

THE HAWAII GUARDSMAN

Ka Leo Ona Pukaua O Hawaii

Business Manager: Captain Frank P. ...
 Editor: Captain J. I. deVillie, 290th Inf.

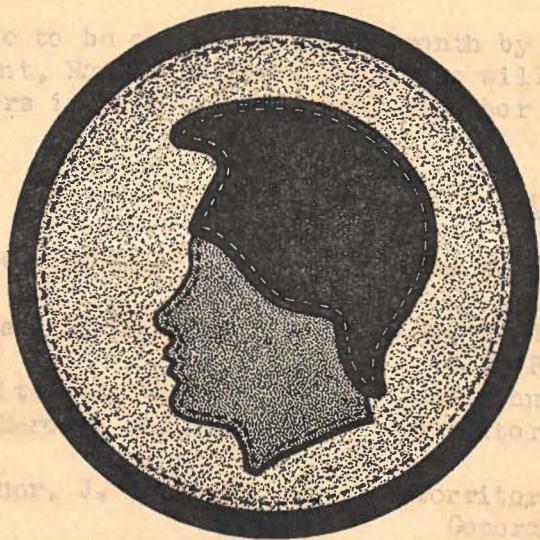
"LOYALTY IS THE KEystone OF THE MILITARY ARCH"

JANUARY, 1931

THE STATE STAFF.

VOL V, NO. 1

As you are to be ... by the State Staff and State Detachment, ... will first give you a list of the actors ... with the parts they play:



Colonel P. M. Smo...
 Major Frank P. ...
 Major Edward H. ...
 Major Frederic L. ...
 Captain Harry Stainer, J...
 Captain Harry L. ... (Infantry)
 Captain Daniel P. ...
 Captain Francis Taylor, C...

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
 TERRITORY OF HAWAII
 HONOLULU, T. H.

STATE STAFF AND STATE DETACHMENT NUMBER

And now that all members of the cast have been produced, the first act will commence with a little article entitled "THE FUNCTIONS OF THE STATE STAFF", by the Adjutant General, as listed about staffs from us and turn over to the next page.

T H E H A W A I I G U A R D S M A N .

VOL. V

No. 1

Published at Honolulu, T. H., in the Office of The Adjutant General
of the Territory of Hawaii.

Colonel P. M. Smoot, Infantry - - - - - The Adjutant General.
Major Frank F. Riess, Q. M. Corps - - - - - Business Manager.
Captain J. I. deVillo, 298th Inf. - - - - - Editor.

T H E S T A T E S T A F F .

As you are to be entertained this month by the State Staff
and State Detachment, Hawaii National Guard, we will first give you
a list of the actors in this little drama, together with the parts
they play :

<u>N A M E</u>	<u>D U T I E S</u>
Colonel P. M. Smoot, Infantry	The Adjutant General.
Major Frank F. Riess, Q. M. Corps	Ass't. The Adjutant General & US P & D Officer.
Major Edward M. Bolton, A. G. D.	Assistant.
Major Frederic L. Morong, Mod. Corps,	Territorial Surgeon.
Captain Harry Steiner, J. A. G. D.	Territorial Judge Advocate General.
Captain Henry L. Bost, (Infantry)	Territorial Inspector Gen- eral.
Captain Daniel P. McGrogor, Q.M. Corps,	Assistant Quartermaster and Command State Detachment.
Captain Francis Xavier, Ord. Dept.	Territorial Ordnance Officer.
1st Lieut. Louis M. Vivas, Q. M. Corps,	Assistant Quartermaster.

And now that all members of the cast have been presented,
the first act will commence with a little article entitled "THE
FUNCTIONS OF THE STATE STAFF", by The Adjutant General, so learn
about staffs from us and turn over to the next page.

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE STATE STAFF.

It is a well known fact there must be a beginning to all things and a head, or leader, to any military organization. Even our U. S. currency follows the above custom, there being a head and tail to each coin. Which reminds me of a statement once made by a member of a Guard regiment to the effect that in dealing with Headquarters it's a sure think that "heads, they win and tails, I lose".

The authority or provision of Federal law authorizing the establishment and operation of the State Staff and State Detachment of the various organizations of the National Guard throughout the United States is contained in Acts of Congress of January 21, 1908; May 12, 1917; and Section 60, National Defense Act. The actual application of the above laws to the various State and Territorial National Guard Headquarters will be found in paragraph 4, National Guard Regulations No. 15.

