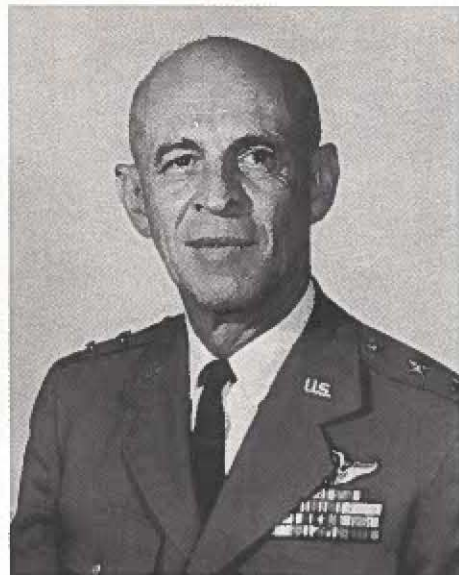


GUARDSMAN

The Hawaii



Winter, 1968



BENJAMIN J. WEBSTER
Adjutant General

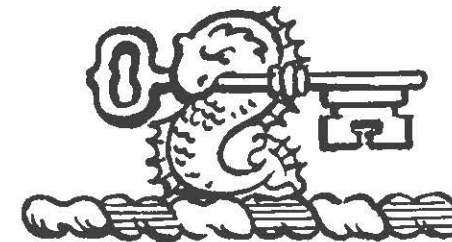
THREE THOUGHTS

In this issue I plan to treat three quite different matters.

First is a brief report on the 90th General Conference of the National Guard Association of the United States held in Hot Springs, Arkansas from October 7 through October 10. It was an interesting and worthwhile meeting and it is of course always good to get together both officially and socially with friends and counterparts from other states. There was nothing of a serious controversial nature which developed, such as was the case the year before in connection with the proposed reorganization of the Army National Guard. It was pleasant to hear many complimentary remarks about the National Guard from various speakers and particularly to hear how well the Guard had done in the unpleasant but necessary job of supporting the police in the various civil disorders of the past summer. Our Hawaii contingent worked hard at their duties and in our promotional efforts for the conference to be held here in 1971 and I again extend sincere thanks to them all.

My next subject has to do with the withdrawals of individuals from our 29th Infantry Brigade for assignment to Vietnam. As I write this article there have been a significant number alerted, although dates of reporting are staggered up to next June. I am certain that by the time this magazine is printed there will have been more. This has been expected but it will create some worry and varying degrees of hardship to the families involved. Our best wishes go with our Guardsmen who have been and will be called to serve in Vietnam, and to their families. We hope the honorable peace we seek will come soon but, whether it does or does not, we are certain that our Hawaii Guardsmen will serve proudly and well.

My final matter is simply to extend appreciation and seasons greetings to all of you. By the time the magazine is published I will have served as your Adjutant General for over two years. It has been a fine and rewarding two years for me because you have performed well. Whether it has been your outstanding response to the Aloha United Fund, your efforts to improve continually your mission capability, or whatever it has been, I have known that I could count on you. As we go forward into a new year, let us resolve that there will be no relaxation nor diminution in our goal of serving the State and the Nation as well as we know how. To all of you, mahalo, Mele Kalikimaka a Hauoli Makahiki Hou.



GUARDSMAN

The Hawaii

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Fourth Quarter

Winter, 1968



ON THE COVER

A member of the Royal Guard stands guard at Iolani Palace during ceremonies commemorating the birthday of King Kalakaua and the fifth anniversary of the Royal Guard. See related story on page 12. Photo by SP4 Paul Chun.

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Winter, 1968

EDITORIAL

On 4 August 1946, following the end of World War II, the Hawaii Army National Guard was reorganized under the direction of then, Brigadier General F. W. Makinney.

For 22 years the Hawaii National Guard, Army and Air grew. Grew in size, maturity, and reputation. The guard struggled through many reorganizations, from one type of aircraft to another; from an infantry regiment to a brigade; from infantry to anti-aircraft guns to Nike Hercules missiles. Through it all, the Hawaii Guard units continued to be number one. The first National Guard unit in the nation to become on-site operational with the Nike Hercules Missile scoring the highest scores ever recorded at McGregor Range, New Mexico; scoring again with the longest range kill ever recorded by a Nike Hercules unit; the first and only Guard unit in the nation given the responsibility for air defense of the entire state, the Air Guard with the F102A Delta Dagger Fighter Interceptors and the Army Guard with the Nike Hercules missile; the Hawaii Air National Guard conceiving the idea of "Palace Alert," a program where every three months 2 volunteer F102 pilots from Hawaii's 199th Fighter Interceptor Squadron fly air defense mission in Vietnam.

But that's not all, the 29th Infantry Brigade was designated a Selected Reserve Force in November of 1965. The brigade accepted this challenge and grew to be one of the best units nationally. Inspection reports and training evaluations showed this time and time again.

Then, in May of this year the Brigade was called to active duty. The transition from inactive to active duty was not easy for many — jobs, schooling and families were disrupted to varying degrees and the members of the Brigade entered into a new way of life, undergoing hard and demanding training. All reports indicate that training results have been excellent with greatly increased unit and individual capabilities.

Feelings about the order to active duty and subsequent events are varied and this is only natural. We have views such as those expressed by Miss Denby Fawcett in her article, which follows this editorial, which throw criticism at Army officials for failing in her opinion to give satisfying reasons for the call-up and for the subsequent deployment of individual members to Vietnam. We also have the views expressed in the petition which was circulated within the Brigade sometime ago.

We have at the other end of the scale the view which says that a decision was made in Washington that some reserve forces should be ordered to active duty and that, because of location and readiness and for other reasons, the 29th Brigade was a logical unit to be selected. This view goes on to point out that every member of the Brigade was a voluntary member and that he knew that he might be ordered to active duty if needed. And, finally, this view holds that in spite of "unit integrity" desirability in many cases, decisions on future assignments of individual members must be based on what is considered their best use in the interest of the Army as a whole as it pursues its role in the difficult war in Vietnam.

Regardless of what opinion the individual reader has of varying views, the 29th Infantry Brigade has proven it is an excellent unit with tremendous mission capabilities. Guardsmen who leave the Brigade and go to Vietnam or elsewhere will, we are certain, once again prove the great capabilities of the men of Hawaii.

The Hawaii National Guard Association is proud of the accomplishments of the activated 29th Infantry Brigade.

HAPPY ARMY WORD GAMES

by
Denby Fawcett



Each issue of THE HAWAII GUARDSMAN will feature an article written by a member of the media. These articles will be concerning a current issue which may have some effect on the Hawaii National Guard, now or in the future. The opinions expressed by the writers are not necessarily those of the publishers. Denby Fawcett, Military Writer for the Honolulu Advertiser, wrote the article which appears on the following pages.

The Rank Gap

"Happy Army Word Games" or "The Rank Gap" are new phrases that might be used to explain the Army's inability to play it straight with the men of Hawaii's 29th Brigade and the people of Hawaii.

Now that we are aware that practically all of the 29th will be shipped off to Vietnam piecemeal next year, the Army's old promise that "unit integrity of the 29th will be maintained" seems ridiculous to the average Island citizen.

The brigade, made up of Hawaii National Guardsmen and Army Reservists, was called to active duty May 13 as "a strategic reserve force for the Army in the Pacific."

A scant six months later, it was evident that the real reason for their call up was to provide a replacement pool for the Vietnam war.

It is difficult to cry "foul" at the Army, because in a roundabout way it did keep its word. Of course, the unit integrity of the 29th will be maintained.

The flag of the Hawaii unit will continue to wave over Schofield even though most of the men who trained together to form the brigade will be in Vietnam as individuals filling critical vacancies in combat.

Army spokesmen say this is what they meant by "unit integrity" from the beginning and they blame a communications gap for the misunderstanding among some Hawaii citizens.

