368	397	.....
TOTAL 298th RCT	.....	.....	140	25	2250	2415	99.5%
299th RCT (—)	12-26 June	Schofield Bks	77	18	1774	1869	.....
487th FA Bn	6-20 June	Keaukaha Mil Res and Pohakuloa	18	3	292	313	.....
TOTAL 299th RCT	.....	.....	95	21	2066	2182	97.3%
TOTAL ARMY NG	.....	.....	263	51	4660	4974	.....
Hq HANG	12-27 June	Kaneohe MCAS	3	1	5	9	81.1%
199th Ftr Sq	12-27 June	Kaneohe MCAS	30	2	378	410	95.8%
199th Fcstg Flt	12-27 June	Kaneohe MCAS	1	0	10	11	100 %
8199th RT Sq	12-27 June	Kaneohe MCAS	9	0	52	61	94.0%
109th AC&W Sq Det A	5-19 June	Koko Head Radar Site	13	0	164	177	.....
Det B	21 June to 5 July	Koko Head Radar Site	14	1	157	172	.....
TOTAL AIR NG	.....	.....	70	4	766	840	90.2%
TOTAL HNG	.....	.....	333	55	5426	5814	.....

PLATE VII

**FUNCTIONAL CHART**  
Military Department, Territory of Hawaii



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

\*Section includes employees paid from Federal Funds

