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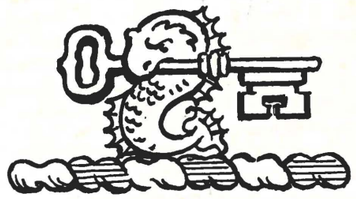
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ABOUT THE COVER—Top, F-86 Sabre jets of the Hawaii Air National Guard on the ramp at Kaneohe Marine Corps Air Station where they trained for two weeks. Bottom, Army National Guard tanks and infantrymen in a combat exercise at Schofield Barracks.

SERVICE CAREERS? YES OR NO

A Review of the The Womble Committee Report
By Lt Col William J. West, GS, Hawaii NG

In recent years, both military and civilian leaders have become concerned over the very apparent decline in the attractiveness of military service as a lifetime career. The position that our country occupies as the greatest single bulwark of democracy in a world threatened by Communism demands that our military services be maintained at a high level of efficiency. To accomplish that we must have a hard core of professional soldiers, sailors, and airmen, who devote their full energies to the study and conduct of military affairs. They are the nucleus upon which we must depend — they are the leaders who alone will possess the training, background, and ability to mobilize and employ our tremendous military potential against any serious threat to our integrity as a nation. It is becoming increasingly apparent that the present state of tenuous peace maintained by the two heavily armed and diametrically opposed forces of democracy and communism will continue indefinitely. As long as it does continue, it behooves us to keep our military house in order, and one of the keys to doing so is the maintenance of the career military services in healthy and vigorous condition.

In early 1953 the Joint Chiefs of Staff took formal action on the problem by forwarding a memorandum to the Secretary of Defense expressing their grave concern over the "growing lack of confidence among Armed Forces personnel in military service as a worthwhile and respected career." Then in April of 1953 President Eisenhower added his weight to the consideration of the problem in a message to Congress dealing with certain plans for governmental reorganization. The President revealed that he had directed the Secretary of Defense to study the service career problem. Secretary Wilson promptly appointed a committee of which Rear Admiral J. P. Womble, Jr., U.S.N., was chairman. The membership included four generals and flag officers representing the Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps. The committee immediately began work, and as a preliminary it stated the problem which it was to consider in the following words:

"Why has military service lost much of its attractiveness as a lifetime career for inherently capable personnel and what corrective measures are necessary?"

The widespread publicity which was given to the appointment of the committee resulted in the receipt of hundreds of letters from persons interested in the problem. The letters came from men in the active service. from retired members, and from civilians both in and out of government. The committee's study was based on a careful perusal of these letters, on material furnished by the military departments, and on information developed by the committee itself. By early fall of 1953 the job was finished, and on 30 October 1953 Admiral Womble forwarded their report to Secretary Wilson. Their inevitable conclusion was "that military service as a career — had deteriorated alarmingly in comparison with other fields of skilled endeavor." The report included specific recommendations as to what action should be taken to correct the situation.

There may be a question in the minds of some of our readers at this point as to just what all this has to do with the Hawaii National Guard. The Womble Committee itself, in its delineation of the problem, said "It must be clearly established that this report deals with professional career officers (*including long term reserve officers*) (Italics by Ed.) and non-commissioned officers of the regular forces." Several of the pertinent factors considered by the Committee and its recommendations based thereon either are having, or will have, quite some effect upon the service of reserve component officers. Outstanding among such factors are the comments on public attitude toward the military, the development of esprit, pay and so-called "fringe benefits," retirement, and budgetary considerations, all of which are discussed further below. Those comments are in themselves of interest to Guardsmen, but regardless of whether the majority of the Womble report does or does not deal directly with reserve component problems, it deserves the careful attention of all reservists. It is a document of considerable significance affecting our national security, and the officers of the National Guard can render a great service to the cause of that security by gaining an understanding of the report and by expounding its recommendations. Achievement of the goals recommended by the committee will depend in the final analysis on the degree of public support which the services can rally. All of us can help to generate such support by presenting the problem to our friends and business associates. As reservists we are primarily identified with civilian groups, yet we are privileged to understand the problems discussed by the committee from the viewpoint of military men. In that unique position, we can do a great deal toward convincing the public that this problem is indeed serious and that it demands solution. It is for that reason that the Editorial Board of the "Hawaii Guardsman" decided to devote this space to the following excerpt from the report of the Womble Committee.

3. *Discussion of Responsible Factors and Recommendations*

a. *World Commitments and the National Attitude*

(1) World Commitments have Burdened Personnel with Instability and Abnormal Hardship.

The attainment of a satisfactory defense posture against the unrelenting advance of communism has necessitated the continued maintenance of our Armed Forces at an unprecedented peace-time size.

It has been necessary to deploy a major portion of these forces throughout many areas of the world varying widely in climatic and general living conditions. The continuing necessity to provide personnel support for these oversea forces, and to insure maintenance of their combat effectiveness by means of rotation, has burdened career personnel with instability and abnormal hardship. The continuing practice of stationing large forces in oversea areas without family living accommodations has brought about increasingly frequent periods of lengthly family separations. These disruptions of family life have appreciably increased living costs, multiplied personal problems, strained marital relations, and, in many instances, destroyed families. There are not sufficient numbers of able men who will willingly accept a career which prohibits or destroys normal family life.

(2) Public Respect for Constituted Authority has Declined.

There is ample evidence of a lack of understanding on the part of the people concerning the necessity for implementing our present national military policy. It appears that a portion of this unfavorable attitude stems from the conduct of hostilities in Korea. Certainly these hostilities were conducted without the degree of public support afforded to two preceding world-wide conflicts. Continued operation of Selective Service is equally distasteful. Until the public is made to understand and accept a public responsibility of military service, the situation is not likely to improve.

There exists an unwholesome amount of irresponsible criticism of the implementation of our national military policies. The more vociferous of critics aim their slanderous attacks at our military leaders whom they refer to derogatorily, collectively and repeatedly as "the brass." More recently "the brass" has been extended to connote all career military officers as a class.

The committee cautions that the continued degradation of career military officers, as a class, can eventually do irreparable damage to our ability to attract and retain capable personnel. Able and conscientious men will not indefinitely continue in a profession dishonored by public criticism.

b. *Military Authority and Leadership has Declined*

(The following subjects affect the respective services in varying degrees.)

(1) There has been a Dilution of Military Authority and Leadership.

The tremendous increase in inexperienced personnel within our Armed Forces subsequent to the outbreak of hostilities in Korea resulted in a dilution of career experienced authority and leadership. This dilution has been further accentuated by losses of experienced personnel who no longer find military service an attractive and satisfying career. Unless this trend can be reversed, the inevitable result must be mediocrity in the conduct of military affairs.

(2) The Dilution of Authority and Leadership led to Reduced Distinction Between Ranks.

The dilution of experienced personnel necessitated increasingly centralized authority and control. Commissioned and non-commissioned command authority and consequently prestige were diminished accordingly. The trend has been toward over-supervision. Personnel are no longer inclined to accept responsibilities commensurate with their rank primarily because they lack authority to adequately and fully discharge these responsibilities.

Service leaders must accept full responsibility for yielding to popular and political pressure to adopt policies which served to further diminish the distinction between ranks. Certain post war "reforms," designed primarily to force officers and elisted men into a common social pattern. served only to reduce pride in service, inhibit effective discipline, reduce incentive and ultimately encourage personnel to leave the service.

(2) Discipline Requires Emphasis if Military Authority is to be Reestablished.

The committee unanimously concludes that professional standards have been permitted to deteriorate through lack of effective disciplinary control. The adoption of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, with its unwieldly legal procedure, has made the effective administration of military discipline within the Armed Forces more difficult. An officer's word is no longer recognized as his bond. Forthright determination to correct these conditions is essential if the integrity of military leaders is to be reestablished in the opinion of the public, thus enhancing the profession of arms.

(4) Esprit has been Inhibited to the Detriment of Effective Leadership.

The continuous influx and egress of personnel in the Armed Forces is conducive to adoption of personnel policies which deal with individuals on a mass-production basis. Such procedures may produce dollar economy, but assuredly destroy unit and individual identity and with it, esprit. Collective pride in organization and mission can come about only when it is possible for all individuals to permanently identify themselves with a particular mission and military organization. Frequent reassignment and excessive interchange of command inhibit this identification. Too frequently, an attempt has been made to restore the damage thus done by the hasty adoption of individual morale-stimulating panaceas. More fundamental corrective measures are essential.

(5) Technocracy has been Over-emphasized to the Detriment of Command Ability.

The services must overcome the dilution of military authority and leadership by adjusting promotion criteria. A premium must be placed on command and leadership abilities. Accompanying an increase in technocracy within the services, there has been an ever-increasing demand for technical abilities. As a result, many now achieve promotion to responsible positions never placing themselves in a situation where their leadership and command abilities are tested. It must be clearly established that military command and technical astuteness are two separate and distinct fields of endeavor. Both are essential, but career personnel must be reassured that leadership ability will be recognized in promotion procedures.

(6) A Reduction of Professional Standards Makes Military Service Less Attractive.

The committee counsels that a further lowering of professional standards will not serve to lend attractiveness to a military career. An the contrary, resultant mediocrity will engender further dissatisfaction thus encouraging others to leave the service. Inadequate national preparedness will assuredly result.

The military departments must adopt policies to restore the prestige and authority of officers and non-commissioned officers by increasing their authority and responsibility, demoting the incompetents, eliminating over-supervision and placing a premium on leadership and command abilities.

Those who betray their trust, are incompetent, or bring discredit on military service must be ruthlessly eliminated.

c. *Increased Competition with Industry for Good Men*

(1) Take-home Pay has not Kept Pace with the Cost of Living.

It is a matter of major concern that career military personnel can no longer cope with the increased costs of living. Relief is essential. Civilian employment is at an all time high and pay is lucrative, particularly for the skills taught within the services.

Increases in service pay have neither approximated the increase in the cost of living nor increases afforded organized labor or even increases afforded civilian public servants. At the same time, there has been an alarming decrease in compensatory benefits. The result of these two trends has been to place military personnel in the incompatible position of being unable to live even modestly and adequately provide for their families.

The committee concludes that unless career service personnel are assured of sufficient take-home pay and compensatory benefits, to enable them to maintain a satisfactory standard of living and properly provide for their families, they will neither adopt nor continue in the Armed Forces as a career, regardless of the strength of any other motives.

The committee recognizes the enormity of the problem facing the current administration in attempting to stem the rise of public debt and balance the national budget. Despite these obstacles, the committee urges that the present administration provide some relief by increasing service pay. The committee is convinced such action would do much to stem the present tendency to leave military service for the more lucrative pay in private industry.

(2) Traditional Compensatory Benefits have been Emasculated.

It is impossible to assess in terms of dollars the morale value of compensatory benefits. The committee forthrightly urges the abandonment of the present policy of reducing compensatory benefits traditionally utilized by the services to supplement take-home pay. Pressure groups of business interests have emasculated many of these benefits. They have been the continuous targets of Congressional economy attacks. They have been exploited by the services themselves to provide non-appropriated funds for morale and welfare activities. First things must come first. These benefits must be restored in full and complete effectiveness as an adjunct to service pay. This is a cheap budgetary price to pay and an absolute minimum essential if sufficient career personnel are to be retained within the services.

(3) Retirement Must be Made More Attractive.

The past twenty years have seen a remarkable advancement in the retirement plans of industry. The advantage previously enjoyed by the military in this area has rapidly disappeared. Retired personnel must be more adequately recompensed for a lifetime devoted to the preservation of our way of life. The present economic situation of many of our retired service personnel reflects discredit on our government. The committee concludes retired personnel must participate in any pay readjustments afforded the military services.

(4) Insufficient Provision for Families.

The committee is convinced that, to date, sufficient effort has not been expended to secure adequate provision for families. Inadequate housing and exorbitant rents can and must be corrected. Additional provision must be made for the education of children. Additional means must be provided whereby career military personnel may more adequately provide for their families in the event of their death or disablement. All of these actions are essential if the services are to compete with civilian industry for capable personnel.

(5) Inducements to Leave the Service.

Attractiveness of a service career must outweigh inducements to leave the service. We must acknowledge the great savings involved in continuous service by providing most of the benefits afforded to personnel on separation from the service. There appears to be little justification for denying to the veteran who remains in the service the advantages accorded the veterans who vluntarily separates himself from the service. At present, personnel must forego thousands of dollars in benefits to remain in service.

(6) The Armed Services Must be Able to Compete with Industry.

The advent of modern weapons in our Armed Forces has brought about an increasing technocracy accompanied by an overwhelming demand for skilled technicians in all trades. Because of our inability to hold career personnel in highly technical positions, the Armed Forces are forced to give costly training to thousands of personnel who immediately leave the service for the more lucrative awards available in industry. One of the greatest savings to be made in our national defense efforts lies in enhancing the ability of the Armed Forces to compete with industry to retain highly skilled technical personnel. The committee therefore contends that no additional cost is involved in additional recompense for career personnel since, over a period of time, such costs are more than offset by decreased costs of training, recruitment and separation.

d. *Positive Danger Exists that Budgetary Considerations Transcend Combat Effectiveness*

(1) Large Forces at Low Costs are not Enough.

The enormous cost inherent in the maintenance of defense forces of an adequate size has resulted in an alarming drain on our national treasure. The committee therefore recognizes that foremost consideration must be given to securing the maximum defense per dollar cost.

However, the committee admonishes that the adequacy of our national defense posture lies not alone in maintaining the largest possible number of people under arms at lowest possible dollar cost, but equally in the military virtue of those Armed Forces as exemplified by the professional competency, esprit and training of their career personnel — that is the combat effectiveness which must be achieved at whatever cost. There must be a hard core of expert career personnel capable of rapid expansion in the event of total mobilization.

The committee concludes that in furtherance of cost consciousness there exists positive danger that budgetary considerations will be permitted to transcend the attainment of this combat effectiveness. The Korean emergency proved conclusively the inadvisability of such policies.

(2) Fiscal Decisions must be Made by Those Responsible for Military Effectiveness.