However, the Army made no effort to clear up the misunderstanding early in the game and many were falsely reassured that the majority of the men would remain in Hawaii.

Blame for the mixup, too, could be laid on the 29th soldiers and their families and friends. Perhaps, they only heard what they wanted to hear.

It is also difficult to say the Army lied about the eventuality of the 29th being sent to the war zone even though officials consistently hedged to news reporters and



Denby in Vietnam: "A willingness to undergo . . . the rigors and privations of battle." (UPI photo)

Denby Fawcett, 27, graduated from Punahou School and Columbia University. She spent 19 months in Vietnam as a correspondent for the Honolulu Advertiser and has also reported from Laos, Cambodia, the Philippines, Montreal and Tahiti. This January she will leave her job as the Advertiser's military reporter to begin a fellowship at Stanford University, where she will study American foreign policy with emphasis on South-east Asia.

soldiers about the ultimate fate of the unit.

When the brigade was activated last May, the Army announced that after 90 days as many as 15 per cent of the men could expect to be called to Vietnam each month.

It doesn't take a mathematical genius to realize that 15 per cent each month meant it would take only seven months to transfer the entire brigade.

Brigade soldiers were always aware of this but they kept up their hopes as Army officials continued to balk when they were asked directly if this meant the entire brigade would eventually be Vietnam-bound.

Hope was boosted when the first Vietnam orders arrived at Scho-

field in August and only eight men were called.

Spokesmen said then that only individuals with critical specialties would be called.

Then on Oct. 24, it was announced that all officers in the brigade were programmed for war duty. And a few weeks later, the word was out that practically every enlisted man in the brigade could expect to see the rice paddies of Vietnam before his two years of active duty were up.

It was evident in early November that even the average foot-slogger was considered a critical replacement.

The salient question, then, is why was the 29th Brigade called to war this way.

Some people believe that the deactivation petition circulated among the brigade (an estimated 1,500 men have signed it at the time of this writing) might never have been conceived if the Army had cut out the word games and if the 29th was sent to Vietnam as a complete unit instead of as individual replacements.



EYING THE SITUATION — LT George Robertson, executive officer, Company A, 100th Battalion, 442nd Infantry, eyes the single-strand rope he is about to use for a river crossing during jungle training at Schofield Barracks. (U.S. Army photo)



GONNA KEEP DRY — Platoon Sergeant John Makua of the second platoon, Company A, 2nd Battalion, 29th Infantry Brigade makes ready for a bit of water during a 40 mile march his unit participated in during the battalion's three week stay on the Big Island in October. Makua, from Hilo, lead his platoon on the long march across some of the most rugged country on Hawaii. Here he prepares for fording a stream in the Waimanu Valley. The platoon was undergoing a search and destroy exercise. (U.S. Army photo)

And even, if the petition had been circulated anyway, perhaps, troop morale might have been higher and not as many men would have signed it.

A spokesman for U.S. Army Hawaii denies than anyone hedged to the men of the 29th about their future.

He said the Army was fair in announcing from the beginning that as many as 15 per cent of them could expect to be sent to war each month.

"When the 29th was called to active duty, it became a regular Army unit and all regular Army units are subject to troop levies," he said. "Why should the 29th have special privileges?"

Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Schaefer III, 29th commander, explained the rationale of the levy system in a letter that was read to units at Schofield Nov. 23, commenting on the deactivation petition.

"I feel the levy system will save lives and make for more efficient units in Vietnam," he said. "Consider how much better off a replacement in VN is, having had the additional training we have gone through as compared to one having only his basic training."

A typical Schofield G.I.'s answer might be that nobody can look into a crystal ball now and say how many 29th lives will be saved in the future by this method of deployment — and no American soldier is sent to Vietnam with "only basic training."

Schaefer said in his letter that there are many reasons why it

would be impractical to send the brigade as a unit. "For us to go as a unit would increase the U.S.A. troop strength in VN beyond limits set by Congress," he said.

Some men of the 29th might remember that in September, Defense Secretary Clark Clifford set the American troop limit in Vietnam at 549,500. The Pacific commander's office reports that there are 534,500 American soldiers in Vietnam now. This leaves a difference of 15,000 and there are only 4,600 men in the 29th Brigade now.

Another reason for not sending the brigade as a complete unit Schaefer mentioned in his letter sounds compassionate "there is the age old problem of the possibility of a single unit from one of our communities having an inordinate number of casualties, thereby creating an unduly grievous burden for the community."

A blunt answer is if the 29th were sent as a unit it would only mean that more of the men would be killed more rapidly. Headlines would be made and people would protest.

There is no telling how many of the men will be killed as individual replacements in Vietnam. The simple difference is that reports of their deaths will be stretched out over a longer period of time. Fewer people will notice and maybe nobody will gripe.

I have no doubt that these answers to Schaefer's letter can be rebutted by the general himself and by other Army officials.

My point is simply that every reason given so far for the 29th Brigade's call to active duty and the subsequent deployment of the men to Vietnam has been less than satisfying.



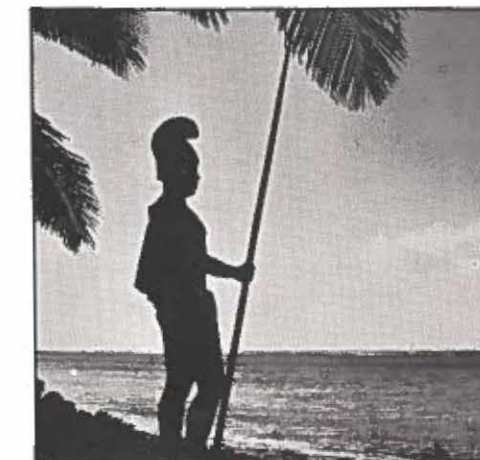
"Enemy Soldier Captured" — Part of the rigorous training the 29th has undergone at Schofield Barracks include the capture and pacification of villages under conditions similar to those encountered in Vietnam. (U.S. Army photo)

As time goes on, the "Rank Gap" grows wider and "Happy Army Word Games" continue, giving the men of the unit more basis to argue that they are victims of "political expediency."

Army officials are not under legal obligation to explain their actions, but in this case it might have made better sense.

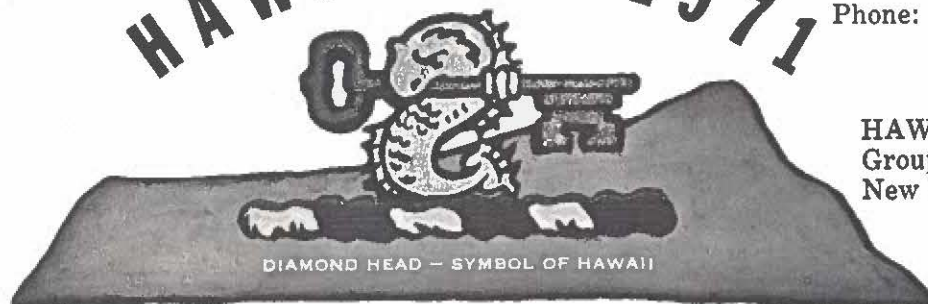


GUARDING THE GAS — Specialist Four Stan Ellis from Roberts, Idaho, a heavy vehicle operator appears to be ready for whatever may come around the corner near his position. To his rear his vehicle, a reserve gas pump, is hidden in the thick undergrowth. SP4 Ellis commented that he got the guard job "because I had qualified with the M-60 machine gun." Ellis is serving with Company C, 29th Support Battalion, 29th Infantry Brigade. (U.S. Army photo)



Headquarters Hawaii
Army National Guard
extends Best Wishes
for a
Joyous Christmas
and a
Prosperous New Year

HAWAII IN 1971



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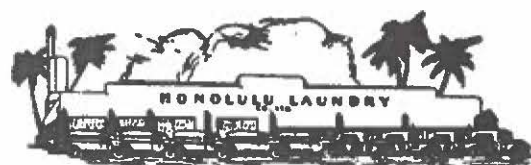
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JOHN A. BURNS
GOVERNOR

MESSAGE FROM GOVERNOR JOHN A. BURNS
TO ALL HAWAII NATIONAL GUARDSMEN AND THEIR FAMILIES
1968

On the eve of another Christmas season, it is my pleasure to thank each of you for this past year's service to the State of Hawaii and to wish all of you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

As your Commander-in-Chief in your peace-time role of the State's defense force, I am deeply appreciative of the time and effort spent by each of you Guardsmen in maintaining a highly trained and capable ready reserve force, ready to meet any emergency which may arise.