It being necessary, as stated in the beginning of this article, that there will be a beginning and a head to all military organizations, it is necessary that some machinery be created to properly supervise the organization and attend to the numerous details involved before reaching that ultimate goal of a working military command. More specifically the State Staff, and not to be confused with the State Detachment, is organized under the provisions of paragraph 4, NGR 15, and in accordance with the numbers of personnel to comprise the State allotment of national guard troops. For a state or territory of from 1 to 2,000 guardsmen, regulations quoted provide a State Staff of 8 officers, not to exceed specific ranks provided therein. Likewise the State Detachment for a force of from 1 to 2,000 troops can have an enlisted detachment of personnel from 1 to 22 and their grades are likewise specifically laid down in regulations.

The duties of the State Staff and State Detachment, summed up in a few words, are to provide officers and enlisted men for administration, sanitation, supply and transportation purposes of all Guard troops within the territory and their functions correspond to those of the officers and enlisted personnel of like Staff Corps and Departments in the Regular Army. The State Staff and State Detachment are non-tactical units. It is incumbent upon the State Staff to train National Guard officers and enlisted men in time of peace in the duties of administration, sanitation, supply and transportation, or in the technical branches. Summarizing the situation, the organization of the State Staff is your governing body of officers and acts in the capacity of Commanding Officer and his Staff. As specified in the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, "The governor's command is exercised through the adjutant general, who is charged with carrying out the policies of the governor and is bound always to act in conformity to the governor's instructions. The adjutant general's acts are the governor's acts, and his directions and orders are the governor's

(FUNCTIONS OF THE STATE STAFF, Con't.)

directions and orders".

Section 210 of the Revised Laws of Hawaii 1925 treats on the duties of the Staff Staff and State Detachment and enlarges upon the provisions of various federal laws. In the administration of the Hawaii National Guard your Commander-in-Chief and Staff endeavor to comply with your many requests, wishes, and intricate problems presented and we hope that not too often do you guardsmen feel like the officer quoted in paragraph one of this article where in "heads the Staff wins and tails, I lose".

* * * * *

J A N U A R Y.

On January 1, 1915, the Panama Canal was officially opened to commerce, thus saving 10,200 miles of the sea trip from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast. This was one of the most stupendous engineering feats, as well as sanitary accomplishments, in the history of the world. The French began the task but abandoned it as did several American civilian engineers. Finally President Roosevelt delegated the job to the U. S. Army and General Goethals, as Chief Engineer and General Gorgas as Chief Sanitary Officer, won undying fame by carrying it to completion.

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JANUARY.

"For never, never, wicked man was wise"
—Popo.

- 1 -- NEW YEAR'S DAY. Panama Canal opened, 1915. Built by US Army.
- 2 -- First American flag, bearing seven red and six white stripes raised at Cambridge, Mass., 1776.
- 7 -- 1st national election in U. S., 1789. Washington and Adams elected.
- 12 @ 1908-Organizations of the National Guard of Hawaii stationed in Honolulu parade and form a Guard of Honor upon the arrival of Governor Frear on the S. S. "Manchuria." Governor's salute fired.
- 12 - 1922-1st Hawaiian Infantry, patrol streets of Honolulu while the body of the late Prince Kuhio Kalaniana'ole is being moved from Kawaihāo Church to the Capitol.
- 15 - 1922-1st Foreign Infantry participates in funeral services for the late Prince Kuhio Kalaniana'ole.
- 17 - 1893-Provisional Government established. National Guard, (old
(Cont. on next page.)

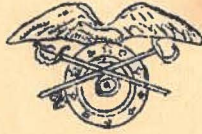
(January, Cont.)

Honolulu Rifles), hastily assemble and organize for duty. Birthday of Benjamin Franklin, 1706; Lloyd George, 1863; Admiral Beatty, 1871.

27 - 1893-Provisional Government's Council passes an Act providing for the organization of the National Guard of Hawaii. J. Soper appointed Commander; Captain Fisher, Lieutenant Commander; Captain Good, Ordnance Officer; Captain McLeod, Adjutant; W. W. Hall, Quartermaster; to consist of 2 battalions of 4 companies each.

* * * * *

THE QUARTERMASTER CORPS



"SERVICE TO THE LINE."

