

HAWAII NATIONAL GUARD

A Military Review
honoring

THE HONORABLE JOHN WAIHEE

Governor of Hawaii
and
Commander in Chief
of the
Hawaii National Guard

Sunday, October 16, 1994
10:00 a.m.
Diamond Head Crater
Fort Ruger





Governor John David Waihee III

Governor John Waihee is the State of Hawaii's fourth elected chief executive and the first of Hawaiian ancestry. Waihee, a Democrat, took office in 1986. This December he concludes his second (and final) four-year term.

Waihee has compiled a solid record of achievement in such areas as health-care, housing, education, economic diversification, and a range of quality of life issues.

He has been a positive supporter of the U.S. military in Hawaii: active duty, Reserve and National Guard. At the National Governors' Conference, held in Washington, D.C., in 1993, Waihee was a strong advocate of maintaining force structure levels throughout the National Guard.

During his tenure as commander in chief of the Hawaii National Guard, Waihee oversaw an impressive array of accomplishments. One of the most notable, was the relief and recovery efforts after Hurricane Iniki struck the island of Kauai on Sept. 11, 1992. The Iniki response has been credited as one of the finest disaster recovery efforts in U.S. history. After the initial response, Waihee tasked the adjutant general to coordinate the clean up of public schools, state facilities and highways, as well as remove tons of debris from Kauai's neighborhoods.

On Oct. 4, the governor and the adjutant general directed the smooth evacuation of coastal areas in the state after a tsunami alert was issued following a massive earthquake in northern Japan.

Waihee has given his full support to the National Guard's Youth Challenge Program. The program, which began its first session Sept. 27, at Hawaii Military Academy, Bellows Air Force Station, is intended to provide high school drop-outs with a second chance at completing their education.

Several initiatives passed during this year's legislative session, which benefit the Hawaii National Guard, were quickly signed into law by the governor. National Guard soldiers and airmen, at the rank of captain or below, may now attend any University of Hawaii campus, tuition free, while collecting benefits under the Montgomery G.I. Bill. A state version of the civil relief act was also enacted, providing protection for Guard members activated on state orders.

Waihee has visited Hawaii National Guard troops in the field

during annual training exercises nearly every year since becoming governor.

Waihee began his political career with election as a delegate to Hawaii's Constitutional Convention of 1978. Election to the state House of Representatives followed in 1980. There he served on the Policy, Judiciary, and Commerce and Consumer Affairs committees. In 1982, Waihee ran successfully for lieutenant governor. He was elected governor four years later.

Waihee was born in 1946 in the small sugarcane plantation town of Honokaa on the northeastern (Hamakua) coast of the Big Island of Hawaii.

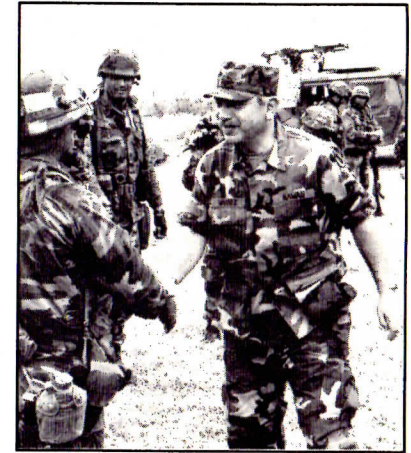
After graduating from Hawaiian Mission Academy, Waihee enrolled at Andrews University in Berrien Springs, Mich., earning a B.A. in history and business in 1968.

Upon graduation, he went to work for the Community Education Department of the Benton Harbor (Michigan) Area Public Schools, while at the same time undertaking graduate studies in urban planning at Central Michigan University (he completed the requirements for a master's degree in 1973).

Waihee returned to Hawaii in 1971 to work for the Honolulu Model Cities Program and, later, the City and County of Honolulu. He enrolled in the University of Hawaii's then new William S.

Richardson School of Law, and graduated with its first class in 1976. After first working as an associate in a major Honolulu law firm, he organized his own firm in 1979.

The governor and his wife, Lynne Kobashigawa Waihee, have two children, John IV and Jennifer.



Visiting the troops at Pohakuloa Training Area, July 1994.



Hawaii Air Guard F-15 orientation flight, August 1988.