Costs incident to the pay and maintenance of personnel loom large in the national military budget. Such items are easily identifiable and readily present themselves as targets for hasty ill-considered reductions. There has been a tendency for fiscal decisions to be taken without due regard to their impact on personnel and combat effectiveness. Preparedness is measured in *numbers* of ships, planes, tanks, guns — and people. The comittee notes with

alarm that many such decisions are made within the military departments based on recommendations of junior civilian advisors and from without the military departments by committees, bureaus, and agencies, none of whom are charged with the military defense of our nation, or capable of evaluating our combat effectiveness. The committee concludes such decisions must be more carefully supervised and examined by senior civilian and military leaders. In the event fiscal decisions affecting personnel are made from without the military departments, some system must be devised to insure the responsible agency accepts full responsibility for the ensuing results.

The committe counsels that a continued failure to judiciously apply budgetary reductions effecting personnel will ultimately dissipate the military virtue of our Armed Forces as represented in our career military personnel. It is exceedingly important that responsibility for such an event be sufficiently determined in advance.

4. *Conclusions*

a. The committee concurs in the appraisal of Joint Chiefs of Staff that military service has lost much of its attractiveness as a career.

b. Unless the present trend of career personnel leaving the service can be reversed, most serious consequences to the national defense effort will result.

c. Responsibility for the present state of affairs must be shared between the military departments, Congress and many other governmental bureaus and agencies.

d. Corrective measures are entirely within national capabilities, but require the support of the President and Congress.

e. Alternatives involving a substantial extension of the compulsory active service period or a lesser degree of combat effectiveness are unacceptable since they will assuredly result in inadequate national military preparedness.

5. *Recommendations*

a. That the recommendations contained in this report be approved for implementation without delay.

b. That responsibility for implementing action be assigned as indicated in Appendix I.

c. That the final report of the committee be approved and forwarded to the Secretary of Defense.

d. That, since the implementation of the detailed recommendations of this report will require nation-wide support, upon approval, it be released for publication in its entirety.

e. That the committee be continued in an advisory capacity to insure necessary corrective action.

For the Committee:

(s) J. P. Womble, Jr.
Rear Admiral, U.S.N.
Chairman



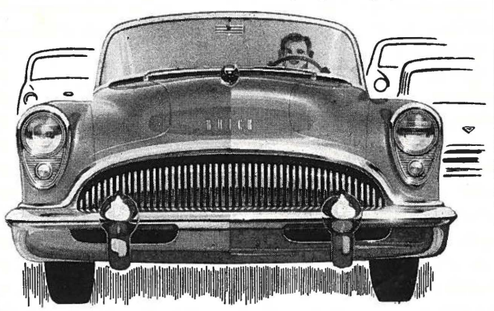
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DEFENSE OF A BATTERY POSITION

by CAPTAIN RUSSEL A. GUGELER

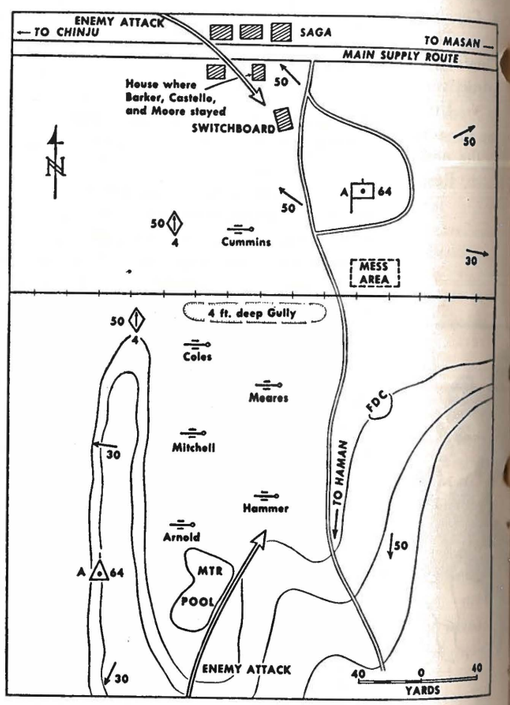
EDITOR'S NOTE: *This article is taken from "Combat Actions in Korea," a new book just published by Combat Forces Press, under arrangement with the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army. It is re-printed in the Hawaii Guardsman by permission of Combat Forces Journal.*

North Korean Communist forces appeared to be near complete victory at the end of August and during the first part of September of 1950. Along the southern coast of Korea enemy troops were within thirty miles of Pusan, the only port and supply base left to the United Nations army. American troops holding this Pusan perimeter at the time consisted of four divisions and a brigade occupying a line in the general area of the Naktong River from Waegwan south to Masan — a straight-line distance of seventy miles. The irregular front line was twice that long. South Korean soldiers manned the northern section of the perimeter from Waegwan to Pohangdong on the east coast.

At the beginning of September the North Koreans began a powerful drive against the southern end of the perimeter defended by the U.S. 2nd and 25th Infantry Divisions. These attacks achieved limited success and carried the combat into the rear areas behind the American front lines. One penetration fell against the 35th Infantry, a regiment of the 25th Division, soon after midnight on the morning of 3 September. The enemy pushed Company B from its position, surrounded Company G and the 1st Battalion command post, and then attacked several batteries of artillery. Among the artillery units, the heaviest fighting took place within the gun position of Battery A, 64th Field Artillery Battalion, which was in direct support of the 35th Infantry. The headquarters of the 35th Infantry. The headquarters of each of these units was located in Haman at that time.

On the night of 2-3 September Battery A was in position two and a half miles north of Haman near a main road and single-track railroad running east and west between Masan and Chinju. The narrow road from Haman joined the Masan-Chinju road at the small village of Saga, the buildings of which were strung along the main road. Because of North Korean infiltrators, artillery units were alert to the necessity of defending their own positions, and the battery commander, Capt. Leroy Anderson, kept his area as compact as possible. Three or four hundred yards south of the road there was a low ridge shaped like a half circle and forming a shallow bowl. Here Captain Anderson positioned five of his six howitzers. Since the area was too small to accommodate all of the pieces, he placed the other howitzer on the north side of a railroad track that paralleled the Masan road and divided the battery area. The fire direction center, on the south side of the tracks, was operating in a tent erected in a four-foot-deep dugout within shouting distance of the guns. The wire section had its switchboard north of the tracks in a dugout fifteen to twenty yards south of the cluster of houses, a few of which were used by men of the wire section as living quarters. In addition to the low ridge, there was only one other terrain feature of importance — a gully, about four feet deep, next to the railroad tracks.

Around the battery position Captain Anderson set up ten defensive posts including four .50-caliber machine guns, three .30-caliber machine guns, one observation and listening post, and two M16 halftracks each mounting four .50 caliber machine guns. Four of the posts were on the ridge around the gun position and were connected by telephone wire. The others were within shouting distance.



Until 0245 on 3 September the battery fired its usual missions in support of the 35th Infantry. The night was dark, and there was a heavy fog in the area — a condition common along the southern coast of Korea during the summer. The battery first sergeant, M/Sgt. William Parker, was the first to suspect trouble. He was standing near the switchboard dugout when he noticed several men moving along the main road.

He called to them, "Who's there?" and then, when they continued walking, he yelled "Halt!"

Three North Koreans were pulling a machine gun (the type mounted on small, cast-iron wheels) down the road. They moved down the road a few more steps and then dropped into a ditch, turned their gun toward the battery position, and opened fire. Almost immediately

there was enemy fire from several other directions, a large part of it coming from the ridgeline that partially surrounded the main part of the battery. At the south end of the battery position the North Koreans had three machine guns in action against the gun sections and, soon after the first shots were fired, they had pulled another machine gun into place along the road in Saga. From the beginning, the action was divided between the two parts of the battery, divided by the railroad tracks.

Sgt. Herbert L. Rawls, Jr., the wire team chief, saw the North Koreans at the time Sergeant Parker challenged them. Realizing that there would be trouble, he ran first to one of the native houses by the road to awaken several men from his section who were sleeping there, then to the switchboard dugout to warn those men. Near the edge of the switchboard hole Sgt. Joseph R. Pursley was kneeling on the ground splicing a wire. Just as Rawls got there a North Korean appeared and killed both men with a burp gun. He then threw a grenade into the switchboard dugout. The explosion killed two of the three men in the hole; the third man, Cpl. John M. Pitcher, was not seriously injured. He continued to operate the switchboard throughout the night with the two bodies beside him in the hole.

All this had occurred within a few minutes. At the same time two other events were taking place in the same area. At the first sign of action, Cpl. Bobbie H. McQuitty ran to his ¾-ton truck upon which was mounted a machine gun. He had parked his truck near the road and now, by the time he reached it, the North Koreans had rolled one of their machine guns (one of the two they had in Saga) up just front of it. With the two machine guns pointed toward each other at a distance of not more than thirty yards, McQuitty's gun failed to fire. He jumped from the truck and ran across the rice paddies toward the front lines of the infantrymen where he had seen a tank the previous afternoon. He now hoped to get help from it. By this time, neither the other two machine guns on that side of the railroad, nor the quad .50s, could fire against the North Koreans in that area without dangering men of the wire section.

Meanwhile, the communications men whom Sergeant Rawls had awakened just before he was killed tried to get away from the building in which they had been sleeping, hoping to rejoin the main section of the battery. In one room of the building were three men, PFC Harold W. Barker, PFC Thomas A. Castello, and PFC Santford B. Moore. Barker left first, running. He had gone only a few steps when he saw one of the North Korean machine guns directly ahead. He turned quickly and dashed back to the house, but as he reached the doorway a bullet struck his knee. Castello and Moore pulled him back into the building and decided to remain in the house. They put Barker on the floor, and then stood in a corner of the room as close to the wall as possible. Unfortunately, several days before this Barker and Castello had picked up two small pups, which now shared the same room. The pups chewed on some paper and made considerable noise. In an adjoining room there had been another man who also tried to escape, but as he stepped from the building he encountered fifteen or twenty Communist soldiers standstanding in a group just outside the door. One of them shot him in the mouth and killed him.

Within a few minutes after the North Koreans appeared, five members of the communications section were dead and another man was wounded. Thereafter the enemy fired the two machine guns toward the area of the howitzers but made no attempt to move against the guns or even to search the area for other Americans.

Immediately after the first shot was fired against the men near the switchboard, three machine guns at the south end of the battery position opened fire against the howitzer sections. Two of these were in place on the low ridgeline at the left front of the guns and a third fired from the left rear. In addition, there was fire from a half dozen or more enemy riflemen. Of the six guns, the three nearest the ridge were under the heaviest fire. There was an immediate interruption of the fire missions while the crew took cover in their gun pits, which were deep enough to afford some protection. There was a period of several minutes, then, before the artillerymen realized what was happening and determined the extent of and direction of the enemy fire.

Meanwhile, on the left, an enemy soldier threw several grenades at the pit occupied by M/Sgt. Frederick J. Hammer's section. One of the grenades exploded inside the pit, killing one man and wounding several others; another exploded in an ammunition pit and set fire to over a hundred 105mm shells stored there. The men manning the machine-gun posts along the ridge opened fire when the action began but soon realized the enemy had already penetrated to the battery position. They pulled back, going north toward the other halftrack mounting the quad .50s. This weapon fired just a few rounds before its power traversing mechanism failed, and, when it could not be operated by hand, the gun crew backed the vehicle a short distance to the gully by the railroad tracks.

It was just about this time that the battalion headquarters called Battery A to ask the reason for interrupting the fire mission. The battery executive officer, Lieut. Kincheon H. Bailey, Jr., answered the telephone at the fire direction tent. Bailey had heard the machine guns firing but was not concerned about it since at that time the front-line infantrymen were not far away and the artillerymen could often hear the noise of automatic weapons and small arms. In turn, he called the gun crews to ask them. Sergeant Hammer and four other guns sections reported their situation but the sixth section, commanded by PFC Ernest R. Arnold, was under such intense machine-gun fire that no one wanted to reach for the telephone on the edge of the gun pit. Bailey reported back to the battalion and went out to investigate for himself.

During the several minutes required to relay this information to battalion headquarters the situation in the battery position developed fast. Sergeant Hammer, seeing his ammunition burning, ordered the men in his section to make a dash for the gully by the railroad tracks. Within the next few minutes the men manning two other guns managed to escape and get back to this gully. Meanwhile, one of the platoon sergeants had raced over to the howitzer north of the railroad tracks and ordered the gun section to lay direct fire against the hill from which the enemy soldiers had apparently come.

It was about the time the first of these shells landed that Lieutenant Bailey left the fire direction tent to find out what was happening. The powder in Hammer's ammunition pit was burning brightly by this time, illuminating one end of the battery position. As Bailey walked toward that area he saw North Koreans walking

around the gun and concluded the crew was dead or gone. He ran back to the nearest howitzer and told the chief of section, Cpl. Cecil W. Meares, to start firing against the ridge. Two howitzers fired a total of eighteen rounds, which burst a hundred and fifty to two hundred yards away. Bailey also urged the gun crew to start firing their side arms against the North Koreans who now occupied the next gun pit — the one Sergeant Hammer's crew had abandoned. For five or ten minutes Corporal Meares's men fired at the enemy soldiers and threw grenades toward the gun pit. Then Bailey and Kotzur decided it would be best to get the crews back to the protection of the gully. They stopped the artillery fire and began calling for the other crews to move back. To give these men some protection, Sgt. Henry E. Baker ran to a nearby 2½-ton truck which carried a ring-mounted caliber .50 machine gun and began firing this toward the North Koreans. PFC Richard G. Haussler went with Baker to feed the ammunition belts through the gun. These two men, although up high where they could be seen from the entire area as long as the ammunition was burning brightly, fired five boxes of ammunition (1,250 rounds) through the gun in about ten minutes. The battery commander set out on an inspection of the battery position to make certain none of his men remained in foxholes or in the gun pits.

