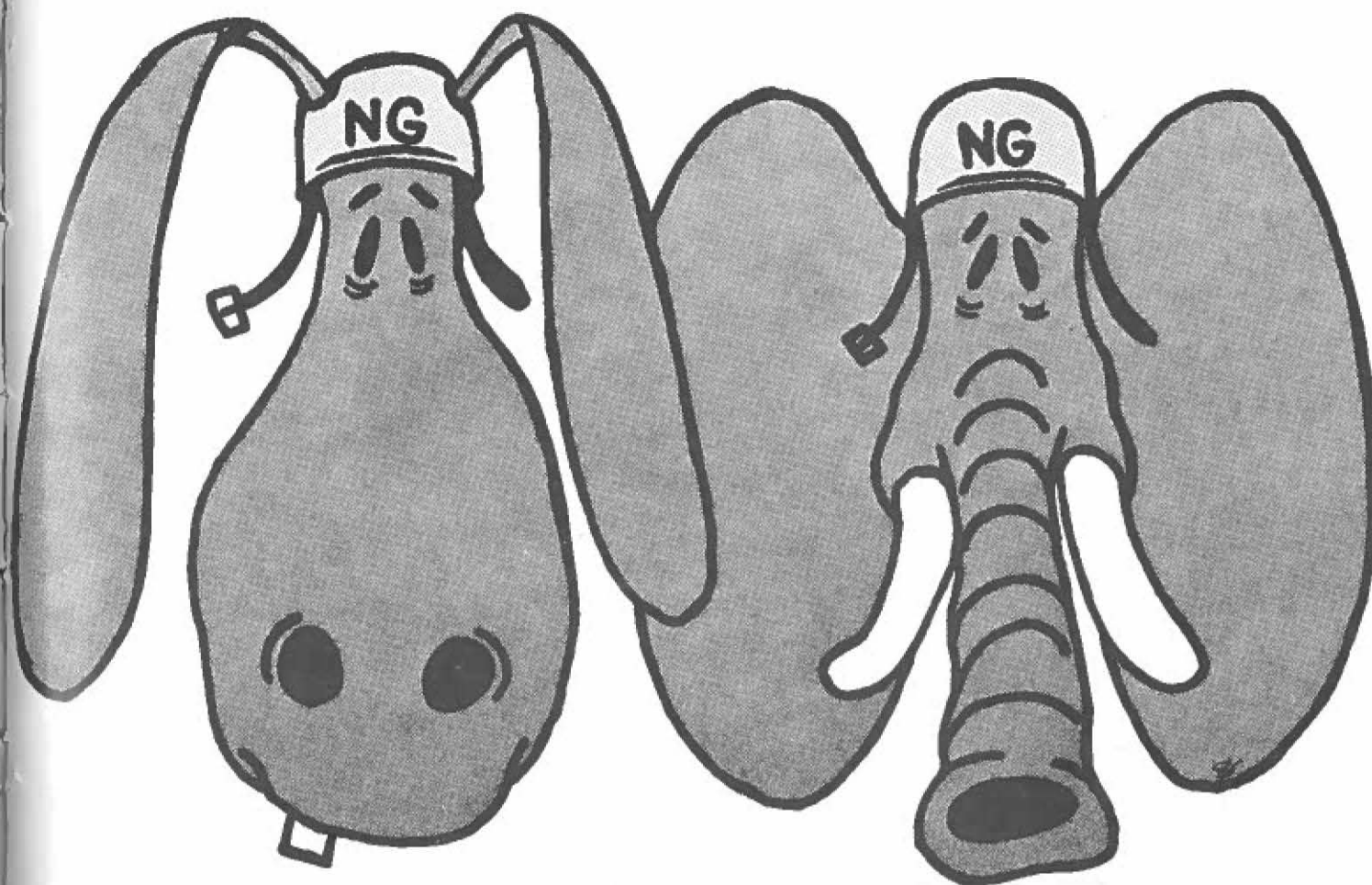


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FALL 1972



THE '72 ELECTIONS

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The view from the top

The continuing necessity for a defensive military force

By Major General Benjamin J. Webster
Adjutant General

Elsewhere in this issue is an article in which the author discusses the reasoning which has led to his belief that the National Guard should be abolished. It would be strange if I agreed with very much of what he has to say in the article and, indeed, I do not. Our editor has, in a companion article, countered many of his arguments. I will instead treat it on a broader basis in two areas.

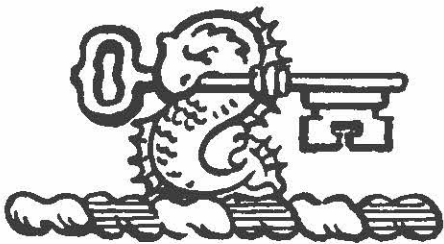
Early in the article he states, "The enormous military machine we have now is equally unnecessary." Much can be and has been said in refutation of this idealistic view that there is no longer any need for our substantial military strength. To me, while I can share the wish that a strong military posture were not a continuing requirement, the conclusion that the wish is the fact simply cannot be proven and does not stand up under close scrutiny, so there is really no reasonable alternative to maintaining our military strength in this divided and dangerous world. President Nixon has stated it this way:

"There is simply no substitute for military strength sufficient to deter aggression. . . . There are those who seek to discredit the idea that peace requires strength. . . . However popular this attitude may be and however much it may be couched in the rhetoric of 'idealism' it nevertheless flies in the face of all human experience."



Throughout the article the author makes the case that the "military lifestyle" prevents young men and women from being full participating members of our democracy. In the very narrow sense that being a member of the military does inhibit or restrict certain things the member might otherwise say or do, quite properly I might add, I suppose there is an element of validity in the charge. But it is clear, I think, that this is true of membership in many varied kinds of groups. And I would submit that if all members of a group assert their right to say anything they wish to on any occasion and to act as they very well please, it probably isn't much of a group. It would be considerably lacking in such attributes as self and group discipline and loyalty to other members. I don't think I'd want to belong. There must be some subordination of personal views, an acceptance of decisions and a willingness to do what is directed by those in authority for any group effort to succeed well, whether we are talking about a private business, an athletic team, a military unit, or even a radical group. Furthermore, having been involved in the "military lifestyle" for some forty-five years I have neither given up any rights or privileges which I was not glad to give up nor have I felt that I was, because of some restrictions, a second class member of our democracy in any sense. I have had the opportunity to state my views at the proper times and places and so do young members of the military today.

I thank the author of the article, Mr. George Simson, for responding to our editor's request to write an article which states his views on the subject. I respect any man's honest views but I do not believe that he has made a very strong case in support of his position.



The Hawaii GUARDSMAN

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McGovern's plan for the Guard

ABOUT THE AUTHOR: Forrest Lindley served in Special Forces in Vietnam from August 1968 through March 1970, reaching the rank of Captain. He is presently working on national security and veteran's affairs for the McGovern campaign.

September 1, 1972 — Special to the HAWAII GUARDSMAN
When Captain Silva asked me to do this article on Senator George McGovern's Reserve and National Guard policies, he was good enough to send me a copy of the Summer 1972 issue of *The Hawaii Guardsman*.

The caption on the cover of this issue, "The Guard Belongs in the Community", struck me as an excellent encapsulation of Senator McGovern's concept of the Military in American society, and of the National Guard in particular.

Senator McGovern's defense policy is based on a firm commitment to national security, providing triple insurance by maintaining each of the three elements of our nuclear deterrent at a level higher than its present level and many times higher than it needs to be. He would maintain substantially greater force levels than required for an assured second strike destruction of the potential enemy. Senator McGovern would maintain our NATO commitments and our commitment to the survival of Israel.

The McGovern defense policy challenges current notions about the types of forces that would be effective or necessary in a modern context. Senator McGovern will not invest enormous amounts of our technological and economic resources in the perpetuation and protection of obsolete weapons systems and strategies. He will continue to develop and deploy those weapons systems necessary for maintaining our strategic deterrence, and coping with potential conventional or insurgent military situations. Senator McGovern's commitment is to the nation's security and to support the men and women of our armed forces. He will not continue to give top priority to the enrichment of defense contractors who do not perform. Senator McGovern will stress maintaining strong forces and providing for a motivated professional armed service. His opponent would stress the development of super sophisticated, unnecessary and expensive weapons systems that would at best be bargained away as chips at the SALT talks and at worst escalate the arms race and jeopardize the nation's security.

The Reserves and National Guard will be assigned an important mission in the McGovern defense posture. The Reserves would be upgraded to the extent that they could be incorporated into the total forces levels within sixty days. This will mean an end to "Paper" units assigned emergency mobilization missions they cannot accomplish, low priority status, obsolete and insufficient equipment, poorly motivated and unqualified manpower. The revitalization of the Reserves and National

Guard will be accomplished by utilization of highly qualified manpower resources generated by personnel reduction in the active forces and by new enlistment, reenlistment, retirement and medical insurance policies to attract qualified volunteers. Modern training, support and tactical equipment generated by an end to our involvement in Indochina will be transferred to Reserve and National Guard units. Senator McGovern will cease to spend billions on equipping foreign armed forces and devote increased attention to adequately equipping our Reserve and National Guard that are the backbone of U.S. National Security. National Guard and Reserve units will have the equipment their mission requires. National Guard and Reserve units would be fully integrated into active force tactical. Reserve units would be increasingly assigned sustaining support missions to back increased number of active duty combat units. National Guard divisions would continue to be assigned early mobilization combat roles to augment our active force combat ground power.

The role of the National Guard will be redefined and its size reduced to 200,000 Army and 50,000 Air in order to facilitate more effective fulfillment of domestic missions. There would be significant adjustments in special training and equipment to handle civil disturbances.

We can expect the role of the National Guard in domestic disturbances to be lessened because Senator McGovern's domestic and foreign policies would alleviate many of the generating factors of civil disturbances.

A major domestic mission of the National Guard will be more effective relief during and after natural emergencies. Increased training will be given in medical, crowd control, engineering construction, sanitation and handling the psychological and sociological problems caused by emergency situations.

The National Guard will maintain a high state of military professionalism and readiness.

Senator McGovern offers a challenge to members of the Reserves and National Guard — a challenge to move, to change, to improve. To build a force that is the people of the United States; that commands the respect and trust of the people. He offers a challenge to new professionalism, and opportunity to grow in military skills, leadership, responsibility, and in service as citizen soldiers.

To meet these challenges the McGovern defense policy will provide the funds, the training, the benefits, the modern support and the training and tactical equipment that are required to attract qualified men and women and fulfill the missions.

Finally, Senator McGovern's domestic and foreign policies will insure that our armed forces will regain the trust and respect of the American people and will serve only in defense of the true national security of the American people.