SOME COMMENTS FROM THE QUARTERMASTER.

During the past 7 years of my service as the United States Property and Disbursing Officer and Territorial Quartermaster, I have seen many changes in personnel, conditions of property and numerous other things take place in the Hawaii National Guard. Most of these conditions, I am pleased to say, were for the betterment of the outfit as a whole. There are, however, many conditions that can be improved upon before we can call ourselves an up-to-date and efficient National Guard. Some of these I will endeavor to mention in the order of their priority, as I see them.

(1) PROPERTY RESPONSIBILITY.

A number of officers, yes, I will say the majority of officers having property responsibility, do not take the matter as seriously as should reasonably be expected of them. Property responsibility is the biggest thing in the National Guard today. I consider a "real good officer" one who can, when the time arrives, turn over his property to a successor without a shortage. Of course, understand that I do not mean he must come out with no shortage, for no matter how careful an officer may be, he will always lose something, but not to any great extent. If an officer will check his property semi-annually, as he receives his now and up-to-date memorandum receipt and will survey at once all the shortages he finds at that time, he will find that when he turns over to his successor, he will come out on top. You will probably hear an officer say "Well, that is easy to say, but try and do it" and I will say to that "It has been done by others, why not you?"

(Some Comments from the Quartermaster, Cont.)

Property responsibility all rests upon the officer so responsible, in training a good supply sergeant to look after it and the officer occasionally making a check of his storeroom and individual clothing slips of property issued to his enlisted men. The usual course for the average officer is to "Let George do it" or take the least line of resistance and when the time comes for turning over to a successor and he finds himself short one or two thousand dollars' worth of property, then begins to worry and look for help, at which time the damage has been done, and it is too late.

(2) SPIRIT AND THE PUBLIC.

Everywhere on the mainland the spirit of the National Guard is instilled in the minds of all its citizens. These citizens who do not form a part of our National Guard are made acquainted with the inner workings of our society, as you might call it. They have been drilled and drilled into the idea that in addition to preparing ourselves for the defense of our good old United States, we are also here to serve the community in case of emergencies. These public-spirited citizens have now reached the stage where nothing is too good for the National Guard in their respective communities. These citizens and business men furnish these organizations with funds for the operation of their organization, athletic equipment, and all sorts of things that go to make an organization of which they (the Community) can well be proud.

I will give you an example of what I mean by public spirit. In a certain little town, which is no larger than our own Honolulu, there is a one-company armory of four stories. This company gets \$35.00 per month from the State and \$100 per month from the community (Chamber of Commerce) for the operation of the company. The company clerk gets \$215.00 per month, the Supply Sergeant \$175.00 a month, from the State. There are two armorers employed, each at \$110.00 per month and in addition two handy-men. Gentlemen, just imagine this is only a one-company armory. You may say to this "Well, I wonder how they do it." Well, I can answer that by saying that every man in that company worked as one and got out among the people and talked and drilled and instilled in them the value of the National Guard to the community, both as a protection and as a training center for young men who would otherwise hang around street corners.

In conclusion, let me state that if every man, officers, warrant officers and enlisted men, in the Hawaii National Guard would work as one and get out among the people of the community and instill and drill and press upon the minds of the citizens the value of the Guard

(Some Comments from the Quartermaster, Cont.)

and the training and physical exercise it affords to our boys, then and then only can we expect to be in a position to equip our Hawaii National Guard as it should be equipped. As long as we must live from hand to mouth and barely get enough money to keep up the operating features, we cannot expect to progress on the same plane as our sister organizations on the mainland do.

Think it over, folks, and if you give it sufficient thought, you will find out that what I have said in this article is true.

The National Guard is just like any other business. If you want to do a great business and have an up-to-date, wide-awake concern, you must get out and advertise your wares. So it is with us, so get out and advertise.

Aloha Nui,

Frank F. Riess
Frank F. Riess,
The Quartermaster.

* * * * *

AND
SOME
COMMENTS



FROM
THE
MEDICO.

The Adjutant General has directed this office to supply an article for your paper - and left it to my judgement as to the subject. The only pertinent thing would be a description of the duties of the office - with which the reader may be already familiar - if so, bear with me, or skip the article.

In the first place the personnel of the office consists of a medical officer of the rank of major and four (4) enlisted men. The enlisted personnel, a sergeant, a corporal and two (2) privates, to serve in clerical capacities.

