

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
OF  
**THE ADJUTANT GENERAL**  
TERRITORY OF HAWAII

July 1, 1951 to June 30, 1952



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Printed by  
Paradise of the Pacific, Ltd.  
Honolulu, Hawaii  
1953

22 December 1952

Honorable Oren E. Long  
Governor Of Hawaii  
Honolulu, T. H.

Sir:

In compliance with Section 13042, Revised Laws of Hawaii 1945, I have the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Adjutant General of the Territory of Hawaii for the period July 1, 1951 to June 30, 1952.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "F. W. Makinney".

F. W. MAKINNEY  
Brig. General, HNG  
Adjutant General

MILITARY DEPARTMENT  
TERRITORY OF HAWAII  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
FORT RUGER, T. H.

GENERAL ORDERS  
NUMBER

7 July 1952

The Adjutant General of Hawaii announces with deep regret the death of Major Carlos Willard Bonham at Barking Sands Air Force Base, Kauai, on 15 June 1952.

Major Bonham was born in Watertown, New York on 31 July 1919. He first entered military service as a member of the Missouri National Guard in 1937. He entered active duty with the U. S. Army in July 1942 and was commissioned a second lieutenant Officers Reserve Corps on 31 October 1942. Subsequent to his graduation from Army Air Force Pilot Training in February 1944 he served in both the European and Pacific Theaters of Operation during World War II. He was discharged from active service in May 1948.

Major Bonham was awarded the Air Medal in 1945.

On 25 June 1948 he became a member of the 199th Fighter Squadron, Hawaii Air National Guard. He served as Flight Leader, and Operations Officer, in the grades of 1st Lieutenant and Captain respectively. Promoted to Major, Hawaii Air National Guard, he was assigned to command the 199th Fighter Squadron on 8 June 1951. Major Bonham's selfless character, his integrity, and his devotion to duty placed the service of his country above his own personal interest. In the passing of this citizen soldier, the country and the military have sustained a great loss.

BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR:

OFFICIAL:

DAVID P. SILVA  
Lt Col, QMC, HNG  
Asst Adjutant General

Distribution "A"

F. W. MAKINNEY  
Brig. Gen., HNG  
Adjutant General

*In Memoriam*



MAJOR CARLOS W. BONHAM

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HEADQUARTERS  
HAWAII  
NATIONAL GUARD



## 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.

The Ft Ruger, Honolulu, nerve center of the Hawaii 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 I.) 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. These units comprise (1) a grouping of special troops including a Headquarters Detachment, the 613th Ordnance Company and the 120th Military Police Company; (2) two Regimental Combat Teams, the 298th including the 298th Infantry Regiment, the 483rd Field Artillery Battalion, the 227th Engineer Company, and the 111th Army Band, and the 299th including the 299th Infantry Regiment, the 487th Field Artillery Battalion, the 230th Engineer Company, and the 110th Army Band; and (3) the air units including Headquarters Hawaii Air National Guard, the 199th Fighter Bomber Squadron, the 199th Weather Station and the 109th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron. The Special Troops, the air units, and the bulk of the 298th RCT are stationed on Oahu, with three companies of the 298th Infantry on Kauai. The 299th RCT is divided among the islands of Hawaii (22 units), Maui (6 units), and Molokai (1 unit). (See Plate III for unit locations.)

**A tank crew of the 299th Infantry relaxes during a break in their training activities at Schofield Barracks, Oahu.**



## HAWAII NATIONAL GUARD — ARMY UNITS

### I. Personnel and Administration

**Strength.** On 30 June 1952 the active strength of the army units of the Hawaii National Guard was 5215 (260 officers, 43 warrant officers and 4912 enlisted men) a decrease of 152 from the strength on 1 July 1951. (See Plate II.) This decrease occurred in the 298th RCT which showed a net loss in strength of 341. The Special Troops gained 91 and the 299th RCT gained 98. The aggregate figure of 5215 represented 68% of the total allotted strength (7678) of the army units. A breakdown of that percentage indicated a 55% enrollment of officers and warrant officers compared to 69% of the enlisted personnel. Those percentages placed the Hawaii National Guard second among 52 states and territories on 30 June 1952 in percentage of authorized National Guard strength actually recruited. The decrease in strength during the fiscal year continued, and accelerated, the trend established during FY 51. The problem of maintaining strength was complicated in October 1951 by changes in the exemption policies of the Selective Service System explained in greater detail below. The inducements for National Guard service have always had more effect on islands other than Oahu and recruiting on those islands has been more effective when compared to population differences. Considering this, it is clear that during a period of difficult recruiting, such as experienced from October 1951 to June 1952, decreased strength will show up first in units stationed on Oahu. The strength of the army National Guard units on each island on 30 June 1952 was as follows:

Oahu	139	19	2379	2537
Hawaii	82	18	1571	1671
Maui	21	5	575	601
Molokai	3	—	82	85
Kauai	15	1	305	321

In addition to the above, there were 442 officers and men on the inactive National Guard rolls on 30 June 1952.

**Recruiting and Separation.** Recruiting was conducted entirely at unit level, as was the case in the previous fiscal year. No organized recruiting campaigns were conducted. There was a total of 1858 enlistments during the fiscal year, a considerable increase over the effort of the previous year. The increased effort was offset, however, by a total of 2010 separations from army National Guard units, including 1809 discharges and 201 transfers to the inactive rolls. The largest single cause for discharge was enlistment in the regular services which accounted for 488 discharges. The bulk of those occurred in a five month period beginning in October 1951 when new Selective Service policies resulted in many previously exempt Guardsmen becoming eligible for induction. The next largest cause of discharge, continuous absence from drills, was also attributed in good part to loss of Selective Service exemption and resulted in 400 discharges. Expiration of the term of enlistment caused 251 discharges and departure from the Territory resulted in another 121.

**Administrative Developments.** The most important administrative development of the year was the establishment by the Selective Service System of new policies relative to exemption of individuals from induction by reason of membership in the National Guard. These policies, announced in October 1951, provided continued exemption only for men who entered the Guard prior to 1 February 1951. The induction of men who entered the Guard in the period 1 February to 1 July 1951 could be postponed for no more than a year, but all other men of draft age became subject to immediate induction. The policies also provide for

continued exemption for men who enter the Guard between the ages of 17 and 18½ years. The general effect of these new policies, made necessary by nationwide manpower problems, was to cause a flood of discharges, described above, and to restrict Guard recruiting to the narrow field of (1) men 17 to 18½, (2) veterans who have completed their active service, or (3) men over the draft age.

Current enlistments were extended in two groups during the year. In July, enlistments expiring between 9 July 1951 and 30 June 1952 were extended for one year, and in May 1952, enlistments expiring between 1 July 1952 and 16 April 1953 were extended nine months. Concurrently with the second extension, a schedule for reducing the terms of previously extended enlistments was published, in accordance with policies applied in the active army.

Other administrative developments during the year included revised procedures for the recording and reporting of income tax withheld from National Guard pay, the provision of a system for granting temporary Federal recognition to officers and warrant officers, and a suspension of maximum age-in-grade requirements of officers until 31 December 1952.

In September the first post WW II trial by a Hawaii National Guard special court was convened at Ft. Ruger, Honolulu. The accused, a member of the 298th Infantry, was tried on charges of disrespect for a superior officer, was convicted, and was sentenced to a \$50.00 fine and a Bad Conduct Discharge.

**An automotive platoon crew from the 613th Ordnance Company works over two of the Guard's 2½ ton trucks at their Kahuku training site on Oahu.**



## II. Organization, Training, and Operations

**Organizational Changes.** There were three organizational changes of importance in the army units of the Hawaii National Guard during the fiscal year. On 1 September 1951, the 2nd Battalion Medical Platoon, Medical Company 298th Infantry stationed at Wahiawa was deactivated and the personnel were transferred to either Hq Co 2nd Battalion 298th Infantry at Wahiawa or to the Medical Company 298th Infantry at Ft Ruger. With this change the Medical Company, which was previously organized as Medical Company 298th Infantry (less 2nd Bn Plat), was reorganized as Medical Company 298th Infantry.

Company K 299th Infantry, Pahala, Hawaii, was redesignated as Company E 299th Inf and Company E 299th Inf., Papaikou, Hawaii, was redesignated as Company K 299th Inf on 15 July 1951. These changes were made for geographical reasons to facilitate control by the two battalion commanders concerned.

During the first quarter of 1952 all units were organized under the 1951 "Army Manpower Training Guides". These guides prescribed a standard priority of organization of the components of company sized units based on their actual strength. The purpose of the reorganization was to insure a standardized organization throughout the Hawaii National Guard, which would permit more efficient training, supply, administration and supervision.

See Plate II for a listing of the army units of the Hawaii National Guard, and their stations, and Plate III for a map of the distribution of the units.

**Training.** The armory training program consisted of 48 two-hour drills, held at night, and followed the National Guard 3-year training program prescribed by Hq Army Field Forces. This program is designed to develop a recruit into a non-commissioned officer during his three year enlistment. Emphasis was placed on the individual, and on small units, to develop the fundamental knowledge necessary to the accomplishment of their primary missions. Training consisted of general subjects during the first hour and technical and tactical subjects during the second hour. Technical and tactical classes were divided into three groups, i.e. basic, intermediate and advanced personnel. This grouping was necessary due to the fact that normal turnover of personnel results in each unit being composed of roughly one third each of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd year men.

Six additional outdoor training assemblies of eight hours duration each, known as Inactive Duty Training, were authorized for each unit during the year. Units scheduled their training on two day weekends, or on separate Sundays, during the period August to May. Each assembly consisted of practical outdoor training in marksmanship, individual and small unit tactics, field firing problems, marches, and bivouacs. Meals were prepared and served in the field by unit mess personnel.

All army units of the Hawaii National Guard attended field training on Oahu as follows: 299th RCT June 9-23; Hq & Hq Det HNG, 613th Ordnance Co and 120th Military Police Co June 14-28 and 298th RCT June 22 to July 6. The base camp of the regimental combat teams and the 613th Ordnance Company was on the old Kahuku airfield, with one infantry battalion at a time operating for 2 days out of a camp on the Schofield Barracks weapons ranges. The Field Artillery battalions each spent several days training and firing at Makua Valley, Schofield, East Range and Wheeler Field, and the two Tank Companies spent a week each at the Schofield ranges. The 613th Ordnance Company supported the combat team units at Kahuku, while the State Staff (Hq & Hq Det HNG) supervised all units from Schofield Barracks. The 120th Military Police Company trained at Schofield Barracks, Pupukeya Heights and Dillingham Air Force Base. The training program covered the first year



**The 1st Squad 1st Platoon, Heavy Mortar Company, 298th Infantry on a road march at Makua Valley during field training.**

field training subjects of the National Guard Training Program which concentrates on the individual and small units such as the squad, platoon, section, and company or battery. Emphasis was placed on combat firing and other subjects necessary to prepare for the army training tests which were administered to each unit. These tests are devised by Army Field Forces to determine the status of training of small combat units, and were modified by local Army and Hawaii National Guard teams to fit the existing conditions. The results of the tests are proving of great value in evaluating past training procedures and methods for possible improvement.