It was about 0315 when all of the cannoneers reached the gully by the railroad tracks — half an hour after the action began. As it happened, the Catholic chaplain of the 25th Division, Capt. John T. Schag, had visited the battery earlier in the day and had decided to spend the night there. When the fighting began Father Schag took charge of a group of men who had been sleeping near him and guided them to the gully then used as the battery defensive position. Once in the gully, he gathered the wounded men together and then helped the medics care for them. Captain Anderson and Sergeant Kotzur organized the men for the defense of the gully. Everyone was now in this gully except for the three men in the fire direction tent; Corporal Pitcher, who was still operating the battery switchboard; and Barker, Castello, and Moore, who were still waiting quietly in the house in Saga.

Enemy activity decreased after the men of the battery consolidated their position in the gully although there was a brisk exchange of rifle fire. The battatlion commander, Lt. Col. Arthur H. Hogan, called several tlmes to find out what was happening and offered help from one of the other batteries in the battalion. One man at the fire direction tent, Sgt. Carl Francis, yelled to Lieutenant Bailey to ask if he wanted some 155mm fire placed in the area, and Bailey said they'd like to have some on the hill in front of the guns. Colonel Hogan was familiar with the hill and got the first shell squarely on it.

Bailey yelled back to the fire direction center, "Right 50; drop 100; fire for effect."

The men around him groaned when they heard this command, so Bailey changed it to "drop 50; fire for effect."

Colonel Hogan asked for two rounds from the battery of medium artillery and the rounds fell just in front of the guns. Soon after this a tank came down the Masan road from the north and began firing into the enemy positions. It was the tank for which Corporal McQuitty had gone, after his machine gun jammmed at the beginning of the action. This helped to reduce the enemy activity although there was scattered rifle fire until the first signs of light that morning. The enemy soldiers then disappeared, and the gun sections returned to their howitzers to assess the damage. The North Koreans had killed 7 men and wounded 12 others of Battery A, destroyed four trucks, and let the air out of the tires on one of the howitzer tubes they had written in chalk the numbers of their company, platoon, and squad. Otherwise, the guns were not damaged. There were 21 dead North Korean soldiers in the battery position. The battery was regrouped on the north side of the tracks and resumed the firing of normal supporting missions.

THE NEW HILO ARMORY

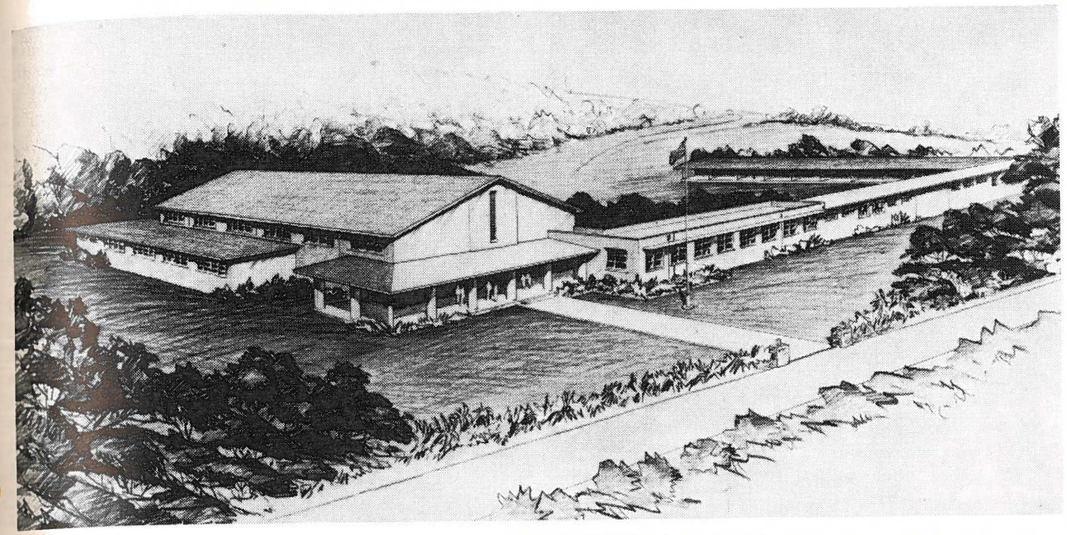
By LT COL CLYDE W. WOODS, JR.

With the reorganization of the Hawaii National Guard in the years 1946 and 1947, the most critical need was for housing of the units. Feverish efforts were expended upon the rehabilitation of pre-war armories, the acquisition of wartime service installations, and the purchase and erection of surplus quonsets. After the first shakedown of units, it was evident that the most critical need existed in the town of Hilo, where units of the 299th RCT stationed therein were housed in great barnlike former Navy warehouses. The sides of these buildings were of canec, their roofs leaked, and they contained no adequate storage or security facilities. They were drafty, damp and ill designed for use as armories.

The outlook for the construction of new armories was not bright, however, until the passage on September 11, 1950 of the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950 (P.L. 783-81st Congress). This is the enabling Act under which the Federal Government will participate on a 75% - 25% basis with the different states and territories in the cost of construction of National Guard armories. With the passage of this act the initiation of an armory construction program in the Territory became a possibility. It was at this time that definite plans began to be made for the erection of a three-unit armory at Hilo, and the Territorial Legislature, which met in the spring of 1951, was petitioned to appropriate matching funds for the construction of such an armory. This they did, setting aside the sum of $58,750.00 for that purpose.

Simultaneously with the passage of P.L. 783 the 81st Congress had also appropriated the sum of $16,000,000 to support the Armory Construction program. Based on strength percentage, Hawaii was allocated the sum of $198,712.00 as its share of these funds. Thus the stage was set and the funds provided. All that remained was the preparation of suitable plans and specifications.

Nothing was done in this regard, however, until November of 1952, when several sketches and layout plans for 3-unit armories were prepared and submitted to the Adjutant General for his approval. It was at this time that the head of the Facilities and Construction Branch



This is how the new Hilo Armory will look when completed.

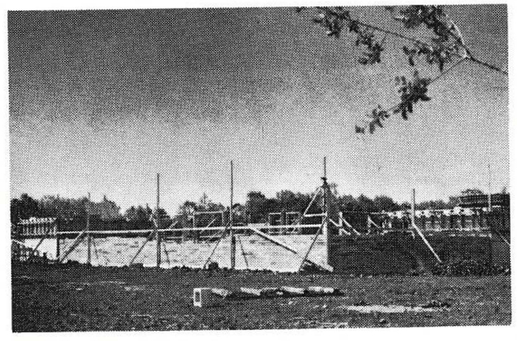
of the National Guard Bureau paid a visit to Hawaii. After being briefed on the progress of the Armory Construction Program, he suggested that plans be drawn for a 5-unit armory rather than a 3-unit armory, his belief being that desperately needed housing could be provided more economically by including more units in a single armory, and he felt that a 5-unit armory could be erected with the funds available. Accordingly preliminary plans were prepared for a 5-unit armory and submitted to the Bureau for approval. This approval was granted in March 1953 with authorization to proceed with final plans and solicitation of bids. The final plans and specifications were prepared by the Territorial Department of Public Works and bids were opened in March of 1954. The contracting firms of S. K. Oda, Ltd. of Hilo, Hawaii, was the successful bidder, and began actual construction of the building in May 1954.

Construction of the armory is progressing according to schedule and it is expected to be ready for occupation in March 1955. The building is of hollow block and reinforced concrete construction and contains a total floor space area of 32,583 square feet.

In the meanwhile plans are being made for the construction of additional armories under the Federal Aid program. With the signing of contracts in July, an armory at Laupahoehoe has become a reality, and will be ready for occupation in December of this year.

The Adjutant General's office has just been notified that with the passage of the Defense Appropriations Act for Fiscal year 1955, the National Guard Bureau has available to support the Armory Construction Program a total of $41,000,000. Hawaii's apportionment of this fund should be in the neighborhood of $547,000. Dependent upon the appropriation of matching funds by the Territorial Legislature, additional armories are being planned as follows:

1-Unit Armories at Kahului, Maui, and Kapaa, Kauai.
3-Unit Armory at Wahiawa, Oahu.
5-Unit Armory at Hilo, Hawaii.



Shown above is a portion of the new five-unit armory at Hilo indicating the progress of the work. Seen above is a corner of the administrative wing containing what will be when completed, the Hq & Hq Co 299th RCT weapons strong room, supply room, and orderly room at left and at right. Service Company orderly room, supply room and weapons strong room.

The NOVEMBER ISSUE of the HAWAII GUARDSMAN will contain the list of units who are 100% subscribers

EVERY COMPANY COMMANDER SHOULD SEE THAT HIS UNIT IS ON THE LIST!

FIELD TRAINING, 1954

On 5 June the Special Troops moved to Schofield Barracks, set up their barracks and prepared for the arrival of the RCT's. The next morning the 298th RCT minus the 483rd FA Bn arrived. The movement was well executed with the Oahu units arriving by organic convoy and the Kauai troops via MATS and Army land transportation. Thre was no delay in setting up camp and by 1300 all training sites and rehearsing lesson plans. During the first week, training in general consisted of individual, squad, section and platoon tactics, and KD, combat range and field firing. Recruits were organized into a provisional company and trained by a selected cadre.

The 299th RCT less the 487th FA Bn arrived via MATS and Army land transportation on 12 June. The soldierly appearance of the troops during movement was outstanding. Training in the close-in areas got off to a good start and for the first week covered in general the same major subjects.

The 298th RCT — for their second week moved to Kahuku, East Range and Makua to conduct squad and platoon tests, night patroling, and offensive and defensive squad and platoon tactics. The engineers during the first week completed tactics, demolitions and mines and turned to heavy road construction for the second week to do a fine job of reopening one of the egress roads to the Makua artillery range. To this observer special mention must be made of the Heavy Mortor Company's conduct of training, appearance of vehicles and leadership all the way down the line.

The program of the 299th RCT — for the second week was also similar. However, they did not use the Makua area for their tanks and heavy mortars. The 299th RCT ran their rifle platoons through the Infantry-Tank team exercise in the second week whereas the 298th held theirs during the latter part of the first week. The 299th's recruit training company was without doubt superior in all respects.

A highlight of special troops training was the active participation of a platoon from the 120th MP Company in the nation wide civil defense exercise "Operation Alert." The MPs were employed at the split of dawn on 14 June shortly after an atomic bomb hit Honolulu, in helping the Honolulu Police Department maintain road blocks and security at Civil Defense Headquarters.

Of special note during the conduct of training was the practical and consistent use of appropriate training aids and demonstration personnel.

Much credit must be given to the planners and operators of the Hawaii camp who from scratch organized and operated a most efficient camp site. To this camp the 487th FA Bn reported on 6 June to undergo a week of individual training, KD firing, section drill and battery RSOP's. During the second week the battalion moved to the Pohakuloa range where the firing batteries were briefed and tested during the first few days. The balance of the second week was devoted to bttalion RSOP's and service practices. The 483rd arrived via MATS aircraft on 12 June and followed a similar program. The Hawaii encampment was a great success and it established a foothold in this excellent training area.

FIELD TRAINING FOR THE AIR GUARD

By Lt. Col. W. Brewster Morgan
and 1st. Lt. Philip G. Dooley

The keynote of summer camp training this year for the squadrons of the Air National Guard was cooperation. This was embodied in the way the Marine Corps helped the Air National Guard to carry out their summer encampment. When Maj Gen F. W. Makinney, Adjutant General of Hawaii, requested use of certain Marine Corps facilities at Kaneohe, Colonel Frank G. Dailey, Commanding Officer of the station made the necessary arrangements with a characteristic sense of cooperation and pleasantness.

The idea was born when the Air Guard received its F-86 Sabrejets. Wheeler Field had been formerly utilized for F-47 Thunderbolt operations with great success, but the runways were too short for the Sabres which require at least 7,000 feet. Maj Archibald Harrison and Maj Henry F. Davis, Commanders of the 199th Fighter Interceptor Squadron and 8199th Replacement Training Squadron respectively, left the decision up to the pilots. They all knew there were certain basic requirements for an operational fighter station. Fire equipment of adequate force was a must, as were favorable flying conditions. They could remain at their Hickam AFB home base and operate from the long runways at adjoining Honolulu International Airport. However, commercial travelling was always very heavy and might be interrupted by jet training flights. Also, fighter missions might be slowed for the same reason.

First Lieut George Fitzgerald, Air Guard pilot and former Marine Corps flyer suggested Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe. The squadron pilots agreed that "Fitz" was prejudiced but a unanimous vote was cast in favor of the Marine Corps Air Station.

On June 12, after the Sabres arrived at Kaneohe, the pilots and men took in their surroundings. The jets were parked along the apron of runway No. 5. Runway No. 4 was designated as the main operational runway at it was 7,770 feet long and cleared all housing areas and radar stations. Space was allocated the Air Guard in Hangar No. 1 for their inside maintenance. It was shared with Marine Corps base operations and base flight sections.

In a few days, Air Guard and Marine Corps planes could be seen side by side, their mechanics up to their necks in routine checks and trouble shooting. In one case, one of the Marine T-33s had been grounded for about six months due to lack of parts to put it back into the air. The Air Guard happened to have the part in stock and the Marines again had a flying T-33.

As camp progressed, Air Guardsmen realized how much their brothers in Marine green could help. The Air Guard supply of tires ran low due to the intensive flying and to supply bottlenecks on the mainland. The Marines promptly loaned a supply of tires to the Air Guard.

Air Guardsmen were assigned to Marine Corps sections where they worked with Marines who knew their business. In the food service sections and maintenance shops, Air Guardsmen could be seen working and learning along with Marines. This was of great importance, particularly in the maintenance field as it released many of the regular Air Guard mechanics for their primary duty of keeping the Sabres in the air.

Up on the hill at Koko Crater, Lt Col Jimmy Ashford's 109th Aircraft Control & Warning Squadron ground control interceptions were carried out, using a Marine Corps UHF set loaned to the Air Guard by the Marines for fifteen day encampment. The Air Guard equipment had not arrived in time. The percentage of intercepts was very high. Both Detachments "A" and "B" of the 109th were able to accomplish excellent training.