To the families of our Guardsmen, I extend my appreciation for your understanding and patience during the many hours and days when your husbands, sons and fathers are unable to be with you due to their military commitments. I know that you are fully aware of the vital job they are doing to insure our security.

May the Almighty be with you and yours always.

Mahalo. Mele Kalikimaka e Hauoli Makahiki Hou.

John A. Burns



Technician Retirement Enacted

New Year's Day, 1969, will be a day of more than ordinary significance for some 42,000 men and women who work fulltime for the National Guard — the vast majority of them concurrently active Guardsmen as well.

For on that day, the Army and Air Technicians at last will have a definite, fixed, legal status as Federal employees and with it, the retirement and the fringe benefits of the Federal Civil Service.

Thus will end long, long years of existence in a legal never-never land as State employees 'though paid with Federal funds but shorn of any real security except for the fortunate few who have been permitted to come under their parent State's retirement systems.

It took 21 years of unremitting teamwork by the National Guard Assn. of the U.S., the Adjutants General Assn. of the U.S., and the National Guard Bureau, to reach this goal of Technician retirement. But when the logjam broke, it broke with a rush.

First break came when the Senate Armed Services Committee approved S 3865 on 22 July. The Senate passed the measure — "National Guard Technician Act of 1968" — on 25 July. The House Armed Services Committee — thoroughly familiar with the ramifications and the problems through prior years of delving into the matter — gave its blessing to the Senate Bill on 31 July, and the House passed it the very next day. It became law thereafter.

The law established the Technician as an unusual, distinct type of Federal Civil Service employee for the reason that about 95% of them must be members of the Guard — meeting all of the criteria for military service — in order to hold their jobs, and by the same standards, subject to loss of their jobs

if they leave the Guard because of disability or for any other reason.

Therefore, that 95% are in the "non-competitive" category, and if they leave those jobs and try to get another under Civil Service, they'll have to compete on the same basis as all other applicants. The remaining 5% of the Technician force, who don't have to be in the Guard as a condition of employment, are, for the most part, women and security guards.

The new system very specifically vests the "hire and fire" power in the respective State Adjutants General, acting under Regulations to be prescribed by the Service Secretaries. The AG is the final authority in appeals for certain adverse actions.

'Though few Technicians perhaps ever have realized this, a sword always has hung over the heads of most of them. Permanent law authorized only "caretakers and clerks" — a relic of prewar days when but a handful of fulltimers was provided, most of them to look after the horses in Cavalry and Field Artillery units. Only through suspension of the law, under annual Appropriations Acts, has it been possible to expand the numbers and kinds of Technicians in order to keep pace with the vastly increased complexity and requirements of the postwar Army and Air Guard. The new law has realistically broadened the scope of the program, making it unnecessary to take care of it year after year through Appropriations Acts.

KEY PROVISIONS

Other key provisions of the law include:

- Conversion of Technician positions to Federal Classified or Wage Board positions.
- Dismissal on 30 days' notice by

the AG, upon leaving the Guard, failure to meet military security standards, or for cause.

- Veterans preference doesn't apply to Technician jobs.

- As now, compensatory time instead of overtime and differential pay, except for certain Technicians at air defense sites.

- Credit for past Technician service for leave, Federal employee death and injury compensation, group health and life insurance, severance pay, tenure and status.

- Credit for past Technician service in full for Civil Service retirement eligibility, but only 55% of it for computing retired pay.

- Option of remaining under a State retirement system if the State permits it, instead of coming under the Civil Service system.

- Permissive authority to retain officer Technicians to age 60.

- To receive credit for past Technician service, Technicians must be in the system on or after 1 Jan. '69.

- Technicians will be protected under the Federal Tort Claims Act (in itself a long-time objective) against claims for accidents occurring incident to doing their jobs — a broader protection than they get now under the Military Claims Act.

BENEFITS

The big thing for the Technicians, of course, is that not only do they definitely come under an employees' retirement system, but they pick up various fringe benefits; most important, group life and health insurance. 'Though losing Social Security, they keep coverage under the Federal Employees Compensation Act, and severance pay if they haven't established retirement eligibility.

All the Technician service the Guardsman will have had — plus

all of his active Federal military service — will be credited in computing his eligibility for Civil Service retirement and other benefits. However, only 55% of the time he worked as a Technician before next 1 Jan., plus all of his time as a Civil Servant starting next 1 Jan., and all of his active military service, will count in figuring-out what his retirement pay will be.

Here's an example of how this will work: A Civil Servant may retire voluntarily at age 55 if he's had 30 years' service, or at 60 with 20 years' service. Let's take a Guardsman who was 25 when he started as a Technician on 1 Jan. '48; he'll have 30 years on 31 Dec. '77, and he'll be 55. The average pay for the highest-paid five-year period in that entire three decades is what's used in the final formula. Now comes the matter of determining what "multiplier" he'll use against that average figure. For full Civil Service status it's 1.5% for each of the first five years, 1.75% for the next five, and 2% for each year thereafter; for 20 years, that comes out to 36.25%. But our sample Technician will get only 55% of that — or 19.94% — for his pre-1969 service, when he was a State employee. For his final 10 years — as a Federal employee — he'll get an additional 16.25%. The total — 36.19% — times his "high-five" average salary, is what he'll draw in retirement.

Why Not Full Credit?

Why only 55% for retirement pay purposes? The Senate Armed Services Committee explained in its report sending the Bill along for passage, that it was torn between "the duty to exercise restraint" in adding to costs to the Government, and "the necessity for recognizing the need of an adequate retirement and fringe benefit program" for the Guard's fulltimers. Its rationale.

(1) Approximately 20,000 Technicians already have built-up a vested interest in future Social Security payments in their State status and others may do so, or add to what they have, through their military training pay — Federal employees, as such, don't get Social Security.

(2) Approximately 4,450 Technicians have a vested interest in a future annuity under a State employees' retirement system, based on past service.

(3) All prospectively will draw reserve retired pay; granting that this applies to Guard and Reserve parttimers as well, nevertheless that program "is in effect part of the employment program for technicians."

If the Committee had been real hard-nosed, it could have recommended no credit for past service, on the grounds that the Technicians were like any other non-Federal employees until the law gave them such status. On the other hand, it could have granted 100% credit. Its conclusion: the 55% figure "represents a fair, equitable and generous treatment of this matter."

One-Year Contribution

Except for those who may die or be retired for physical disability, Guard Technicians who are being wrapped into the system will have to stay in for at least a year, and make the required 6½% contribution for at least that period, before they can qualify for Civil Service retired pay.

Normally, the Civil Servant must have been on board for five years before acquiring a vested interest and certain other rights. However, for Guard fulltimers who have had enough Technician time to meet the required periods of service, one year's contributions will qualify for the annuity. (Counting prior active military service, it's been calculated that as of last 1 Jan., 79% of the Technicians had at least five years of creditable service.)

Unpaid Deposits

Beginning next 1 Jan., of course, all Technicians will be making the required contribution. But what about all those earlier years? Under existing Civil Service law, if the contribution isn't paid, the individual's retired pay would be reduced by 10% of the unpaid deposit, plus accrued interest. The new law, for the Technicians, reflects the same 55% formula that applies to determining basically the amount of their retired pay; in

other words, unpaid deposits will be computed on the basis of 55% of what would have been owed for 100% credit. Considering the wide range of prior service the Technicians have had, compared with how much future "full-fledged" service they can expect, it may or may not be advantageous for a given individual to "buy back" into the retirement fund.