While funds for the purpose were limited, there were three unit schools conducted during the year. The 299th RCT conducted a school in methods of instruction on January 20 and 27. Two eight hour days were spent in teaching approved army methods to two representatives of each of the 26 units of the RCT. Classes were held at Hilo and Honokaa, Hawaii, and at Wailuku, Maui. Due to lack of funds the 298th RCT was not able to participate in this program. The National Guard Bureau authorized eight days pay and allowance for the conduct of a Staff Training Program. This program was fully implemented by both RCTs with 15 officers from each regimental headquarters, 8 officers from each infantry battalion and 16 officers from each field artillery battalion receiving 48 hours of instruction in command and staff functions. This constituted the second year of a three-year staff training program prepared by the Army Field Forces from material used at the Army's Infantry and Artillery Schools.

The Army service school program was reduced considerably during this fiscal year due to budgetary limitations. Funds available for attendance at mainland schools were practically exhausted by January and all pending applications had to be returned without action. In March, the NGB made available additional funds which permitted several more men to attend schools on the mainland. During FY 52 the Hawaii National Guard was able to send 64 officers and men to mainland schools at a cost of approximately \$95,369.11. This is approximately 80% of the amount made available for this purpose in FY 51. Federal funds made available to support Hawaii National Guard personnel at local USARPAC schools were \$38,600 or approximately 57% of the amount allotted in FY 51. Advantage was taken of this opportunity by 102 officers and men. See Plate IV for a breakdown of attendance by grade and school.

Another important source of military education for Guardsmen was the Army Extension Course program. There were 279 officers and men enrolled in extension courses during the year. These courses are conducted by the army service schools, and are used by officers and men to qualify for promotion, by officers to retire waivers of professional knowledge requirements, and by enlisted men to qualify for commissions. See Plate V for a breakdown of enrollment by school.

During the year, \$10,000 in Federal funds was expended for the purchase, locally and from the mainland, of various training aids, such

**The Pioneer Platoon (Engineers) of Headquarters Company 3rd Battalion 298th Infantry, from Lihue, build a bridge in the Kahuku hills during 1952 field training.**



as; blackboards, artillery terrain puff boards, small unit problems, training material, drafting sets, trophies and medals, tables and benches for unit schools, chart material, etc. In addition the National Guard Bureau forwarded several expensive and very useful training aids, such as; map reading instruction kits, universal terrain boards, film strip projectors, overhead projectors, artillery gunnery kits, and bridge model kits.

**Inspections.** The Annual Armory Inspections are conducted each year by inspectors detailed from the Regular Army. The inspections are for the purpose of determining the degree of compliance by units of the Hawaii National Guard with the requirements established by the Federal government for continued provision of Federal support to those units. With that in mind, the inspectors examine the administration, supply, training, personnel qualifications, morale, appearance, and facilities of each unit. A report of each inspection is routed through National Guard and army channels for corrective action and information. The FY 52 armory inspections were conducted during the period October-December 1951. Of 61 units inspected, 14 were rated "Superior", 34 "Excellent", and 13 "Satisfactory".

The Annual Technical Inspections, i.e., inspections of equipment furnished by various technical services, were conducted by specialists from USARPAC. The Ordnance team inspected all weapons, fire control instruments, and vehicles between July 26 and October 21. Results indicated a general improvement in unit and field maintenance over previous years. The results of the Chemical Inspections which began on October 1 and ended on November 27 indicated an overall rating of excellent. The Signal Inspections which were conducted during January /February indicate improvements in maintenance and storage of signal equipment and supplies.

The annual field training inspections were made by a team consisting of 19 officers from USARPAC. The inspectors were organized into special sub-teams in order to cover each unit's administration, supply, food service, and communication, as well as its individual and small unit tactical training. This was the most thorough and realistic inspection the Hawaii National Guard has ever had. In order to assure a fair inspection, the inspectors were required to camp with the units and to be present during all of their training hours. Much constructive criticism was noted, but the overall ratings indicated that the Hawaii National Guard enjoyed a high state of training. Of the 59 units inspected, there were 23 excellent and 36 satisfactory ratings. Army training tests prepared by the Army Field Forces were administered to units of the Hawaii National Guard during field training. Experts from USARPAC and the regiments modified the tests to fit the allotted terrain. The tests ranged from the rifle squad to the communications platoons of the regiments, and units being tested were given missions in the form of orders requiring specific actions. Umpires graded every action taken by the personnel during the exercise and at the conclusion held a critique in order to point out all errors noted. The tests proved extremely valuable in that they afforded the small unit leader an opportunity to develop skills in troop leading, brought out their weaknesses in tactical and technical training, and gave each man a sense of importance and a knowledge of teamwork. Weaknesses in communications, medical field service, and tank-infantry tactics were clearly defined, and indicated a need for more training of the small unit leader.

**Civil Defense and Disaster Relief.** A Civil Defense exercise prepared by this office was held on November 18 by the Hawaii County Civil Defense Agency. Key National Guard personnel were employed in assisting the Civil Agencies during the exercise. The exercise was controlled by a control and umpire group, including Guard officers, which reported at the critique that the various sub-agencies had accomplished





Loading a "casualty" into an ambulance is this litter squad of the Medical Company, 299th RCT at field training exercises.

their missions in a highly satisfactory manner. On March 16, the State Staff acted as a problem control group, and furnished umpires, for a Territorial Civil Defense Agency staff training exercise. The problem was written by the staff of the Adjutant General and was designed to develop staff coordination and cooperation within and between the Territorial and Oahu County Disaster Agencies. There were no actual disasters or emergencies during the fiscal year sufficiently grave to require the services of National Guard units.

**Ceremonies.** All units of the 298th RCT on Oahu participated in the Annual Armed Forces Day Parade on May 17. Battery A, 483rd Field Artillery Battalion fired the National Salute at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific on Memorial Day, May 30. On October 1, a ceremony was held for the Deputy Commander of USARPAC at Ft. Ruger. The 120th Military Police Company and 111th Army Band rendered the appropriate honors. The Deputy Commander after inspecting the honor guard visited the 1st Bn 298th Inf, the 483rd FA Bn, the Medical Co and 111th Army Band.

**Marksmanship.** The Hawaii National Guard A & B Rifle teams placed fourth and fifth in the Hawaii Territorial Rifle Association Championships on October 28. The annual Hawaii National Guard Unit Pistol Championship Match was held on November 17 and 18. The 120th Military Police Co took first place, the 613th Ordnance Co second and the 199th Fighter-Bomber Sq placed third. Co I, 298th Inf, Hanapepe, won the Adjutant

General's Trophy for 1951 by having obtained the highest "figure of merit" in individual qualification with the service rifle. The National Guard Bureau awarded Co 1 the Pershing Trophy for the highest percentage in the Sixth Army Area. The team from Service Co, 298th Inf placed second in the 1951 NRA sponsored 22 Cal Rifle Matches fired by National Guard teams from all states. In the 1952 competition, Service Co, 298th Inf again beat all Hawaii National Guard teams at the State Championship Match held at Ft Ruger on March 8, and were 10th place team in the National competition. The 11th Territorial Law Enforcement Pistol Tournament sponsored by the Hawaii National Guard was held at the HNG Diamond Head Range on December 1 and 2. Of the 17 teams, the U. S. Marines took first place and the HNG team placed second. There were 30 HNG shooters and 7 HNG teams. The All Service .30 Cal Rifle Tournament was held at the 299th RCT Rifle Range, Lyman Field, Hilo, Hawaii on September 16. Twelve teams competed and the U. S. Marine Corps team won the Team Championship. HNG placed second. The Chief NGB announced in October the results of the 1951 "Chief of the NGB'S Indoor Rifle Matches." Service Co, 298th Inf with a score of 1809 placed first in the Sixth Army Area and second in the nation.

**Men of the 483rd Field Artillery Battalion pause by their 105 millimeter howitzer during a firing exercise at Makua Valley, Oahu.**



### III Territorial Support of the National Guard\*

**Territorial Funds.** During the fiscal year, a total of \$469,446 of Appropriated Funds, Special Funds, and Continuous Appropriated Funds were expended by the Military Department, Territory of Hawaii, in support of the Hawaii National Guard. A detailed breakdown of the expenditures is contained in Plate VI.

**Territorial Employees.** The Military Department was authorized 84 General Fund and 3 Special Fund permanent positions during the fiscal year, of which 86 positions were filled during the year. A breakdown of territorial positions by type is furnished in Plate VII.

**Installations.** Activities of the Military Department were housed at thirty-two (32) installations on the various islands. The adequate maintenance and operation of these installations has been a continuous problem to this department. The lack of adequate appropriated funds has prevented the maintenance of these installations in the condition desired. A detailed list of the installations is furnished in Plate VIII.



The 110th Army Band from Hilo performs in one of the Schofield Barracks quadrangles during field training.

\* Due to the similarity of the support rendered to both army and air units by the Territory, this section of the report, and the plates referred to, includes the support rendered to the Hawaii Air National Guard.

#### IV. Federal Support of the National Guard\*

**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 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. The many activities relative to this Federal support during FY 52 are described in detail below.

**Regular Service Instructors.** Instructors are furnished to the Hawaii National Guard by both the Regular Army and the Regular Air Force as prescribed by law. The primary duty of these instructors is to assist in the sound organization of the Hawaii National Guard and the development of well trained units that will be self sufficient administratively and combat effective if called into the Federal Service in case of a national emergency. To accomplish this mission, it is necessary for instructors to offer advice, to supervise, and to actively assist in the training, supply and administration of all units of the Guard.

The Senior Army Instructor is responsible for liaison between the local Army Commander and the Adjutant General of the Territory. He acts as Army Military Advisor to the Adjutant General. He also supervises and coordinates the work of all Army Instructors in the Territory. The army unit instructors and advisor-instructors further the efficiency of National Guard units through assistance and advice to responsible commanders on such matters as attendance records, pay rolls, Morning Reports, personnel records, supply records and reports required by higher headquarters. They conduct inspections of arms and equipment, review, supervise and advise on all instruction and instructional material and advise Guard commanders on the proper means of preparing and executing training programs so that armory and field training time is profitably utilized through well planned instruction. They assist in the preparation and conduct of training tests and present appropriate periods of instruction in National Guard Officers' Schools. They aid and advise the Guard instructors and conduct classes in administration and training; assist in developing in the officers and noncommissioned officers qualities of leadership, and aid the unit and its individuals in civic activities and personal problems. They participate in armory drill and other training periods and maintain liaison between National Guard units and the Senior Army Instructor. In addition to the Army Unit Instructors there are in the Army Instructor Detachment three additional sections, Administrative, Army Aviation, and the Ordnance Technical Advisor. The

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\* 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.