The President's proposals

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following material was sent to the HAWAII GUARDSMAN in response to a request to the Republican National Committee. The bulk of it was extracted from NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY OF REALISTIC DETERRENCE, Statement of Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird before the House Armed Services Committee on the FY 1973 Defense Budget and FY 1973-1977 Program of February 17, 1972.

President Nixon's concern with maintaining adequate defense is well documented. Instead of putting forth nebulous promises, the Administration has a record of solid accomplishment in providing incentives for National Guard and Reserve service and in modernizing their training and equipment. The Administration believes that a modern, well-equipped armed force is the first prerequisite of national security.

The following excerpts from a statement by Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird describe what has been accomplished to date and additional proposals under consideration for the future.

"One of the major challenges in moving to an all-volunteer force and implementing the Total Force Concept is maintaining the strength of the Reserve and Guard. It is especially critical that the strength of these forces be maintained because, under the President's policy, the Reserve and Guard will be the initial and primary sources for augmentation of the active forces in any future emergency.

Our experience during the past year, with the three-month draft interruption in the summer and low draft calls during the final months of 1971, indicates that it will be difficult to meet Guard and Reserve strength requirements as draft calls decline toward zero. The long and long-standing waiting lists of draft vulnerable applicants for Guard and Reserve membership have disappeared in most Reserve Component units, and actual strengths have dropped below statutory minimums.

The solution which we propose for these manning problems is to couple a vigorous and aggressive recruiting effort with a program of visible incentives which will make Guard/Reserve service an attractive avocation. We are not underestimating the incentive value of genuine missions and good equipment, and, indeed, we have evidence that these are effective motivators in some cases. . . .

We are also confident that the incentives already enacted as part of the Military Selective Service Act (P.L. 92-129) will provide a measure of motivation for non-prior service people to enlist in the Guard and Reserve. Raising from \$19 to \$43 a month the supplemental income that a man receives upon his return from initial active duty training is a good selling point for our recruiters, particularly among low-income groups. . . .

Another provision of this same act permits, for the first time, payment of quarters allowance to young Guardsmen and Reservists with dependents during their initial four to six months active duty training. While this assistance does not compensate for the loss of civilian income or interruption of education involved, it does

make it more nearly possible for the young married man to make ends meet during this critical post-enlistment period.

We are also pursuing new initiatives in the recruiting of prior service personnel. The Army has tested and is now implementing fully a program which allows early release from active duty for persons joining units of the Guard and Reserve. The test program was highly successful. As of October 29, 1971, some 31 per cent of the separating servicemen interviewed had committed themselves to service with Selected Reserve units. . . .

Another approach we are stressing is the direct procurement of non-commissioned . . . officers in the Guard and Reserve. This administrative procedure permits the enlistment of individuals, whose civilian acquired skills are compatible with military skill requirements, at a pay grade higher than would normally be allowed. . . .

* * *

Moreover, we have included in the FY 1973 Budget funds to strengthen both local and national recruiting efforts by providing recruiting materials, offsetting the out-of-pocket expense of the people involved, and providing training which will enhance the ability of key people to perform their recruiting task.

Many of the incentive proposals we have selected as promising the greatest help for Guard and Reserve manning have been introduced in one form or another by members of the Congress. For the items which require legislative action we are in the process of getting our legislative proposals, as well as reports on legislation which has been submitted to us for comment, to the appropriate committees of the Congress. As one example, we have supported a bill to provide equity for Guardsmen and Reservists in the area of medical, dental and death benefits.

Among the other significant incentives being considered:

— A proposal to establish a variable enlistment and selective re-enlistment bonus . . .

— A proposal to extend Serviceman's Group Life Insurance (SGLI) coverage to Guardsmen and Reservists on a full-time basis . . .

— A proposal to allow Guardsmen and Reservists with 25 years of creditable service to retire at age 55 rather than at age 60 . . .

— A proposal to allow persons who have completed all requirements for retired pay, except reaching the minimum age, to elect at age 50 either a lump sum payment in lieu of further claims or a reduced annuity on an actuarially sound basis. . . .

. . . As soon as sufficient experience has been gained with these ongoing programs, we shall be in a position to determine the required scope of follow-on programs such as the variable re-enlistment bonus. Evaluation of such a next step would provide a basis for proposing an enlistment bonus if this were needed as a supplemental incen-

tive. Other portions of the program would be designed to be applied at appropriate times as implementation of the program proceeds. . . .

* * *

During the past year, the Army has initiated a program to provide Reserve Component units access to modern equipment, current doctrine and training facilities through association with Active Army units. The Reserve Component unit will still need its full complement of combat serviceable equipment, but the Reserve/Active association will permit personnel to become familiar with fewer and more up-to-date types of equipment that are not yet available to the Reserve Component unit.

* * *

The ANG continued its active role as a part of the integrated air defense system, providing some 57 per cent of the total interceptor units within Aerospace Defense Command and intercept force in Hawaii. Where the ANG units are located on the same base with Air Force air defense units, as are those at Bangor, Maine and Spokane, Washington, operations are integrated to insure maximum capability for both USAF and ANG units. . . .

* * *

Nobody votes in this town

NOTE: This feature is a product of Southern Michigan Prison's Inmate Writing Program, sponsored by Mr. Jess VanDusen. First done in 1964, its updated version is now being offered - exclusive to none - to company employee and selected association publications as a blow against apathy in 1972.

By Pete 87776 Simer

As another Presidential election day approaches, probably never before was so much at stake in America. But nobody votes in my town and most of my 3,700 townsmen apparently are chronic misfits who couldn't care less. My town is "Jack-town" — Southern Michigan Prison, near Jackson.

Now, in the morning chow line, a young murderer and a middle-aged burglar seem ready to tangle in an argument on the merits of the Republican party. An alert guard breaks it up just in time.

The burglar is serving his fifth term in my town. I know him well. So, after he cools off, I needle him a bit, saying, "I take it you voted for Hubert Humphrey."

"You kiddin'?" he scowls. "Man, I never voted in my life. I got sense

enough to know no matter who gets elected, the best any little guy's gonna get is the worst of it. The hell with votin'!"

That's seditious philosophy, isn't it? "The hell with votin'!" means down with democracy, your country, your government and, consequently, every home (where government really begins) in the land.

Yet, I have been guilty of comparable "sedition". It came out disguised something like this: "Didn't get around to voting; had too many other things to do on election day." The reflection isn't easy to face, now that I have been stripped of my voting rights for many elections to come.

I begin to wonder how my neighbors feel about not being allowed to vote. Later, I question nearly 300 of them. Almost 90 per cent merely shrug or otherwise indicate lack of concern. Eighty individuals

These training initiatives not only produce measurable improvements in readiness, but also enable all elements of the active and reserve forces to test and apply new concepts of training and organization which promise greater progress and more productivity in development of Total Force capability. . . .

* * *

The program made in 1971 and planning for 1972 and 1973 by no means bring us to full attainment of the Total Force objective as far as the National Guard and Reserve are concerned. The units of the Selective Reserve will require continuing priority attention in order to improve their readiness and reduce post-mobilization deployment times as they take on additional responsibilities.

A number of studies and analyses have been conducted during the past year. All of them will be used, along with our continuing analysis of readiness and capability, as a basis for determining the future force mix between the Active Services and the Reserve Components and for insuring the availability of the support required for the Guard and Reserve to perform their assigned portion of the total national security mission. . . .

except in presidential elections. I voted for Dick Nixon because my name is Nixon, too." (Wouldn't it be interesting to know how many other votes are cast for similar, lackadaisical reasons?)

As for me — well, occasionally it is unpleasant to face the mirror of patriotism. Instead of voting I have gone hunting and fishing and attended to personal matters of assorted kinds.

But the future will offer opportunities to prove my determination never again to skip a chance to vote. And I will vote as intelligently as I can.

In the meantime, what about you?

Like many other sheer blessings in our full-fashioned freedom, the privilege of voting just can't completely be appreciated until it is lost. I know. So I must agree with the immigrant who said: "Most Ameri-

cans can't adequately appreciate their system of government because they don't understand what it ain't."

However, our Star Spangled Banner waves best when every thread is intact. Similarly, the government it represents needs every vote.

But nobody votes in my town. Nobody may.

What could be worse, patriotically? Your town, where every adult citizen may vote . . . and you don't.

Local legislative support 1972

Members of the HNGA Legislative Committee were instrumental during the past session in obtaining State legislative support for proposed National Guard benefits now before the U. S. Congress.

The support appeared in the form of two resolutions,

one in the State House and the other in the Senate.

The text of the House resolution is reprinted below. Members of the committee are LTC's Tom Kimura (chairman), Daniel Au, Rosario Daguio, Herbert Isonaga, Solomon Kaulukukui and Major Kenneth Chong.

HOUSE RESOLUTION

REQUESTING BENEFITS FOR HAWAII NATIONAL GUARDSMEN.

WHEREAS, the Hawaii National Guard, aside from its State role of the protection of life and property and the preservation of peace, order, and public safety under competent orders of the State authorities, also serves a vital national function; and

WHEREAS, one of its major functions is to provide a reserve component of the Army of the United States, trained, equipped, and capable of immediate expansion to war strength, able to furnish units fit for service anywhere in the world; and

WHEREAS, another function is to defend critical areas of the United States against land, seaborne, or airborne invasion; and

WHEREAS, They also assist in covering the mobilization and concentration of the remainder of the reserve forces; and

WHEREAS, they must also be ready to participate by units in all types of operations, including offense operations, either in the United States or overseas; and

WHEREAS, the National Guardsman bears a dual relation to the governments of this country, rendering his duty to both the State and the Nation without any conflict, by serving as a soldier of the United States or of the State as the case demands; and

WHEREAS, the service of the full-time National Guardsman and that of the regular military enlistee is closely paralleled and is just as important a role; and

WHEREAS, although they do perform similar functions, the National Guardsman is not awarded the same benefits as that of the regular enlistee; and

WHEREAS, if the National Guardsmen were granted the same privileges and benefits as his brother serviceman in the regular military service, then it would be much easier to recruit men into the National Guard and to allow them to fulfill their historic mission "in the first line of defense in the first weeks of an emergency"; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the House of Representatives of the Sixth Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 1972, that the President of the United States, the Secretary of Defense of the United States, the Governor of Hawaii, and the members of Hawaii's Congressional Delegation are hereby requested to support Congressional legislation which would extend the benefits of survivor benefits, reenlistment bonus, proficiency pay, medical/dental and death benefits, and early reserve retirement to the Guardsmen; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that they work toward the passage of legislation which would allow National Guardsmen everywhere those needed benefits and privileges which can be granted readily without additional expenditures by the military services such as the use of post and base exchanges and military commissaries, and military travel; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that certified copies of this Resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Secretary of Defense of the United States, the Governor of Hawaii, and the members of Hawaii's delegation to the United States Congress.