Other Benefits

The credit that's given for past Technician service has significance with respect to other benefits, as well.

For example, it counts towards the 12 years of Federal service a retired Federal employee must have had in order to be covered under the Federal group health and life insurance programs (unless retired for physical disability).

Too, they'll be able to carry over into their new status any annual or sick leave they've accumulated, towards the 10 to 26 days of such leave provided for Civil Servants.

The past service will be an important factor, too, in determining the amount of severance pay for Technicians who are separated involuntarily.

It counts towards tenure, also, 'though this angle is expected to be significant only in cases where a reorganization or a reduction in force would compel a choice as to which of several individuals would have to go.

Recognition of past service for status is significant to the approximately 2,000 purely civilian types in the competitive category, for it applies to the one-year probationary period and to the three-year period of "career conditional" employment before the worker becomes a full-fledged, "career" employee.

Involuntary Separation

Like other Civil Service employees, Technicians are subject to being separated involuntarily if their job's abolished; moreover, Technicians who lose Guard status lose their jobs, too. In either case, like purely civilian Civil Servants, immediate annuity is authorized if the man has had 25 years' service, or if he is 50 years old and has 20 years' service.

Here is where the military and the non-military philosophy towards Government employment policy may diverge. From a purely military standpoint, some degree of forced attrition is the goal to keep the Services physically vigorous and prevent the kind of stagnation that decades ago saw many silver-haired Captains. From the standpoint of economics, however, the financial impact of a mass of early retirements could be heavy.

So, 'though the Reserve Officer Personnel Act would push out Lt Cols at about age 53, and Cols at 55, the new law would let (not force) the Service Secretaries to hang onto fulltime officers who otherwise would be bumped by promotion passover or length of service. In fact, the Senate Committee went so far as to declare its intention that the officer who "is fully qualified to hold his military position and properly performing his technician job" should be retained.

The law bars resort to the "involuntary retirement" procedure, with its earlier, immediate annuity, to an officer or enlisted Technician who voluntarily resigns from or fails to reenlist in the Guard, or who is discharged for failure to meet military standards.

On the other hand, recognizing that a physical disability that wouldn't force purely civilian Civil Servants out of their jobs might disqualify a Technician for further Guard service — and cost him his job, the law provides that he'd come under the involuntary separation (and immediate annuity) provisions. If he didn't meet the age and length-of-service requirements for that approach, he would be separated with civilian severance pay.

State Retirement Option

The Technician who thinks he might be better off by staying under a State retirement system has to say so before next New Year's Day; if he decides "yes," that's it — he can't switch once he's committed. 'though Technicians now in active Federal service (including those serving on "statutory tours") — have a grace period in which to make a choice after

coming off active duty. Those who go for the State system won't be covered by any of the Civil Service fringe benefits, either, after retirement, 'though they'd be Federal employees for other purposes. The Federal Government, however, would continue to pay the employer's share to the State, up to the amount it would be kicking in to the Civil Service Retirement Fund.

Ceiling on Numbers

The law set an employment ceiling of 42,500 because the Senate Committee was "of the firm opinion" that a permanent statutory figure is needed to keep the program from mushrooming. There's a "tendency for expansion in any employment program," the Committee wrote in its report, and there always should be a numerical limit. It noted that when the Guard stood at about 420,000 in 1955, it had only 25,000 Technicians; with 500,000 Guardsmen in FY '67, there were slightly more than 40,000 fulltimers. The FY '69 Budget calls for 42,173, so the statutory top of 42,500 "will not result in any hardship with respect to present Technicians."

Adjutant General Is "The Boss"

One unique feature of the new system is that the State Adjutant General — a State officer — rather than the Federal Civil Service Commission, is "the Boss." Granted, he'll have to operate under Federal Regulations, but he is the one who will do the hiring, firing, and administering — just as he has been doing all these years.

The military, dual status of the Guard is what justifies his departure from the Civil Service system, the Senate Armed Services Committee explained. It remarked upon the facts that 95% of the Technicians hold this dual military status and "are an essential element with respect to the training and the maintenance of equipment of the National Guard." However, it commented, the fulltimers comprise only about 8% of the Guard's total strength, and controls should be provided as a matter of law; "otherwise, there would be varying rules and regulations" applying to Technicians as compared with the parttimers. The provision re-

quiring Technicians to be Guardsmen implies most of the supervisory provisions, the Committee added, but it became explicit about the lines of authority with respect to administration and control "in order to remove any statutory ambiguity."

Other Provisions

Military nature of the Technicians' jobs also was the basis for legislating special provisions authorizing premium pay for the Guard's 5,000-some Technicians employed in the 'round-the-clock air defense system. Most are "on-site" 62 hours a week; about 350 work 50 hours a week. The Defense Dept. has indicated that the additional compensation will be 12% and 8%, respectively, of the basic pay.

As at present, compensatory time will be given, instead of overtime, for other Technicians. The Committee report said "frequent irregular hours are inherent" in the Technicians' jobs, and it would be impractical to follow normal provisions calling for a straight 40-hour week with overtime or differential pay.

And, it stated, veterans' preference would raise problems "which would make the National Guard program less efficient and less responsive to its mission as a military and state organization." Basically, the problem is one of applying the concept to an organization that is organized and operated along military lines — a veteran might take priority in being hired 'though less qualified for the job than another applicant, the Committee pointed out, while in a "RIF" caused by a reorganization, a veteran in a deactivated unit might be in a position to "bump" the man in another unit being retained, impairing the latter unit's efficiency in terms of the requirement for specified military grades.

General Officers

'Though not writing it into the law, the Committee made clear its thinking that there should be no General Officer Technician slots in Army or Air State Hq. Without suggesting any change in promotion policy affecting Technicians who

now wear stars, it opined that General Officers shouldn't be Technicians unless they're assigned to a tactical combat command with which they would go into service in the event of order to active duty. Nor was it suggesting that only Technicians be assigned to such commands; its concern was that "the nontechnician officer be appropriately recognized in terms of assignments as a part of the National Guard program."

And by the same token, the Committee frowned on the practice of a Technician working fulltime for any but his won unit.

The mere suggestions were enough; even before the Bill became law, the Bureau put out "the word" carrying the same weight as if they were graven in the law.

Alternatives Considered

Besides considering — and passing-up — the provisions of last year's Title II of H.R. 2 which would have, among other things, given Technicians full credit for their past service, the Senate Committee had mulled-over two other alternatives: a greater Federal contribution to State retirement systems, and a "Militia" status which would have given Civil Service-based pay along with military fringe benefits.

It rejected the first of these two because, among other things: some States weren't sure they'd bring Technicians into their system even with a contribution that might go as high as 11½%; even that wouldn't be enough in some States; some couldn't credit past Technician or past active military service; the States can't be compelled by the Federal Government to wrap-in their Technicians — in short, there couldn't be a uniform approach.

The second would have put Technicians on State military duty and set up a military retirement point system recognizing both the five-day work-week and training time up to 87% of active military service; giving the same disability benefits as active military personnel; permitting officers to retire at 55 and EM at 50 with approximately 25 years of Technician service, and involuntary retirement earlier under personnel laws. Not only

would that have created inequities because of the wide range of Technician salaries for men with the same military grade, but it would have cost the Government much more than the version that now is law, said the committee.

"Task Force" Works on Regs

Time and again when passage of a Bill had seemed near in the past year or so, Army and Air Guardsmen at the "Indian" level had been called in to the National Guard Bureau to help the Bureau staff pull together Regulations that would carry a proposed system into effect.