Administrative Section prepares all official directives of the Detachment, publishes guides to further perfection of NG administration, maintains files, processes correspondence, checks and advises on the preparation of NG strength reports, pay rolls and vouchers, interprets and clarifies the laws and regulations governing the activities of the National Guard, advises as to the best methods to be used in complying therewith, prepares form control reports, progress estimate reports, group labor reports, prepares and submits to higher headquarters reports on National Guard activities, maintains property records and performs personnel administration for the Detachment. The Army Aviation Section advises on matters pertaining to liaison type aircraft furnished National Guard units, conducts operational training courses for pilots, conducts technical inspections and advises National Guard Army Aviation Sections in matters of flight training. The Ordnance Technical Advisor assists in the operation of the State Maintenance Plan covering receipt, storage and issue of Ordnance supplies and equipment; location of shops, examination of pool mechanics, advises on maintenance of records and control of supplies, and acts as Army Instructor of the 613th Ordnance Company (Direct Support). The Senior Air Instructor, and the other Air Instructors under his control, perform the same functions as those listed above for the air units of the Hawaii National Guard. A roster of the instructors assigned to the Hawaii National Guard as of 30 June 1952 is furnished in Plate IX.

**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, augmented where necessary by employees of the Territorial government. Plate X presents a chart of this organization. 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 Shop and Sub-Shop, (3) Service Centers, (4) Concentration Sites, and (5) Light Aviation Mechanics. The O/USP&DO also provides and administers the personnel to fill the positions of administrative assistant and unit caretaker in each army unit, and the positions in the Air Technical Detachments operated by the air units.

**Supply Activities.** 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. During the fiscal year, the personnel of the Air Section of this office were transferred to the Air National Guard Base at Hickam Air Force Base. The Air National Guard Base Supply Officer was appointed as an agent of the USP&DO, thus enabling him to perform certain functions of that officer, thus permitting a more efficient supply operation for the Air National Guard. In general the status of equipment in the hands of Hawaii National Guard units during the fiscal year was satisfactory. There were certain shortages which arose as a result of the world wide army demand for critical items of equipment. The Hawaii National Guard was called upon to surrender such items, notably tanks, vehicles, and light aircraft, on several occasions, and the date of

replacement thereof was uncertain as of 30 June 1952. Major items of equipment on hand at the end of the fiscal year were:

Motor Vehicles	—567	Other Aircraft	— 31
Trailers	—175	Radios	—583
Tanks	— 14	Small Arms	— 51,720
Light Aircraft	— 6	Artillery Pieces	—279

The procurement and issue of replacement items, and supplies, necessary to the maintenance of the equipment in the hands of the units represented a major portion of the supply section's activities. These items included such things as fuel and lubricants, paints and preservatives, spare parts, packing and crating materials, etc. During 1951 and part of 1952 the supply section processed approximately 6000 requisitions and 30,000 property vouchers. The supply section operated warehouses at Ft Ruger for the storage and issue of items of Quartermaster, Ordnance, Engineer, Medical, and Signal equipment. In addition it supervised the operation of warehouses for Air National Guard supply at Hickam Air Force Base.

**Maintenance Activities\*** The State Maintenance Officer, a Federal employee, in the O/USP&DO supervises the maintenance program of the Hawaii National Guard. Actual maintenance operations are carried out by the Combined Field Maintenance Shop (CFMS) at Ft Ruger, its Sub-Shop in Hilo, three Concentration Sites (1 each on Oahu, Maui, and Hawaii), nine Service Centers (Oahu-4, Hawaii-3, Maui-1, Kauai-1), and the unit caretaker assigned to each army unit. The CFMS at Ft Ruger, and its Sub-Shop in Hilo, perform third echelon maintenance on all vehicles, weapons, heavy equipment, fire control instruments, and radios assigned to the various units. Contact teams of skilled mechanics from these two shops accompanied technical inspection teams furnished by U. S. Army Pacific on their annual inspections of technical equipment in the hands of Guard units. As deficiencies were noted by the Army inspectors, they were corrected on the spot by the contact teams. During the year the CFMS at Ft Ruger completed the following number of job orders:

Vehicles	796	Instruments	403
Small Arms	6,323	Engineer Equipment	616
Artillery	187	Signal Equipment	1,900

The shop was given a rating of "Superior" by the U. S. Army Pacific Inspector General on his annual inspection of 1951. The Concentration Sites were maintained to store those vehicles which were not needed by the units during their normal armory training period. The vehicles are withdrawn from the sites as required for summer training, and upon completion thereof, they are returned to storage. Mechanics are assigned to each site to perform continuing routine maintenance required to keep the vehicles in standby storage, i.e., ready to operate on very short notice. As the fiscal year opened, the sites were engaged in re-storing vehicles which were used during the 1951 summer training. In May 1952 preparations were begun for the turn-in of old 1/4 ton trucks and trailers to the Army in anticipation of the issue of new trucks and trailers beginning in July 1952. In June 1952 most of the stored vehicles were again released to the using units for summer training. Each Service Center is manned by a trained mechanic who supervises, and assists, the unit caretakers in second echelon maintenance operations. The unit caretakers perform both first and second echelon maintenance of all equipment issued to their units, both in the unit area and in the Service

\* This paragraph does not include the maintenance program of the Air National Guard, for which see Section VIII of this report.



An L-19 observation aircraft of the 483rd Field Artillery Battalion in its dispersal area at Kahuku, Oahu.

Centers. In addition to the above, units authorized light Army Aircraft are provided with full time aircraft and engine mechanics to maintain the airplanes. A survey of equipment maintenance conducted by the National Guard Bureau in the western states region determined that the Hawaii National Guard had fewer maintenance deficiencies during the year than any of the other eight states surveyed. See Plate XII for a detailed listing of Federal employees provided for maintenance activities.

**Facilities.** During the fiscal year Hawaii National Guard units continued their occupancy of facilities owned by the Federal government and made available to the Adjutant General under various agreements. These facilities included all of Ft Ruger, locations at East Range Wahiawa, Pearl City, Wheeler Air Force Base, Hickam Air Force Base, Ft Kamehameha, and Honolulu Airport on Oahu, and certain limited areas on General Lyman Field in Hilo. (See Plate VIII for a detailed listing of all facilities occupied by the Hawaii National Guard.) In most cases the Military Department occupied these facilities under the provisions of service contracts with the Federal government. These contracts provided for the maintenance and operation of the facilities at Territorial expense, subject to reimbursement by the Federal government of 75% of the maintenance costs and 75% of certain specified operational costs. Service contracts in effect during the fiscal year covered Ft Ruger, the Hickam Air Force Base installations of the Air National Guard, the Honolulu Airport facility, the Wahiawa facility, the Ft Kamehameha facility and certain limited areas and activities on General Lyman Field. The reimbursements received by the Territory under these contracts amounted to \$79,095.00 during the fiscal year. In addition to the above,

the Federal government provided funds for the maintenance and improvement of existing facilities. Approximately 30 separate projects were completed under this program at a cost of \$131,777.00. The projects included security fencing, black topping of hardstand areas, re-roofing, termite treatments, painting, installation of siding, and other rehabilitation and maintenance work. Also included were minor construction projects to provide a retaining wall, grease racks, a tool room, and concrete ramps. During the last few months of the fiscal year considerable progress was made on the preliminary steps to implement the armory construction program. Under this program the Federal government has undertaken to assist the states and territories in providing adequate armories for the National Guard. That assistance is to be on the basis of 75% Federal funds to match 25% Territorial funds. During the year the National Guard Bureau notified the Military Department of the allocation of \$198,712.00 under this program for the construction of an armory in Hilo. The 1951 Legislature appropriated \$58,750.00 in matching funds for that armory. The preliminary work accomplished during the fiscal year included the development of space criteria for design purposes and the negotiation of forms for the agreement between the Federal government and the Territory and the contract for architectural and engineering services.

**Transportation.** During Fiscal Year 1952 the Federal government provided for the transportation of 383.51 tons of Federal property by commercial water carriers to and from Honolulu and ports located on Molokai, Maui, Hawaii and Kauai. Transportation of Federal property furnished by Government agencies included 54.443 tons by the Hawaii Air National Guard and 1.093 tons by the Military Sea Transport Service. Travel was provided for Maintenance, Accounting and Custodial Personnel, Unit Administrative Assistants, and Air Technicians, ordered to perform temporary duty at places other than home stations. Approximately 176 Hawaii National Guardsmen, called to active duty for training were transported at Federal expense to and from Service Schools. The Military Air Transportation Service was utilized to the fullest

**Men of the 1st Battalion, 299th Infantry, unload from the MATS C-97 transport which flew them from Maui to Oahu for their annual summer training.**





extent possible for this travel between Honolulu and the continental United States, and by necessity, commercial aircraft were used for a portion of inter-island travel. The Hawaii Air National Guard transported 1,503 passengers requiring inter-island travel. During the field training period, transportation of personnel furnished by the Federal government included various types of carriers. Government motor vehicles were utilized from home stations to the training area at Schofield for units on Oahu. Units on Molokai, Maui, Kauai and Hawaii, whose vehicles had been withdrawn and prepared for shipment to Honolulu for use at the training area, were furnished commercial bus transportation from home station armories to Ports of Embarkation and return at Federal expense. Commercial aircraft were utilized for transportation of the Pre-Camp Mess and Advance Detachments which numbered approximately 187 troops. The main bodies of the 299th RCT, totaling approximately 2,057 troops, traveled to and from Honolulu by Military Sea Transport Service ship. However, approximately 800 troops from Kauai, Maui and Molokai were air-lifted to and from summer training by the Military Air Transportation Service and the Hawaii Air National Guard. All incoming troops were furnished transportation by military vehicles from the point of debarkation on Oahu to Schofield and return. Approximately 1,051.61 tons of equipment including vehicles and military impedimenta were shipped by Government-furnished vessels. The total of all transportation furnished by the Federal government amounted to \$84,644.32 for Fiscal Year 1952.

**Fiscal Activities.** Fiscal activities in connection with Federal support of the Hawaii National Guard are handled by the Fiscal Section, O/USP&DO. That section works in close coordination with the Finance Officer United States Army, Ft Shafter, and the various fiscal agencies of U. S. Army Pacific. The total amount of Federal funds expended in support of the Hawaii National Guard during Fiscal Year 1952 was \$3,697,991.86, or \$7.87 to every Territorial dollar expended. This was an increase of \$289,823.29 over the amount expended during the previous fiscal year. Major expenditures were for field training, armory taining, fuels and lubricants, pay of civilian employees, operation of facilities, and pay of regular service instructors. See Plate XI for a detailed list of expenditures.

**Civilian Personnel.** The administrative section of the O/USP&DO is responsible for the administration of civilian personnel supported by Federal funds. The section employs and separates (subject to the recommendation of the appropriate commanders or supervisors) these employees, pays them, and maintains necessary records on their service. Employees provided by the Federal government include those necessary to operate the various activities of the O/USP&DO; maintenance personnel for the army maintenance shops, service centers, concentration sites and air technical detachments; administrative personnel for both army and air units; unit caretakers for army units and miscellaneous other employees. There were 313 of these employees during the fiscal year, 223 army and 90 air. See Plate XII for a detailed listing of the positions filled.