Abolish the National Guard

George Simson
Vice-President, Democratic Action Group

Editor's Note: The following article was written by Mr. George Simson, Assistant Professor of English at the University of Hawaii. Mr. Simson, a member of the "Coalition 72" group, was partly responsible for drafting a plank in the group's proposed legislative platform. The plank advocated the abolition of the National Guard.

Mr. Simson, now a candidate for the State House from the 13th District, has consented to explain the reasons for the plank in this article.

Coalition '72 had many reasons for its anti-military plank. As Senator Eugene McCarthy pointed out in 1968, the war — the only business the military does better than civilians — is immoral, illegal, and unnecessary. The enormous military machine we have now is equally unnecessary. War is to the military as a hole in a bucket is to water.

One concern of modern life shows why abolishing the National Guard is in the public interest: the military lifestyle is keeping our young men and women from being full participating members of our democracy.

Our democratic lifestyle gets its impetus from the Bill of Rights, Amendments I through X, XIII, XIV, and the new XXIII, of the United States Constitution. It is interesting to look at the particular provisions of the Bill of Rights and discover how a participating citizen uses them and how a man with a military lifestyle cannot.

1. **Bill of Rights, I Amendment:** "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof . . ."

Democratic lifestyle: You are free to choose your religion: take it or leave it, take any or none: Buddhism, Islam, Judaism, Christianity all can be chosen. None can be imposed or given established status.

Military lifestyle: Contrary to the Constitution, the military has an established corps of chaplains, and although compulsory chapel is supposedly illegal, men are often led to feel alienated if they aren't part of the chapel-going group. The military lifestyle leads people mistakenly to believe that the wartime comfort of religion is also sound civil practice, an observation not borne out by the experiences of 1648 or 1938.

2. **Bill of Rights, I Amendment:** "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech . . ."

Democratic lifestyle: You can pretty much say what you want. Freedom of speech is no respecter of status or rank, and to modify what Harry Truman said, if you can't stand the verbal heat, get out of the verbal kitchen. Everyone is free to take his chances in verbal dialog. The assumption is that the truth doesn't need to be mollycoddled, and if someone is lying or mistaken, someone else will find him out and give him a good verbal drubbing. It takes a lot of intellectual courage to live in a free-speech society.

Military lifestyle: Rank has its privileges: if a private is to criticize an officer, he can't grab a soap

box and call him an incompetent or worse. An officer can hide behind his privilege while "disrespect" ties a lot of enlisted men's tongues. The military authoritarian system tells the individual not to risk public disclosure or criticism. The military lifestyle deprives a man of the practice and the confidence to speak his beliefs.

3. **Bill of Rights, I Amendment:** "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging . . . freedom . . . of the press."

Democratic lifestyle: Senator Mike Gravel, Daniel Ellsberg, and The New York Times are currently testing the application of this right. A democratic lifestyle demands knowledge of public affairs, a point Thomas Jefferson emphasized many times. An individual without knowledge of public affairs is a victim of public affairs.

Military lifestyle: As the military has become more bureaucratized, anti free-press practices such as "need to know," and "security consciousness" have made military people feel guilty about knowing too much. They are also conditioned to accept the mystique that their superiors know better and they better remain humble or at least keep their mouths shut. Underground newspapers published by soldiers have been harassed or ordered out of existence because they took unpopular lines. The military lifestyle leaves a person ignorant or afraid of the full power of the printed word, one of the most powerful weapons in the history of man.

4. **Bill of Rights, I Amendment:** "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging . . . the right of the people peaceably to assemble . . ."

Democratic lifestyle: A picnic, a family outing, a demonstration, a rock festival are all protected by the Bill of Rights. You can choose between a picnic in Ala Moana Park or the Diamond Head Crater festival, or you can stay home.

Military lifestyle: Assemble and break ranks when you are told. No choice. Fall in. Fall out. When, where, and how (attention, parade rest, at ease, at rest). Try staying in bed at reveille! Try to feel not guilty or not afraid when you are ordered to stand in a certain place at a certain time. The military lifestyle does not allow a citizen to experience the full advantage of gathering with his fellow man.

5. **Bill of Rights, VI Amendment:** "In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right . . . to have the assistance of Counsel for his defense."

Democratic lifestyle: Until the 1960's, this was ignored in a great many cases. Then in the 1960's, people had to take it seriously. Until then, Blacks, Orientals, Chicanos, the poor and the non-wasp were considered beneath this law. In Hawaii, most of the criminals hanged were Filipinos, who could not afford good counsel. Blacks in the South when

arrested were as good as convicted because they couldn't compete equally in the adversary system of justice. But under this Constitutional provision the public defender system gradually developed. Until 1971, Hawaii had a remarkable group of public defenders who won 92 percent of their cases. But then, they were shot down by a back room deal in the legislature.

Military lifestyle: Judge Pence's recent ruling in Honolulu that all military people waiting in brig for court martial must have counsel or be released is simply a direct application of the U.S. Constitution. In the brig, the accused, who is legally innocent, is made to feel guilty and has the whole weight of the military bureaucracy down on him. The military lifestyle does not permit a man or woman to experience the full advantage of feeling equal in adversary proceedings; justice is not equally granted in the military because the hierarchy is more important.

6. **Bill of Rights, VIII Amendment:** ". . . nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted."

Democratic lifestyle: The long struggle to respect life rather than take it is finally working its way into our national consciousness. The Supreme Court of the United States has recently declared the death penalty cruel and unusual. People are trying desperately to celebrate life in the midst of our aggressive madness. The love ethic, or hedonism, or extreme self-sacrifice, or the search for new total meanings in existence are all manifestations of the celebration of life rather than death.

Military lifestyle: War is hell, and hell is the celebration of death. Our warriors inflict enormous cruelties on whole nations. But the warrior who grabs an enemy by the throat is far less guilty than the warrior who sits in a war room or an airplane safe from retaliation. The military lifestyle, especially in the National Guard, which is remote from the fighting, lends credibility to the mystique of military manhood, and is, therefore, most guilty of the corporate cruelty we are inflicting on innocent Asians.

7. **Bill of Rights, XIII Amendment:** "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for a crime . . . , shall exist within the United States."

The Guard, necessary here and now

By Cpt Gerry J. Silva

The preceding article by Mr. Simson is based in large measure on general military life as he sees it and upon the United States Constitution as he interprets and applies it.

This article will begin with an overview of our organization and functions as prescribed by both the Federal and our State Constitution.

Then we will examine several areas of military life as they specifically apply to the Hawaii Guard. We will conclude with our feelings about the impact upon our State, our Nation and the individual if Mr. Simson's proposal were adopted.

Our Existence and Dual Function. The National Guard owes its continued existence to the same Constitution that Mr. Simson would use to abolish the organization.

Democratic lifestyle: There are many kinds and degrees of servitude: economic, physical, psychological (for example, Portnoy to his mother!), and military. The democratic lifestyle distinguishes between self-discipline and slavery. Self-discipline — the mental discipline of a great scholar or artist or athlete, for example — is constantly refreshing itself **even when no external pressure is applied.** This means that each man can march to a different drummer.

Military lifestyle: There is only one drummer in the military. Admiral Zumwalt and his followers have granted minor concessions to beer and haircuts, but these are unimportant compared to mental activity, speech, action, and belief which the military still controls with a greater or lesser degree of enthusiasm. And the commands are absolute: you **will** do it. Obey it, then complain to the I.G. The draft is involuntary servitude. Wasting civilians at My Lai is slavery to injustice and fear. Here, perhaps the military lifestyle has most weakened the democratic fabric of America; military men often think of themselves as "realists" when the reality is that they are slaves to their own conception of the "chain of command."

8. **Bill of Rights, XIV Amendment:** ". . . nor deny to any person the equal protection of the laws."

Democratic lifestyle: the poorest citizen with the least status can look the richest man in the eye and say (hopefully) "I stand as free and equal as you."

Military lifestyle: "If it walks, salute it . . ." Behavior makes believers. All are afraid of rank. Lt. Calley gets the death sentence. Capt. Medina gets fired. General Lavelle gets a tax-free pension. Everyone looks for the opportunity to bow. The military experience gives no sense of the lifestyle of equality, regardless of rank or status.

What's the upshot? the National Guard, a relatively safe form of military service, has played a large part in perpetuating the military lifestyle of special privilege rather than the democratic lifestyle of guaranteed rights for all. The military person becomes indoctrinated and injured: privilege means gaining special advantage for oneself rather than partaking of equal justice for all.

As the State . . . , preserve peace and . . .

In fact, the Guard predates the Constitution, which was written in part by militiamen. We owe our existence to the "militia clause" of Article I which states:

"The Congress shall have power to . . . provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the Militia, and for governing such Part of Them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress. . . ."

The Hawaii National Guard, like its sister units on the mainland, has a dual role. It is primarily the State militia, under the control of the Governor, and also a reserve force of the Federal military, subject to federal active duty.

This function has been fulfilled since 1636 in pre-Revolutionary America and since the late 1800's in Hawaii. Here it has meant assistance to the community during floods, tidal waves and volcanic disasters, as well as scores of community service projects.

In our Federal role, we have seen service all too frequently, and rather than being, as Mr. Simson would term us, "remote from the fighting, . . . therefore most guilty . . ." Guardsmen have served as an integral part of the first line defenses of the United States since pre-Constitutional time. The legal requirement for this can be found in the first chapter of Title 32 of the United States Code.

2. Our Federal Function. Mr. Simson's contention that war is immoral, illegal and unnecessary bears examination. We don't contest the immorality of killing, but the necessity of maintaining a defensive organization is another matter.

We quote from "The Lessons of History" by Will and Ariel Durant, "War is one of the constants of history and has not diminished with civilization or democracy. In the last 3,421 years of recorded history, only 268 have seen no war."

Unfortunately, no group of people has yet been able to legislate a durable peace. Conflicts, both economic and social, continue to exist in the world. Our defense forces exist to maintain those international conflicts where possible at a level below open warfare.

Within the past year, the Secretary of Defense, Melvin R. Laird, has said, "We wish to move from an era of confrontation to an era of negotiation. But to put it simply and candidly, we are not going to place our destiny or that of our friends or allies at the mercy of the hoped-for goodwill of any other power. We will pursue two courses of action that are mutually supporting:

First, we must maintain adequate strength to deter war. In this way, we reduce the likelihood of war and remain prepared should war come.