Once more the process was started several months ago as S 3865 wound its way through the legislative process. Maj Gen Winston P. Wilson, NGB Chief, constituted "Task Force 4" under Lt Col George L. Spuhler, Deputy Chief of the Air Personnel Division, and got the Adjutants General of Colorado, Idaho and South Carolina to turn loose four of their top personnel administrators: Col Samuel L. Finklea, South Carolina, and Lt Col W. D. Bozman, Idaho, both Air Guardsmen, and Cols Hershel Yeargan, Colorado, and Charles W. Brandeberry, Idaho, both Army Guardsmen. By the time the law was enacted, both a fact sheet explaining its workings, and a new joint NGR 51/ANGR 40-01, were well on their way towards production and dissemination; plans were being jelled for a series of regional conferences to familiarize Army and Air Guard civilian personnel managers with its workings.

New Year's Day will mark a long step from a never-never land onto new and firmer ground for thousands of career Guardsmen — Big Men in the Guard!

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Royal Guard 5 Years Young

by
PFC Leonard Lueras

For a day last month at Iolani Palace, there was a bit of "live" royal spirit on the palace grounds.

The pompous scene was the fifth annual mounting of the Royal Guard at Iolani Palace in honor of Hawaii's last monarch — King Kalakaua.

The traditional mounting ceremonies on Nov. 16 commemorated Kalakaua's birthday and the fifth anniversary of the modern Royal Guard.

Outfitted in guard gear reminiscent of the Kalakaua era were 33 Hawaii Air National Guardsmen — members of the monarchical unit which was re-created five years ago on Nov. 16, 1963.

While their Kapena Moku (Captain) called out orders in Hawaiian, the unique guard unit changed off every half hour for three and a half hours at all palace entrances and in the royal throne room.

Each Guardsman wore a large dark blue coat and white trousers which are duplicates of the original Royal Guard uniforms worn in late 19th century Hawaii. Even the nine gold buttons on the coats were cast from originals worn by Kalakaua's men.

Encircling the coats are white belts with large gold buckles patterned after one worn by Captain

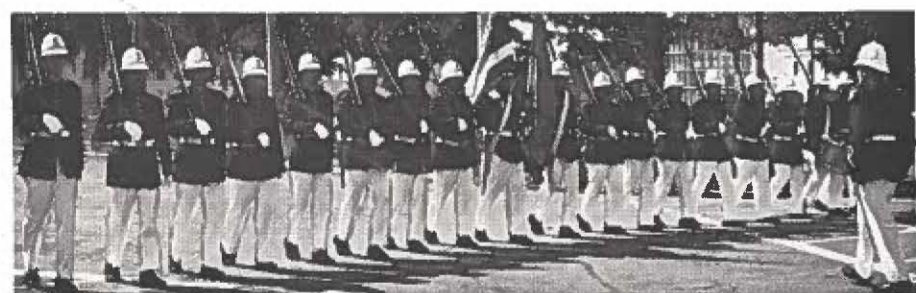
Robert Waipa Parker of the first Royal Guard.

Topping the uniform is a white spiked pith helmet, which is fronted with the Royal Guard crest and encircled with bright gold metal braid. All sentries carry Kalakaua era rifles, some of which are said to have been used by the original Royal Guard.

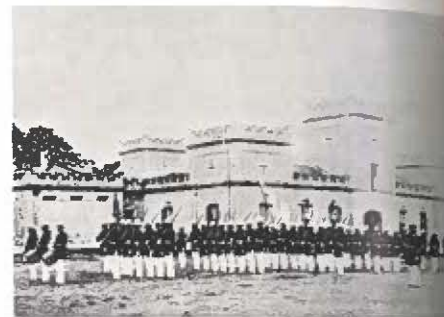
Present Kapena Moku is Senior Master Sergeant Theodore Hussey, first sergeant of the 154th Combat Support Squadron, Hawaii Air National Guard.



The Royal Guard is summoned by the blowing of a conch shell ancient Hawaiian means of communications.



MELE KALIKIMAKA A ME HAUOLI MAKAHIKI HOU
from the
ROYAL GUARDS . . . HAWAII AIR NATIONAL GUARD



The original members of the Royal Guard assembled outside Iolani Barracks during the reign of King Kalakaua.

All Royal Guard members are of Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian blood, and all drill commands are called in Hawaiian.

At the annual guard changing ceremonies, the Kapena Moku asks the Governor or his representative if he wishes to inspect the Guard. Following a formal inspection, the Kapena Moku is then given permission to "mount the Guard over the Palace."

Sentries then move to posts in the throne room, in front of the Palace and at each entrance to the palace grounds.

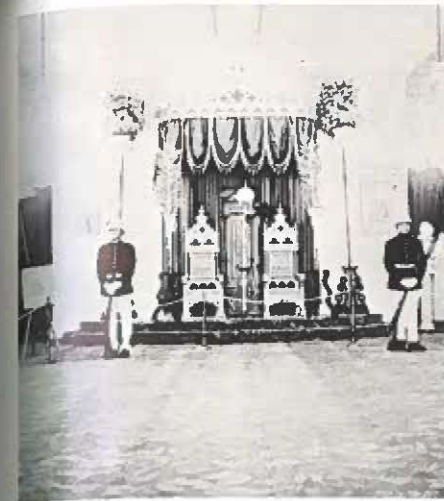
Although there are presently 36 uniformed members, the volunteer Air Guard unit hopes to eventually have 50 fully-uniformed Royal Guard members.

The royal unit, which participate in various official State functions, ceremonies and public events which commemorate Hawaii's colorful heritage, was formed by Colonel Walter F. Judd, administrative assistant for headquarters of the Hawaii Air National Guard.

Colonel Judd spent months researching historical files at the State archives, before he finally re-created an authentically uniformed and equipped Royal Guard unit in 1963.

Members of the 1968 Royal Guard contingent include:

154th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron — CMS Harry Awana, SSG Clement Crowell, SSG



The Royal Guard, protector of Hawaii's Kings and Queens shown posted in the throne room in Iolani Palace.

Ronald Cozo, AIC Howard Guerrero Jr., TSG Paul Kealoha, SSG Larry Keahi, TSG Randall Lum, MSG Douglas Lee, AIC Patrick O'Sullivan, SSG William Stern, AIC Henry Thoene, SSG Valentine Wong and TSG Charles Yabui.

154th Combat Support Squadron — SSG William Anana, AIC Edward Ane, AIC Douglas Bell, AIC Paul Hurley, SSG Albert Keliinui, TSG Harold Kepaa, AIC Louis Kaaikala Jr., SSG Moses Timbal and SSG Delbert Dandurant.

169th Air Control and Warning Squadron — SGT Kenneth Johnson and SSG David Keohokapu.

154th Supply Squadron — MSG Adam Aki, SGT Thomas Chang, AIC Vaughn Kawai, AIC James Pahukula and MSG George Wela.

Headquarters, 154th Fighter Group — SGT Lennox Cockett.

201st Mobile Communications Squadron — AIC Alvin Ho and TSG David Langsi.

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Robert R. Bean
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FROM THE AIR 150th Celebrates Seventh

The 150th Aircraft Control & Warning Squadron at Kokee, Kauai recently celebrated its seventh anniversary as a continuous radar surveillance unit in Hawaii.

The unit, a vital communication link in the Hawaiian Air Defense Network, observed its seventh year of 24-hour-a-day operation at a gala luau at the Wailua Marina Restaurant.

About 220 Guardsmen and their guests attended the flowery and musical event.

During the dinner program, Lt. Col. Dewitt Bye, 150th Commander, awarded 10-year State Service Certificates to MSGT William Tabe and MSGT Henry Sato.

Major John English received a 20-year service certificate, and SSGT Herbert Takeya was recipient of the 150th's Hoku Award.