## HAWAII NATIONAL GUARD — AIR UNITS

### V. Personnel and Administration

**Strength.** On 30 June 1952 the strength of the Hawaii Air National Guard was 695 (54 officers, 1 warrant officer and 640 airmen). That figure represented 81% of the authorized strength of 863. The units had enrolled on that date 58% of the authorized officers and 83% of the airmen. The air units increased their strength by 50 men during the fiscal year. The strengths of the units and their stations were as follows on 30 June 1952:

Unit	Off	WO	Airmen	Station
Hq Hawaii Air NG	2	0	3	Ft Ruger
199th Fighter Bomber Sq	35	1	390	Hickam Air Force Base
199th Weather Station	0	0	5	Hickam Air Force Base
109th Aircraft Control & Warning Sq	17	0	242	Ft Kamehameha
Total	54	1	640	

**Recruiting and Separation.** As in the army units, all recruiting for the air units of the Hawaii National Guard was conducted by the units. The recruiting effort produced 327 enlistments and reenlistments during the year. 277 of those replaced losses and 50 constituted the increase in strength during the year. The greater attractiveness of service in air units is considered to be the principal reason that those units were able to increase their strength in the face of the same obstacles that resulted in a decrease in army unit strength. Another reason for their increase is the fact that there are only two air units of significant size, resulting in less competition for available manpower than there is among the

**An F-47 N fighter aircraft of the 199th Fighter Bomber Squadron is run up prior to take off on a bombing and rocket firing mission.**



army units. The most significant causes of separation from the air units during the year were enlistment in the regular services (84), change of residence (24), expiration of the term of service (78), and physical disability (13).

**Administration.** In addition to the impact of new Selective Service policies, the extension of enlistments, and the revision of procedures relative to the reporting of income taxes withheld, all of which are described in Section I of this report, the principal administrative development was the trend toward adopting regular Air Force procedures. This program was initiated by the Air Division, National Guard Bureau, and its purpose was to make Air National Guard unit administration parallel that of regular units in order to ease the process of inducting Air National Guard units into Federal service. The changeover involved the use of forms and administrative procedures considerably different from those used by army National Guard units. The volume of administration was also increased, and resulted in the authorization of additional full time administrative personnel.

## **VI. Organization and Training**

**Organization Changes.** Headquarters Hawaii Air National Guard was organized on 1 June 1952 by authority of the National Guard Bureau with an initial authorized strength of two officers, one warrant officer and six airmen. The officer strength was augmented by one in February 1952 bringing the total to four officers and warrant officers. Headquarters HANG replaced the Air section of State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Hawaii National Guard, which was inactivated with its personnel being transferred to Hq HANG. The mission of Hq HANG is to provide assistance and advice to the Adjutant General relative to the Air National Guard program in the Territory. Another organizational change in the Hawaii Air National Guard resulted in increasing the authorized strength of the 109th AC&W Squadron. This increase in authorized personnel was due to the redesignation and reorganization of the 109th AC&W Squadron from a mobile type unit to a "Fixed" unit, effective 16 June 1951. The authorized strength was increased from 36 officers and 196 airmen to 40 officers and 355 airmen. The primary mission of the organization was not affected by this reorganization which was ordered by the Chief National Guard Bureau.

**Training.** A total of 3,810 hours were flown by the pilots of the Hawaii Air National Guard during FY 1952; 1,701 of those hours were in F-47 fighter aircraft. Also during Fiscal Year 1952, a regular Air Force AC&W unit cooperated with the 109th AC&W Squadron in allowing the latter's personnel to utilize the training facilities of the regular Air Force at Koko Head. During armory drills held on Sundays, the radar operators of the 109th reported to the Koko Head station for on-the-job training under the supervision of qualified USAF technical personnel. This training proved invaluable to the 109th personnel in their effort to learn modern methods of detecting approaching aircraft and the precise controlling of friendly aircraft. The 109th aircraft controllers participated in several problems with the 199th Fighter Squadron. The fighters were ordered airborne by the radar operators of the 109th to intercept assumed enemy fighters and bombers. Other sections of the 109th participated in on-the-job training at the regular training site at Battery Closson, Ft Kamehameha. A total of 14 different types of specialist training were conducted during each drill. Due to the serious shortage of qualified technicians in the 109th AC&W Squadron, emphasis was placed on sending numbers of personnel to regular Air Force technical training schools. This program is expected to show results during the next year and should permit an improved training program in the squadron. During the year the 199th Fighter Bomber Squadron conducted eight



**Airmen of the 109th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron man their plotting board during an exercise involving the tracking of approaching aircraft.**

squadron gunnery and bombing exercises. These exercises were over and above the normal authorized training for the Fighter Squadron. The first four gunnery exercises consisted of air to air gunnery with the last four being devoted to bombing and rocketry. The latter four exercises were carried out using the facilities of the U. S. Navy range on the western-most tip of Molokai and the targets located on the island of Kahoolawe. Average attendance for these exercises was 23 officers and 53 airmen. Money allotted by the National Guard Bureau totaled \$6,000. The actual amount spent was \$5,615.14. A total of 29,500 rounds of .50 cal ammunition was fired, 120-100 lb. practice bombs were dropped and 600 rockets were fired. Tactical training was emphasized and results were gratifying in that the proficiency of all pilots who participated increased measurably. The annual staff school was held for key officers and airmen of all units of the Hawaii Air National Guard on 10 May and 7 June 1952 for the purpose of making plans for the annual summer encampment. The three units of the Hawaii Air National Guard utilized the Army ranges at Schofield Barracks for the purpose of familiarizing all personnel with the use of small arms. Additional supplemental training was authorized by the National Guard Bureau for the practice of interception missions and was conducted in coordination with the 109th AC&W Squadron. The Hawaii ANG was authorized to send a team of three pilot officers and three airmen to the ANG gunnery exercise held at George Air Force Base, Victorville, California, from 15 March to 4 April 1952. Both the 199th and the 109th conducted

48 armory drills during the fiscal year. Attendance, moral, and appearance were excellent throughout the year. The 199th Weather Station also conducted 48 armory drills during the year with attendance averaging 1 officer and 4 airmen. All units of the HANG participated in the annual field training exercises 14 June through 28 June 1952. The field training site of the 199th Fighter Squadron was Barking Sands Air Force Base, Kauai. Twenty-seven officers and 375 airmen were present there including 4 airmen of the 199th Weather Station. The 109th AC&W Squadron was located at Koko Head Radar Station for field training. The radar officers and radar maintenance sections operated on a 24 hour schedule for the entire 2 weeks. In addition to the local training described above, the Hawaii Air National Guard sent 41 officers and airmen to regular service schools as listed below:

<b>Air Force Mainland Schools</b>	<b>Officers</b>	<b>Airmen</b>
Pilot Training	3	0
Air Intelligence Officer Course	1	0
Special Vehicle Operator Course	0	3
Supply Technician Course	0	2
Basic Weather Service Course	0	1
Staff Officers Indoctrination Course	1	0
Instrument Pilot Instructor Course	1	0
Powerman Course	0	1
Instrument Trainer Repairman Course	0	1
Master Drivers Instructors Course	1	4
Petroleum Specialist	0	1
Engineer Equipment Mechanic Course	0	1
Electronics Officer	2	0
Automotive Repairman	0	1
Career Guidance Course	0	2
Intelligence Operations Specialist	0	1
AC&W Operator Course	0	4
Personnel Specialist	0	1
Aircraft Mechanic Course	0	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	9	24
<b>USARPAC Specialists Schools</b>	<b>Officers</b>	<b>Airmen</b>
Radio Repairman's Course	0	3
Automotive Maintenance Course	0	2
Food Service School	0	1
Mess Management	0	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	0	8
<b>TOTAL ALL SCHOOLS</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>32</b>

Through courses offered to officers and airmen the USAF Air University met in a workable and practical manner a problem which confronts all Guardsmen. This problem is the desire and willingness of the individual to improve his military speciality, as opposed to the lack of opportunity the Air Guardsman may have to leave his civilian job for the period necessary to attend a military school. During FY 1952, thirty-three officers and airmen of the Hawaii National Guard enrolled in the Air University's extension division.

**Air Force Inspections.** Although there were some discrepancies, the overall rating of the 109th AC&W Squadron on its annual inspection was satisfactory. The period of the inspection was from 30 March through 3 April 1952 and it was performed by the Inspector General, Pacific Division MATS, Hickam Air Force Base. The Annual Inspection

of the 199th Fighter Bomber Squadron was made by the USAF Inspector General's office, Hickam AFB, from 26 March 1952 through 30 March 1952. The inspection involved a detailed scrutiny of all phases of the Squadron's administration and operation. A rating of "Satisfactory" was received by the 199th Fighter Squadron. The 199th Weather Station was rated "Unsatisfactory" due primarily to an inadequate training program and inadequate equipment. Necessary steps were initiated subsequent to the inspection to correct the deficiencies noted.

#### **VII. Territorial Support of the Air National Guard**

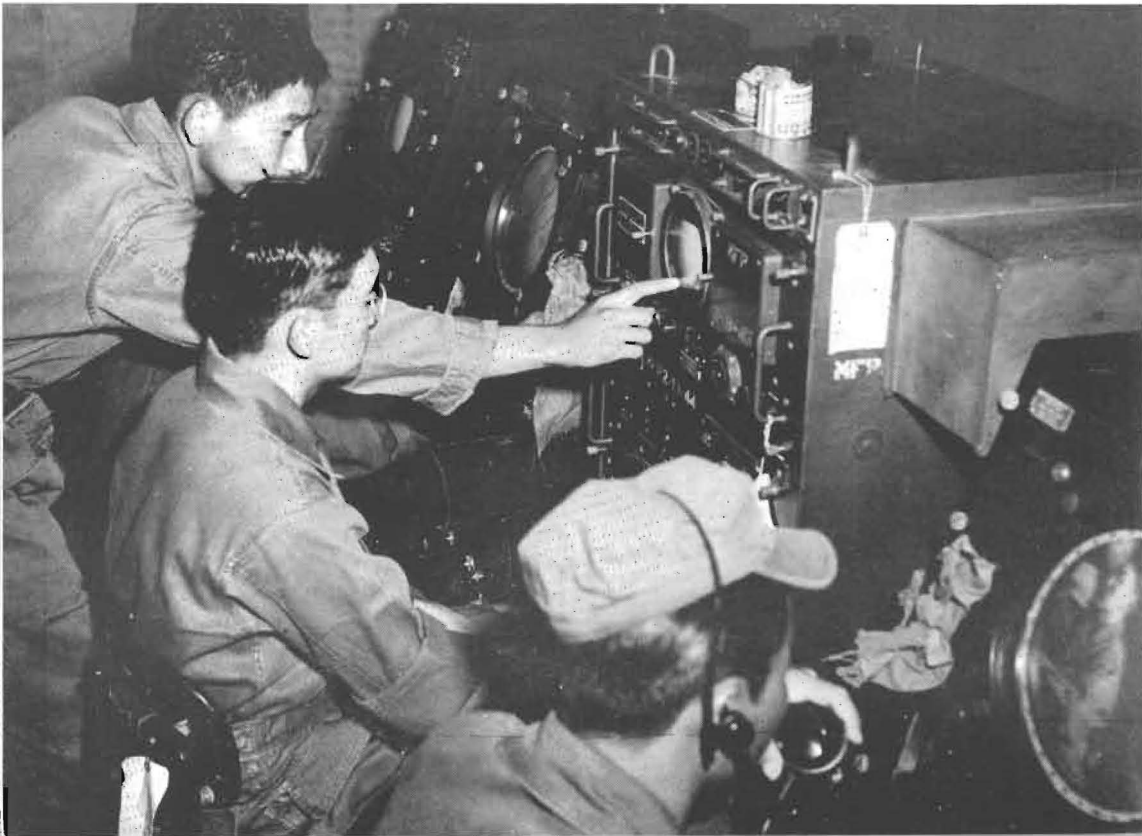
See Section III of this report.