Second, we must demonstrate, as we are doing, a willingness to negotiate agreements that can lead to arms limitations instead of arms competition and that can help achieve peace. It would be more correct, to rephrase Mr. Simson's analogy, that the U.S. military is the imperfect but necessary container that prevents a world-wide deluge of devastation.

We would modify his views on the nature of war by using the words of John Stuart Mill. "War is an ugly thing, but not the ugliest of things. The decayed and degraded state of moral and patriotic feeling which thinks nothing is worth war is much worse. A man who has nothing for which he is willing to fight; nothing he cares more about than his own personal safety; is a miserable creature who has no chance of being free. . . ."

Units of the Hawaii Guard have served in World War II and the Viet Nam conflict. In the latter case, a plaque listing our casualties is available for inspection at the entrance to our 29th Brigade Headquarters.

However, while our Federal mission is quite important, it is our function as the State militia that sets us apart from any other armed force in the area.

With both functions in mind, let us look at the remainder of Mr. Simon's article.

3. Religious Freedom. The Corps of Chaplains, like the National Guard (militia) predates the Constitution.

The men who wrote the Constitution were well aware of both. Further, compulsory chapel is not "supposedly illegal" it is specifically prohibited. Finally, if coercion does exist, it has not increased attendance at local military chapel services. The attendance is proportionately the same as that of a comparable civilian community. Unfortunately, attendance at our own services is not comparable. It is disappointing, with a few as two people at one of our non-denominational services.

4. Freedom of Speech and of the Press. Harry Truman (a former Missouri National Guard captain) was quite correct. We also assume that the truth needn't be mollycoddled, but we do insist that it be the truth.

As we see it, honest communication is valuable in any organization if it is to survive and improve. In the Hawaii National Guard, we feel strongly enough about this to actively encourage communication and comment between and from all levels of our organization. Our "Open Door" policy is meant to achieve these goals, as are the periodic visits by our senior officers to small units and their no-holds-barred discussions with our younger officers and first-term enlisted people. Additionally, our revitalized commander's calls, which will make their appearance in the coming month, are intended to increase each man's store of information and foster dialog.

This magazine is making what we hope are constructive attempts to explain policy and present both sides of relevant controversy. Previous issues have presented the views of men who left our organization because of conscientious objection—a position we found and still find, honorable. Another issue presented a forceful by-lined article by a young enlisted man challenging the rationale of military appearance regulations. This issue, of course, presents (by our invitation) Mr. Simson's views on the need for our existence. In short, there is now more similarity than dissimilarity between the civilian and military press.

5. Freedom of Assembly. A picnic at Ala Moana Park, or a day at the Diamond Head Crater Festival (held in the National Guard's State military reservation because we believe in the optimum joint community use of our facilities) are pastimes that guardsmen enjoy as much as university professors. However, we do arrive at our training sites at the appointed time, because training is a contractual obligation—a job for which we are paid. A guardsman's requirement to attend training is basically the same as the requirement imposed upon Mr. Simson to teach his English 637 class each Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3:30 in Kuykendall Hall on the University campus. Neither the guardsman nor Mr. Simson has the moral right to deliberately violate his contract.

6. Equal Protection Under the Law. Because the large majority of our existence is spent as a State militia, we feel justified in examining the judicial system that deals with us in our State role. It is applicable to us during our training assemblies and during our annual training. The Uniform Code of Military Justice used by the other services would become applicable upon federalization, such as the 1968 call to active duty for the 29th Brigade.

Under State law, the bulk of criminal acts would be prosecuted by the State Prosecutor in our civil court system. These include the crimes of murder, robbery, assault—in short, crimes common to both the military

and the civilian community. We would be prosecuted and protected as would any other citizen. The few infractions common to military life, such as being absent without leave (AWOL), would be handled under a special military section to State law, which like all State law was written by and is subject to change by the State legislature. We have had no occasion to use our State court martial authority since the reorganization of the Hawaii Guard after World War II.

7. Command and Equality. We are a military organization. Our organization is somewhat rigid, and command is stratified. But the concept is neither unique nor new. It is not unique because it has its parallels in our economic, judicial and governmental executive systems. It is not new in concept because our concept of the worth of command is similar to that held by Cicero of Greece who wrote, "The man who commands efficiently must have obeyed others in the past, and the man who obeys dutifully is worthy of being some day a commander."

The concept of equality in the real world is not compatible with the Simson model, but more closely follows Henry Ward Beecher's thought that, "The real democratic American idea is, not that every man shall be on a level with every other, but that every one shall have liberty, without hindrance, to be what God made him."

8. Impact Upon the State and Nation Without a National Guard. The implications involved in abolishing the

Hawaii National Guard are quite clear. The State would lose the only trained force now available to augment our county emergency forces in time of natural or man-made disaster.

The Federal Government would be faced with a choice between an insufficient defense organization, or a full-time structure of units each costing from three to five times as much to operate as a similar sized Guard unit.

9. The Real Meaning of Participation. During the past two years, the Country has progressed slowly toward all-volunteer armed forces. The Draft (or involuntary servitude as Mr. Simson prefers) has become a hollow threat. However, here in Hawaii, the enlistment rate in the Guard has reached its highest levels since World War II. Our retention rate is also exceptionally high. This indicates to us that there are many young people in the community who, given a free choice, will join our still imperfect organization. They join because they believe we offer something of value—service. We submit that the young man or woman who contributes that one weekend a month and 15 days during the year to the Guard participates more fully in his State's and Nation's activities than those who choose no form of service at all.

To abolish this form of service is the antithesis of the truly democratic lifestyle—a free choice.

Flag Protocol

OCCASION	INDOORS		OUTDOORS	
	Civilian Attire	In Uniform	Civilian Attire	In Uniform
When the National Anthem is played	Stand at attention	Stand at attention; if under arms salute	Salute (1) (2) (3) (4)	Salute (1) (2) (4)
When the flag passes by in a parade or review	Stand at attention	Stand at attention; if under arms salute	Salute (3) (5)	Salute (5)
When the flag is hoisted or lowered, or colors are posted	Stand at attention (4)	Stand at attention	Salute (3) (4)	Salute (4)
When the Pledge Of Allegiance is recited	Salute (3)	Stand at attention	Salute (3)	Salute

- (1) Flag, if visible, is faced and saluted; if not visible face music and salute; if music is recorded face front and salute.

(2) Salute is rendered at first note of music and held until last note.

(3) When in civilian attire: MEN—remove head-dress, hold at left shoulder with right hand over heart; without hats, place right hand,
- palm open, over heart. WOMEN—place right hand, palm open, over heart.

(4) When in athletic clothing face flag or music, remove headdress, and stand at attention.

(5) Salute is rendered when flag is six paces from viewer and held until it has passed six paces beyond.

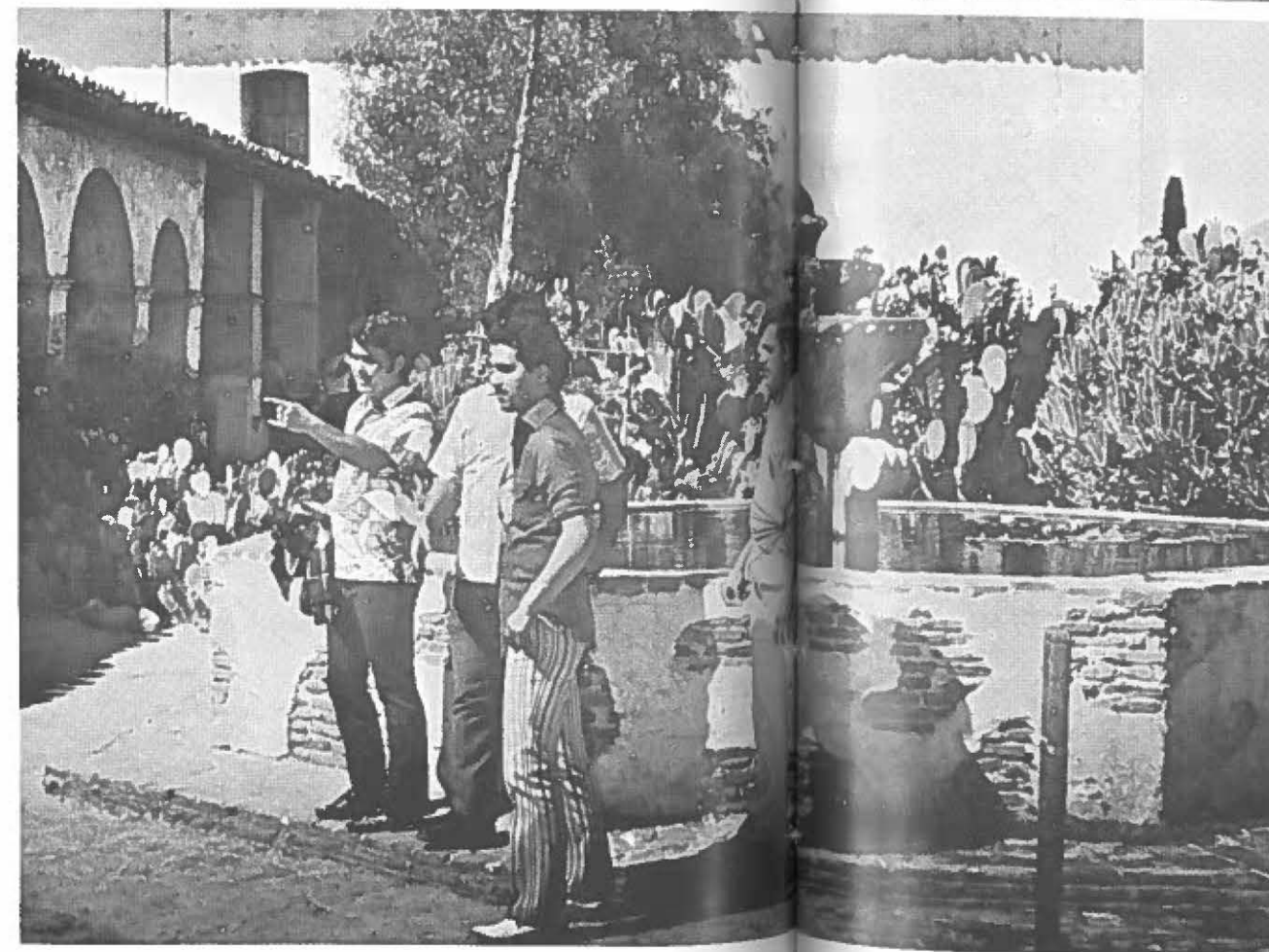
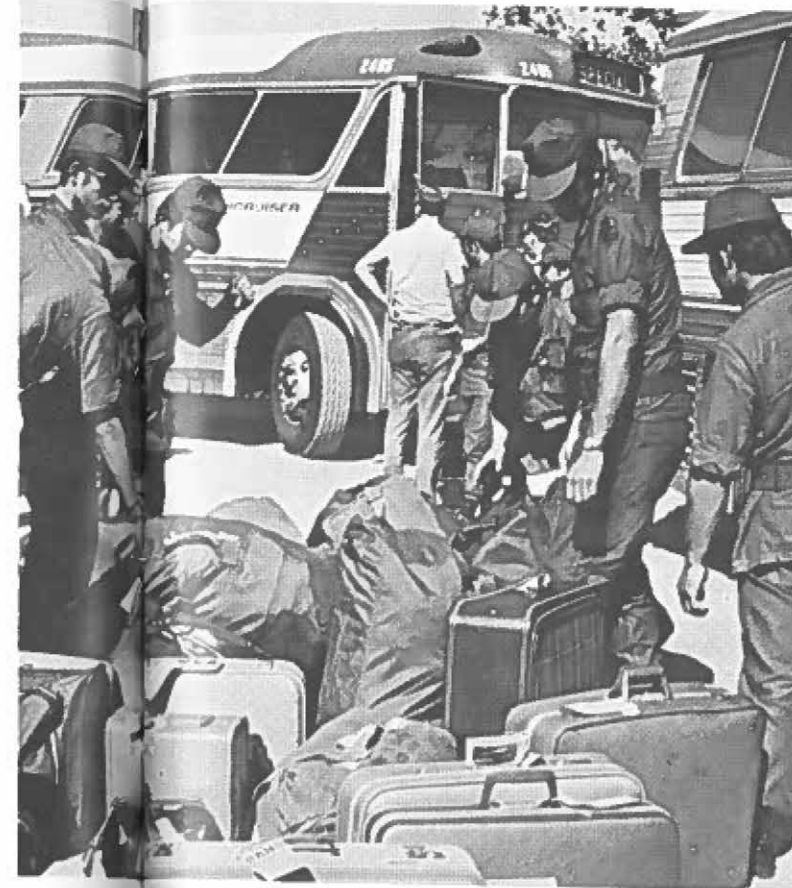
Camp Roberts, U.S.A.