The duties of the office are :

- (1) Supervision of procurement, storage and issue of medical, dental and veterinary supplies for the regimental medical detachments;
- (2) Supervision of the training of medical troops as to sanitation, hygiene and 1st aid;
- (3) Medical Reports and administration;
- (4) Check on inoculations and vaccinations of military personnel;

(Continued on next page.)

(Some Comments from the Medico, Cont.)

(5) In addition, the head of this department is the technical adviser on all matters pertaining to health and sanitation of the Guard as a whole.

This briefly describes in a general way the duties of this office under the direct command of The Adjutant General, and forming a link between his office and the personnel of the regimental detachments.

In conclusion, I wish to extend a Happy New Year's Greeting to all members of the Guard, and a hope that it will become even more efficient as a dependable fighting force during the coming year.

F. L. MORONG,
Major, Medical Corps,
State Staff, Hawaii National Guard.

* * * * *

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

The Adjutant General of the Army executes the approved policies of the General Staff. It is essential therefore that officers in this department be selected for their organizing ability, executive capacity and administrative knowledge. This department is also the custodian, under the Secretary of War, of all records of former soldiers. The Adjutant General's Department includes the Personnel Bureau which is composed of the Officers, Enlisted and Reserve Divisions; the Miscellaneous Division which covers all subjects not relating to individuals and handles most of the output of the General Staff in time of peace; the Publication Division which issues all orders and regulations to the service; and the Executive Division which is superimposed over the whole office and handles the assignment of officers, the estimates, supplies and war plans of the office. There is also an information section where full information may be obtained on all military matters. In 1922 Major General R. C. Davis reorganized the Adjutant General's Department, so this organization now applies equally to the headquarters of the several corps areas and overseas departments, each of which maintains close cooperation with the main office.

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SPEECH OF HON. WILLIAM E. HULL, of Illinois in the House of Representatives, January 19, 1928. (Continued from December, 1930, issue)

THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

EACH ISLAND SHOULD HAVE A GOOD HARBOR.

I have visited every harbor of any consequence on the islands, and after a careful survey of the respective islands, I have come to the conclusion that each of the principal islands should have at least one well-developed harbor, with a full depth of 35 feet, safeguarded with a breakwater, and equipped with sufficient terminals to accommodate all boats, regardless of size, that may desire to enter the harbor. The Government should do its part on these harbors and at once, because the Territorial Government is already doing its share. They are building terminals in anticipation of the deepening of the harbors. I shall, for your information, take up each of those harbors and give you a vision of the possibilities of each one; Hilo Harbor, at the city of Hilo, on the east coast of the island of Hawaii, is a large and excellent harbor, but it needs the completion of the breakwater, which, when completed, will be 10,300 feet in length. Seven thousand, nine hundred and sixty feet of this breakwater has been built, leaving a balance of 2,340 feet to complete on the project. The dredging to make this channel 35 feet in depth is proceeding slowly. The development of this, the largest island, depends upon the building of Hilo Harbor and two additional small harbors, one on the south and one on the west coast. The city and territorial governments have done more than their share in building terminals and advancing money for other purposes.

Kahului Harbor, serving the island of Maui at Wailuku, is a small harbor, but when completed will be adequate to take care of the commerce of the central part of the islands, which is growing rapidly, consisting of sugar, pineapples, and livestock.

At the present time there is one large terminal, with sunkon freight tracks, conveyors, and well-equipped wharfage to loading and unloading, but it is not sufficient to accommodate the commerce. So the Territorial government is adding to the present wharf and is building another terminal on the opposite side of the harbor in anticipation of the government making the appropriation of \$1,250,000 to complete the breakwater so as to leave a clear opening of 600 feet at the entrance and dredge the harbor to a uniform depth of 35 feet. Early completion of this harbor will be of great assistance to the

(Cont. on next page.)

THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, Cont.

future prosperity and industry of the island.

KAUAI ISLAND GARDEN SPOT OF GROUP.

Kauai Island is the farthest from mainland and is in fact the garden spot of the Hawaiian group. It has 547 square miles of mountains, canyons, and plateaus, wonderful seashore, and a number of beautiful beaches. It has three distinct harbors, but none of sufficient size or with facilities to accommodate commerce.

