

UH ex-servicemen back 29th

Nine ex-servicemen who are students or professors at the University of Hawaii expressed a variety of anti-Vietnam war and anti-military sentiments for an hour yesterday.

A forum on the subject: "The 29th Brigade?" was held on the lawn outside Hemenway Hall by the Vet-

erans for Peace in Vietnam committee.

The motto was: "Send a turkey to Vietnam. Send the 29th home."

ABOUT 100 students listened to the speeches.

Hall Triplett opened the program by reading the petition seeking deactivation

that is now making the rounds of the 29th Brigade at Schofield Barracks.

After eight others spoke with a unity of views on the growing controversy about the 29th, Triplett asked anyone to step forward who would defend the Army.

When no one did, he read a statement from the Club 100

which criticized the soldier petitioners.

TRIPLETT'S SUMMATION of the forum was, "The people of Hawaii should stand up for the 29th" petitioners.

While the speeches were being given, girls circulated among students seeking signatures on a petition from the Citizens Committee for the Deactivation of the 29th. Most students signed it.

The committee is headed by the Rev. Earl Johnson of the Honolulu Lutheran Church.

SEVERAL SPEAKERS outlined the history of the call up of the 29th.

Others dwelt more on their own military careers, all of which had been unpleasant. Several speakers said they served in Vietnam.

Among suggestions made were that the Pentagon needs a shake-up, that the war is illegal, that there is no national emergency, that racism is behind the call-up of the 29th.

Extension of call-up is up to the new president

By Congressional Quarterly

WASHINGTON — The presidential authority used in 1968 to call up nearly 40,000 reservists for active duty — including Hawaii's 29th Brigade — is due to expire next year.

First granted to President Johnson by Congress in 1966, the special authority already has been extended once — from a mid-1968 expiration date to mid-1969.

The issue of a further extension thus will face the incoming administration of President-elect Nixon.

The special call-up authority allows a president to order to active duty any ready reserve unit for up to two years, without declaring a national emergency.

The special call-up authority was used twice in 1968.

ON JAN. 25, in connection with the North Korean seizure of the Navy intelligence ship Pueblo, Johnson ordered to active duty 14,787 members of the Air Force and Navy Air Reserve and the Air National Guard.

On April 11, in connection with the Vietnam war, 24,500 members of the Army and Air National Guard and the Army, Navy, and Air Force reserves were ordered to active duty.

The president may call up reservists at any time, after declaring a national emergency.

The special call-up authority was designed to give him the same power, without an emergency declaration. Such a declaration, it was thought, could provoke further an already overheated crisis atmosphere.

IN A RIDER to the fiscal 1967 defense appropriation bill, Congress in 1966 granted the new call-up authority through June 30, 1968.

Faced with that expiration date, Congress this year approved a Defense Department request in the fiscal 1969 defense procurement authorization bill to extend the authority through June 30,

1969. The special call-up authority has been used so far only in connection with foreign developments.

But under the special authority, Army Reserve units, for example, could be ordered to active duty in connection with a civil disturbance as a supplement to National Guard units activated by a state.

And it is this civil disturbance role for reserve units that suggests a course of action by the Nixon administration.

Pledged to maintain law and order at a time of continuing domestic unrest, the new administration could view a further extension of the special-call-up authority as providing one means of meeting the pledge.