Special services for Detachment "A" was organized by Cap Claude Takekawa and consisted of volleyball tournaments almost every night and organized swimming at Hanauma Bay. Lieutenant Theodore Soong of Detachment "B", which took over camp for the second two weeks, arranged many projects such as Operation-Salvation Keawe Koko. On two Sundays, June 27 and July 4, church services of both Catholic and Protestant denomination were held. Father Maurice Holman of the Holy Trinity Church and Pastor Harold Cummings of the Olivet Baptist Church conducted the services.

Farewell parties were held for Maj John Dolan, Air Instructor of the 109th who was being reassigned to the mainland.

In summarizing the highlights of summer encampment of 1954 for the radar unit and their compatriots in the fighter squadrons, Lt Col Valentine A. Siefermann, Chief of Staff (Air), Hawaii Air National Guard said, "The officers and men of the Hawaii Air National Guard have proved that they are a group any officer would be proud to command and serve with. A high percentage of intercepts was made indicating the efficiency of both ground and air units and when final figures were compiled, it was found that the availability of aircraft to the 199th Fighter Interceptor Squadron and the 8199th Replacement Training Squadron was 94%.

As a whole, the most important factor in the success of our training this year was the excellent cooperation shown by Col Frank G. Dailey and the personnel under him at Kaneohe Marine Corps Air Station.

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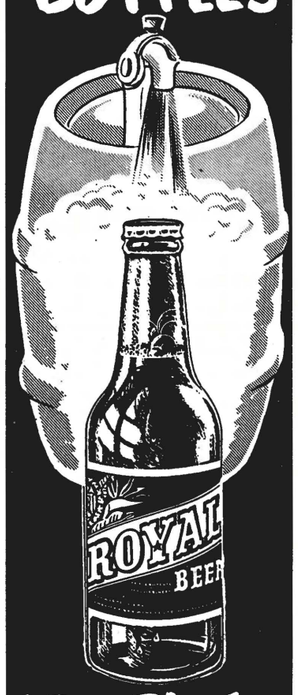
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WHAT'S NEW?

Highlights of recent activities in the HNG

New Equipment. The past year has been a productive one as far as new equipment for the army units is concerned. Pictured at right are some of the more important items received. As this issue goes to press, the first of our M-47 "Walker Bulldog" tanks will be in the process of issue to the two tank companies.

Laupahoehoe Army. Work began on the renovation of the old high school gymnasium at Laupahoehoe, Hawaii. The $19,600 contract will convert the old building into a modern one-unit armory for Co M of the 299th. This project is the second to get underway in the Federal aid armory construction program in Hawaii.

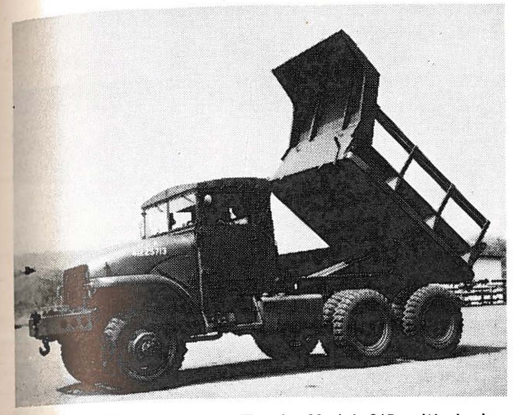
Territorial Budget. The Fiscal Office at AGO-HAW has been busy for some weeks preparing the new biennial budget request of the Military Department. The budget is prepared after a detailed study of costs involved in maintaining the Territory's share of support of the Hawaii National Guard. After completion by the Department Fiscal Officer the budget goes to the Territorial Budget Bureau and the Governo'rs office where it is reviewed and revised. It will then go to the regular session of the Legislature scheduled for February 1955, and by April of that year it will have passed in its final form. The funds provided in this budget are those necessary to run the Military Department during Fiscal Years 1956 and 1957.

USP&DO Shut down. The Office of the USP&DO is shut down for July and August for a complete inventory. At this writing, inventory teams were being organized to make the physical count in the warehouses. Supply clerks will reconcile all records in the supply section and fiscal and general clerks were engaged in typing out count slips and master inventory lists. The office will again accept Issue Slips and Turn-In Slips from the units on and after 1 September 1954. This inventory was necessary to reconcile the records of the USP&DO with those of the units, and with the stocks on hand. It is anticipated that their operation will be more suited to the efficient servicing of all units upon the completion of this closed-down inventory.

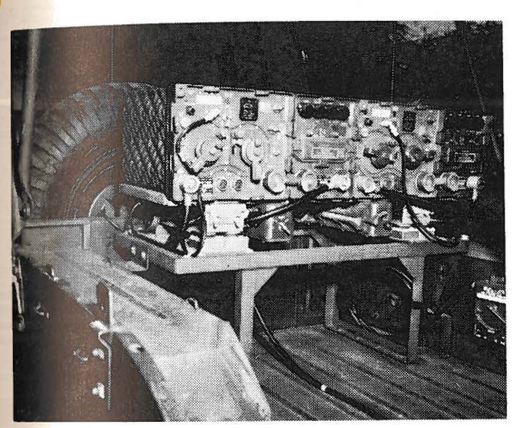
New Training Program. Sometime soon, probably by the second quarter of this fiscal year, the new Army Training Programs which are applicable to both active army and reserve component units will become effective and the old three year NGTP will be out the window. The new ATP's are divided into two phases; Basic Combat Training for personnel without prior service, and Advanced Individual and Basic Unit Training. ATP 21-114 applies to all recruits who will be grouped separately and trained until ready to join their squads or sections. For the second phase there is a separate ATP for each T/O&E unti. The most significant changes are, the elimination of the requirement for separate groups of first, second and third year personnel and the separate scheduling of first and second hour subjects. In general it will take a recruit two years to cover the essentials of both phases, or a prior serviceman one year. The program also provides for ample concurrent, specialist, and supplemental training to keep the old soldier fully occupied. Pending the receipt of the new Army Subject Schedules existing NG Subject Schedules will be utilized.

New Form 68. A supply of the revised Individual Training Record (NGB Form 68 Army) has been received. This new form is much simpler than the old, requires no special equipment to maintain and is keyed to the new ATP's. Information regarding the new form is found in NGB Bulletin No. 30, 1954. However, implementing instructions are being published by AGO-Haw. The new form will be prepared for each new enlistee or reenlistee. Old forms currently active will not be replaced until the individual reenlists.

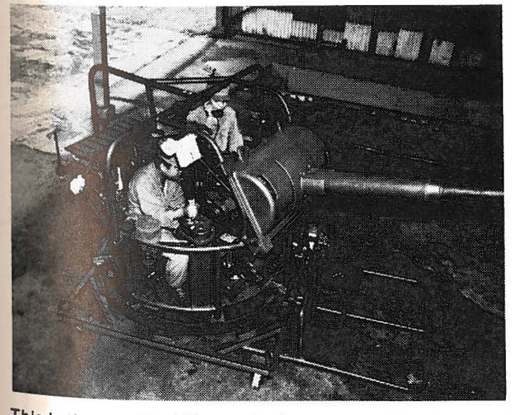
Advisor Detachment News. Lieut Col Arthur Walton and Maj Richard Beyer have left the Advisor Detachment and have departed for their new assignments on the mainland. "Art" is going to the Army General School at Ft Riley, Kan., as a member of the Staff and Faculty. "Dick" is scheduled for the G-4 Section of the 8th Infantry Division at Camp Carson, Colo. As everyone knows, both these officers will be hard to replace and they certainly will be missed by all of us. Our best Aloha goes with them. As this issue goes to press we will have lost three of our enlisted personnel. M/Sgt Chester Sweany is going to the 6th Armored Division, Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.; M/Sgt Talino Gaison to the 69th Infantry Division at Ft. Dix, New Jersey and SFC Rick T. Yoshinaga to Ft. Ord, Calif. Aloha! A recent arrival into the 8256th is Lieut Col George W. Carter who arrived the latter part of May, 1954, from The Infantry School. His last assignment was with Army Field Forces Board No. 3, at Ft. Benning. e He will take over as Advisor for the 298th RCT. Colonel Carter, a former football star, is also an ardent fisherman, golfer and hunter and is looking forward to a very pleasant tour in Hawaii. Maj Robert E. Jones is coming from the mainland to replace Major Monsarrat at Honokaa. His specific date of arrival has not been received to date. Major Monsarrat will take over as Unit Advisor of the 2nd Bn, at Wahiawa.



New GMC 2½ ton Dump Truck, Model 215 with hydra-matic transmission is pictured here. The HNG received a total of 18 of these vehicles.



Typical of the new type radios which have been distributed throughout the units is this truck mounted AN/VRQ-3. Personnel had the opportunity of training with most of the new radios at Field Training.



This is the new Tank Turret Trainer which has been issued to the Tank Companies. This item is a fine aid to armory training as it provides the operators with communications, gunnery and instrument training.



The new 4.2 inch Mortar M-30 with Mount M-24 provides for 360° firing ability. This new mortar is extremely flexible in use and provides for accurate, high-angle fire. Each of the Heavy Mortar Companies have this new weapon.

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22 Offices Throughout the Islands

? Any Questions ?

QUESTION: What is the policy of the Hawaii National Guard in regard to decals for private vehicles? I have some buddies in the Army Reserve who say that such decals are authorized for issue to any Reserve member. Are we not Reserve?

ANSWER: It is the policy of the Hawaii National Guard to authorize individuals to apply for windshield identification stickers only if the individual is *required* to use his private vehicle in the conduct of his National Guard business on Oahu.

QUESTION: I understand that the Regular Army is adopting a new policy in classification of enlisted men. What is it and will it affect the National Guard?

ANSWER: The new plan is one of the steps being taken to enhance the prestige of non-commissioned officers. It will go into effect on 1 January 1955 for both the active army and the reserve components. Very briefly, the plan will distinguish between those non-coms who actually lead men and those who fill technical or administrative positions. The latter will be known as "Specialists" and will wear distinctive sleeve insignia. They will be addressed as "Master Specialist" (E-7), or Specialist First, Second, or Third Class (E-6, E-5, and E-4 respectively). They will continue to receive the same pay. The conversion will affect 2% of all existing E-7's, 8%of E-6's, 60% of E-5's, and 98% of E-4's. Detailed instructions for the conversion of Guard NCO's will be issued later.

QUESTION: Are personnel of the National Guard authorized to receive the Good Conduct Medal?

ANSWER: Personnel of the National Guard not in Federal service are not eligible for the award of the Good Conduct Medal, or any other Federal medal or decoration except the Armed Forces Reserve Medal.

QUESTION: Is it true that a National Guardsman receives a higher retirement benefit if five (5) of his thirty years is spent on active duty?

ANSWER: Yes it is. Your retirement pay is based on the number of points you earn during your service. The more active duty time you get, the more points you earn. An SFC with 30 years of NG service would draw retired pay of $40.60 a month, whereas an SFC with 5 years active duty and 25 years of NG service would draw $66.33.

QUESTION: I understand that a person can apply for flying training either as an Aviation Cadet or as an Officer. What are the exact qualifications to apply as a Cadet, and second, what are the qualifications to apply as an Officer?

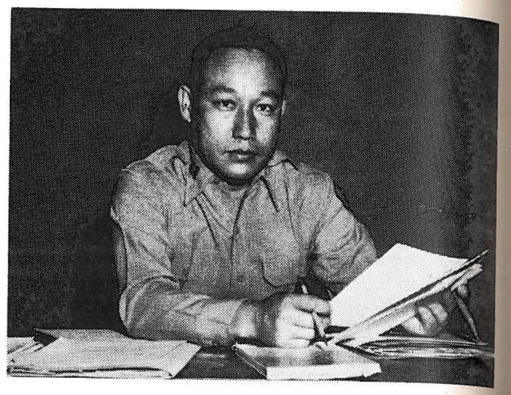
ANSWER: To apply as a Cadet, you must be an unmarried male between the ages of 19 and 26½. You must also have a high school diploma. To apply as an Officer, you may be married or unmarried, and must be between the ages of 18 and 26½. You must also have at least 60 credit hours or 90 quarter hours from an accredited college or university.

QUESTION: Regarding pilot training as an Aviation Cadet, can I apply if I have a 1-A Selective Service Classification? ANSWER: Yes.

QUESTION: What would my Selective Service classification have to be in order to apply for pilot training as an officer?

ANSWER: You must possess one of the following classifications: 1-C, 1-D, 3-A, 4-A, or 5-A.

Selective Service Officer to Active Duty



Capt Thomas T. Imada, a member of the Selective Service Section, Hq Det HNG, went on extended active duty on 15 July 1954 at Territorial Headquarters of the Selective Service System. Captain Imada is filling the position of Local Board Auditor in the headquarters and expects to remain on duty there indefinitely.

"Tom," as all his friends at Headquarters know him, was born in Kona, at Kealakehe, on 26 August 1916. He graduated from Konawaena High School in 1935 and went on to the University of Hawaii, graduating from there with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1939. After working for several years as a sales promoter, Tom was inducted into the rmy in March 1943. He received his basic training at Camp Shelby, and in August 1943 he was sent to school at Camp Savage to be trained as a translator. In June of 1944 he arrived at Brisbane, Australia, and was assigned to the Allied Translator and Interpreter Service attached to MacArthur's headquarters. He served with that organization in Australia, New Guinea, and the Philippine Islands. In August of 1945 he received a field appointment as Second Lieutenant and was then assigned to the G-2 Division of GHQ in Manila. He returned to Hawaii in early 1946 and was separated from the service in March of that year.

He established his home in Wailuku, Maui, where he accepted a position as a counsellor with the Veteran's Administration. In January of 1947 he entered the Hawaii National Guard as a First Lieutenant in the position of S-2 in Hq 1st Bn 299th Inf. He served continuously with that battalion, in various assignments, until July of 1951 and during that period he was promoted to Captain. On 16 July 1951 he was transferred to Hq Det Hawaii NG and was assigned to the Selective Service Section where he was serving when he was ordered to active duty.

Captain Imada joined the Military Department on a full time basis in September of 1952 when he left the VA to become the full time assistant in G-3, AGO-HAW. On 1 April 1954 he took a position as Assistant Property Officer in the office of the USP&DO and was working there at the time he was called to active duty.