#### **VIII. Federal Support of the Air National Guard**

**General Support.** See Section IV of this report.

**Maintenance Program.** During Fiscal Year 1952, the 199th Fighter Bomber Squadron had possession of 24 F-47N, 3 TB-26B, 2 C-47A, and 2 T-6D aircraft. On 1 July 1951 an intensive corrosion control program was instituted to combat the high rate of corrosion caused by the salt air and coral dust prevalent along the coastal areas of the Hawaiian Islands. As of 30 June 1952, 10 of the assigned aircraft had been processed through the maintenance shops of the 1500th Maintenance Squadron, MATS, and 12 of the assigned aircraft had been processed by the air technicians in addition to their routine maintenance duties. The balance of the aircraft will be completed during the forthcoming fiscal year. Another program of note was the institution of an actual "firing in" of the guns installed in the F-47N aircraft. The aircraft were

**Student radar operators of the 109th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron operate their sets under instruction of older hands.**





**Members of the air technical detachment, 199th Fighter Bomber Squadron, run a routine maintenance check on a B-26 bomber assigned to the squadron.**

flown to Wheeler Air Force Base and placed in butts where they were fired in to enable the armament crew to set the guns for greater accuracy in gunnery exercises. This program is planned to become a continuous one to provide additional training for both pilots and armament crews. The aircraft and engine technicians were charged with daily and other periodic inspections of the aircraft in addition to performing routine maintenance and serving as instructors during drill periods. During the fiscal year they maintained an in-commission rate of 67% or a total of 181,945 hours available for flying for the year. In view of the age of the assigned aircraft and relatively small number of air technicians the above figure is considered more than satisfactory and far exceeded the flying time requirements. The flight line maintenance of aircraft is supported by a shop section which consists of the following:

1. **Armament.** The armament shop maintains the guns and gun sights installed in the aircraft as well as assembling practice bombs and rockets that are used in routine training. This shop also maintains the authorized small arms assigned to the squadron.

2. **Parachute Shop.** This shop inspects and packs parachutes, life rafts and life vests. It also maintains other flying equipment and does fabric work for the entire organization.

3. **Communications Shop.** In addition to maintaining radio equipment installed in the aircraft, the communications shop maintains the inter-island radio net and all ground communications on the base.

4. **Sheet Metal Shop.** This shop does aircraft skin and surface repairs and modifications and is charged with glass and plexiglass modifications and fabrications that may become necessary.

5. **Electrical Shop.** The electrical shop assists in the maintenance of the aircraft electrical systems and instruments.

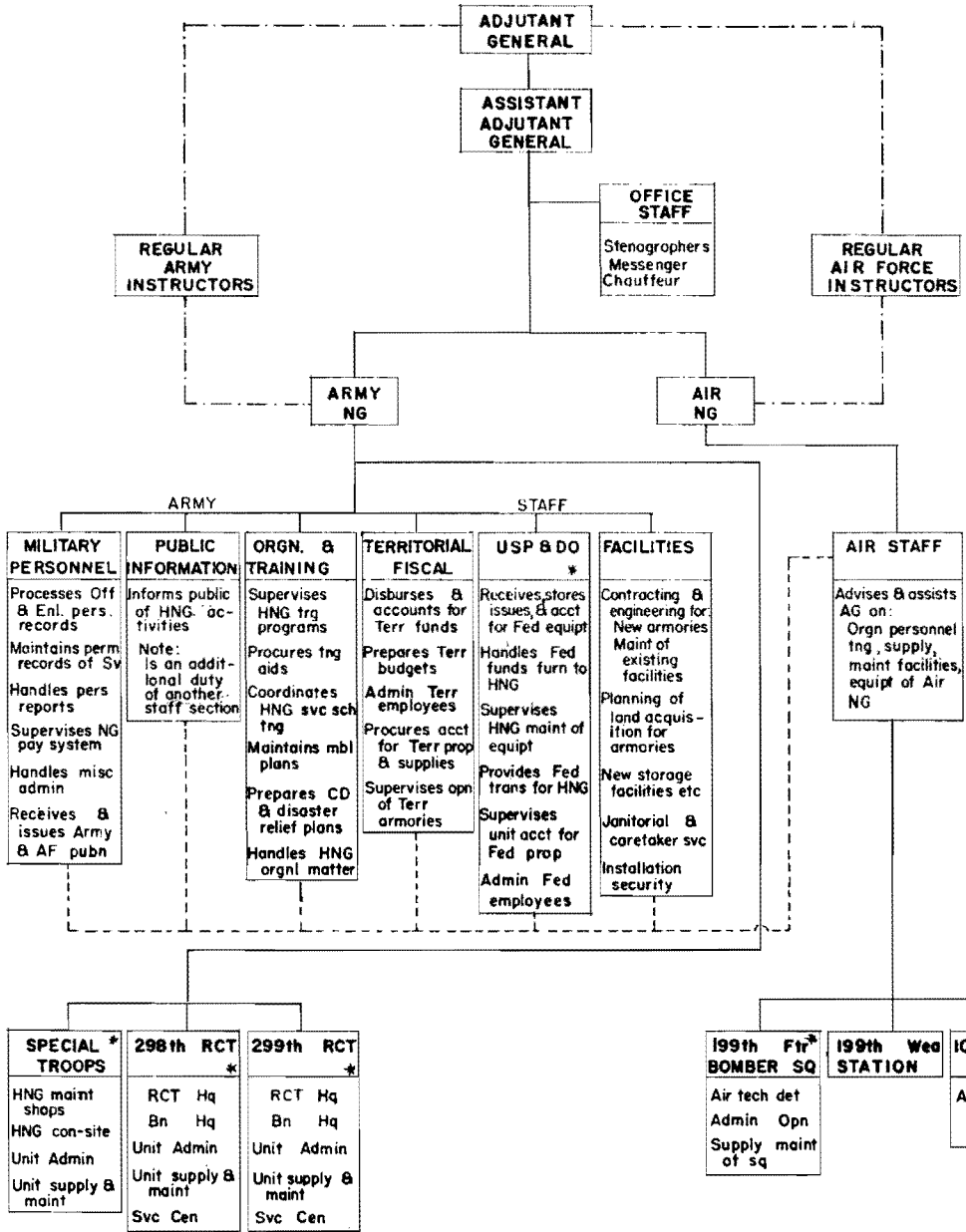
6. **Machine Shop.** This shop is charged with making or repairing special tools or jigs that are required for specialized maintenance jobs. It also assists the motor pool by doing such machine work that may be necessary.

In addition to the above shops, a small hydraulic shop and a small photo laboratory are operated. All of the shop personnel also serve as instructors during regular drill periods. Future plans of the maintenance section include continuation of the corrosion prevention program, continued firing in of the aircraft and a course of more vigorous flight line maintenance to parallel the Air Force program of "More Air Force Per Dollar". A more intensive training program is also planned for all Air Technicians to keep them abreast of the rapidly changing and advancing design of aircraft and accessories. In addition to the principal maintenance program aimed at keeping the aircraft flying, both the 199th Fighter Bomber Squadron and the 109th AC&W Squadron conducted maintenance programs on vehicles, weapons, clothing, etc., comparable to that performed in army units of the Hawaii National Guard. See Plate XII for a detailed listing of full time personnel provided for Air National Guard maintenance.



# FUNCTIONAL CHART

## MILITARY DEPT TERR of HAWAII



\_\_\_\_\_ COMMAND FUNCTION  
 - - - - - ADVISORY FUNCTION  
 - - - - - COORDINATING FUNCTION

\* SECTION INCLUDES EMPLOYEES PAID FROM FEDERAL FUNDS

PLATE II

STATION LIST AND UNIT STRENGTHS

HAWAII NATIONAL GUARD

ARMY UNITS

30 JUNE 1952

UNIT	STRENGTH			STATION
	Off	WO	EM	
Hq Det HNG	24	3	71	Ft Ruger, T. H.
120th MP Co	5		139	Ft Ruger, T. H.
613th Ord MM Co	3	3	138	Ft Ruger, T. H.
110th Army Band		1	28	Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.
111th Army Band		1	28	Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.
TOTAL SPECIAL TROOPS	32	8	376	
Hq Co 298th Inf	14	1	124	Ft Ruger, T. H.
Svc Co 298th Inf	3	5	113	Ft Ruger, T. H.
Tk Co (Med) 298th Inf	2		62	Wahiawa, Oahu, T. H.
Hv Mort Co 298th Inf	2	1	89	Ft Ruger, T. H.
Med Co 298th Inf	6		87	Ft Ruger, T. H.
Hq Co 1st Bn 298th Inf	8	1	65	Ft Ruger, T. H.
Co A 298th Inf	4		101	Ft Ruger, T. H.
Co B 298th Inf	4		113	Ft Ruger, T. H.
Co C 298th Inf	3	1	87	Ft Ruger, T. H.
Co D 298th Inf	3		88	Ft Ruger, T. H.
Hq Co 2d Bn 298th Inf	8		61	Wahiawa, Oahu, T. H.
Co E 298th Inf	2		108	Waialua, Oahu, T. H.
Co F 298th Inf	5		125	Pearl City, Oahu, T. H.
Co G 298th Inf	3		99	Kaneohe, Oahu, T. H.
Co H 298th Inf	3	1	112	Wahiawa, Oahu, T. H.
Hq Co 3d Bn 298th Inf	9		83	Lihue, Kauai, T. H.
Co I 298th Inf	4	1	129	Hanapepe, Kauai, T. H.
Co K 298th Inf	2	1	93	Kapaa, Kauai, T. H.
Co L 298th Inf	3		85	Ft Ruger, T. H.
Co M 298th Inf	3		63	Ft Ruger, T. H.
TOTAL 298th INF	91	12	1887	
Hq Btry 483d FA Bn	12		79	Ft Ruger, T. H.
Med Det 483d FA Bn	1		6	Ft Ruger, T. H.
Svc Btry 483d FA Bn	2	1	39	Ft Ruger, T. H.
Btry A 483d FA Bn	4		79	Ft Ruger, T. H.
Btry B 483d FA Bn	4		84	Ft Ruger, T. H.
Btry C 483d FA Bn	4		82	Ft Ruger, T. H.
TOTAL 483d FA Bn	27	1	369	
227th Engr C Co	4		80	Ft Ruger, T. H.
TOTAL 298th RCT	122	13	2336	
Hq Co 299th Inf	16	1	127	Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.
Svc Co 299th Inf	4	5	81	Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.
Tk Co (Med) 299th Inf	3	1	62	Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.
Hv Mort Co 299th Inf	4	1	141	Wailuku, Maui, T. H.
Med Co (-1st Bn Plat) 299th Inf	2		69	Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.
Hq Co 1st Bn 299th Inf	8	1	84	Wailuku, Maui, T. H.
1st Bn Med Plat	1		26	Wailuku, Maui, T. H.
Co A 299th Inf	3	1	110	Lahaina, Maui, T. H.
Co B 299th Inf	3		82	Kaunakakai, Molokai
Co C 299th Inf	5	1	100	Paia, Maui, T. H.
Co D 299th Inf	5	1	120	Wailuku, Maui, T. H.
Hq Co 2d Bn 299th Inf	7	1	64	Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.
Co E 299th Inf	1		53	Pahala, Hawaii, T. H.