So it has been decided to complete the Nawiliwili Harbor, which requires the extension of its breakwater and deepening the channel.

The Territorial Government is now building wharves and terminals, using the dredging material to make land for commercial purposes. When this harbor is completed it will be one of the best, will take care of all of the commerce of the island, and will attract large vessels that do not stop at the island at the present time.

HONOLULU HARBOR USED BY ARMY AND NAVY.

Honolulu Harbor is the main shipping harbor of the entire group of islands, and of course it takes care of most of the incoming and outgoing freight; besides it accommodates all of the Pacific passenger boats and is used by the Navy and Army to a large extent. It is already crowded, and with the growth of Honolulu its capacity will be inadequate. Private interests have already dredged a channel 100 feet in width and 2,800 feet in length, connecting Honolulu Harbor with Kapālama Basin.

This channel should be 400 feet in width and 3,000 feet in length. It will cost approximately \$775,000 to complete this work, but I regard it as a necessity and a project that should receive the attention of the Rivers and Harbors Committee and the Congress of the United States.

By making this connection it will give opportunity for immediate needed wharfage and a future building plan. The territorial government is prepared to build the wharves and terminals and do additional dredging whenever and wherever it is necessary.

No city the size of Honolulu has been so progressive in building terminals of the latest design.

The Aloha Pier, which is just being completed, is a gem and would be a credit to any city in the United States. We should encourage such wonderful enterprise.

PEARL HARBOR.

Pearl Harbor is a Navy base, yet it is not a Navy base.

Three harbors exist within a radius of 10 miles in length. Honolulu Harbor is quite restricted as to area, but the territorial government has built a number of splendid wharves and piers, which accommodate

THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, Cont.

the very considerable in-and-out traffic and are particularly useful for liners which are in port but a short time and discharge their cargo hurriedly in order that they may be on their way.

Recently private interests have cut a channel 100 feet wide from Honolulu Harbor proper to Kapalama Basin, another area of water equally as large as Honolulu Harbor. The channel itself, leading from the sea to this area, is called Kalihiki Channel.

This for immediate use, as I have stated previously, should be cut 300 feet in width exclusive of the 100 feet already completed. The time will come when it should be 1,000 feet in width and should be extended in a general westerly direction into Kalihiki Harbor as necessity requires, with the possibility that it may even at some future date reach Pearl Harbor on which the naval base is located.

By promoting a project of this kind the cost would be comparatively small because the material dredged could be placed on flat lands and it would almost pay for the labor. The land that could be made by this construction of the extended Kalihiki Harbor and channel outlet into the ocean would accommodate in-and-out shipping and such industry as requires water front in connection with ocean shipment.

Pearl Lochs, which make up the naval harbor known as Pearl Harbor, form a beautiful sheet of water; which, however, is somewhat deceptive from the deep ship point of view in that a great part of the lochs is still in shallow water.

The entrance to the lochs was originally quite shallow and the channel crooked.

Contracts have been recently let for deepening and straightening this channel in order that it may accommodate capital ships, which have not heretofore been able to come to the navy yard.

This channel will be 600 feet wide and 45 feet deep from the entrance bar to a point opposite Fort Kamehameha where the swell no longer exists and from which point it will be 40 feet deep to the navy yard and a turning basin just west of the navy yard between the navy yard and Ford Island, which is the Navy aviation center.

From the navy yard and turning basin the channel loops entirely around Ford Island, with a depth of 35 feet, so that deep-draft ships will be enabled to come not only to the navy yard but to navigate entirely around Ford Island, as there is some additional deep water available to anchor in all of the upper part of the East Loch.

This channel will be very helpful but will not give sufficient expanse of water for the whole fleet. And additional dredging should be prosecuted even after this channel is completed in order that there may be area for fleet assembly in time of stress.

(Cont. on next page)

The Fort Kamehameha Reservation borders the ocean on the Honolulu side at Pearl Harbor and extends for 3 miles along the beach. Most of this area is swamp land which the dredging operation will reclaim. When this land is reclaimed it will make a wonderful aviation field for the Army. An appropriation to purchase this site for Army aviation should be made.

The principal reason why long-distance overseas efforts have not proceeded beyond the Hawaiian Islands lies in the fact that there is not sufficient long take-off for planes heavily loaded with fuel as they must be for a flight of several thousand miles. So, by perfecting this field with dredging this will be accomplished.