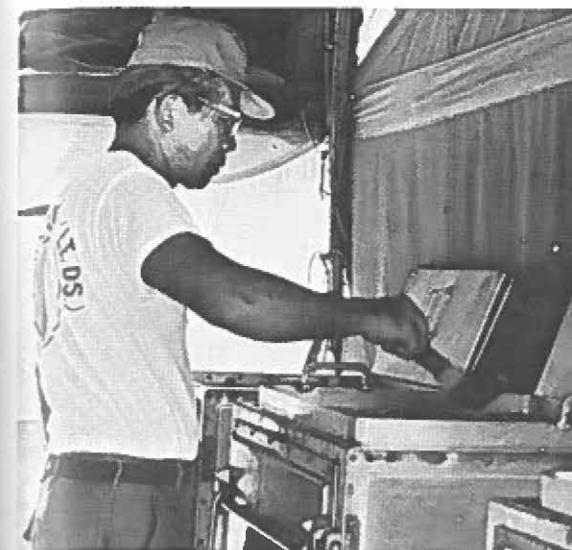
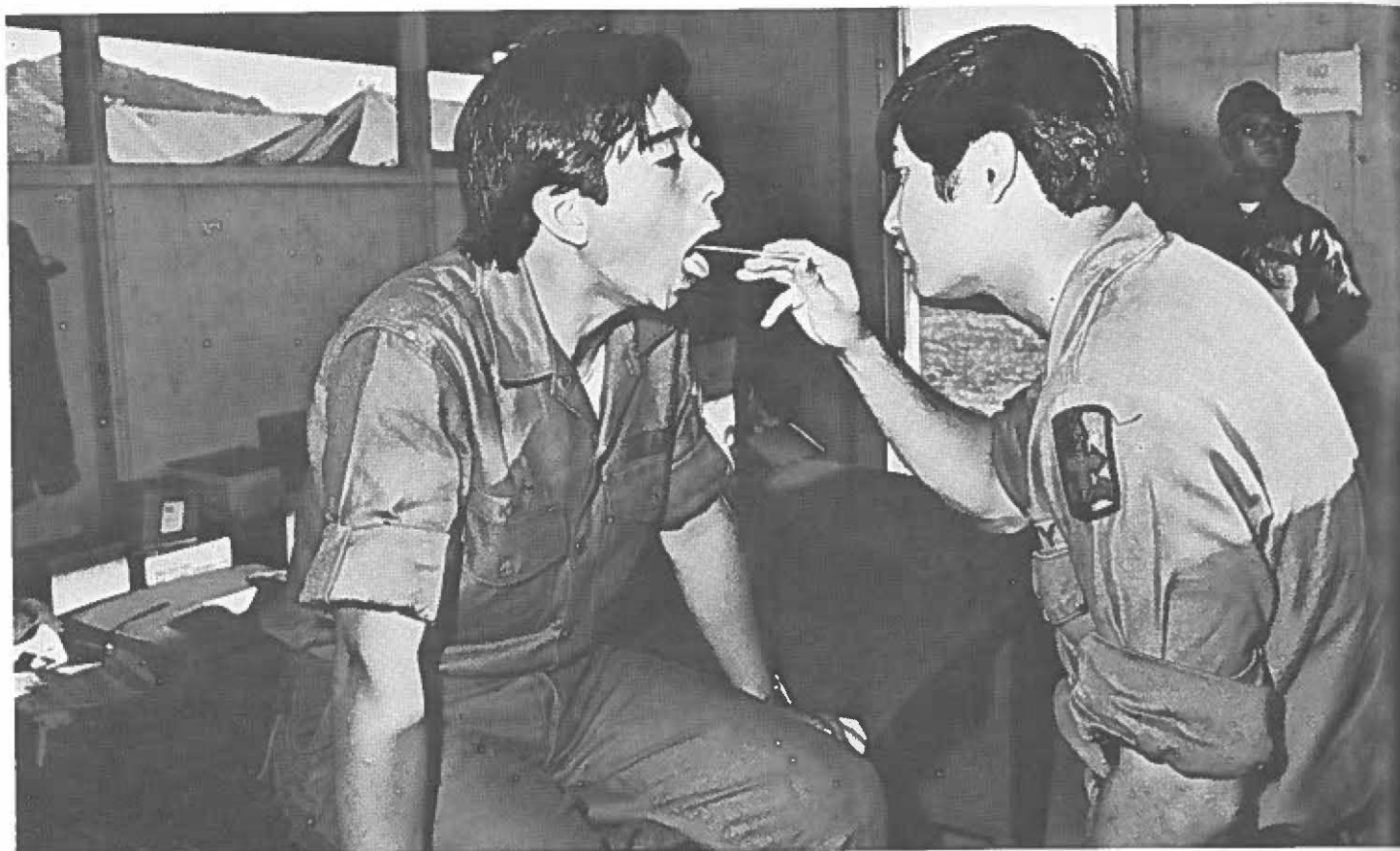
The Second Battalion of the 299th Infantry spent their annual training at Camp Roberts, California this year. The unit, from the Big Island of Hawaii, won the out-of-State training trip in competition with other 29th Brigade units. The outcome was decided based upon the units' recruiting gains.

The organization traveled to and from the mainland aboard commercial aircraft chartered by the Military Airlift Command. The trip gave the Battalion experience in overseas deployment, as well as the opportunity to train on unfamiliar terrain and under a variety of climatic conditions.

The traditional weekend break in annual training turned out to be more exciting than the usual weekend in Hilo or Wahiawa. The California National Guard hosts for the encampment arranged low-cost weekend trips to San Francisco, Disneyland and Las Vegas for the Hawaiians.



Schofield, summer of '72



Hawaii Army National guardsmen spent annual field training at two mainland sites as well as at Schofield this year.

The Second Battalion of the 299th Infantry trained at Camp Roberts, California (see related story) as part of the exchange training program with the California Army National Guard.

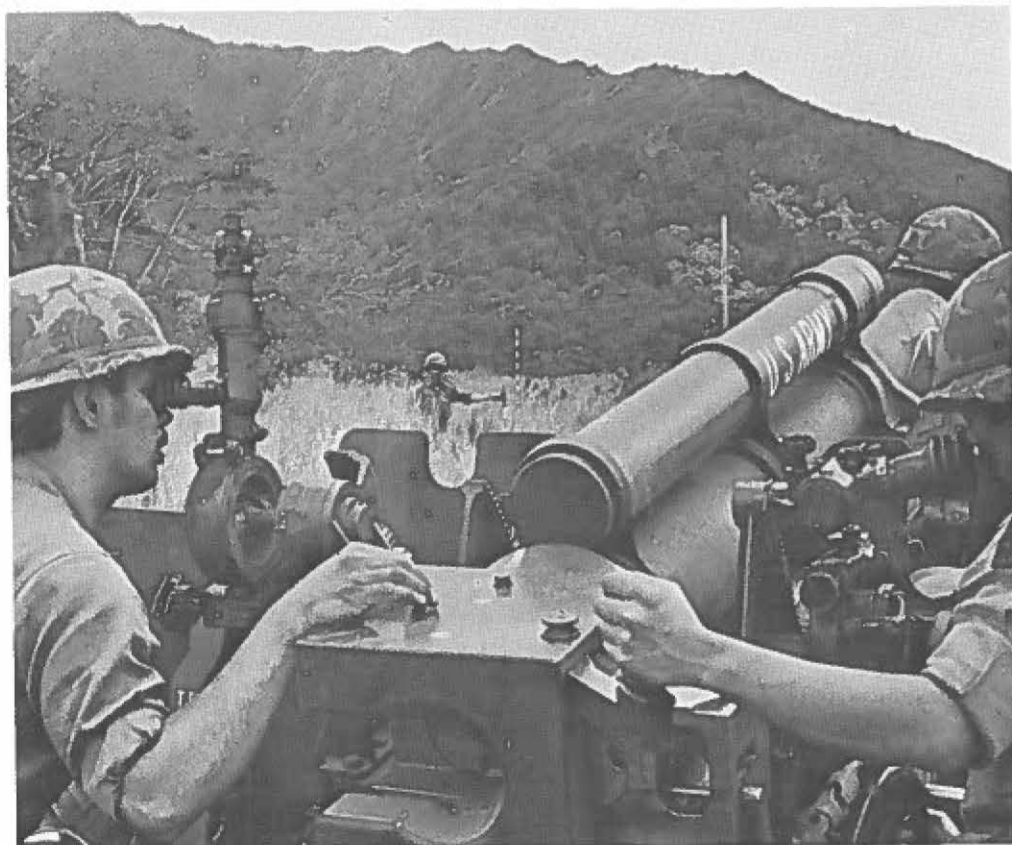
One hundred and ten members of the 298th Field Depot received special logistics training at Fort Lee, Virginia, with their active Army counterparts. The specialized training was not available locally. A guided tour of the Nation's Capitol was scheduled during the weekend break in the training period.