He and his wife, and their three children, live at 2138 Hillcrest Drive in Honolulu, and will continue to make their home there.

FORMER STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE WITH NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU



The State Staff of the Hawaii National Guard suffered a loss on 1 August, when Lt Col William M. Blatt, Staff Judge Advocate, left the islands to become Legal Advisor to the Chief of the National Guard Bureau. Col Blatt is the first Hawaii National Guard officer ever to be detailed to the Bureau. His appointment is under Section 81 of the National Defense Act and he expects to serve in the Bureau for three or four years.

Colonel Blatt was born in Chicago on 24 March 1912, and attended school there and at Culver Military Academy, Indiana. He attended the University of Illinois, Northwestern University, and graduated with an LLB from the the De Paul University College of Law in 1939.

His military service began with the Illinois National Guard in 1928, when he enlisted in the 108th Medical Regiment of the 33rd Division. By 1932 he was a staff sergeant in the organization. During the same year he enlisted in the 202nd Coast Artillery, Illinois NG. In May of 1933 he received a commission as 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, in the ORC. For the next seven years he was attached to various units of the Illinois National Guard and attended training with them. In December 1940 he was called to active duty and assigned to the 23rd Infantry, 2nd Division at Ft Sam Houston. In June of 1941 he arrived in the Hawaiian Department and was assigned to the 27th Infantry at Schofield. On the day of Pearl Harbor he was commanding Co F of that regiment in the 25th Division. He served with that unit through the operations of the 25th Division on Guadalcanal, and then was returned to the United States in February 1943. He then served as a company commander, battalion executive, and Battaion S-3 in the Infantry Replacement Training Center at Camp Roberts, California. In June 1944 he was sent to England where he was involved in the training, as infantry, of converted antiaircraft troops. In November 1944 he was sent to France where he was again assigned to the 23rd Infantry of the 2nd Division. He commanded Co B of that regiment from the Battle of the Bulge until the crossing of the Rhine the next March. For a short time he was executive officer of the 1st Battalion, 23rd Infantry, and then in May of 1945 he became Assistant G-4 of the 10th Armored Division. He was separated from active service in January 1946, and went into the ORC. His decorations include, among others, the Silver Star, Bronze Star, Purple Heart and Belgian Fourragere.

In January 1947 he established his home in Honolulu and accepted an appointment as Assistant U.S. Attorney for Hawaii. Later that same year he joined the State Staff, Hawaii National Guard, as Staff Judge Advocate and served continuously in that position.

Colonel Blatt and his family made their home in Honolulu at 1367 Pueo Street. Both he and his family take with them to Washington the best wishes of all of those who knew them, and they are assured of our welcome when they return.

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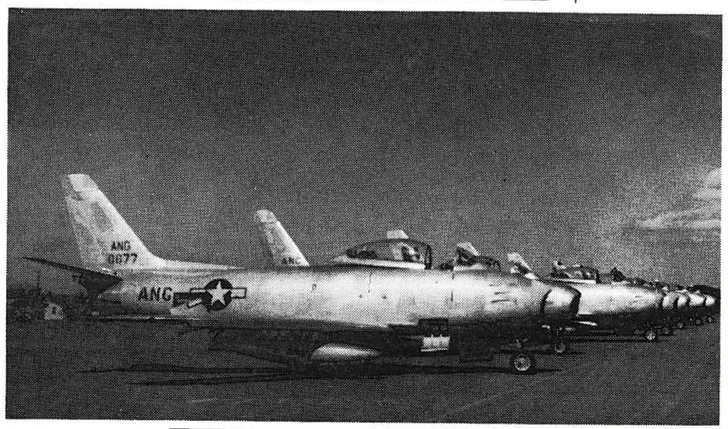
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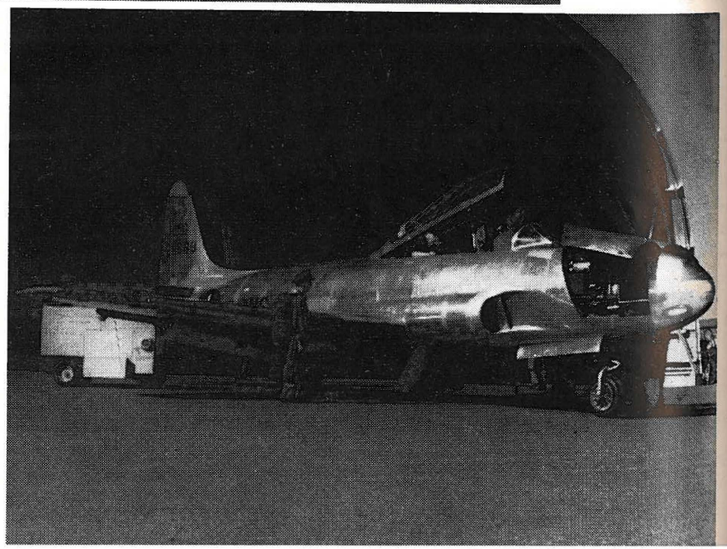
H. N. G. ENCAMPMENT



Air Guardsmen load up the guns of a "Sabre" bound for an aerial gunnery training mission. Left to right, T/Sgt Robert Jones, A/3C Walter Omoto, 1st Lt Philip Dooley and A/3C Allen Mizumoto.



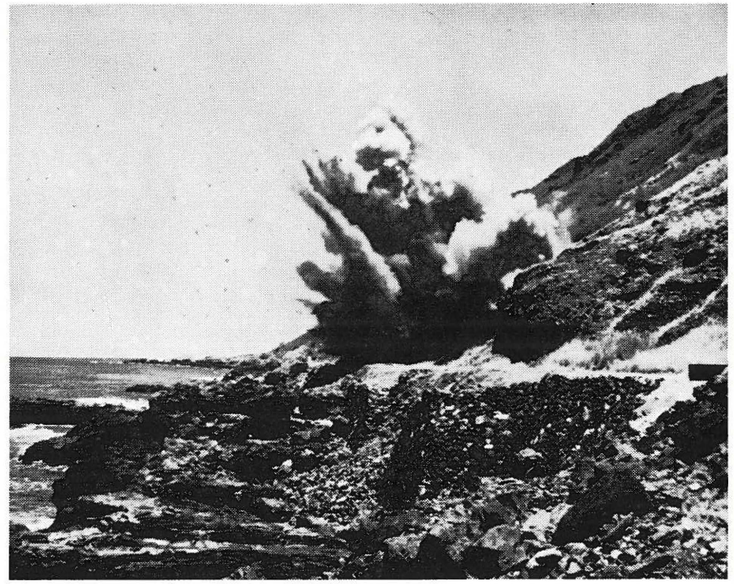
F-86 E "Sabrejets" of the Hawaii Air National Guard on the flight line at Hickam prepared for take-off to initiate the first field training period with jet equipment.



A T-33 two place jet trainers of the Hawaii Air National Guard being serviced for the flight from Hickam AFB to the Kaneohe MCAS training site.

SUMMER 1954

Combat engineer troops of the Guard set off this blast during on-the-job training which consisted of making repairs on the road around Kaena Point, Oahu.



M4A3 tanks of the Army NG firing a combat problem on the ranges at Schofield Barracks.





Foot soldiers of the Army Guard marching into the bivouac area at Kahuku for 48 hours of tactical training.

The Adjutant General's Page

The Armory Construction Program — Back in 1946 when the Territory of Hawaii accepted the troop basis for the Hawaii National Guard, it was fully realized that the increase in the number of units and personnel strength would impose a serious housing problem. At that time, in accordance with the National Defense Act, the states, territories and the District of Columbia had the responsibility of providing adequate armories to house the units and to provide for the safeguarding of Federal supplies and equipment issued. Only eight armories were available in the territory. All were inadequate due to the small size of supply, arms, and assembly rooms, and lack of classrooms and outdoor training areas.

To provide immediate housing for the sixty-four army and air units, it was necessary for the Military Department to secure facilities from the Army, Navy and Air Force (namely the buildings and areas at Ft Ruger, East Range at Wahiawa, Koko Head Radar Site; Battery Closson; vehicle storage buildings at Honolulu Airport and hangars and buildings at Hickam Air Force Base.) The sugar plantations support this program by providing land areas, on which quonset huts were constructed paid for out of Federal funds. One plantation even provided a warehouse as an armory for a unit. All of these facilities are considered temporary, looking forward to the day when permanent armories can be constructed.

The determinating factor in the acceptance of this large troop basis was the Approved War Department Policies of 13 October 1945, affecting the National Guard of the United States and the Organized Reserves, which provides that the Federal Government would bear its fair share of the cost of housing the troops, including the construction of armories. This was in order that the states would accept the large troop basis to provide balanced forces for the Army of the U.S.

The outcome of these policies was the enactment of the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950, which authorized the Federal Government to support the states, territories, and the District of Columbia with funds for the construction of permanent armories based on 75 per cent Federal funds matched by 25 per cent furnished by the various states, territories, and District of Columbia. A total of over $41,000,000 has been appropriated by the Congress under this Act during Fiscal Years 1952-53-54 for armory and non-armory construction for the Army National Guard. As of 1 May 1954, $18,000,000 of the armory construction money have been allotted to the states, territories, and District of Columbia.

What is the situation at the present time as pertains to Hawaii? The 1951 legislature appropriated $58,000 for the construction of a new Hilo Armory to be located at the Keaukaha Military Reservation adjoining General Lyman Airport.

The armory construction program submitted to the 1953 legislature called for one-unit armories at Kapaa, Olaa, Kahului, and a three-unit armory at Wahiawa. This required $299,500 as the territorial share, but was thrown out at the closing minutes of the session; reason, an economy minded legislature.

Ground was broken in April 1954 for the new Hilo Armory, a five-unit armory, at a cost of $208,000 of which $58,000 was the territorial share and $150,000 the Federal share. S. K. Oda is the contractor.

Except for the remodeling of the old Laupahoehoe School gymnasium, for an armory for Co M 299th Inf at a cost of $19,000 under this program, there are no other armories to be constructed because of lack of Territorial matching funds.

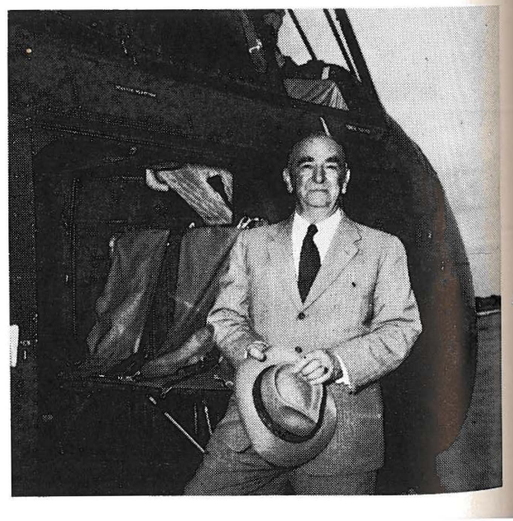
Some $100,000 Federal monies allocated to Hawaii had to be returned to the National Guard Bureau the past fiscal year.

What are the future plans for armory construction in Hawaii? With the unemployment situation as it is today, the need for construction projects to put men to work; the need for facilities in our communities as meeting places and recreational centers; the need for housing full strength units and providing adequate training, storage and maintenance facilities, it is incumbent upon the 1955 legislature to support the armory construction program. The economical minded members of the legislature should definitely consider that bringing in to the territory Federal funds totaling seventy-five per cent of the cost of construction is good business and is good for the economy of the territory.

The National Guard is big business, too. Aside from this program, over $3,700,000 is expended in the territory by the Federal Government each year in support of the Guard. We can lose a great deal of this Federal money if territorial support is not forthcoming.

For the Fiscal Year 1955 the Congress has appropriated the sum of $28,000,000 for armory and non-armory construction. Adding the carry-over of some $12,000,000, there will be a total of over $40,000,000 in Federal funds available for distribution among the states and territories under this program. This Hawaii should share, but we will be dependent upon the next territorial legislature to do its part immediately after it meets in February of 1955.

Governor's Day during the 1954 summer training period was somewhat different than in past years, as it required three days to complete the program. Due to the fact that the army and air units occupied five different training bases, two on Hawaii and three on Oahu, it was impossible for the Governor to visit all units in one day. It was therefor necessary to plan for three separate visits.



On the 10th of June, the Governor visited Schofield Barracks, entering Lyman Gate where he was met by Colonel Stevenon, Camp Commander, and where the Tank Co 298th fired a 17-gun salute. After meeting the commander and men of the Tank Company, the Governor proceeded to Camp Headquarters. Here the 120th MP Co was in formation as an Honor Guard. After a short briefing by the staff, the Governor inspected the maintenance activities of the 613th Ord Co and then went on to Hunter Field, where the troops of the 298th RCT (less 483rd FA) were lined up for a retreat parade. The Governor trooped the line in a jeep and then gave a stirring speech, wherein he praised the officers and men of the Guard for the splendid accomplishment of the past year and the high attendance rate at camp. After the review, a reception was held at the Officers Club followed by dinner at the 298th headquarters mess.

On the early afternoon of 17 June the Governor crossed the Pali to the Kaneohe Marine Corps Air Station to visit units of the Hawaii Air National Guard in training there. Lt Gen Franklin Hart, Commanding General, Fleet Marine Forces Pacific, met the Governor and his party at the gate of the Air Station. A drum and bugle corps of the Marines rendered honors to the Governor after which he inspected the honor guard.

On the air strip the troops of the Hawaii Air National Guard were lined up for inspection. Two flights, each of four Sabrejets, passed in aerial review and then landed. The Governor spoke to the officers and men, commending them on the fine showing made and the outstanding progress shown in transitioning from propeller type fighters to jets.

The highlight of the day was the helicopter ride given the Governor by a Marine squadron from Kaneohe to Schofield Barracks, where the Governor and his party arrived in time to review the 299th RCT (less 487th FA Bn). The trip, which took only 30 minutes as compared to about an hour by auto, was very much appreciated and was the first time that a Governor of Hawaii had flown in a helicopter to visit his units in training.