NAVY BASE OF FIRST IMPORTANCE.

Our naval base is an outstanding reason for our acquisition of the islands, advancing the defense of the Pacific coast as it does more than 2,000 miles into the Pacific Ocean. The work that is being done is converting a site for a naval base, putting it actually into a naval base, but much remains to be done and appropriations should be generous and continuous until an adequate base is established. Otherwise, the country is unjustified in maintaining a very considerable portion of the Army on the island of Oahu.

The naval base is, at the present time, sorely in need of berths for ships along the navy yard water front. There is now but one considerable wharf in front of the shops for ship-repair purposes, and ships must be brought close to the shops for materials and for labor for economical repair and upkeep. There should be forthcoming in the next appropriation bill funds for a ship-repair basin. The shops are fairly adequate for the time being, but they must in time be extended to meet the conditions.

There are two things that must be settled and at once: First, the improvement of the water front, and second, the settlement of the question as to Ford Island for aviation purposes.

THE NAVY SHOULD HAVE EXCLUSIVE USE OF FORD ISLAND.

At the present time the War and Navy Departments are using Ford Island for a flying field. The growth of aviation has been so rapid and it is now so well recognized as an arm of defense that arrangements must be made to use it for the protection of the islands. The number of projects for both the Army and Navy are such as to cover for each more space than is available on Ford Island. So, it is my belief that the Army, which is well supplied with land, should be moved off Ford Island entirely and it should be given up to the Navy for their exclusive use. Ford Island will furnish none too great

(The Hawaiian Islands, Cont.)

facilities for an assembly, repair and training base for the Navy. Besides, it is in the midst of the Navy activities, and true economy requires that the naval air base be adjacent to the navy yard in order that facilities there may be available without duplication.

I would suggest that the Navy have full jurisdiction within the limits of Pearl Loch.

In Pearl Harbor, at the present time, there is one drydock of sufficient size to dock the largest warships, and one small marine railway suitable only for such craft as submarines.

So there should be additional dry-dock equipment to accommodate all of the ships that go to Pearl Harbor. It is true that there are many shallow areas in Pearl Harbor which must eventually be used by dredging them to the depth necessary.

In the development of Pearl Harbor ship berths will be made by exactly the reverse process to that used in ordinary commercial harbors, where piers are in general carried out from the fast land, thus encroaching upon the water area.

At Pearl Harbor such cuts will be made by dredging into the shoal areas or even into the fast land in some cases, and the dredging spoil must either be carried to sea or deposited in low areas lying well back of the present water front.

COMPLETION OF NAVY BASE MEANS SAFETY OF PACIFIC COAST.

It is the belief of those who are well posted on Pearl Harbor that every available area will be needed for the fleet. It is my belief that the United States Government should not delay in completing the depth of the channels leading to the harbor and deepening the harbor to its full area, increasing the capacity of the wharves, building the necessary slips for berthing of vessels, increasing the shops to the strength necessary to take care of an up-to-date naval base, moving the Army from Ford Island, and giving the entire island to the Navy, completing the necessary buildings out of cement, and conclude by making this the greatest Navy base of the World. And I can assure the Congress of the United States, if this is done, this National will be safe from any attack in the Pacific. (Applause)

MR. WOODRUFF - "Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me now, please?"

MR. WILLIAM E. HULL. "I yield"

Mr. WOODRUFF. Mr. Chairman, I have been much interested and much pleased with the speech of the gentleman from Illinois. As a member of the Naval Affairs Committee of the House and as the chairman of its subcommittee on yards and docks, and after having carefully inspected Pearl Harbor on two different occasions and studied

(Concluded on Next page.)

(The Hawaiian Islands, Concluded).

the needs thereof, I commend the speech of the gentleman from the State of Illinois to the careful consideration of every Member of this House. The gentleman has the facts, he has presented them in a fine and splendid way, and in such a way as to reflect credit upon a Member of this House. (Applause).

THE END.

* * * * *

GUARD TURNS OUT FOR GOVERNOR'S RETURN.

With the arrival of His Excellency, Lawrence M. Judd, Governor of Hawaii, from the Mainland, the 298th Infantry Howitzer Company fired the Governor's salute of 17 guns from the Capitol Grounds, the Band of the regiment played the flourishes and ruffles and a Guard of Honor from Companies "A", "B", "E" and "F" were in line in front of Washington Place to greet the Commander-in-Chief of the Hawaii National Guard, on Friday morning, December 19, 1930.