UNIT	STRENGTH			STATION
	Off	WO	EM	
Co F 299th Inf	3		65	Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.
Co G 299th Inf	3		81	Olaa, Hawaii, T. H.
Co H 299th Inf	4		72	Honomu, Hawaii, T. H.
Hq Co 3d Bn 299th Inf	6	1	84	Honokaa, Hawaii, T. H.
Co I 299th Inf	1		61	Paauilo, Hawaii, T. H.
Co K 299th Inf	2	1	108	Papaikou, Hawaii, T. H.
Co L 299th Inf	2	1	120	Hawi, Hawaii, T. H.
Co M 299th Inf	2		91	Laupahoehoe, Hawaii
TOTAL 299th Inf	85	16	1801	
Hq Btry 487th FA Bn	5	2	50	Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.
Med Det 487th FA Bn	1		9	Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.
Svc Btry 487th FA Bn	2		48	Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.
Btry A 487th FA Bn	4	1	62	Kealakekua, Hawaii
Btry B 487th FA Bn	3	1	84	Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.
Btry C 487th FA Bn	4	1	80	Kealakekua, Hawaii
TOTAL 487th FA BN	19	5	333	
230th Engr C Co	2	1	66	Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.
TOTAL 299th RCT	106	22	2200	



**KAUAI**  
Kapa'a  
Lihue



**NIIHAU**  
Hanalei



**OAHU**

Waiatua  
Wahiawa  
Pearl City  
Hickam AFB  
Ft. Ruger  
Honolulu  
Kaneohe  
Koko Head



**MOLOKAI**  
Kaunakakai

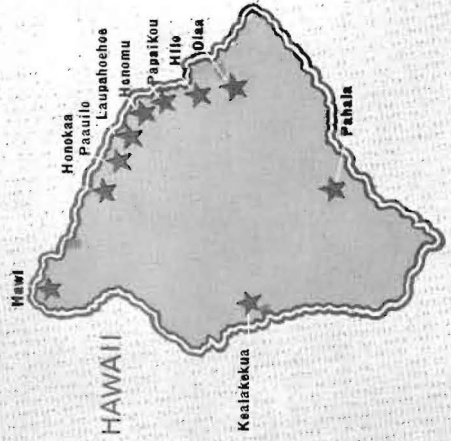


**LANAI**  
Lahaina



**MAUI**  
Wailuku  
Pala

**KAHOOLAWE**



**HAWAII**



# HAWAII NATIONAL GUARD

## UNIT LOCATIONS

ARMY ★ AIR ✖

PLATE IV

**SERVICE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE  
HAWAII NATIONAL GUARD  
ARMY UNITS  
FY 1952  
MAINLAND SCHOOLS**

Grade No	Course	School
Sgt 1	Airplane & Engine Mechanic	San Marcos AFB, Texas
Cpl 1	Airplane & Engine Mechanic	San Marcos AFB, Texas
Pfc 2	Airplane & Engine Mechanic	San Marcos AFB, Texas
Sgt 1	Tank Leader	Armored, Ft Knox, Kty
2nd Lt 1	Army Aviation Tactics	Artillery, Ft Sill, Okla
M/Sgt 1	Field Arty Operations	Artillery, Ft Sill, Okla
Cpl 1	Arty Maintenance	Artillery, Ft Sill, Okla
Capt 1	Chaplain Officer	Chaplain, Ft Slocum, NY
2nd Lt 1	Associate Company Officer	Engineer, Ft Belvoir, Va
M/Sgt 1	Combat Construction Foreman	Engineer, Ft Belvoir, Va
Lt Col 1	Judge Advocate General's	Charlottesville, Virginia
2nd Lt 1	Associate Basic	Infantry, Ft Benning, Ga
Capt 1	Associate Inf Co Off	Infantry, Ft Benning, Ga
1st Lt 3	Associate Inf Co Off	Infantry, Ft Benning, Ga
2nd Lt 8	Associate Inf Co Off	Infantry, Ft Benning, Ga
Maj 1	Associate Inf Adv	Infantry, Ft Benning, Ga
Capt 1	Associate Inf Adv	Infantry, Ft Benning, Ga
SFC 7	Lt & Hv Wpns Inf Ldr	Infantry, Ft Benning, Ga
Sgt 12	Lt & Hv Wpns Inf Ldr	Infantry, Ft Benning, Ga
Cpl 7	Lt & Hv Wpns Inf Ldr	Infantry, Ft Benning, Ga
Pvt 2	Lt & Hv Wpns Inf Ldr	Infantry, Ft Benning, Ga
Lt Col 1	Indoctrination, Air Grds Opns	Southern Pines, N C
Maj 1	Indoctrination, Air Grds Opns	Southern Pines, N C
1st Lt 1	Associate Basic	MFS, Ft Sam Houston, Tx
2nd Lt 1	Associate Basic	MFS, Ft Sam Houston, Tx
Sgt 1	Light Arty Repairman	Ordnance, Aberdeen, Md
Pvt 1	Wheel Vehicle Repair	Ord Auto, Atlanta, Ga
Sgt 2	Enlisted Criminal Inves	Pro M, Camp Gordon, Ga
Maj 1	Selective Service Conference	San Francisco, Calif

64 TOTAL ATTENDANCE MAINLAND SCHOOLS FY 1952

**LOCAL U. S. ARMY PACIFIC SCHOOLS**

Grade No	Course	School
WOJG 1	On-the-job Training	AG S, USARPAC, Ft Shaf
SFC 1	On-the-job Training	AG S, USARPAC, Ft Shaf
Pfc 1	On-the-job Training	AG S, USARPAC, Ft Shaf
Pvt-2 1	On-the-job Training	AG S, USARPAC, Ft Shaf
Pvt-1 1	Clerks (4816)	AG S, USARPAC, Ft Shaf
Pfc 1	Basic Army Administration	HITC, Scofield Barracks
Sgt 1	Field Wireman	Com, USARPAC, Ft Shaf
Pfc 1	Field Wireman	Com, USARPAC, Ft Shaf
1st Lt 1	Radio Operator	Com, USARPAC, Ft Shaf
Cpl 2	Radio Operator	Com, USARPAC, Ft Shaf
Pfc 4	Radio Operator	Com, USARPAC, Ft Shaf
Pvt 1	Radio Operator	Com, USARPAC, Ft Shaf
M/Sgt 1	Radio Repairman	Com, USARPAC, Ft Shaf
Sgt 1	Radio Repairman	Com, USARPAC, Ft Shaf

Cpl	2	Radio Repairman	Com, USARPAC, Ft Shaf
Pfc	2	Radio Repairman	Com, USARPAC, Ft Shaf
SFC	2	Crse "B' Mess Management	Food Ser, Schofield Brks
Sgt	1	Crse "B' Mess Management	Food Ser, Schofield Brks
Pfc	1	Crse "B' Mess Management	Food Ser, Schofield Brks
SFC	2	Crse "C" Baking	Food Ser, Schofield Brks
Sgt	3	Crse "C" Baking	Food Ser, Schofield Brks
Pfc	2	Crse "C" Baking	Food Ser, Schofield Brks
Pvt	1	Crse "C" Baking	Food Ser, Schofield Brks
SFC	1	Crse "D' Cooks	Food Ser, Schofield Brks
Sgt	1	Crse "D' Cooks	Food Ser, Schofield Brks
Cpl	3	Crse "D' Cooks	Food Ser, Schofield Brks
Pfc	8	Crse "D' Cooks	Food Ser, Schofield Brks
Pvt	7	Crse "D' Cooks	Food Ser, Schofield Brks
Cpl	1	Military Police Advance	MP, USARPAC, Ft Shaf
SFC	1	Org Automotive Maint	Ord, USARPAC, Ft Shaf
Sgt	3	Org Automotive Maint	Ord, USARPAC, Ft Shaf
Cpl	5	Org Automotive Maint	Ord, USARPAC, Ft Shaf
Pfc	6	Org Automotive Maint	Ord, USARPAC, Ft Shaf
Pvt	8	Org Automotive Maint	Ord, USARPAC, Ft Shaf
M/Sgt	1	Medical Tech Procedures	Tripler Army Hospital
Cpl	5	Medical Tech Procedures	Tripler Army Hospital
Pfc	3	Medical Tech Procedures	Tripler Army Hospital
Pvt	9	Medical Tech Procedures	Tripler Army Hospital

102 TOTAL ATTENDANCE USARPAC SCHOOLS FY 1952

ATTENDANCE MAINLAND SCHOOLS FY 52

Officers	24
Enlisted Men	40

64

ATTENDANCE USARPAC SCHOOLS FY 1952

Officers	2
Enlisted Men	100

102

TOTAL ATTENDANCE ARMY SERVICE SCHOOLS FY 52 166

PLATE V

ARMY EXTENSION COURSE ENROLLMENT

HAWAII NATIONAL GUARD

ARMY UNITS

FY 1952

GRADE	NO. EXTENSION	CRSE	SCHOOL
	SERIES		
EM	6	10	Adj General, Ft Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
EM	177	10	Army General, Ft Riley, Kansas
Maj	1	50	Artillery, Ft Sill, Oklahoma
Capt	1	40	Artillery, Ft Sill, Oklahoma
1st Lt	5	30	Artillery, Ft Sill, Oklahoma
2nd Lt	9	20	Artillery, Ft Sill, Oklahoma
1st Lt	1	30	Chaplain, Ft Slocum, New York
1st Lt	1	30	Engineer, Ft Belvoir, Virginia
2nd Lt	1	20	Engineer, Ft Belvoir, Virginia