The review of the 299th was impressive. The Governor awarded the Eisenhower Trophy to Hq & Hq Co 1st Bn 299th RCT and the Adjutant General awarded the Adjutant General's Trophy to Co D 299th RCT.

The following day the Secretary of Hawaii, Mr. Farrant L. Turner, representing the Governor, traveled by Hawaii Air National Guard C-47 plane to Hilo to visit the two Artillery Battalions in training. He was met upon landing by Col Lester W. Bryan, Camp Commander, and Maj John Becker, Battalion Commander 483rd FA Bn. Driving through the encampment and training areas, at the Keaukaha Military Reservation, the Secretary saw the 483rd undergoing battery training. Lunch was served by Service Battery of the 483rd.

After lunch the party drove to Pohakuloa, a distance of 40 miles, to visit the 487th FA on the artillery range. Several problems were fired by the batteries and the results were excellent. Battalion and battery commanders expressed complete satisfaction over the training provided at this camp.

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UNIT NEWS

120th Signal Support Co

With twenty-six men and three officers, the 120th Signal Support Co was federally recognized on January 4th as the first of its kind in the modern history of the HNG. The first objective that these handful of men had was to prepare for a successful summer camp. This meant an extensive increase of both men and supplies. But under the able leadership of Capt Gordon D. R. Lawson, Lt Stanley Fuller, Lt Alexander Takaki and 1st/Sgt Homer V. Kau, the men were able to double its strength and gain one officer, Lt William Tom, by the 1954 summer encampment. The Supply department functioned marvelously under Supply Sgt Valentine Peroff with the efficient aid of our advisor, M/Sgt F. O. Campbell. They were able to provide us with enough supplies and equipment to keep our signal training program and recreational periods well up to par.

At summer camp an amazing amount of know-how was exhibited in our signal training program by the Signal Corps veterans and Commerical Communications men who comprise a majority of the company. The excellent training provided at the camp formed a firm foundation for further technical training. Besides the training, the men were able to find time to beat state headquarters in a softball game for 3 cases of beer.

Our activities since summer camp, so far, was team participation in the all-service rifle match in Hilo, and an all-out picnic held at Bellows Field on July 25th. The rifle team, besides gaining an invaluable experience, returned with pleasant memories of Hilo night life. The picnic, as expected, proved to be a rousing success.

Settling down to brass tacks, the Company faced its next objective in a campaign to triple its strength by the next summer camp. This task should not be too difficult to fulfill considering the ideal opportunities the Company can offer any new man. With the latest of signal equipment already in and many more to come, any man interested in any field of communications will find a superior opportunity to further his interest and knowledge. Presently, vacancies occur in practically every field including radio, radio relay (carrier and repeater), teletype, message center, telephone and switchboard operations and repair.

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109th AC&W Sq's "Radar-Jamming"

By Mike Rowave



Operations "Brain-Tap." A-home and A-humming a Dit-Dah-Ditty are A3c's Howard Char, Albert Endo and Larry Matsumoto (Radio Operators) from Keesler AFB, Mississippi. Also from said base are two more "Scope Dopes" A2c Allan Chun and A3c Walter Yamane (AC&W Operators).

And from F. E. Warren AFB, Wyoming (Our men call it "WORN" AFB) A-stomping on familiar home grounds rae: M/Sgt Richard Kondo (organization Supply Supervisor), A2c Raymond Kakimoto (Administrative Specialist), A2c Verne Hammock (Vehicle & Motorized Equipment Electrician), and A3c Richard Puaa (Communications Machine Repairman.

Returning from the Squadron Officer Course at Maxwell AFB, Alabama is Lt Edward Kasper.

Still at service school are 3 officers and 13 airmen. Scheduled to depart soon for service schools are ten more airmen.

Operations "Pad Lock." The only new members to date are A1c and Mrs. Norman Chu. We, of the "Ball & Chainers" Club, heartily welcome you.

Operations "Boost." Upped to A1c is Robert Freeman.

Proudly sporting their A2c rates are: Thomas Ashimine, Linus Chock, Dan Chung, Yoshiaki Daikoku, Verne Hammock, James Inatsuka, Wendall Kop, Kenneth Kusumoto, Dennis Lee and Richard Paglinawan.

Increasing their first stripes are: A3c Lawrence Anama, Neil Boyle, Amador Casupang, Robert Chibana, Francis Fujimoto, Alvin Hironaka, Warren Ho, David Hughes Jr., Calvin Ichinose, Lawrence Ito, Rainald Johnston, Edward Kageyama, Kelvin Kai, Eugene Kamanu, Edwin Kan ko, Edward Keliikoa, Philip Kishimori, James Kitazaki, James Kitsu, Kenneth Kiyabu, Harold Kurita, David Lau, Francis Lau, Merwyn Lyons Jr., Homer Matsuda, James Miura, Jose Motas, Maurice Motoda, Walter Nakamatsu, Stephen Neves, George Okuhara, Warren Ono, Francis Shinsato, Alvin Tachibana, Samuel Vellocido, Frederick Wago, Clyde Walsworth, Gary Young, Howard Yamamoto, Jack Yamanaka, Miles Yoshimoto, Frederick Young and Leslie Young.

Operations "Snoop." It seems that Detachment "B" has outdone Detachment "A" in the Special Services Department. Hard earned credit goes to Lt Theodore Soong, our Special Services Officer who provided us with church services, organized sports contests, stage shows, a barber and two barberettes, and highly successful Detachment party (just to mention a few).

Field trips included Radio & Radar Installations at Barbers Point, Kipapa, Hickam AFB, and at Kaneohe NAS.

The Dispensary Log showed an increase in sick calls the day after immunization shots were administered.

Wonder who were the 8 airmen that went on a "Crab-Chase" at Hanauma beach at 0200 hours?

Foxy, our mascot, presented the squadron with four brand spankingly new pups.

Operations "Thanx." Our thanks to the Kaneohe Marines for the loan of the UHF equipment.

Thanks to TSG Wilbur Marsden for the loan of a TV set during the entire encampment.

And thanks to the many fine people who were responsible for a very successful encampment.

Heavy Mortar Co 298th Inf, HNG

By Cpl Henry B. C. Chun

The most important thing which happened this quarter was, of course, our annual summer camp. This year, like last summer, we spent the first week at Schofield and the second at Makua; the week at Schofield was more or less just practice for our firing at Makua, since the instruction and training consisted mostly of gun drill, fire commands, platoon in attack and defense, and so on. We were up at five-thirty every morning, in formation by six, and usually had chow at six-thirty. Then at seven or shortly after, we loaded our mortars, radios and FDC equipment on our trucks and headed for training areas. At four-thirty we headed for Quad K, unloaded, cleaned our equipment, took a shower and then had supper at about six. After that we could go down to the Lower Post to the theatre, the beer garden, or the Post Exchange. Many of the married men went home every night (to see the kids).

We went through this for one week, then headed for the familiar wilds of Makua, where we set up our pup tents and made ourselves at home. Practically the whole week was spent on firing our new four-point-two mortars. These new weapons have certain peculiar characteristics. For example, the time of flight is much longer than that of the old square-based four-point-twos, even when using the same type of white phosphorous shells with the same number of increments. There were also some difficulties due to the fact that there was no graphical firing tables calculated in terms of the new HE shells and the longer barrels of the new mortars, and so the range had to be calculated with care. However, we learned a good deal from firing these new weapons, and I'm sure that most of the men were pleased with them. We had with us Captain Deatheradge, who gave us many hints and in general was of valuable help to us.

At Makua we didn't have much entertainment provided, except for our short daily trips to Waianae Rest Camp.

We had gone through a very good camp. The morale was higher than ever before — the new men adjusted miraculously to camp life — the training went on very well, and to top it all we were rated as the *best company* in the Regiment.

For the entire camp we were rated *excellent.* It was said that if our company strength had been higher we might very well have gotten a *superior* instead. But it was still a very good camp, and to celebrate its completion the officers treated us to beer and sodas at Ft. Ruger.

During the last quarter the following men have been promoted to the respective ranks:

To be Private First Class: Pvts-2 Herbert Campos, Kenneth K. Y. Hu, Edward S. Ishida, Herbert M. Katekaru, Harold Kurihara, Clifford S. Miyashiro, Herman S. Perry, Richard T. Yoshida.

Private Gr E-1 to Private Gr E-2: Pvts-1 Conrad E. Cavaco, James Giffard, Milton H. Kaneta.

Tank Co (90mm Gun) 298th Inf, HNG

Having attained once again 100% attendance at the recently completed field encampment, we are now plugging for a 100% armory drill attendance for a full month period. It has been done by some good units. Let's show that this unit can do likewise and be as good as they are.

Looking over the roster, we find scores of pre-camp enlistees who recently joined this fighting outfit. Welcome to Pvts Felix Abear, Clarence Y. Kibota, Vernon K. C. Lau, Allen Y. Murakoshi, Richard T. Okemura, Alfred A. Pagaduan, Edward J. Pineda, Wilfred S. Shimata, Richard S. Yamasaki and Toshio Takayama. Recruiting

A guy I know went out one night,
Forgot to lock his house.
A thief stole all his valuables
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Tank Co (90mm Gun) 298th Inf - *Cont.*

has been steadily increasing and with about 6 more Privates expected to join the rank. We welcome you (our future sergeants). We'll see you again for the next 3 years. That's right . . . SFC Joseph S. Nakagawa reenlisted.

Thank you for the cigars. Congratulations, you earned it and therefore deserved it. Promoted prior to camp were Sgts Harry S. Nakayama and Russel L. Sylva to Sergeant First Class. Cpls Walter Olaso, Henry C. Parrilla and Peter C. Roylo to Sergeants. Pvts E-2 Gordon R. Engler, Charles Heaukulani and Juichi Yoneda to Private First Classes. Pvts E-1 Wilbur P. Gray and David Harvest to Privates E-2.

Anxiously awaiting their return from the Armored school at Ft Knox, Ky., M/Sgt David M. Akui, SFC James S. Kaneshiro and SFC Arthur Rego are expected shortly to rejoin us from their D.S. status. Give us the full dope.

Heard they had a luau on July 10th. Who? M/Sgt Chris Soares' First Tank Platoon. They all agreed that you haven't been to a luau yet unless you've tasted Sgt Charles Aki's kalua pig.

By now, every unit is working up and/or preparing for the annual IG Inpections. That's our big goal too.

Co A 298th Inf, HNG

By Samuel A. Ching

Well, here we are at Ft. Ruger again. The "No Scared 'Em" motto is echoing louder than ever throughout the Company area. Well, there's a reason for everything and the "Able" boys are now recognized as the best in the Battalion.

All of the spit and polish, cussing and sweating paid off with our receiving the "Best Company" award of the First Battalion. Incidentally we were the best Rifle Co in the Regiment.

A round of applause to 1st Lt Alexis T. Lum and the staff of officers, mainly, Lts Uhicad and Oyama whose untiring efforts led us to such an honorable achievement.

Leis and handshakes to Master Sergeants Uyeunten and Watanabe and Sergeant First Class Izumi for their role in keeping the Barracks in superior condition.

While we are in the congratulatory mood let us thank and congratulate each and every man for doing his job thoroughly and correctly. Without this cooperation we would never have received that award.

Well, looks like Sergeant First Class Izumi's patrol learned how to pick pineapples in the dark. They were green but sweet. (ask Private Brown and PFC R. Ishikawa.)

A bouquet of roses to Private Kamada who was hit squarely by a bomb dropped by Lieutenant Campbell. We managed to piece him together and we can report that he is now in excellent health— Aloha to Schofield and Kahuku.

The NCO's have formed the "No Scared 'Em" club, organized mainly to raise money for the Company Slush Fund. We're doing good and look like we'll be rich by next camp.

That's all until the next issue and we want to remind all of you that our goal for IG night is a "Superior" rating.

"No Scared 'Em!"

"Barks from Dog Co", 298th Inf, HNG

By First Sergeant Paz

As Summer Encampment approached it was obvious that the HMG and the RR platoons were the only platoons competing for the award. The RR platoon sparked by such chatterboxes as Pvt Albert Alexander, PFCs Joseph Frietas, Robert Hoopii, Pvts Hideo Kawahara, Robert Flores, Robert Oshiro, James Toda; and the silent, solitary, affable, grinning PFC Terushi Higa, was a delight to behold at every formation.

Leadership (leadership of officers was not considered in this contest) displayed by the non-commissioned officers was truly outstanding. M/Sgt Ernest Chang displayed his calm, unruffled countenance through every crisis that confronted his "kids." SFC Kenneth Kuroiwa displayed consistent leadership and control over his men and was a mainstay in maintaining the equilibrium of the Company. Sgts Thomas Hiromoto, James Adlawan, Elmer Pang, and Cpls Francis Moriyama, Anthony Scott and Harry Fujimoto were willing and able assistants.

The HMG platoon on the other hand was noted for its dogged consistency. This consistency dogged, though it maybe, will be the payoff in combat I have been informed. M/Sgt Ilac is a hard taskmaster. The subtle pressure applied by him wrings from the men the utmost in superior performance. Noted recalcitrants such as Pvts Edward Ginoza, Leonard Dias, Edward Okuhard, Joseph Borge, Paul Pakele etc., perform with alacrity at a mere murmur from the "Sargent." Ably assisted by SFCs Sumida and Higa, the HMG has had 100% attendance for eight drills for the period prior to and after summer encampment, this plus outstanding performance by such other EM as Cpls John Coston, Harry Daniels (Platoon Best Soldier), George (Dot's Drive Inn) DeRamos augmented the already strong bid of the HMG for the trophy for best Platoon.

Just three word on the Mortar and Hq Platoons — *They were there?*

After serious consideration the award of best Platoon was given to HMG Platoon. The score so far, RR Platoon 1 and HMG Platoon 1.

Ablurb on the Company's rifle team . . . SFC Eikiyu Higa and SFC Manuel Sylva are winning medals galore.