The remaining members of the Army Guard conducted training at Area X in Schofield.

The Oahu-based guardsmen took time out from training for several ceremonies. The State Officer Candidate School commissioned 25 lieutenants in ceremonies at Schofield's Kaala Service Club, and on Saturday, Lieutenant Governor George Ariyoshi received all troops at Lightning Field during the annual Governor's Day Review.

Awards were presented to outstanding units and men for performance during the year. The Guardsman of the Year Award was presented to Platoon Sergeant Ernest Vares of Maui. Specialist Four Paul Tobita received the Soldier of the Year Award.

The Eisenhower Trophy was awarded to Captain David D. Kawamura, and the CG HARNG Trophy was presented to Captain Lloyd H. Yoshina.

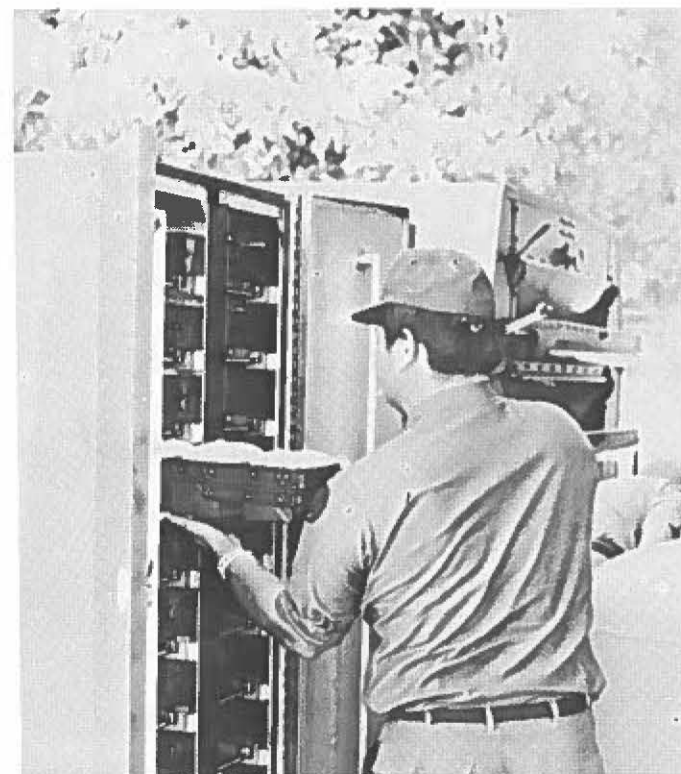
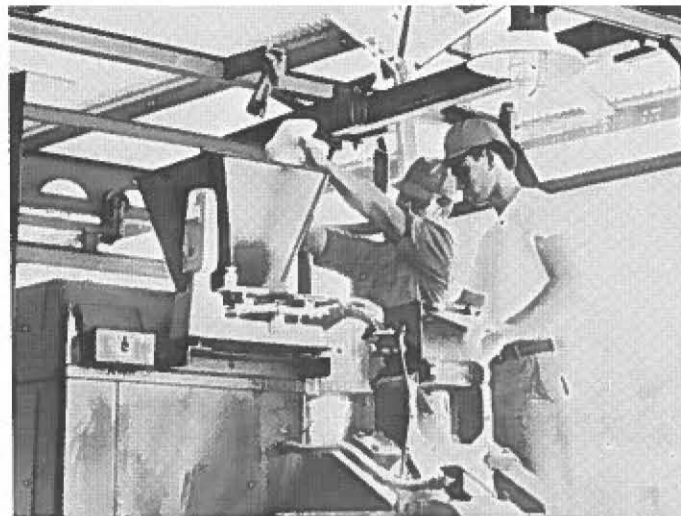


Wahiawa's white knights

By Duncan Chang

The unusual aroma in the air near the Depot motor pool didn't resemble transmission oil at all. It was the smell of freshly baked bread.

The Bakery Section of Major Ernest Lau's 292d Supply and Service Company was showing off their new baking equipment and talent. SFC Alfred Lum is the head baker of the section which includes Sgt Harry



Aranaydo, SP4's Lawrence Zablan, Kermit Kyle, Wayne Kojima and PFC's Ricky Sylva and Garrett Kahoiwai.

Covered from head to toe with enthusiasm and baking powder, the white knights worked in a cloud of flour to produce their first loaf of bread.

"Not only are we going to bake the first loaf of bread for the Field Depot," boasted SFC Lum, "but it will also be the biggest loaf the 298th has seen."

A crowd gathered on the day of the bake-off, armed with an assortment of jams and jellies, cheering the bakers on.

The loaf was a three-pound masterpiece. It lasted for a few moments and then was whittled away by a bevy of butter knives.

The 292d Supply and Service Company's epicurian epic hasn't ended. They plan to continue their operations at Ewa during the Company's drill assemblies.

Drop over, but bring your own butter knife.

The Prez Sez Conferences, NGAUS, HNGA, Resolutions, Awards, Goals

By Col John E. Aiona

The 23d Annual Meeting of the Hawaii National Guard Association was held in late summer at the Fort Shafter Officers' Open Mess.

The Treasurer, LTC Charles Wills, reported the net worth of the Association to be \$48,450.62 on 30 June 1972. The accounts of the Association were audited by Major George Kawatachi and found to be correct and consistent with acceptable accounting practices.

The membership was addressed by Major General Benjamin J. Webster, who expressed a desire that we work towards improving our public image through community service programs. Brigadier Generals F. A. Schaefer, III and Valentine A. Siefertmann addressed the membership and spoke on the highlights of the Army and Air activities during the past year.

The membership adopted three resolutions submitted by Major Kenji Sumida, chairman of the Resolutions Committee. Resolutions supporting enlistment incentives and 100 percent technician retirement credits were adopted and forwarded to Hawaii's Congressional delegation. The membership resolved to transmit the resolutions adopted by the State Senate and House of Representatives to each State and Puerto Rico. The resolutions were adopted by the 6th Legislature and resolved that the Executive and Legislative Branches of the Federal Government work towards passage of legislation that would provide National Guardsmen and Reservists the same benefits as members of the regular military services.

Elections for the offices of president, vice president, and treasurer were held in accordance with our By-laws. Colonel John E. Aiona, Jr., and LTC Paul S. Mori

were re-elected to the offices of president and vice president. Major George Kawatachi was elected treasurer.

The Annual Banquet of the Association was held at the Fort Shafter Officers' Open Mess. The Association awards for achievement and leadership were announced and presented at the banquet. The Outstanding Company Grade Commander Award was won by CPT Wallace M. Kawane (Co B, 1st Bn, 299th Inf). The Outstanding Field Grade Commander Award was won by LTC Yoshiyuki Tahara (29th Support Bn). The Outstanding Officer/Warrant Officer Award was won by Major John S. W. Lee (154th Fighter Group). The James Y. Sato Memorial Award was won by Major Ritchie K. Kunichika (154th Fighter Group).

The guest speaker for the banquet was Mr. Larry Ronson, who spoke on the subject of motivation. Mr. Ronson's presentation was outstanding and was a highlight of the banquet.

The 94th General Conference of the NGAUS was held on 10-14 September in San Francisco. Hawaii's delegates to the Conference were BG Edward Yoshimasu (29th Bde), COL W. C. Meyer (AG), COL John Aiona (HNGA), LTC August Nascimento (HARNG), LTC George Duncan (Ret), MAJ Shigeto Murayama (29th Bde), MAJ David Kaahaina (298th FD), MAJ Thomas Shimabuku (150th/169th), CPT Richard Abe (154th FG), CPT John Houser (201st MCS), LT Wayson Wong (29th Bde), and CWO Maurice Souza (29th Bde).

MG Greenleaf, chief NGB, summed up the challenge to the National Guard by citing the following goals: (1) Increase combat readiness, (2) Increase personnel strength, (3) Improve leadership, (4) Improve training, and (5) Improve our resource management. General Greenleaf called upon the officers of the National Guard for quality performance and enlightened leadership in achieving these goals.

There were 29 resolutions adopted by the 94th General Conference. The text of the resolutions will be found in the next issue of the *National Guardsman*. Resolutions that were adopted included support for incentives for recruiting and retention, support of proposals for improvement of military and technician retirement, and the establishment of a 3-year enlistment in the National Guard. A proposal to amend the By-laws of the Association to permit enlisted membership was defeated. A proposal recommending that the NGB revoke selective retention boards was withdrawn by Alabama and Arkansas.

A highlight of the Conference was the announcement of the NGAUS Achievement Awards. The 169th ACW Squadron was honored as the outstanding C&E unit. LTC Paul Goya accepted the award from Major General Cantwell. The *Hawaii Guardsman* magazine was cited as the best National Guard magazine. The award was accepted by COL John Aiona in behalf of the *Hawaii Guardsman* and the Association.

The conferees elected Major General Henry McMillan (AG Florida) as president of the NGAUS.

The 95th General Conference of the NGAUS will be held in Oklahoma City from 8-11 October 1973. Subsequent conferences are scheduled in Puerto Rico in 1974; Seattle, Washington, in 1975; Washington, D. C., in 1976; New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1977; and St. Louis, Missouri, in 1978.

Local graduates of the Air National Guard's NCO Academy in Tennessee, sponsored a float in Kailua's July Fourth parade. The float, captioned "Aloha Apollo," in honor of America's space effort, was built on a 25-foot trailer provided by the 154th Fighter Group.

The float featured a practice recovery capsule borrowed from the Manned Spacecraft Recovery Force, Pacific, and an AIM 26 display missile from the Fighter Group.

The mobile display was also decorated by United States flags, HANG guidons and topped by pretty HANG WAF, Phyllis Dickson.

HANGmen who worked on the float were Harry Awana, project chief; Anatailo Cabrilo, Edmond Frost, Bill Stern, George Padilla, George Ah Chong, Robert Choi, Richard Kudo, Earl Inouye, Chester Soares and Stephen Tamayori. Dave Chung and Steve Jones of the McKesson Liquor Company donated their time and talent to letter the slogans that decorated the sides of the trailer.