The ceremony was impressive and showed the pride of service of the men of the National Guard to the Territory and its highest official.

* * * * *

- FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Executive Chamber
Honolulu

December 27,
1930.

Colonel P. M. Smoot,
The Adjutant General
Territory of Hawaii
Honolulu, T. H.

Dear Colonel Smoot :

Another year is about to close. It is a great pleasure for me to thank you for the valuable services you and your staff have rendered to the Territory during the past year.

With best wishes for a Happy New Year.

Respectfully,

LAWRENCE M. JUDD,
Governor of Hawaii.

-- W I S E * * * C R A C K S --

Waikiki Beach.

Soldier : "Why do they have knots on the ocean instead of miles?"

Sailor : "Well, you see, they couldn't have the ocean tide if there were no knots."

A Cool Head.

Rookie : "What is an ice-berg?"

Sergeant : "Oh, it's a sort of a permanent wave."

Correct Solution.

Instructor: "Lieutenant, this is the worst solution of the problem in the class. I'm going to write a note telling your Colonel about it."

Student Officer : "I don't care if you do, because the Colonel wrote it for me."

Ramos Bi-yow said
His car couldn't skid,
This monument shows
That it could and did.



To Sergeant Cypher.

"What makes that cop so fat?"

"Probably too much traffic jam!"

Q. M. C.: "Why do you call the 28th "Tonsillitis?"

299th : Because they give me a pain in the neck."

Officer of the Day : "What steps would you take if you saw a ghost suddenly rise in your path?"

Sentry : "The longest I possibly could!"

"Little Bilibino, come blow your horn,
Your car's at the crossroads,
Your brake lining's worn."
But little Brown Brother made nary a poop-
Now he's under a tombstone, fast asleep.

- - - - -

A member of the Headquarters Company was on trial before the Summary Court Officer. The Summary Court asked him his name, duties and offense charged with.

"My name is Sparks, sir. I am an electrician and I am charged with battery."

Summary Court : "Your sentence is 10 days in a dry cell!"

- - - - -

Romiot -- "How many fellows bring you candy?"

Jilio -- "All of them except you."

Romiot -- "Well, bring some out; I'm hungry!"

- The Runner

- - - - -

1st Monkey (at zoo): "There's another one of those Scotchmen."

2nd Monkey : "How can you tell?"

1st Monk. : "He just throw in an empty peanut shell."

- The Runner.

- - - - -

He : "We are going to a party to give a bride a shower."

Voice : "I'll bring the soap!"

- Gas and Hay Burner.

- - - - -

One of Our New Citizens.

"Do you know Lincoln's Gettysburg Address?"

"No, I don't even know his telephone number."

- N. Y. Guardsman.

- - - - -

Gallant Major

Nurse : "Is there anything else I can do for you sir, before I go off duty?"

Major : "Yes, kiss me goodnight."

Nurse : I'll see in the orderly, he does all the dirty work!"

- A.&N. Journal.

SERVICE MEDALS ARE HERE AT LAST !!!

At last our ambition is realized! The Service Medals for the members of the Hawaii National Guard and former members who have served a continuous period of ten or more years can now expect to receive their medals in the near future.

So hark ye and hear ye, all you members who think you are entitled to one, get your application blanks, fill them in and send them forward to The Adjutant General's Office, Honolulu.

* * * * *

GREETINGS FROM PRESIDENT OF KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOLS.

The Kamehameha Schools,
Honolulu, T. H.

Office of the President
December 18, 1930.

Colonel P. M. Smoot,
Adjutant General,
Hawaii National Guard,
Honolulu, T. H.

My dear Colonel Smoot :

This is to wish you and the officers of the Hawaii National Guard a very Happy Christmas and a very successful coming New Year. I believe the National Guard is in the best condition it has ever been in and I am sure it is due to the intelligent and enthusiastic interest of yourself and your excellent corps of officers.

Yours very truly,

FRANK E. MIDKIFF,
President.

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P E R S O N A L S.

1st Lieutenant Earl V. Gall, 298th Infantry, has been promoted to the grade of Captain, effective January 1, 1931, and assigned to command of Company "H", 298th Infantry, at Honolulu, vice Captain Walter H. Samson, transferred to Unassigned National Guard Reserve, on his own request.