Co F 298th Inf, HNG

By M/Sgt Isayas D. Santa Ana

Another camp tucked under our belts and added experience on the field, as well as in mess. supply and administration were the results of the bruised knees, torn trousers, sick slips, sweat and no 'nuff sleep. The official ratings on camp are not out at the time of this writing, but grapevine information say that another "Superior" has been chalked up by the Foxes of Pearl City. Additional confirmation in the form of a Letter of Commendation from Col Frederick A. Shaefer III, the forceful CO of the 298th RCT, to Capt Isaac K. Mahelona, likeable CO of this unit, states "The high rating your unit received indicates superior leadership on your part which, in turn, has reflected the esprit and morale of your command." A superior rating this year would make the Foxes a 4-year Gold Certificate holder for the NGB Efficiency in Training Award.

Returning from service schools are SFCs Ebia and Samson. The latest in tactics as taught at Ft. Benning, Ga., is now their baby on drill nights. Ditto for Cpl Aranaydo who returned from USARPAC Leadership School in time for camp. He helped Lt Basil Hansen, who got his name in the paper in the Recruit Training Program at camp.

Recruiting in May kept the unit busy. Additions included Charles B. DePonte, Clarence B. Vierra, Edward P. Fuentes, Aniano Gionson, Enrique C. Lariosa, Constantino N. Popa, James B. Respicio, John Awong Jr. and Abel Soares.

Honor Guard detail at the Honolulu Armory saw PFCs Ebia, Alvaro, Sgt Davalos, Cpls Aranaydo and Sarono, PFC Respicio and Pvt-2 Aranaydo escort island princesses and queens to the throne.

We had a company beach party at the Oahu Sugar Company beach lot with approximately 250 people enjoying the day. 321 lbs of beef was the main attraction. The wahines (Mrs. Lily Chung and Mrs. Cecilia Mahi) prepared the salad, M/Sgt Solmirin took care of the iced cold drinks, SFC William Mahi, Walter Takamoto, Jonah Chung, Felix Samson and Lt Hansen prepared the barbecue. M/Sgt Ricardo Herodies was the general chairman of the party ably assisted by SFC William Mahi and Lt Raymond Rapoza. Special guests included Major and Mrs. Forest A. Hatfield, and Mr. George Richardson of the Oahu Sugar Company.

Party Briefs: Lt Hansen played volleyball, then a plunge into the ocean. Next day drill — no can, body too sore. SFC Takamoto comes up with a ballon fish. Robert Kaiwi, John Awong, Andrew Rabanes, Peter Kai and company with their comical clown-like trousers playing volleyball and later swimming with the little Keikis. Life guards — Sgt Joseph Peneku and Cpl Merton Keolanui. M/Sgt Solmirin running out of the water holding his trunks and looking for safety pins, string or anything to hold his trunks up. Speaking of swimming trunks — Cpl Abad took the show with his blue and white striped undershorts, the water was too inviting.

Scintillating music by PFC Canopin, Cpl Debebar and company kept the volleyball players as well as spectators bouncing up and down in rhythm. Loudspeaker system and canned music from Lt Olivares and his guest Roger Wong livening up the party especially during lunch time. Sergeant Torricer making a special trip from Hilo to be present at the party with his date.

Everybody had a good time!

Co G 298th Inf, HNG

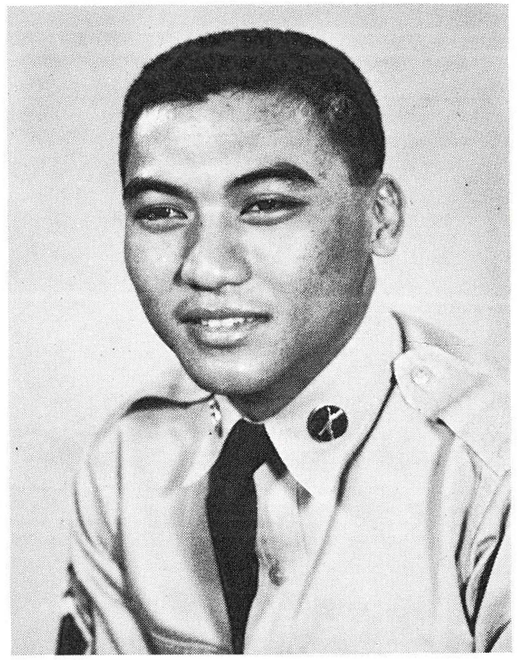
By WOJG Francis K. Lum

One hundred per cent attendance and a high "Excellent" were the achievement accomplished by the "Mighty G" during this year's annual field training.

Camp Highlites: Three cheers for M/Sgt Akui for his outstanding work handling the recruits. Danny Boy has proven himself most valuable to the Regiment, training the beginners. Bet they'll have a hard time finding a replacement! . . . The volleyball team again crowned themselves *Champs* . . . Cpl Peter Contrades was commended several times for his outstanding bunk display in the entire Second Battalion . . . Sgt Gene Naipo's clowning in Kahuku Hills proved himself a good MC . . . PFC Roland Hose who nearly got lost wandering in Kahuku hills cost SFC Arthur Chang several pounds.

Returning prior to our annual field encampment was M/Sgt Edmond K. Jones who successfully completed the Advance NCO Course at the Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga. "Very exciting," he says, "but I hate to live there."

Also returning from service school was Sgt Joseph Tehada graduating from the leadership school, Schofield Barracks. Sgt Tehada was selected "Leader of the Week" during his stay there and holds the distinction of being the second National Guardsman ever to receive such an honor in the Hawaii National Guard as well as in Co G.



LEADER OF THE WEEK—Sgt Joseph Tehada a member of Company G 298th Infantry HNG Kaneohe, Oahu, T. H., was recently selected as Leader of the Week at the Leadership School, Schofield Barracks. Sgt Tehada was cited for his outstanding performance at school and holds the distinction of being the second National Guardsman ever to acquire such an honor.

Our newly appointed 1st/Sgt Patrick O'Sullivan Jr., has been doing an impressive job with his interesting charts, the sports activities in the company, and also building the morale to a higher level.

Our *Victor Award* for the past quarter went to the high-riding Fourth Platoon with a 99.6% which is the highest so far in the company. Special consideration should be given to them because the majority live in the Laie, Kahuku and Hauula districts.

For the second consecutive year, Co G has subscribed 100% to the Hawaii Guardsman.

During the month of May Co G ended with a 98.98% for attendance. For the month of June, we again placed first in the excellent bracket with a very impressive 99.17% How's that for a record! Reason? No more "Eight Balls."

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PHONE 22533 LIHUE, KAUAI

3rd Bn 298th Inf, HNG (Kauai)

By WOJG LUTHER K. WONG

29 April 1954 was a gold letter day for M/Sgt Manuel Rasay, then of Hq & Hq Co 3rd Bn 298th Inf. Completing his studies as prescribed under provisions of Section 704 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act, "Mannie," as he is informally known, received his commission that day as a Second Lieutenant, Infantry, HNG and as a Reserve Officer of the Army. He is now serving as a Plat Ldr in Co K 298th Inf, having transferred just prior to summer camp. Incidentally, he will be leaving soon for the Basic Infantry Officers' Course at Ft. Benning, Ga.

It is the consensus of all within this battalion that this year's summer encampment was one of the best so far and we note with pride that the units of this battalion participated in their training in a very excellent manner.

The 3rd Bn was the object of a close inspection by 18 members of the Kauai community during the camp at Schofield. Kauai units played host to the VIPs. The entire "Exercise VIP" was proclaimed a success with the Garden Islanders reviewing a retreat parade as the highlight of the Governor's Day observance, then retiring for cocktails and the evening mess with the Kauai units. The jaunt for the local civilians started with an afternoon flight from Lihue Airport. Lieutenant English, Bn Adjutant, was in charge of the group. Arriving at Hickam Field, the group was given a bus and taken through Macomb Gate at Schofield to the hostess house. Following a short visit with the Kauai Guardsmen at their billets, the VIPs took their station behind Governor King, General Makinney, and our regimental commander, to review the parade in the Governor's honor. Governor King congratulated the Guards for their fine spirit and work during the past and urged them to continue with the spirit and tradition set down by earlier citizen-soldiers throughout the nation. He explained that annual encampment was no vacation and complimented the men for their part in the two-week exercises.

Schofield Officers' club was the next stop, where the Governor and his party, and officers of the 298th RCT were hosts to the visiting groups for cocktails.

The evening mess followed with the VIPs spreading out into three groups to mess with the Kauai units. Inspection of the kitchen, mess hall and the company offices and billets was noted with all commenting favorably on the orderliness of all quarters.

Maj Archibald S. Miller and SFC George Markmann, 3rd Battalion's efficient Army advisor and Sergeant advisor respectively, were very much in evidence during the visit at Schofield for the local group, and all agreed that between the HNG and the HANG and the Regular Army, there was nothing left to be desired for the Guardsmen and Kauai's gang of citizen-soldiers who were doing a great job, every last one of them.

The VIP group included: J. W. Bertrand, County Chairman A. C. Baptiste, Ernest Smith, Guy N. Hitchcock, Lyle Van Dresser, Keith B. Tester, Rep. Toshiharu Yama, Rep. Serizawa, Tatsumi Tanimoto, Leslie Miller(no relation to Major Miller), Roger Bartindale, Joe Shiramizu, H. S. Kawakami, Melvin Dang, Matsuo Kuraoka, Col Frank Adams (Retired), George Crowell and Minoru Furugen.

To sports minded fans — here's a bit of good news. Softball tournament for this year will be held on the Garden Island during August. It will be the pleasure of the 3rd Battalion to play host to the visiting champions of each island. Here is a breakdown on how you will be accommodated: Hq & Hq Co hosts to Honolulu champs; Co I hosts to champs of Maui and Molokai; Co K hosts to champs of the island of Hawaii and the Battalion staff will host the visiting officers and officials from the outside islands.

Co M 298th Inf, HNG

By SFC JOHN HAMAMOTO

D-Day, Sunday the 6th of June 1954.

SFC George Irvine's report "Co M all present and accounted for, Sir," and we started summer camp with 100% attendance.

Several new recruits faced the rigors of active training for the first time. They were Pvts Wilfred Alcover, Robert V. Escobar, Gregory D. Gonzaga, Roy Y. Imaguchi, Alberto Sandobal, Roy Y. Shigemura, Gary M. Toguchi, Norman F. Ho, Kenneth Y. S. Kong, Wilbert G. B. Lee, Donald James, Buster K. Nakamura, Clyde Esniffen, Edward S. T. Yee and Howard H. L. Young.

The various phases of field training were attacked with zest and obedience. As a result, Co M has been accorded second place in the regiment. A letter of commendation has been received by Captain Booth from Colonel Schaefer complimenting the Officers and men of this unit. A job well done.

Camp Humor: Pvt Ernest Chun, Co Armorer, hurrying about looking for the firing line. Pvt. Cenando Suan looking for a gunner's rule.

Sergeant First Class Ho is to be congratulated upon receiving his official diploma for having completed his ten series. He will be a brand new second John in the near future. Congratulations.

During camp this unit also had adopted a new yell, E-G-G-H-E-A-D and the clapping of hands three times. For reasons of our own, this has proven to be a great morale booster.

Hq & Hq Battery 483rd FA Bn, HNG

By SFC RICHARD K. ROSEHILL

Well, another year of summer camp has come to a close. We now start another year of preparation for yet another camp. We of Headquarters Battery had a rather easy time this year, for we were not involved in any Battery tests. However, next camp marks the third phase of the three year program. Battalion training is the next phase and the Wire, Radio and Fire Direction sections will be tested and scored. This is the time to train diligently for Headquarters Battery will be watched by all.

Congratulations are in order for the Radio Section for the Superior rating achieved in camp. To this reporter's mind all of Headquarters Battery deserved a *Superior* rating. Cooperation was the by word of the entire battery this year. Congratulations, men, on a job well done.

All sections deserve a word for the wonderful job . . . the cooks deserve a hearty beating, I mean hearty greeting, personnel for their wonderful mastery of the mimeograph machine, maintenance for the cleanliness of vehicles, which we cleaned after working hours, and liaison for their devotion to duty. Survey, Communications and Fire Direction are well aware of the role that they played in support of the Battalion in their tests and preparation for these tests both at Lyman Field and Pohakuloa.

Memories of the encampment will be long talked of during this coming year. Such topics as Kenji Nakamura and Alberta, Tanaka and the Apache, Cabral and ulcers, Kapu and secret love, Young and his questions, Clyde and Dickie Jones of Jones Brothers fame, Whistle Happy Rosehill, and "Rest, Rest – Carry On!" Sebetich . . . all these will be told and retold until another camp and fresh memories occur.

Again we say *Congratulations, men, on a job well done.*

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Serv Battery, 483rd FA Bn, HNG

By ALBERT U. S. CHONG

A luncheon was served in honor of Secretary of Hawaii, Farrant L. Turner, General Makinney, Colonel Shaefer, Major Becker, our former Battalion Commander, Mr. Thurston Twigg-Smith, military and civilian dignitaries on 18 June 1954 at Keaukaha Military Reservation by Officers and men of Service Battery, 483rd FA Bn. It turned out to be a wonderful affair with all the hidden talents of Service Battery rough and ready men putting out their best to make the event an unforgettable memory.

Great pains were taken by SFC Frank Tabar and SFC Arvid Hara to create place-cards for each person attending the luncheon. A big hand goes to the men of the Ammunition Section headed by Sgt Leighton Yasuhara who deftly transformed the Mess tent into a beautiful dining room with flowers and plants donated by the friendly and hospitable people of Hawaii. Credit goes to the culinary department headed by SFC Paul Kim whose exquisite gourment of roast beef topped t he luncheon. Also the waiters, with 5 minutes instructions from our counselor of "Etiquette" Capt William B. Steven, a bouquet of vanda orchids for the excellent manner in which they served the dignitaries. Fortunate for all we had our TV star, PFC Gary Keawe Aiko and his musicians, Sgt Thomas Adolpho and Cpl Aurelio Moleta, who made the dignitaries feel welcomed and extended our Aloha from the 483rd Field Artillery Battalion, as they played and sang familiar songs of Hawaii.

The officers and men of this Battery would like to extend our sincere Aloha to the people on the island of Hawaii for their friendliness and wonderful hospitality.