Special guests included Colonel Bye; Capt Robert St. Clair (USN), Commander, Barking Sands Facility; Colonel James Ashford, Commander, 154th Fighter Group; Emil Roduit, Kekaha Sugar Co.; and George Niitani, Chief Ranger, Kokee State Park.

Also Arthur Harrington, administrator of the Kokee Job Corps; Roland Gay, Jr., manager of radio station KUAI; Jean Holmes, Editor, The Garden Island Newspaper; Richard Iwamoto, base engineer, Pacific Missile Range;

and H. S. Kawakami, businessman.

Entertainment, which included unexpected musical numbers by luau guests, was provided by Frankie Kay and the Cathy Kay Trio.

Emcee Robert Kato sang authentic Hawaiian songs; Lanis Wilson and Ricky Farm did a dance number; accordionist Julie Jorgensen played old-time favorites; and pantomimist Robert Tanita and singer Spud Olivas topped off the evening with a special luau act.



AIC Michael Womack (right) receives "outstanding honor graduate" certificate from Lt Col DeWitt Bye, Commander, 150th AC&W Sq.

by Captain Owen Ota



Richard Johnston (right) of Meadow Gold Dairies congratulates SSGT Herbert Takeya for winning Hoku Award.

150th HOKU AWARD

SSGT Herbert Y. Takeya is the winner of the 150th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron Hoku Award for the third quarter of FY 1968. The award was given for his outstanding leadership and job performance. In addition a special dinner award was donated by Richard Johnston of Meadow Gold Dairies.

SSGT Takeya is a full-time Air Technician with the 150th and is assigned as a Weapons Technician in the Operations Section. He is an eight year veteran of the Air National Guard.

OUTSTANDING HONOR GRADUATE

AIC Michael L. Womack of the 150th AC&W Squadron was awarded the "Outstanding Honor Graduate" Certificate from the 3380th Technical School, Keesler AFB, Mississippi. He attended the Aircraft Control and Warning Radar Repairman Course and graduated first in his class. Due to his outstanding performance he was able to complete the 45 week course in 34 weeks.

AIC Womack is a 1966 graduate of Kapaa High School and is presently a student at the Honolulu Community College. He has been an Air Guardsman since Sept. 1967.

INVESTMENT PAYS OFF 201st Goes to Work

The Air Force received its first return on investment a scant 18 months after its initial outlay in the 201st Mobile Communications Squadron of the Hawaii Air National Guard. The "dividend" came in the form of an estimated \$1,500 saving by using HANG personnel on year-round-field training instead of sending USAF communicators all the way from Clark AFB, Philippines.

In September, the 61st Military Airlift Wing (MAC) called for and received support from the HANG. The 201st MCS responded to the call. TSgt Robert T. Kamiyama and TSgt Maximo Valenzuela deployed to Hilo Airport to provide radio communications back to Hickam AFB and to the mammoth C-124's that were engaged in Operation Leprechaun Laughter VII which, interestingly, involved airlifting troops and equipment of the recently mobilized 29th Infantry Brigade of the Hawaii Army National Guard.

The "dynamic duo" provided the point-to-point and ground-to-air radio communications for a seven day period on a 24 hours per day basis. The combined MAC/HANG team was quartered at the Hilo Hukilau Hotel and the troops were forced to forage for their meals along with the tourists. The men

swear, however, that "the deployment training is well worth the hardships they had to endure."

Sgts Kamiyama and Valenzuela received a glowing letter of commendation and appreciation for the professional support they provided from Col Charles E. Beard, Jr., Deputy Commander of the 61st MAW.

Since the first deployment in September, SMSgt Walter Furuyama mission coordinator for the entire project, sent out two other teams on similar missions. The training value of these active missions well as the savings to the Air Force are recognized by all and, therefore, there will be other Leprechaun Laughter missions in the future.

Next, however, is the participation in the Apollo 8 Project in December. Another "dynamic duo" will join a team from the 1st Mobile Communications Group from the Philippines and deploy to Pago Pago, Samoa. Their mission will be to provide point-to-point communications for the recently announced Apollo 8 launching that will take three astronauts around the moon.

The Air Force made a wise investment in the 201st. The forecast is for continued "dividend" payments in the future.

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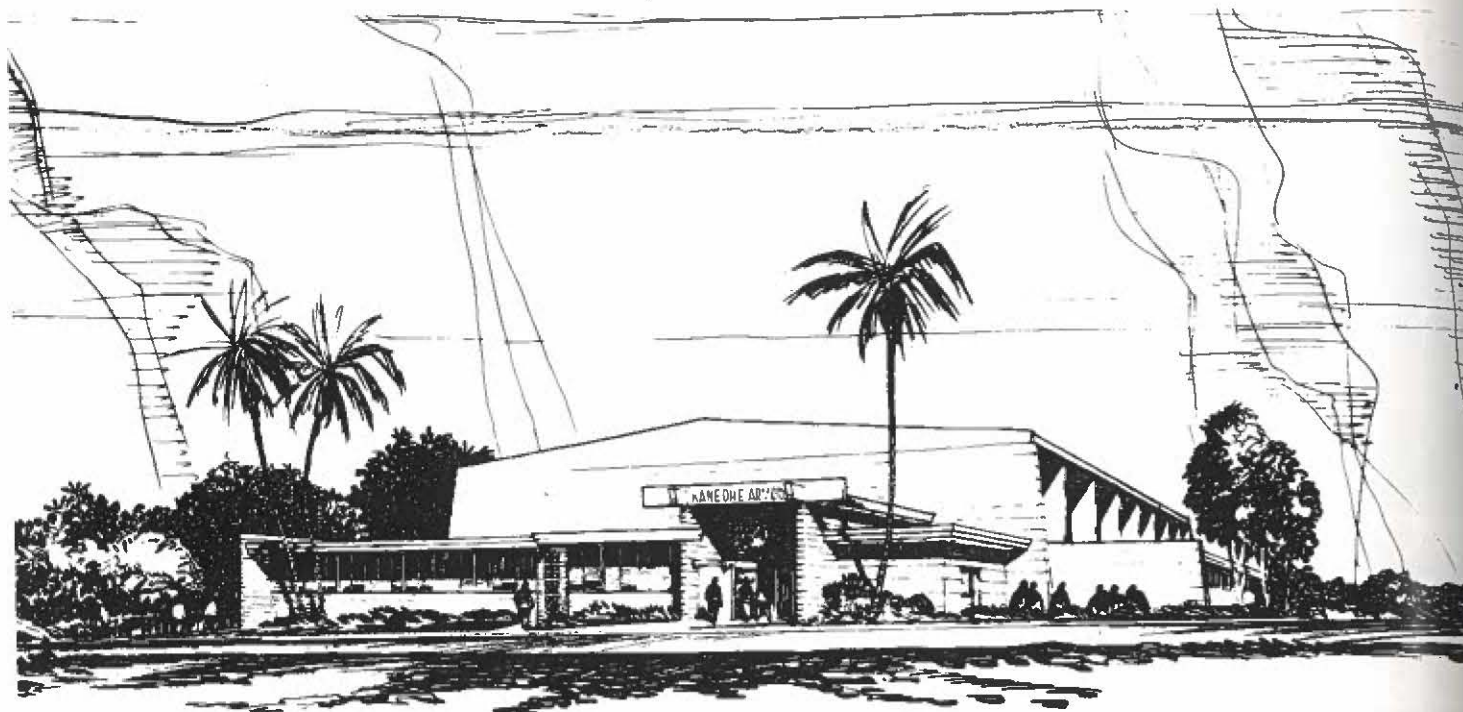
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New Home for "TIGER" Battery

by
Major David Wissmar



On September 1, 1968, the Hawaii Army National Guard officially turned the 18-year-old Kaneohe Armory quonset huts over to the City and County of Honolulu. The time had arrived in 1968 to begin actual construction of a new armory in the Kaneohe area.