Crew of the year



In January of this year, a program was initiated to select an outstanding weapons load crew in the 154th Fighter Group each six months. The program uses a system of competitive points based primarily upon performance in weapons loadings and also upon such other factors such as military appearance and conduct, load crew examinations, speed in performing fact turnarounds, and safety in loading and unloading. Eight load crews competed over the six-month period from January through June. The winning crew included SSGT Stafford T. Nagatani, crew chief; SSGT's Michael S. Makiya, Riley K. Hakoda and Clyde Y. Torigoe.

150 tops bond drive

By Capt Myron Dobashi

The 150th ACW Squadron topped all other HANG units during the recent savings bond campaign. The squadron raised its total enrollment from 33 per cent to 73 per cent and increased its cash value by \$1,975.

The 150th also increased new enrollees by 78.3 per cent and increased allotments by 68.4 per cent.

Miss Laverne Nishimori of Waimea, who had just returned for the summer from college on the mainland, provided the extra incentive on savings bond sign-up day. Major Owen Ota was the first to sign up with Laverne.

Major Robert Konishi, MSgt's Harry Ishihara and Dennie Sunada, TSgt's Royden Horibe, Herbert Honjo and Zoilo Mira, and Sgt William Newall were responsible for the campaign's success.



Pawnee, the 150th ACW Squadron's mascot since the summer of 1967, will no longer maintain his watchful position at the main gate of Kokee AFS. The dog, a Malamute (Husky), apparently died after a bone lodged in his throat.

Personnel of the 150th were unable to get him to a veterinarian in time.



Major Richard Kaulukukui of HHC 298th Field Depot, and a full-time employee of the State Department of Transportation, recently received one of the Department's top awards in State-wide competition. The award was for Dick's community service efforts as the long-time coach of the Aiea midget football team. The team won the 1971 State championship.

Major Kaulukukui, a former all-star quarterback at Farrington High School, has served as the Aiea team's head coach for 10 years. During this time, he developed not only a football power, but some very respectable teams in other athletic events. But more important, he has instilled the values of good sportsmanship in hundreds of Aiea youngsters.

The award is one of the Department of Transportation's four top awards.

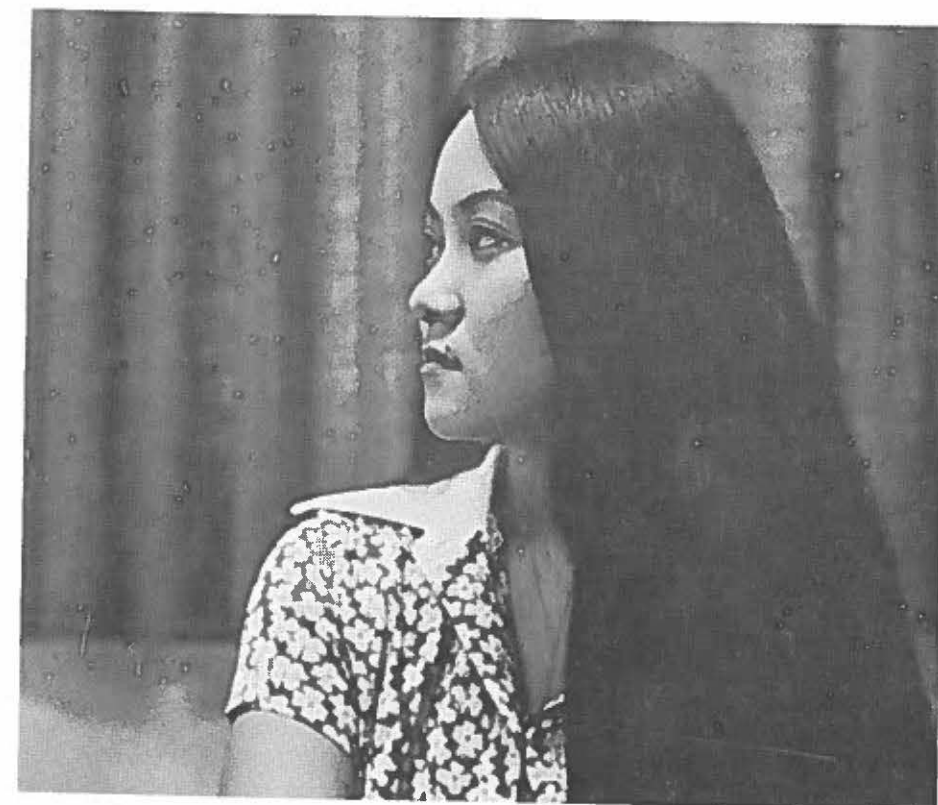
An Iris for HANG

By Duncan Chang

The enlisted female population of the Hawaii Air National Guard doubled with the enlistment of Iris T. Kabazawa. Iris was sworn into HANG recently by BG Valentine A. Siefermann, HANG commander. Iris joined Phyllis Dickens, HANG's first enlisted WAF.

Asked why she had enlisted in HANG, Iris replied, "I guess you can say that this was done to satisfy my curiosity about military life. You see, I have some male friends who are already in the Air National Guard, and ever since they returned from basic training, I noticed that they're more mature and have a better outlook on life."

After her basic training, Iris will



attend Personnel Specialist training at Keesler AFB, Mississippi. Upon her return, Iris will be assigned to the 154th Combat Support Squadron as

**Kaulukukui
tops
Transportation
Department
for
community
service**

a personnel specialist.

Miss Kabazawa is a native of Waimea, Kauai, and is a graduate of Waimea High School.

The status of Congressional legislation

The Executive Council of the National Guard Association of the United States recently established priorities for the passage of legislation now in the U.S. Congress. The status of legislation, in order of priority, is listed below.

1. **Survivor Benefits.** The concern of the NGAUS is that some type of benefit be paid to the widow or other dependent of a Guardsman who has qualified for retired pay by virtue of 20 or more years of service but dies before reaching age 60. DoD proposal, House Bill H.R. 14742, which would make available up to \$15,000 of Serviceman's Group Life Insurance to National Guardsmen and Reservists on a full-time basis for premiums which it is estimated to be \$3.00 per month was passed by the House on 15 May 1972 and is now awaiting Senate action. It would continue coverage for members of the National Guard and Reserve who complete 20 or more years of active service until age 61, or until reserve retirement becomes available.

2. **Re-enlistment Bonus.** The proposal is to pay an initial enlistment bonus to attract recruits to the National Guard and Reserve and to pay substantial bonus upon re-enlistment in an effort to retain qualified personnel in a zero draft situation. Bills were introduced in March 1972 at the request of DoD which would authorize variable enlistment and re-enlistment bonuses up to \$2,000.00 for six-year enlistment or re-enlistment for critical skills and up to \$1,100 for non-critical skills. They also provide for payments of lesser amounts for shorter terms re-enlistments and a total lifetime maximum of \$3,000.00. The bills are now before the Senate Armed Services Committee and the House Reserve Subcommittee.

3. **Proficiency Pay.** DoD officials have assigned this proposal a relatively low priority, indicating they want to test the effectiveness of enlistment/re-enlistment bonuses and certain other incentives before endorsing "pro" pay. It therefore appears doubtful that proficiency pay will become a live issue during the session or until it seems clear that other incentives have not produced the desired results.

4. **Medical/Dental and Death Benefits.** DoD has commented favorably on a bill (S. 806) which proposes to amend Titles 10 and 32, United States Code, to authorize additional medical, dental and other benefits for National Guardsmen and Reservists, and in certain conditions their survivors. Most benefits now available only to members of the active services would be made applicable to National Guardsmen and other Reservists when they are serving on short tours of active duty. It would also offer broader coverage for individuals on full-time training duty and inactive duty training. The bill is now before the Senate and House Armed Services Committees.

5. **Differential Pay for Technicians.** The purpose of this proposal is to pay National Guard Technicians the difference between their civil service and military pay scales when they are required to attend service schools. This proposal is still under consideration by DoD and has not yet been introduced as a bill in Congress. In the meantime, frequent military pay raises have tended to eliminate the discrepancy between military and civil service pay and reduce the value of differential pay.

6. **100 per cent Retirement for Technicians.** The National Guard Technician Act of 1968 limited credit to 55 per cent rather than 100 per cent for the purpose of computing civil ser-

vice retirement annuity for all technician service performed prior to 1 January 1969. Senate Bill S.855 which would authorize 100 per cent retirement credit for technician service performed prior to 1 January 1969 was passed by the Senate on 3 May 1972. The bill requires House action and is now in the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

7. **Early Reserve Retirement.** A number of bills were introduced providing for payment of reserve retirement at an age lower than 60. Generally, they provide for payment of actuarially reduced annuities. Legislation promised by the administration has not been sent to Congress. Reportedly, the military services have not yet reached agreement on the recommendation. Interagency committee, headed by Assistant Secretary of Defense Kelly, recommended full retirement at age 55 for Guardsmen and Reservists with 25 or more years of service. Prospects for action this year are dim.

8. **Point Credit for all Training.** Removal of the 60 point ceiling on retirement point credit for inactive duty training has been sought by NGAUS for several years. DoD sought comment from each of the services. Since reaction varies so widely, DoD is now making another effort to produce a proposal which would be acceptable to all. No bills have been introduced on this subject.

Technician raises

President Nixon has signed into law HR 9092 which authorizes two additional steps for wage grade and wage leader positions. Specific details are not available at this time; however, it is anticipated that the new law will liberalize the federal blue collar pay system. In all probability, the law will:

- Take effect when economic controls are lifted or next April 30, whichever is earlier.
- Give those who already have 104 weeks in step 3 of the current system an advance to step 4; others would have to complete the 104 weeks before advancing to step 4.
- Give employees a 7.5 percent differential for the first night shift and

10 percent for the second. This section is expected to become effective November 19.

- Give employees a guaranteed two years of "saved" salary whenever their jobs are downgraded through no fault of their own.

- Create a new blue collar advisory pay board. The 11-member board will be composed of five government officials, five federal management officials, with the 11th member and chairman to be selected from outside of government. Also, for the first time nonappropriated fund workers will be brought under the wage board system.

EANGUS holds first National conference

The first annual conference of the Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) was held at Sioux Falls, South Dakota this fall. Members of the Hawaii delegation were William L. Duncan, Thomas M. Sato, Kenneth S. Kiyabu, Mitsuo Kobayashi, Edgar Alexander, George I. Kaneshiro, George Cho and Wayne Y. Soma. Two members of the Hawaii delegation were elected to national offices. Senior Master Sergeant Kenneth Kiyabu was elected treasurer and Command Sergeant Major Bill Duncan was elected director of Area VII (Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon and Washington).