KEY PARTICIPANTS

HOST COMMANDER

Major General Edward V. Richardson
Adjutant General of Hawaii

REVIEWING OFFICER

Honorable John Waihee
Governor of Hawaii
and
Commander in Chief
of the
Hawaii National Guard

COMMANDER OF TROOPS

Colonel Edward L. Correa, Jr.
Commander
29th Infantry Brigade (Separate)

PARTICIPATING UNITS

29th Infantry Brigade (Separate)
Troop Command

154th Group
201st Combat Communications Group

111th Army Band

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Pre-Ceremonial Music

Formation of Troops

Reviewing Party Takes Position

Presentation and Honors

Ruffles & Flourishes
State Anthem
19-Gun Salute

Inspection of Troops

Colors are Moved Forward

National Anthem

Presentation to the Commander in Chief

Remarks by Major General Edward V. Richardson

Remarks by Governor John Waihee

Colors are Returned

Pass in Review

Concluding Music and Helicopter Flyby

THE HAWAII NATIONAL GUARD

The Hawaii National Guard (HING) is the oldest military organization in the State of Hawaii and descends from militia units established by the Hawaiian monarchy more than 100 years ago.

The local units, like their continental counterparts, stand ready to perform two missions. First, as a federal reserve organization, the HING is subject to federal service at the call of the president of the United States in time of national emergency. Second, the HING, as a state military force under the control of the governor, is prepared to assist the residents of the state after disastrous hurricanes, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis (tidal waves), floods, brush fires, and other natural or human-caused disasters.

Hawaii's Guard units have been called to federal service several times. The most noteworthy call-ups occurred during World War I, World War II, and in 1968 during the Vietnam conflict. During the latter activation, nearly 3,000 men from the Hawaii Army National Guard's (HIARNG) 29th Infantry Brigade were called to duty for over a year-and-a-half. Hawaii Air National Guard (HIANG) fighter pilots flew air defense and bomber escort missions in Southeast Asia during 1968-1969.

The Hawaii Guard was most recently placed on state active duty in September 1992. The Guard was the lead agency in directing and assisting disaster relief and recovery efforts on Kauai in the aftermath of Hurricane Iniki.

The HING consists of two major divisions, the Hawaii Army National Guard and the Hawaii Air National Guard, headed by the adjutant general who is a member of the governor's cabinet. Maj. Gen. Edward V. Richardson was appointed on Feb. 8, 1991.

The HIARNG is the larger and older of the two military divisions and has units on all of the major islands except Lanai. The HIARNG's largest unit is the 29th Infantry Brigade (Separate). The brigade consists of a battalion of infantry on the island of Hawaii; another infantry battalion with soldiers from Maui, Molokai, Kauai and Oahu; an artillery battalion in Wahiawa, Oahu; and a support battalion consisting of administrative, maintenance, supply and medical companies. An engineer company, a ground cavalry troop, a signal detachment and a military police platoon are also included in the brigade organization. The brigade was recently selected as one of 15 enhanced readiness brigades throughout the county. A portion of the brigade will be comprised of units from California, Oregon, and the U.S. Army Reserve, making it a unique force structure.

The other major unit in the HIARNG is the Troop Command, located at Waiawa. The Troop Command is a complex supply, service and maintenance organization. Its aviation units are currently transitioning into a medium-lift company with 16 CH-47 Chinook helicopters and an aero-medial detachment with four UH-60 Blackhawk helicopters.

Two separate HIARNG units are the 45-member 111th Army Band and the 117th Public Affairs Team, which consists of 13 journalists, broadcasters and photographers.

The HIANG, organized in 1946, is headquartered at Fort Ruger and consists of two major units, the 154th Group and the 201st Combat Communications Group as well as the smaller 199th Weather Flight.

The 154th Group at Hickam Air Force Base and its subordinate units, including a fighter squadron, air refueling squadron, airlift squadron, maintenance squadron, engineer squadron, two aircraft control and warning squadrons (one at Wheeler Army Airfield and the other at Kokee Air Station on Kauai), and other support elements, was the first Guard unit in the nation to have sole responsibility for the air defense of a given area, a mission that it has carried out around the clock since 1956.

The 154th Group flies and maintains 18 all-weather supersonic F-15 Eagle jet fighters, nine KC-135 Stratotanker refueling aircraft, and four turbo-prop C-130 Hercules transports.

The second major unit of the HIANG is the 201st Combat Communications Group, headquartered at Hickam AFB. The 201st, with subordinate units at Barbers Point Naval Air Station, as well as Kauai, Maui and Hawaii, provides combat communications and mobile air traffic control operations. The organization's training takes it throughout the Pacific to include supporting Air Force operations in the Far East. The 201st would assume primary responsibility for combat communications within Pacific Air Forces (PACAF) upon federal activation.

The HIANG's 199th Weather Flight has trained meteorologists to keep pilots informed of weather conditions. The Weather Flight also provides information on tropical storms and hurricanes to the local community.

Both the Army and the Air National Guard in Hawaii, are made up of people with a vested interest in their communities, state and nation. Today's citizen-soldiers and airmen provide for the common defense and are fully capable partners with the active component forces.