EM	4	10	Engineer, Ft Belvoir, Virginia
Lt Col	1	60	Infantry, Ft Benning, Georgia
Capt	2	40	Infantry, Ft Benning, Georgia
1st Lt	6	30	Infantry, Ft Benning, Georgia
2nd Lt	16	20	Infantry, Ft Benning, Georgia
1st Lt	3	30	Medical Fld Svc, Ft Sam Houston, Texas
2nd Lt	1	20	Medical Fld Svc, Ft Sam Houston, Texas
EM	15	10	Medical Fld Svc, Ft Sam Houston, Texas
1st Lt	3	30	Military Police, Camp Gordon, Georgia
2nd Lt	2	20	Military Police, Camp Gordon, Georgia
EM	12	10	Military Police, Camp Gordon, Georgia
EM	10	10	Ord, Aberdeen Prov Grounds, Maryland
EM	1	10	Quartermaster, Ft Lee, Virginia
Maj	1	50	Signal, Ft Monmouth, New Jersey
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>279</b>		

PLATE VI

**EXPENDITURE OF TERRITORIAL FUNDS**

**1. Appropriated Funds:**

Character of Expenditure	Amount of Appropriation As Changed	Total Expendi- tures
A. Personal Services .....	\$278,347	\$278,291
B. Other Current Expenses .....	101,751	99,838
C. Equipment .....	4,358	4,234
M. Motor Vehicles .....	1,710	1,699
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$386,166</b>	<b>\$384,062</b>

**2. Special Funds:**

Symbol	Fund	Balance as of 6-30-51	Receipts During FY '52	Total Expendi- tures During FY '52	Balance as of 6-30-52
S-2606	Armory Board	\$12,352	\$36,850	\$ 36,024	\$13,178

**3. Continuous Appropriated Funds:**

Annual Encampment Pay, 1952 \$ 49,360

**4. Recapitulation:**

Appropriated Funds ..... \$384,062  
 Special Funds ..... 36,024  
 Continuous Appropriated Funds ..... 49,360

**Total** \$469,446

PLATE VII

**TERRITORIAL EMPLOYEES**

Type of Position	Number Authorized
Adjutant General .....	1
Assistant Adjutant General .....	1
Administrator .....	1

Stenographer .....	1
Messenger .....	1
Chauffeur .....	1
Military Personnel Officer .....	1
Assistant Military Personnel Officer .....	2
Military Clerk .....	9
Typist .....	4
Clerk .....	1
Plans and Training Officer .....	1
Assistant Plans and Training Officer .....	1
Fiscal Officer .....	1
Accountant .....	1
Purchasing and Property Clerk .....	1
Contracting and Engineering Officer .....	1
Draftsman .....	1
Maintenance Superintendent .....	1
Assistant Maintenance Superintendent .....	1
Carpenter .....	1
Electrician .....	1
Plumber .....	1
Mechanical Handyman .....	4
Motor Equipment Operator .....	2
General Laborer .....	19
Janitor .....	6
Assistant Automotive Repair Officer .....	1
Motor Equipment Repairman .....	1
Air-Staff Officer .....	1
Watchman .....	7
Guard .....	4
Property and Suply Officer .....	1
Assistant Property Officer .....	1
Supply Technician .....	1
Assistant Warehouse Supervisor .....	1
Stores Clerk .....	1
Supply Clerk .....	1
Custodian of Armory .....	1
Total	
87	

PLATE VIII  
**INSTALLATIONS**

Facility	Location	How Acquired	Units or Activities Housed	Floor Area (Sq Ft)	Ground Area (Acre)
<b>OAHU</b>					
Ft Ruger Res	Ft Ruger Oahu	Revocable Permit fr US Army	Mil Dept TH Office of USP&DO State Hq & Hq Det 613th Ord MM Co 120th MP Co Sv Co 298th Inf Hq & Hq Co 298th Inf Med Co 298th Inf Hv Mtr Co 298th Inf Hq & Hq Co 1st Bn 298th Co A 298th Inf Co B 298th Inf Co C 298th Inf Co D 298th Inf	513,715	681



Facility	Location	How Acquired	Units or Activities Housed	Floor Area (Sq Ft)	Ground Area (Acre)
			Co L 298th Inf Co M 298th Inf Hq & Hq Btry 483d FA Bn Sv Btry 483d FA Bn Btry A 483d FA Bn Btry B 483d FA Bn Btry C 483d FA Bn Med Det 483d FA Bn 111th Army Band 227th Engr Co Whses/USP&DO Combined Fld Maint Shop Sv Center No. 1 Sv Center No. 1A Sv Center No. 2 RA Instr Det Post Motor Pool Rifle & Pistol Ranges		
Btry Closson	Ft Kam Oahu	Revocable Permit fr US Army	109th AC&W Sq	21,408	7.2
Honolulu Armory & Iolani Bks	Honolulu Oahu	Territorial Owned	Reserve Forces, HNG	124,656	2.3
Wahiawa Storage Facility	Wahiawa Oahu	Revocable Permit fr US Army	Hq&Hq Co 2d Bn 298th Co H 298th Inf Tank Co 298th Inf 2d Bn Med Plat 298th Inf Sv Center No. 3	60,856	15.3
Waiialua Storage Facility	Waiialua Oahu	Deed fr County of Honolulu	Co E 298th Inf	6,920	0.3
Manana Storage Facility	Pearl City Oahu	Revocable Permit fr US Navy	Co F 298th Inf	26,500	19.9
Kaneohe Storage Facility	Kaneohe Oahu	Ltr of Entry fr Bd of Supr	Co G 298th Inf	6,920	0.8
Hickam Air Force Base	Hickam Field Oahu	Revocable Permit fr USAF	Hawaii Air Nat Gd	155,956	15.6
Kuliouou Rifle Range	Kuliouou Oahu	Territorial Owned	All Honolulu Units		100.0
Honolulu Airport Storage Facility	Honolulu Airport Oahu	Revocable Permit fr US Navy	Concentration Site No. 1	161,000	6.2
Wheeler Air Force Base	Wheeler Field Oahu	Revocable Permit fr USAF	Army Aviation Sec 298th RCT	14,640	0.8
			Total Oahu	1,092,571	849.4

Facility	Location	How Acquired	Units or Activities Housed	Floor Area (Sq Ft)	Ground Area (Acre)
<b>HAWAII</b>					
Hilo Armory	Hilo Hawaii	Territorial Owned	Hq&Hq Co 299th Inf	32,128	0.6
Honomu Armory	Honomu Hawaii	Territorial Owned	Co H 299th Inf	9,388	0.6
Keaukaha NG Res	Lyman Field Hawaii	Ltrs of Entry fr US Navy	Med Co 299th Inf Sv Co 299th Inf Hv Tank Co 299th Inf Hq & Hq Co 2d Bn 299th Co F 299th Inf Hq & Hq Btry 487th FA Bn Sv Btry 487th FA Bn Btry B 487th FA Bn Med Det 487th FA Bn 230th Engr Combat Co 110th Army Band Sv Center No. 4 Sv Center No. 4A Concentration Site No. 2 Rifle Range Pistol Range	171,860	300.0
Olaa Armory	Olaa Hawaii	Deed fr Olaa Sugar Co	Co G 299th Inf	9,000	0.7
Pahala Storage Facility	Pahala Hawaii	Deed fr Hawn Agr Co	Co E 299th Inf	7,340	0.7
Papaikou Storage Facility	Papaikou Hawaii	Deed fr Onomea Sugar Co	Co K 299th Inf	6,920	0.7
Laupahoehoe Storage Facility	Laupahoehoe Hawaii	Deed fr County of Hawaii	Co M 299th Inf	8,120	0.3
Paauilo Storage Facility	Paauilo Hawaii	Deed fr Hamakua Mill Co	Co I 299th Inf	6,920	0.5
Honokaa Storage Facility	Honokaa Hawaii	Deed fr County of Hawaii	Hq&Hq Co 3d Bn 299th Sv Center No. 5	13,320	2.1
Kohala Storage Facility	Hawi Hawaii	Deed fr Kohala Sugar Co	Co L 299th Inf	7,064	0.3
Keala-kekua Storage Facility	Keala-kekua Hawaii	Deed fr County of Hawaii	Btry A 487th FA Bn Btry C 487th FA Bn	16,240	2.0
Total Hawaii				288,300	308.4

Facility	Location	How Acquired	Units or Activities Housed	Floor Area (Sq Ft)	Ground Area (Acre)
<b>MAUI</b>					
Wailuku Armory	Wailuku Maui	Territorial Owned	Hq&Hq Co 1st Bn 299th Co D 299th Inf Hv Mort Co 299th Inf 1st Bn Med Plat 299th	17,383	2.8
Lahaina Armory	Lahaina Maui	Territorial Owned	Co A 299th Inf	6,000	2.1
Paia Armory	Paia Maui	Lease fr Maui Agr Co	Co C 299th Inf	4,715	0.3
Paukukalo Res	Paukukalo Maui	Territorial Owned	Sv Center No. 6 Concrt Site No 3 Rifle Range	68,950	204.3
Olowalu Rifle Range	Lahaina Maui	Lease fr Pioneer Mill Co	Rifle Range		175.0
Total Maui				97,048	384.5
<b>MOLOKAI</b>					
Kaunakakai Armory	Kaunakakai Molokai	Territorial Owned	Co B 299th Inf	4,279	2.1
<b>KAUAI</b>					
Lihue Armory	Lihue Kauai	Territorial Owned	Hq&Hq Co 3d Bn 298th	15,022	0.9
Hanapepe Armory & Res	Hanapepe Kauai	Territorial Owned	Co I 298th Inf Sv Center	34,388	5.4
Kapaa Storage Facility	Kapaa Kauai	Deed fr County of Kauai	Co K 298th Inf	4,762	1.7
Wailua Rifle Range	Wailua Kauai	Lease fr Lihue Plantation	Rifle Range		46.0
Total Kauai				54,172	54.0
GRAND TOTAL				1,536,370	1,598.4

PLATE IX

**ROSTER OF REGULAR SERVICE  
INSTRUCTORS WITH THE HAWAII NATIONAL GUARD  
AS OF 30 JUNE 1952**

**REGULAR ARMY**

A total of thirteen officers, one warrant officer, and twenty-two enlisted men were assigned to duty with the Hawaii National Guard as Regular Army Instructors on 30 June 1952. These instructors were as follows:

UNIT	DUTY	STATION
<b>Officer, Senior Army Instructor</b>		
Colonel BERNARD A. BYRNE	Sr Army Instr	Fort Ruger, TH
CWO CARLETON LARUE	Adjutant	Fort Ruger, TH
MSgt JAMES K. REILLY	Sgt Major	Fort Ruger, TH
MSgt PAUL F. WISE	Adm Asst	Fort Ruger, TH
MSgt BEN BOTTELO	Adm Asst	Fort Ruger, TH
SFC BERT I. TAKEUCHI	Adm Asst	Fort Ruger, TH
CPL JOHN P. RIDDELL	Adm Asst	Fort Ruger, TH
Capt ROBERT G. HOLTON	Ord Tech Adv	Fort Ruger, TH
MSgt JITSUO YOSHIDA	Asst O T Adv	Fort Ruger, TH
Capt FRANK ARTIGALAS	Ar Avn Ad-Ins	Fort Ruger, TH
SFC ROBERT BATUNGBACAL	Mech A Av Ad	Fort Ruger, TH
<b>Hq. 298th Infantry Regiment</b>		
Lt Col JOHN C. STAPLETON	Regt Instr	Fort Ruger, TH
MSgt JAMES H. STEED	Sgt Instr	Fort Ruger, TH
MSgt SEICHI TERAUCHI	Sgt Instr	Fort Ruger, TH
SFC JOHN Y. S. LEE	Sgt Instr	Fort Ruger, TH
<b>Hq. 1st Bn 298th Infantry</b>		
Lt Col ARTHUR H. WALTON	Bn Instr	Fort Ruger, TH
MSgt TALINO K. GAISON	Sgt Instr	Fort Ruger, TH
<b>Hq. 2nd Bn 298th Infantry</b>		
Maj RICHARD A. BEYER	Bn Instr	Wahiawa, Oahu, TH
MSgt DOUGLAS KIM	Sgt Instr	Wahiawa, Oahu, TH
<b>Hq. 3rd Bn 298th Infantry</b>		
Maj JOHN A. ELY	Bn Instr	Lihue, Kauai, TH
MSgt MARSHALL F. KENTISH	Sgt Instr	Lihue, Kauai, TH
<b>Hq. 483rd FA Bn</b>		
Maj JOSEPH A. OGLE	Bn Instr	Fort Ruger, TH
SFC ALFRED PALMEIRA	Sgt Instr	Fort Ruger, TH
<b>Hq. 299th Infantry Regiment</b>		
Lt Col HOWARD F. HABERMAN	Regt Instr	Hilo, Hawaii, TH
MSgt CHESTER SWEANY	Sgt Instr	Hilo, Hawaii, TH
MSgt SHOJI KURODA	Sgt Instr	Hilo, Hawaii, TH
<b>Hq. 1st Bn 299th Infantry</b>		
Maj ROY M. TAYLOR, JR.	Bn Instr	Wailuku, Maui, TH
MSgt HAROLD A. DYKEMAN	Sgt Instr	Wailuku, Maui, TH

**Co B, 1st Bn 299th Infantry**

SFC FRANCIS M. DIMOSKI      Sgt Instr      Kaunakakai, Molokai, TH

**Hq 2nd Bn 299th Infantry**

Maj CLEO B. SMITH      Bn Adv-Instr      Hilo, Hawaii, TH

SFC JOHN K. AUNA      Sgt Instr      Hilo, Hawaii, TH

**Hq, 3rd Bn 299th Infantry**

Maj GEORGE F. MONSARRAT      Bn Instr      Honokaa, Hawaii, TH

MSgt RICHARD R. STOCKLER      Sgt Instr      Honokaa, Hawaii, TH

**Hq, 487th FA Bn**

Maj GEORGE T. SWIFT      Bn Adv-Instr      Hilo, Hawaii, T

MSgt ENMON L. DORSEY      Sgt Instr      Kealahou, Kona, TH

SFC HOWARD M. INOUE      Sgt Instr      Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.

**REGULAR AIR FORCE**

Two officers and seven airmen were assigned to duty with the Hawaii National Guard as Regular Air Force Instructors on 30 June 1952. These instructors were as follows:

**199th Fighter Bomber Squadron** Hickam Air Force Base, Oahu

Colonel LEWIS B. MENG\*

Master Sergeant JOSEPH F. KIMBRELL—Maintenance

Technical Sergeant JERRY R. COOK, JR.—Administration and Personnel

**109th Aircraft Control & Warning Squadron** Koko Head Radar Site, Oahu

Major JOHN A. DOLAN

Master Sergeant GUS J. SKLAVOR—Technical Specialist

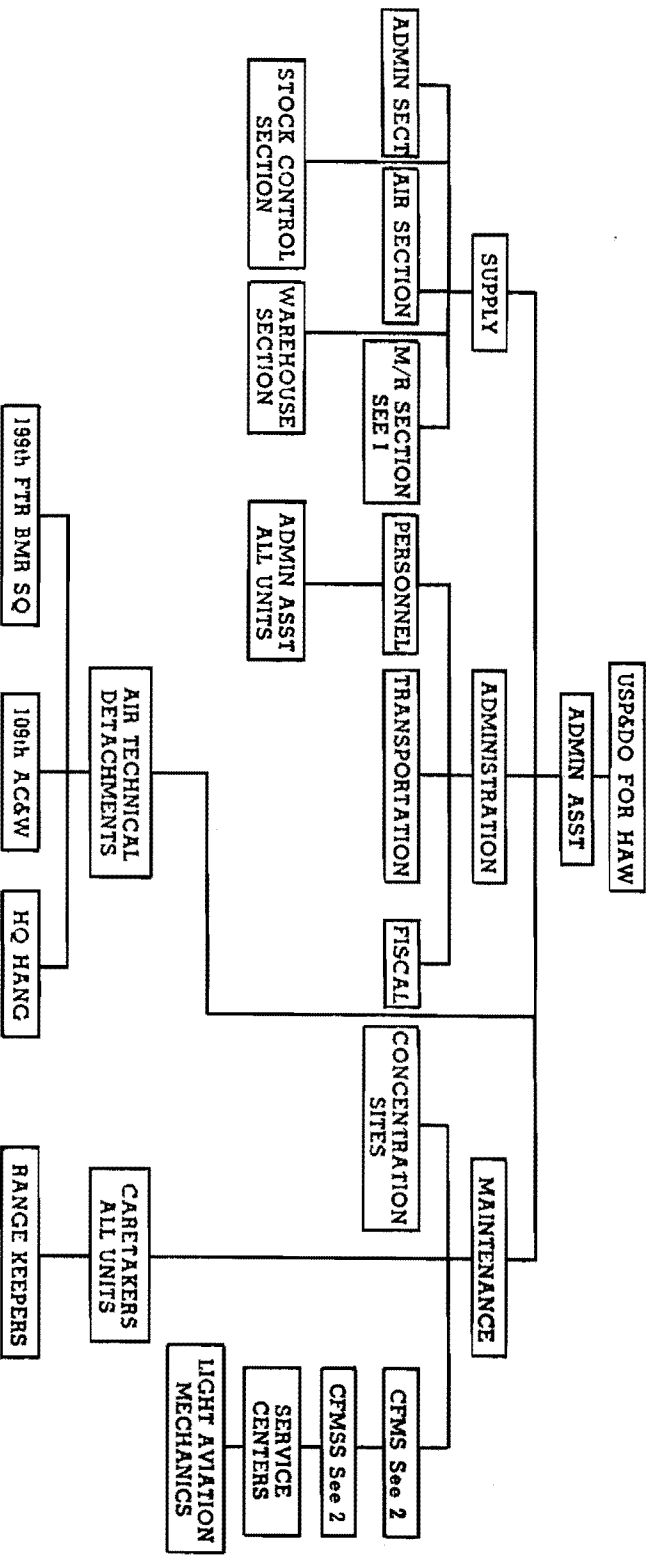
Technical Sergeant THOMAS MANNER—Technical Specialist

Technical Sergeant FREDERICK A. WONG—Technical Specialist

Airman First Class DONALD R. GRADLE—Technical Specialist

Technical Sergeant WILBUR E. MARSDEN—Administration

\* Also serves as Senior Air Instructor



1. Memorandum Receipt Section
2. Combined Field Maintenance Shop and Combined Field Maintenance Sub-Shop

PLATE X  
**ORGANIZATION TO PROVIDE FEDERAL SUPPORT**  
**HAWAII NATIONAL GUARD**  
 FY 52

PLATE XI

**FEDERAL FUNDS EXPENDED  
IN SUPPORT OF THE HAWAII  
NATIONAL GUARD DURING FY 1952**

**For Army Units**

Pay and Allowances, Field Training Expenses	\$ 405,245.21
Pay and Allowances For Duty with the Regular Army (Unit Schools)	9,952.20
Armory Drill Expenses	103,772.10
Subsistence, Inactive Duty Training	22,457.73
Subsistence, Field Training	91,343.57
Travel of NG personnel to and from Training Duty	6,697.20
Fuels and Lubricants, including Field Training	24,741.81
Transportation Costs B/L's	7,397.30
Transportation Supplies and Services	2,143.35
Maintenance Supplies and Services	3,817.52
Travel—TDY	13,528.78
Miscellaneous Operating Expenses	1,547.28
Pay of State Civilian Employees	748,209.27
Miscellaneous Field Training Expenses	21,536.53
Operation of Other Facilities	204,106.98
For Medical Care in Non-Army Facilities	112.00
Armory Drill Pay	862,974.00
Funds Expended by CG USARPAC	169,938.21
Pay of RA Instructors and USP&DO on Duty with HNG	173,496.00
<b>Total Army Units</b>	<b>\$2,873,017.04</b>

Operating Supplies (Spare Parts, Components, Expendables)	108,547.68
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**For Air Units**

Distribution of Materials other than First Destination Transportation	\$ 2,238.69
Air Combat Maneuvers	27,467.25
Base Maintenance Operations, incl.	386,259.83
Pay of Personnel	360,529.77
Service Contracts	20,000.00

Major Repairs and Minor Construction	14,759.00
Pay of Air NG Field Training	65,152.56
Pay of Air NG School Training	49,664.71
Disability Payments and Death Gratuity	252.72
Procurement of Subsistence Supplies	17,226.00
Armory Drill Pay	114,231.78
Pay of R. Air Force Instructors on Duty with HANG	39,174.60

<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$3,697,991.86</b>	<b>Total Air Units</b>	<b>\$ 716,427.14</b>
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**Co B, 1st Bn 299th Infantry**

SFC FRANCIS M. DIMOSKI	Sgt Instr	Kaunakakai, Molokai, TH
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**Hq 2nd Bn 299th Infantry**

Maj CLEO B. SMITH	Bn Adv-Instr	Hilo, Hawaii, TH
SFC JOHN K. AUNA	Sgt Instr	Hilo, Hawaii, TH

**Hq. 3rd Bn 299th Infantry**

Maj GEORGE F. MONSARRAT	Bn Instr	Honokaa, Hawaii, TH
MSgt RICHARD R. STOCKLER	Sgt Instr	Honokaa, Hawaii, TH

**Hq. 487th FA Bn**

Maj GEORGE T. SWIFT	Bn Adv-Instr	Hilo, Hawaii, T
MSgt ENMON L. DORSEY	Sgt Instr	Kealahou, Kona, TH
SFC HOWARD M. INOUE	Sgt Instr	Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.

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