Lieutenant Colonel William Hoopai, 298th Infantry, otherwise Deputy Sheriff of Honolulu, is commanding the 298th Infantry during the absence of Colonel Anderson at the Infantry School.

Personals

Dr. Archie Orenstein, of Hilo, has accepted his appointment as a Major of Medical Corps and is assigned to command the Medical Department Detachment, 299th Infantry, at Hilo, Hawaii.

Lieutenant and Mrs. George T. McInemy have returned to Lahaina, Maui, after several weeks vacation spent in Honolulu.

2nd Lieutenants Bernard K. Fardon and Kam Tai Lee, 298th Infantry, have been Federally recognized by the Chief, Militia Bureau.

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U. S. CALLED TO ARMS 117 TIMES

The principal purpose of the War Department is to provide for the National defense. It has piloted the country successfully through six major wars, and more than 110 smaller wars and disturbances. On an average of once in every year and one-half of our national existence the Army has been called into active service.

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FIRST AMERICAN TROOPS TO FIGHT IN FRANCE DURING WORLD WAR.

The first American troops to come into actual contact with the Germans were the 11th Engineers on the Cambrai front. Helping the British repair a railroad and never expecting an attack, the Engineers were armed only with picks and shovels. With these as weapons, however, the Americans gave a good account of themselves. One bridge builder was seen to lay low five of the enemy with only a shovel before he fell. So well did the men fight with their improvised weapons that they delayed the advance until troops in reserve could be posted to make an organized stand.

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A. E. F. GAS CASUALTIES.

Nearly 75,000 or over 25 percent of our casualties in the A. E. F. were due to gas. That this rate was not higher is due largely to the defensive training measures of the Chemical Warfare Service and to the skill and prompt attention rendered by the Medical Corps.

SEASON'S GREETINGS EXTENDED TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,
OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN OF THE HAWAII NATIONAL
GUARD
BY

The Governor of Hawaii and Mrs. Lawrence M. Judd.
Honorable Wallace R. Farrington, former Governor of Hawaii.
Honorable Victor S. K. Houston, Delegate in Congress from Hawaii.
Honorable John H. Wilson, Mayor, City and County of Honolulu.
The Secretary of War.
The Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Ernest Lee Jahncke
The Chief and Officers of the Militia Bureau, Washington, D. C.
The Commanding General and the Staff of the Hawaiian Department
The Corps of Cadets, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.
Colonel Edna G. Clarke, U. S. A. Retired
Colonel John W. Short, H. N. G., Retired.
The Commanding Officer and Officers of the Naval Air Station,
Pearl Harbor, Oahu.
Personnel on Duty at the Headquarters, 8th Corps Area, San Antonio.
The Hawaiian Division.
Commanding General and Officers, 26th Division, Massachusetts
National Guard.
21st Infantry Brigade
19th Infantry
21st Infantry
27th Infantry
35th Infantry
The Commanding Officer and Officers of the 64th Coast Artillery, (A.A.)
The Department Chemical Officer and Personnel, Hawaiian Department.
Quartermaster Corps Personnel, Schofield Barracks, T. H.
The Finance Officer, Hawaiian Department, Fort Shafter, T. H.
President of The Kamehameha Schools.
Honolulu Star-Bulletin
Hawaiian Printing Company, Limited
The Adjutant General and Personnel of the State Military Department
of Arkansas.
The Adjutant General of Florida and Officers on Duty at State Head-
quarters.
Military Department, State of Georgia
The Adjutant General of Idaho and Staff
The Adjutant General of Massachusetts
The Adjutant General, United States Property & Disbursing Officer and
Office Force of North Carolina.
The Adjutant General of Oregon
The Adjutant General of Wisconsin
The Adjutant General and Officers of the Porto Rico National Guard
The Adjutant General, State of West Virginia
Major General Henry C. Hodges, U. S. A., Retired
Major B. A. Yancey, former Instructor, 298th Infantry, H. N. G.
Captain Carroll H. Newell, former Instructor, 298th Infantry, H. N. G.
Officers and Men of Company "F", 2nd U. S. Infantry, Fort Wayne, Michi-
gan. (Captain Ralph C. G. Nemo, a former Instructor of the 299th
Infantry, H. N. G., commanding.