On October 30, 1968, ground was broken for the new Kaneohe Armory-Gymnasium. By the end of 1969, the Hawaii Army Guard will move into its new quarters in the 32,000 square foot, \$764,000 building.

There is quite a history behind the new Kaneohe Armory-Gymnasium construction. Over four years ago, the Army Guard began searching for an armory site on the windward side. Projected population figures showed that the Kaneohe-Kailua communities could support NIKE units and infantry or artillery units. The manpower potential was there.

Department of Defense personnel investigated and evaluated several construction locations. Waimanalo was considered. Kaneohe MCAS was visited. State land behind Hawaiian Memorial Park was looked over. Finally, it was learned that four acres of State hospital land would be available outside

Kaneohe town when the new Kahaluu cutoff road was finished. This looked like and ideal location for a one-unit armory. Pictures were taken of the site and a topographical survey conducted.

This was only the beginning. There remained the major task of selling the armory project to the National Guard Bureau and especially to the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD). Armory construction funds had been "frozen" by OSD. With some extra strong support from the Mayor's office asking that we vacate the old armory area, which belonged to the City and County as soon as possible, and with a few personal visits and letters to the Bureau, including photographs of existing rusty, second-hand buildings, the project was cleared for the FY 1969 Military Construction Program.

Then there was a new twist. When the State Department of Planning and Economic Development reviewed the department's CIP request, they recommended that consideration be given to construct another "Honokaa type" armory in Kaneohe. With the Governor's approval and with the full cooperation of the Department of Education, the preliminary

agreements and plans were developed for a combination armory and gymnasium to be located on the newly constructed King Intermediate and High School grounds.

During 1967 more money for the project was appropriated by the Legislature and final construction drawings and specifications were started. By Spring of this year, the project was ready to to-to-bid; and on June 20, 1968 bids were opened. The low bidder was Allied Construction, Inc., with a bid of \$763,907. This bid price includes the basic armory and gymnasium building, the outside utility connections, 32 spaces for off-street parking, sidewalks around the building, security fencing for National Guard vehicles, and special athletic equipment for the basketball playing courts. Army National Guard areas within the building will be similar in design to existing large armories.

Barring any long periods of poor weather, labor strikes, or other unforeseen delays, the entire facility should be ready by Christmas 1969. The "Tiger" battery of the 487th Field Artillery will have a unique new home when it returns from active duty. No more World War II quonset huts with leaky roofs.

Preparing for the Future

by
AIC Terry Koenig

Since World War II the National Guard has been summoned to aid in controlling disorders a total of 72 times in 28 states. Thirteen took place during the summer of 1967. In most of the areas where the National Guard was called upon to assist local law enforcement officials, the local officials were surprised that outbreaks of rioting, arson, sniping, and looting could have occurred in their community.

Because of Hawaii's geographical separation from the Mainland, Hawaii has for the present managed to avoid many of the social and economic problems that have led to civil strife in many of the areas on the mainland, however one must look toward the future and plan for the day when not everything will be "perfect" in paradise.

With the advent of the "jumbo" jets and reduced transportation rates, Hawaii can look forward to a rapid increase in population within the next few years. It is hoped that the State of Hawaii will be able to assimilate this influx of people to the Aloha State and at the same time prevent the mainland pattern of civil disturbance from spreading to the shores of Hawaii.

Again looking and planning for the future the Hawaii National Guard has undertaken the task of providing support for the local law enforcement officials should they find themselves caught in a situation that they cannot easily control with their own resources.

At this time all of the Army and Air National Guard Units in the 50th State have received or will be receiving in the near future civil disturbance training.


Should the National Guard be called upon to quell a disturbance in Honolulu or on one of the neighbor islands, the first to be called to state service would be the members of the 298th Artillery Group, Hawaii Army National Guard. The 298th Artillery underwent extensive riot control training during their annual field training conducted this summer and since then they have spent additional hours in Diamond Head Crater training under simulated riot conditions.

Other National Guard Units that have also received riot training include the Weapons Security Flight of the 154th Combat Support Squadron, the 201st Mobile Communications Squadron, the 169th and 150th Aircraft Control and Warning

Squadrons of the Hawaii Air National Guard. These Air Guard units will support the 298th Artillery in the event of a major civil disturbance in the 50th state.

During civil disturbance training conducted last month, Diamond Head crater was the scene of a confrontation between members of the 298th Artillery Group and a group of "hippie demonstrators" (also members of the 298th). The units of the 298th Artillery added a bit of realism to the riot exercise by supplying their own opposing force. The demonstrators, it must be admitted, gave the Guardsman quite a bad time of it before they were subdued. At one point some of the demonstrators attacked the Guardsman with a water truck, water balloons and eggs.

The Hawaii National Guard hopes that they will continue to receive civil disturbance training under a "simulated" conditions and not under actual conditions. However, should the need arise the Hawaii National Guard is ready to fulfill its mission to protect life and property and preserve order and public safety within the state.



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NEWS FROM THE 29th

WORDS FROM THE CG

Recently Brigadier General Frederick A. Schaefer, III talked with the officers and men of the 29th Infantry Brigade on their progress training-wise since they were activated last May 13th. Excerpted are some of the comments he made:

"I can now say you are a hard, lean, and well conditioned group of soldiers. You have learned, sometimes the hard way, to care for yourselves and for your equipment. To get where you are took lots of hard physical and mental work, just as I prophesied four months ago. I can see it in your eyes, your physical well-being, the way to walk, dress, and look."

THE FUTURE

"What is ahead? We have put together a training period with emphasis on the extensive mountainous jungle area in the Koolau mountains. You are going to learn to live, move, fight, and survive in a jungle atmosphere. You will learn the lore of the jungle and become completely comfortable mentally in such subjects as survival, navigation, terrain sketching, camp sites, movement in the jungle and all types of patrolling. The training will be interesting and fun and a great builder of self-confidence. This training program will take us through to the end of March 1969. At this time we will come up with another six month program. This certainly would appear as far as I am concerned, that the brigade

will be here for awhile. I cannot give you a positive yes or no answer to such a question but I can say that our mission remains unchanged, that is, to be the army's reserve in the Pacific area. We are now ready to completely fulfill this role if we are needed."

THE BRIGADE IS CHANGING

The complexion of the brigade is changing.

This statement was made in a joking manner last summer when the influx of many mainland "haoles" began to make the 29th Infantry Brigade something less than an all "local" outfit.

It is now taking on another meaning, however, as the brigade is changing rapidly from a National Guard and Reserve brigade, to a possibly nearly-all Regular Army unit.

The reason for this is simple. Guardsmen by the hundreds are or soon will be, reassigned — mostly to Vietnam.

From the beginning it was known that the Brigade would be subject to troop levies, just like any other Army unit, following the first four months of intensive training. Up to 15 percent of the Brigade strength a month could be levied, according to statements from Washington and local military leaders.

When the first orders came, late last summer, only eight men were tapped.

"Perhaps we won't get hit hard after all," someone remarked.

Speculation ranged wide on the

extent of the future lives and the future role of the Brigade. Many felt that perhaps the Brigade would be left pretty much alone, and if sent anywhere, it would go as a unit. Brigadier General Frederick A. Schaefer III, brigade commander, expressed the view that the first trickle of levies was just an opener, with perhaps a stream yet to come.

His views proved correct.

While the first men called were all enlisted, and specialists in needed fields, the next group or orders hit hard at the officer corps — and largely from Brigade headquarters. Tapped right away was the Brigade S-1, Major Henry Hara; the Brigade Inspector General and Assistant Inspector General, Major Gilbert Korenaga and Captain Morio Takahashi; Brigade Supply Officer, Major Herman Waltjen; and Support Battalion Executive Officer, Major Tango Fujimoto.

Word soon went out that every battalion commander would be going, and it was reported that the 1st Battalion, 487th Artillery was losing every officer from the rank of captain up.

It soon became known that almost every officer in the Brigade was programmed for reassignment, with almost all slated for Vietnam duty.