The conference was called to order by acting President, Command Sergeant Major Virgil Williams of Mississippi. Twenty-nine states' delegations were present.

Governor Richard Kneip of South Dakota welcomed the delegates to Sioux Falls. The Governor praised the Guard for their efforts in the Rapid City flood evacuation.

Four general conference committees were established, Constitution and By-Laws, Nominations, Time and Place and Resolutions. Thomas Sato of Hawaii was selected to serve on the Nominations Committee.

Miles on board

Senior Master Sergeant Richard W. Miles has been selected to serve on a top-level Air Force panel.

The Air Reserve Personnel Center of the National Guard Bureau in Washington, D. C., established an Air Reserve Forces Non-Commissioned Officer Panel (NCO ARFAP). This panel will provide a vehicle for enlisted Air Reserve Forces (ARF) members to express their views and concerns to the director, Air National Guard, and the chief, United States Air Force Reserve, on ARF matters.

The panel will be composed of ten NCO's (five ANG and five USAFR) appointed for two year terms.

Senior Master Sergeant Miles is a full-time training technician with the 154th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron. He served with the United States Navy before enlisting in the Hawaii Air National Guard.

A brief history of the EANGUS was given by Virgil Williams. Major General Duane Corning, adjutant general of South Dakota and vice president of NGAUS, was presented a plaque of appreciation for his efforts on behalf of the enlisted association.

Major General Francis S. Greenleaf, chief of the National Guard Bureau, talked about the Total Force Concept. He listed five major requirements for a more effective National Guard. They are increased combat readiness, increased personnel strength, improved leadership, improved training and improved resource management. The general challenged guardsmen at all levels to do their share in keeping the Guard alive by

devoting more time to recruiting.

Two significant resolutions were adopted. One was a resolution to amend the Veterans Pension and Readjustment Assistance Act of 1967. The amendment would include reservists in educational benefits. The second resolution would provide a retired guardsman with all the privileges accorded a regular retired military serviceman.

Charter membership certificates were presented. Twenty-three states are charter members including Hawaii. The EANGUS presently has 4,716 members.

The convention ended with a formal banquet and dance at the convention site in Sioux Falls.

HNGNCOA holds annual meeting

The Hawaii National Guard NCO Association (HNGNCOA) held its annual dinner meeting at the Hickam Top 3 NCO Club in late summer. After dinner the NCO's elected their officers for the coming year. They are MSGT Thomas M. Sato, 154th CAMRON, president; SGM Robert Y. H. Ko, HHD, HARNG, vice president; MSG Wayne Y. Soma, 154th Combat Support Squadron, secretary; and MSG Edwin Y. Nishimura, HHC, 297th Supply and Service Battalion, treasurer.

The HNGNCOA also awarded three educational scholarships that evening. The top scholarship of \$250 was awarded to Miss Lorna Ogawa,

daughter of TSGT Richard Y. Ogawa. TSGT Ogawa is a member of the 154th CAMRON, HANG. Lorna is a senior at the University of Hawaii where she is majoring in education.

Pat Ogawa, Lorna's sister, was awarded a \$125 scholarship. Pat attends the Leeward Community College where she is a freshman majoring in social science.

Diane Lee, daughter of SMSGT Arthur T. Y. Lee, was also awarded a \$125 scholarship. SMSGT Lee's daughter is a freshman at Leeward Community College majoring in journalism. SMSGT Lee is a member of the 154th CAMRON.

Awana elected Assn president

Chief Master Sergeant Harry M. Y. Awana was elected president of the Air National Guard Non-Commissioned Officers Academy Graduates Association. The election was held during the association's general conference in Wisconsin.

Chief Master Sergeant Awana, a member of the 154th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron, is employed there as an aircraft maintenance NCOIC.

Hawaii ranked first among all the chapters in membership size and received a plaque for this accomplishment.

The next general conference of the association will be held in Hawaii.

Kiyabu in money

Senior Master Sergeant Kenneth S. Kiyabu, another HANG NCO, was elected treasurer for the Enlisted Association of the United States. The election was held during the association's general conference in Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

The association has over four thousand charter members and has chapters in most of the states.

HNG corrals cars

Hawaii's Air and Army guardsmen hauled away over 450 derelict automobiles during Oahu's Great Automobile Roundup. Airmen from the 154th Fighter Group, the 169th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron and the 201st Mobile Communications Squadron, hauled away 340 of the abandoned cars, while Army guardsmen from the 227th Engineer Company and the 29th Support Battalion removed 112 of the eyesores.

The grand prize for wreckage accumulation went to a Kahana Valley man who had 45 cars removed from his yard. The runners-up were a Kahala family that discarded 29 automobiles and a man in Hauula who had 23 cars moved away. The guardsmen also hauled off an assortment of refrigerators and other appliances that had been stuffed into the hulks.

169th awards

By SMSgt Roy M. H. Chee

Brigadier General Valentine A. Siefermann, commander, Hawaii Air National Guard, recently presented awards at Wheeler AFB.

Major Donald M. O'Day received the Hawaii National Guard Medal for Merit for his exceptional management of the Air Defense Direction Center.

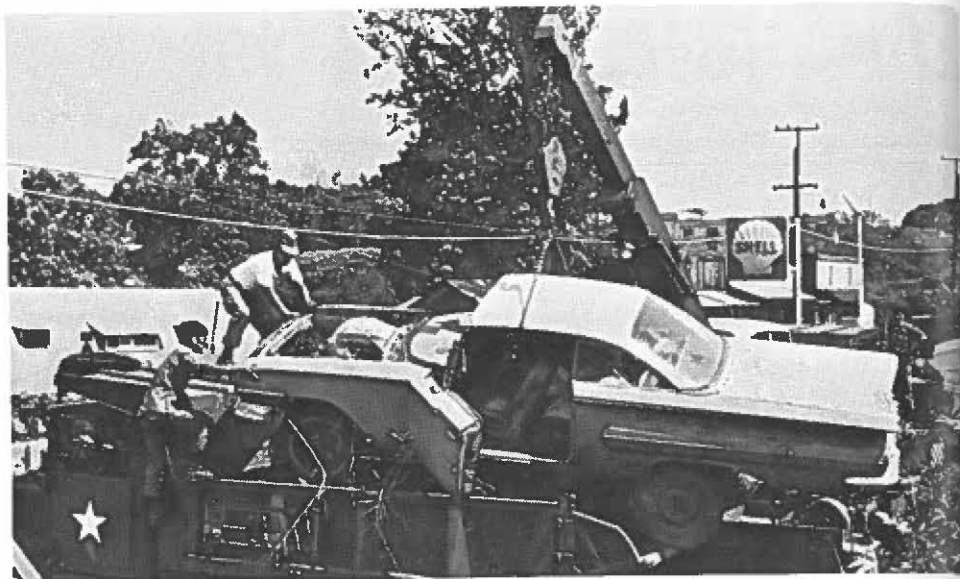
Major Walter O. Watanabe received the George T. Miki Memorial Trophy for outstanding weapons direction during 1972.

Captain Melvin C. Morris received the Hawaii National Guard Commendation Medal for his service in the Communications-Electronics Maintenance field.

SMSgt Francis H. Shinsato and Sgt Sanford S. Ching were selected as the 169th ACW Squadron Outstanding NCO and Airman of the Year respectively.

Ninety-four squadron members were presented the Air Force Combat Crew Member Badge.

Two letters of appreciation were received for help provided the VMF-235 Squadron at Kaneohe when one of their aircraft was downed on 12 July 1972. Major Norman G. E. Chang and his crew were responsible for the assistance.



The event was organized by Captain Eddie Anderson of Headquarters, Hawaii Air National Guard. The Army Guard efforts were coordinated by LTC John D'Araujo, while

Air Guard participation was scheduled by LTC Arthur Ishimoto and MSgt George K. Meyer, III.

169th wins National C&E award

The 169th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron won the National Guard Association of the United States (NGAUS) Communications-Electronics Trophy for 1972. This award annually goes to the top Air National Guard unit in the United States, including Puerto Rico, which excels in personnel qualification, attendance, unit strength, annual

weapons firing, AKT testing and outstanding unit achievements during the year.

Major General I. G. Brown, director of Air, National Guard Bureau, made the presentation to LTC Paul Goya, commander of the 169th. The award was made during the 94th Annual NGAUS conference held in San Francisco.

Hawaii Guard mourns two

The Hawaii National Guard mourns the death of two of its veteran members. Major Franklin H. Fukui, a former pilot with the 199th Fighter Interceptor Squadron, HANG, died in Palo Alto, California, on September 27. Major Fukui enlisted in the Hawaii Air National Guard on March 10, 1954 and received his commission and underwent pilot training in September 1958. In his memory, members of HANG flew a "missing man formation" over the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific.

Staff Sergeant William "Bill" Asinsen, a member of Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 298th Field Depot, HANG, died on September 30. Staff Sergeant Asinsen joined the Guard on August 23, 1949, after he was discharged from the United States Army. He was employed as an automotive mechanic with the Hawaii

Army National Guard. Bill was buried at the National Memorial Cemetery at Punchbowl with full military honors.

Plumbing by mail

The Extension Course Institute (ECI) at Gunter AFB, Alabama, recently opened its correspondence program to members of the Army and Air National Guard. The institute offers courses in automotive repair, body and fender work, electrical appliance repair, refrigeration and air conditioning, carpentry, masonry, plumbing, TV repair, photography, drafting and a few miscellaneous specialties.

For a detailed list of the ECI hobby shop courses and the enrollment forms, contact your training office.



POW'S NEVER HAVE A NICE DAY

In August of 1965, Major Robert Daughtrey was taken prisoner by the North Vietnamese. Major Daughtrey is a former member of the New Mexico Air National Guard. The following poem was written and sent to the Del Rio News-Herald by Wade Daughrey, Major Daughtrey's nine-year-old son.

*If I had my way
I'd take my Dad by the hand*



*And take a long walk with him
every single day.
And I'd look up at him and smile
Every time he said, "Now son,
when I was your age . . ."
But unfortunately —
I don't always have my way.*

*If I had my way
I'd run all the way to Hanoi
And run from prison to prison
Until I found my Dad.
Then I'd take him by the hand
And Walk and talk
And laugh and smile
And pretend I'd had him with me
all the while.
But unfortunately —
I don't always have my way.*

*If I had my way
My Dad would still be here
Like other kid's Dads.
He would help me grow tall
and say,
"Son, you're the best kid of all."
But unfortunately —
I don't always have my way.*

*I don't have my way
Nor did my Dad have his way
So I can't see why Hanoi
Is punishing our family
By not allowing us but one
letter this year.
Some families aren't even
allowed one letter, I hear.*