The shock wave spread when it was announced that "practically all" enlisted men would also see war duty. Exceptions, of course,

would include those whose enlistments would expire soon and a very few being reassigned elsewhere. How many of those originally called up with the Brigade last May 13 would remain could only be speculated upon. No one, except perhaps in Washington, knows for sure.

Reactions on the levies varied, but one thing seemed to stand out — "If we've got to go, I would rather we go as a unit."

That statement was expressed many times by troops who felt that the Brigade should remain intact.

"We were called up together, and trained together. Now they (Department of the Army) are breaking us up," was a commonly heard complaint. It was often added that, "We were called up as a unit because we were supposed to be the best. But look what's happening."

Technically, the Brigade's integrity remains intact, as promised by government and military leaders. None of the units are being taken from the Brigade, therefore, the Brigade itself is not "breaking up."



BATTLE PLANS — Under a pineapple field in an underground command post, Lieutenant Colonel Francis A. I. Bowers, Jr., at map, commanding officer of 1st Battalion, 487th Artillery, discusses strategy with Lieutenant Colonel Fred Koehn, 29th Infantry Brigade executive officer, during a "map exercise" phase of Exercise "Lepper Lapin I." (U.S. Army photo)

ADVENTURE AND SADNESS

Many of the men want to go to Vietnam—and in fact, many have volunteered for this overseas duty. For some, it is a call to duty. For others, it is a spirit of adventure. And for others, it is perhaps a break in the monotony and routine which comes from garrison duty, although the Brigade is still heavily in training.

For whatever their reasons, there is a certain amount of ex-

citement and sadness in the departures.

Certainly there is a sadness which comes from leaving friends and comrades, but especially from leaving wives and children, sweethearts, mothers and fathers and other loved ones.

There is also the cold realization that perhaps some will not be coming back, and it gives pause for some sober reflection and prayer.

KOREA?

The 29th Infantry Brigade has landed in Korea.

Not really, of course, but on paper as part of an exercise being conducted on Oahu in an underground command post and in the field near Dillingham Airfield.

Dubbed "Lepper Lapin I," the exercise presently involves only the staff from Brigade headquarters and the headquarters of the various battalions within the brigade. Next month, however, the brigade will be out in force with all the troops as it conducts its first brigade-size exercise since activation. The exercise will take place primarily in the Koolau mountains.

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Winter, 1968

In the exercise, the presumption is made that a large armed force from North Korea has crossed the demilitarized zone into South Korea. The 29th Infantry Brigade, as part of the 24th Infantry Division, is one of three units rushed to stop the Communist invasion near Seoul.

Using "end run" tactics and a landing similar to the famed Inchon landing nearly two decades ago, the brigade troops hope to smash the Communist offensive.

The three-phase exercise began November 1, with the brigade headquarters staff. On November 17, the battalions staffs, along with the Brigade headquarters, moved into the field for four days.

December 2, the entire brigade moves into the field for another four days and will provide Brigadier General Frederick A. Schaefer III, commander, with an idea as to how his unit functions and what shortcomings may need correcting.

The exercise is part of a continuing program to prepare and maintain the Army's Strategic Reserve Force in the Pacific as a tr-

combat-ready outfit.

ORGANIZATION DAY

Wives, children and friends of members of the 29th Infantry Brigade got a first-hand look at some of the equipment and facilities used by the men, including a taste of Army chow, during "Organization Day" celebration last Saturday at Schofield Barracks.

The Organization Day activities were part of the third anniversary of reorganization for most of the units of the 29th Infantry Brigade.

On November 15, 1965, most of the units were reorganized as the brigade became part of the high-priority Selected Reserve Force (SRF). Under SRF status, the brigade was given additional equipment and training and brought up to wartime strength in manpower. It was largely because of this high state of readiness that the 29th was selected for activation into the regular Army last May 13.

Saturday's activities included "open house" at some of the units, with displays of military equipment, tours and demonstrations and dinner in the mess halls.



"YOU LOOK THROUGH THIS SIGHT, SON-
NY" — Children of some of the artillerymen of 1st Battalion, 487th Artillery get a chance to see dad's 105mm howitzer in a display at Bishop Field, during Saturday's Organization Day festivities. Equipment and weapon displays were set up by the artillerymen; Troop E, 19th Cavalry; 227th Engineer Company and 29th Support Battalion. (U.S. Army photo)

Organized games and ceremonies were also held.

Children got a chance to scramble over armored reconnaissance vehicles and tanks, handle weapons and talk into radios. At one unit, they were even taken for a ride in two armored vehicles.



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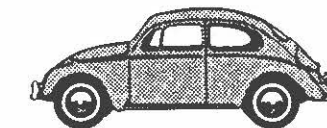
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A GOOD HABIT

Some Guardsmen think of discipline as something peculiarly military, but, like the air around us, we are used to it. A dictionary will tell us that the generally accepted meaning of the word discipline is "mode of life in accordance with rules" or "order." A professor might define discipline as "conformance to a social norm." You first became acquainted with discipline when you were a wee one and were required to fit into your family. A little later, when your old man gave you the back of his hand for not doing what was acceptable in the family, you became aware, the hard way, that conformance was a very good idea.

The habit of conforming to order

was vastly firmed in school, in athletic competitions, when starting to drive a car on the public streets where non-conformance meant a banged-up fender, and especially when you began to earn your living and depended upon your job for food, lodging, and fun. (You are more disciplined than you realize.)

Then you felt the urge to tangibly express your appreciation of being an American and followed the manly tradition of being able to defend more than yourself — your family, community, State, and Nation — thru our time-honored and proven militia system. You joined the Guard. And began to learn refinements of conforming to order

(discipline) that you previously had not quite envisioned. Basic Training was an experience none of us will ever forget. None of us are ever quite the same after a solid dose of military discipline either. Did good didn't it, when you honestly think about it, you now stand a bit straighter and look a man squarer in the eye. Makes for better citizens.

We associate military discipline most commonly with standing in ranks, following barked orders, and doing things in unison with other men. You know, like getting the outfit from X to Y in minimum time to do something. Let's think about this, how else could we go about it? The alternative would be

for a mob of men jostling each other and sauntering generally towards Y to get there sometime to do something collectively somehow. What a waste of your valuable time. How much better to do it effectively as a team and get it done well. There is a good solid feeling in being part of a team with a common purpose and doing things sharply together.

The most important part of discipline is, of course, doing some-

thing when you are told to. (Remember your Old Man impressed this upon you with the back of his hand?) Discipline is a good habit. And especially in the military where reliance is on individuals as members of teams. So good a habit that when the chips are down, and you are in a rough show, you can depend upon your buddies and they can depend upon you when you all are having at something or somebodies together.

A team can win only by the combined efforts of all members. To be undisciplined means not only the failure of the individual but quite often the failure of the entire team's common purpose. It's just that simple, and who wants to be a failure?

You can depend upon a disciplined man.

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year

from

The Officers and Men of the 298th Artillery

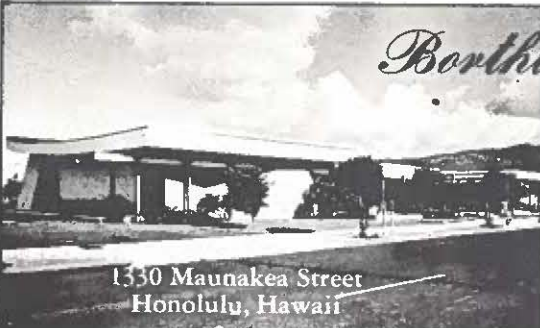
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Kathy Tehani Horio, age 20, was born in Honolulu and currently attends the University of Hawaii, where, quite naturally her major is Physical Therapy. Besides going to the University Kathy also finds time to work as a Tahitian dancer and also attend Karate classes twice a week. We might add that Kathy holds a green belt in Karate.

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