Battery B, 483rd FA Bn, HNG

By ASHER K. OTA

Three deserving cheers for the men from Baker. Why, the cheers and hurrahs? Baker Battery was judged the top firing battery in the 483rd FA Battalion at the recently conducted Battery tests during the Summer Encampment at Pohakuloa on the island of Hawaii.

Having only 73 men at Summer Encampment, the men from Baker worked hard and endlessly throughout the first week at Lyman Field, Hilo. The damp weather and rocky terrain really wore the men down, but the men from Baker and the rest of the 483rd, were determined to make a fine showing on the island of Hawaii.

After a weekend of rest the entire battalion moved out to Pohakuloa for a three day encampment. This is where the men from Baker proved to everyone in the battalion that they had better watchout for the underdogs.

During the Battery tests every men handled himself as though he really was at the war front. Whenever there was an aircraft in the immediate vicinity, not a man could be seen, the camouflage and concealment they used were perfect. The Battery test functioned so smoothly that when the points were added by the umpires, Baker Battery scored high on every phase of the test, i.e., moving into position, survey, registration, forward observing, communication, etc.

At the battery beer-bust the officers of our Battery paid the bill. Headed by our Battery Commander, 1st Lt. Joseph Hines and our two platoon leaders, 2nd Lt. Richard H. Kaulukukui and 2nd Lt. Chuji "Hustler" Abe, the men had a wonderful time at Club 299. With the help of a few talented musicians from Battery C, the whole gang sang and gave a toasts to deserving men, among them, Maj. John Becker, our Battalion Commander.

Baker Side-Lites — A future recruit for this Battery is an 8 lbs 4 oz baby boy blessed to Sergeant and Mrs. Freitas. . . . The cooks of this Battery are to be complimented. They worked as much as 14 to 16 hours each day at summer camp. The mess detail is composed of SFC K. Uyeno, Mess Steward; Sgt R. Kotaka, Cpl H. Yanai, Cpl V. Mau, and Pvt Nishiguchi. . . . At the summer camp, growing "Soup Strainers," mustaches to you laymen who do not understand this lingo, were SFCs S. Takara, H. Izuka, and A. Fo, Sgts C. Hew, P. Andrews, G. Lum; Cpls P. Fonseca, V. Chun Fat, W. Korenaga, E. Maldonado and H. Suzuki, PFCs S. Tomishima, G. Hew, R. Yamaguchi, F. Kubota, J. Medeiros III, and W. Medeiros; Pvts O. Okuda, J. Rosa, R. Watson, K. Lum, R. Tamanaha, and H. Uchida. . . . Watching over his sheep was our First Sergeant, J. Takamori. He did a terrific job of keeping the men busy and working at all times. . . . A great loss to this Battery will be a gain for the Regular Army when Cpl Pedro Fonseca Jr., joins their ranks.

A distinct asset to this Battery was PFC K. Kawabata. He made our F.D.C. one of the best in the Battalion. He is a Kona boy and is attending the University of Hawaii. We hope that you could make a 4.0 average, Kawabata.

227th Engr Co 253 Inf, HNG

By SFC STEPHEN B. K. MOON

Mission accomplished! But, what have we accomplished during this camp to be so proud of? Does fixing a few miles of road mean so much? No, for we have done this before. What then, is the reason for this sense of high satisfaction? To find this reason we must go back a few weeks to the day of encampment.

The weather was bleak on this particular day, but that didn't dampen our enthusiasm or our spirits. We had high respect and confidence in our company. We knew that the next two weeks would bring out all the latent knowledge, which we had stored in the months before camp. The first week then, saw the men putting into practice the theories they had learned in the classroom. Individual tactics were stressed and practiced so much that the men looked and acted like seasoned infantrymen. The first week in itself was not a major accomplishment but the men had worked into forming a well knitted team, which in the future could hold its own against any opposition.

The second week saw our base of operations moved to Makua an area very familiar. The work was planned and scheduled and everything pointed to a routine camp. The very first day however showed a change of affairs. It seemed as though a whole regiment of Menehunes had infiltrated our camp. The equipment for no reason at all failed to function properly. Graders, cranes, bulldozers and even our new trucks were plagued. But this enemy did not stop or hinder us. Excavating, filling, grading and blasting were all done as best as possible manually. This is when the men knew the real meaning of "esprit de corps." We completed the job successfully and it was a pretty good job.

Here then was the reason. We had in two weeks transformed ourselves into a fighting and working machine, well corrdinated and working as a team. We learned to overcome successfully all the obstacles presented to us. We now were combat engineers with the experience and the know how and ready for anything. That is what we accomplished and that is what we're proud of.

This company as a whole wishes to extend its deepest condolences to Lieutenant Thoene on the loss of his father and to Private First Class Ching who lost his mother recently.

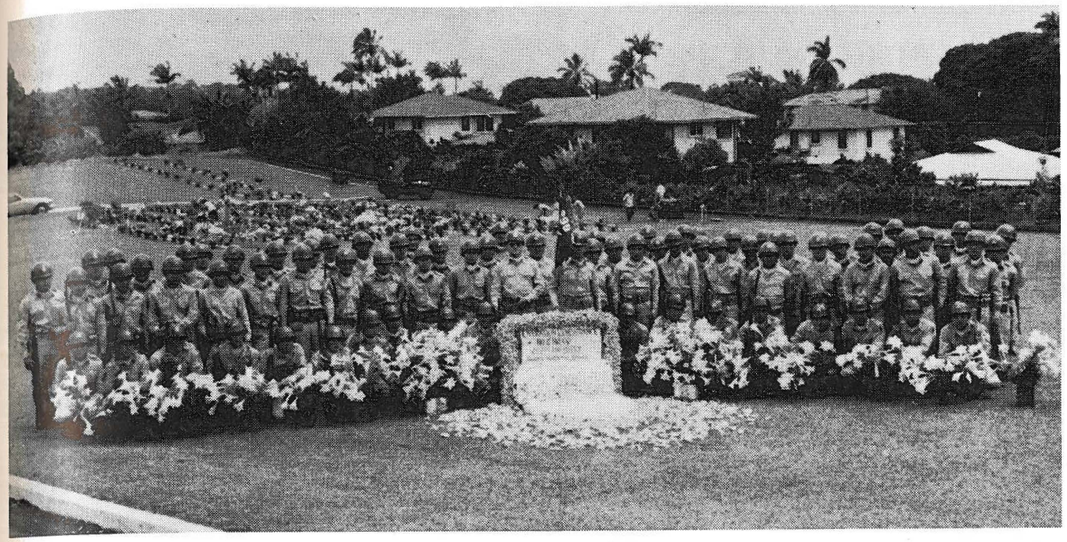
UNIT NEWS - 299th RCT

110th Army Band, HNG

Well our field training exercise is over and we are all happy to be back in good old rainy Hilo. I think that the enlisted personnel of this unit did a splendid job during camp as the record shows that this unit was awarded a final rating of Superior and in doing so managed to chalk up the highest rating amongst the units of the 299th RCT. Incidentally our strength during camp was full TO&E of one warrant officer and 28 enlistedmen. We also had an attendance of 100% warrant officer and enlistedmen which accounts for our 100% subscription to the Hawaii Guardsman.

Another little item we would like to bring up is that the outstanding recruit chosen during field training was none other than Pvt E-1 Miguel Pascual a member of this unit. Congratulations, Pascual.

Upon arrival at our home station a showdown inspection was held of all clothing and equipment issued to the men of this unit, and it was gratifying to note that no shortages was found. I think that this is a example of supply economy at its best. Keep it up men.



OPERATION REMEMBERANCE: Headquarters Co, 299th Inf with decorated graves in background.

Hq & Hq Co 299th Inf, HNG

The first project undertaken by this unit, "Operation Remembrance," for the new fiscal year was a huge success. This community project originated by the company under the command of Capt Louis H. Pavao last year, was perpetuated by Capt John R. D'Araujo, comany commander again with Cpl Herbert Mukai and M/Sgt Wagner Yanagihara spearheading the work. Orchids, anthuriums and Easter lilies contributed by individuals and organizations of the community were arranged into bouquets and wreaths. Wreaths were placed by Colonel Frank A. Alameda, commanding officer 299th RCT, Lt Colonel Michael R. Roman, executive officer 299th RCT and Capt John R. D'Araujo, commanding officer Hq & Hq Co 299th Inf. With the participation of the community, their whole hearted contribution of thousands of anthuriums, orchids lillies, the Veterans' Cemetery was a picture of beauty, in remembrance to honor those who have sacrificed their lives to the ideals of Americanism. Approximately half of the unit volunteered their time and effort Sunday, 4 July to decorate the 192 graves. The presence of Captain D'Araujo, Lieutenant Nii and Lieutenant Kekua boosted the morale, and everyone pitched in with the work. A watermelon bust was enjoyed by all present, through the generosity of Mr. Mukai, genial proprietor of Mukai Vegetable store. Just think of having ice cold melons, all that you put away.

The company is now undertaking a system of maintaining equipment and supplies by the various sections in preparation of the yearly technical inspections and eventually the IG inspection. The goal naturally, will be to attain the distinction of being awarded a *Superior*.

Tank Co (90mm Gun) 299th Inf, HNG

Early Saturday morning, 12 June 1954, Tank Co (90mm Gun) 299th Infantry under the guidance of Lieutenant Carroll, company commander, departed for Schofield Barracks, for two weeks of intensive training.

For the Third consecutive year, this unit attained 100% attendance at field training. Much credit goes to the employers for the fine cooperation in letting the individuals attend summer encampment.

During the two weeks, the tankers went through vigorous training in road marches, tactical problems and individual tactics. On the Tank-Infantry problems conducted at East Range, the men should be commended for the wonderful performance in their duties.

On Thursday 17 June 1954, (Governor's Day) the tankers fired a 17 gun salute for the Governor. The men participating in this gun salute, fired the howitzers in a precision manner. Nice work, men!

Last but not the least, let us show our appreciation to the unsung heroes, the mess personnel whose untiring efforts brought satisfaction to the men during summer encampment.

Since summer encampment is over for 1954, preparations are being made for the Technical and IG Inspections which are coming arond the corner, so it seems that there is never a dull moment in the National Guard.

Enlistments: Pvt-1s Raymond T. Enos, John Cariaga, George Puumoewa, Samuel Alameda.

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Medical Co 299th Inf, HNG

The many preparations made for our annual summer encampment by all members of the Medical Company contributed greatly to the success and manner in which the duration and completion of the two-week training exercises were carried out and climaxed. The combinations of high company spirit, ability to perform duties as required and the sincere devotion applied to the accomplishing of these duties as a team has once again proven the proficiency of the company and can be considered as being the major factor in the completion of a successful camp which we all have experienced .

Now that we are back in our home armory again, we are quite busy and concerned in getting our equipment back in top shape as part of the preparation for the forthcoming technical and IG inspections.

The Medical Company bids farewell to PFC Henry K. Kahahelili whose talent in the music world has won him a scholarship to the Ohio State University. Upon arrival on the west coast, he will be the honored guest of Lou Costello, who will make his stay and tour of facinating Hollywood most memorable. He will then continue his journey cross country making his next stop at the University where he will major in music. Along with our many regards, the best of luck and success in your music career.

Leaving also to join the United States Marine Corps were PFC John H. Iopa, Pvt E-2 Daniel L. Costa and Pvt E-2 Edwin K. Hanohano. Aloha and hope that you all will keep up your fine work in whatever task or future assignments you may have.

Hq 1st Bn, 299th Inf

By PETER O. SIERRA

The units of the 1st Battalion 299th Inf, with an attendance percentage of 100% for Officers and Warrant Officers and 99.4% for enlisted men, attended the 1954 summer encampment at Schofield Barracks, T.H., from 12 to 26 June 1954 inclusive. The high percentage of atendance was due mainly to the civilian employers who cooperated whole-heartedly in granting military leaves to their respective employees who are members of this command. To these employers — Mahalo!

Three Officers of this battalion recently left for the Infantry School at Ft Benning, Ga. They are Capt August M. Nascimento, battalion executive officer, and Capt Joseph J. Kahoohanohano, commanding officer of Co D 299th Inf. Both are attending the Associate Officer's Advance Course. 2nd Lt Francis A. Abreu, platoon leader in Co D 299th Inf is enrolled in the Infantry Officer's Basic Course. At the present time there are three officers and six enlisted men attending the Infantry School.

Members of the 1st Bn 299th Inf HNG Rifle team participated in the Sixth All Service Caliber 30 Rifle Tournament held on 16-17 July 1954, on the 299th RCT rifle range at Hilo. Members participating were: 2nd Lt David S. Nobriga, Hq Co; CWO Peter O. Sierra, Hq Co; M/Sgt Gabriel P. Moniz, Heavy Mortar Co; SFC Louis J. DeCoite, Co C; SFC Tadahide Takahashi, Co A; SFC Yuen Y. Wong, o D; Sgt Louis E. Garcia, Heavy Mortar Co; Sgt Tom F. Oda, Heavy Mortar Co; nda Cpl Oliver H. Cummings, Hq Co. Mr. A. Pombo, civilian team coach, and SFC William P. Bringuel, Hq Co, team manager, also made the trip.

Award winners in the individual matches were: Sgt Tom Oda, who won first place in the 200 yards rapid fire in the expert class, and third place match winner in the grand aggregate. CWO Sierra, who fired in the marksman class, won firsts in the 200 yards rapid fire, the 600 yards slow fire, and the grand aggregate.

In the team competition, M/Sgt Moniz and Sgt Oda fired on the HNG "A" team which won the team match.

Hq Co 1st Bn 299th Inf

On June 12, 1954, 10 officers, one warrant officer, and 80 enlisted men (100% attendance) departed via military aircraft for Schofield Barracks to participate in the 1954 Field Training Exercises. As usual, the first day was devoted to setting up the quarters, kitchen, and the orderly room. After that came the extensive training, intensive training, inspections "galore," and the "gripes and groans."

Our inspection ratings were high due to the high morale, willingness to produce, and the cooperation among the officers and men in their respective platoons, who strived hard towards the accomplishment of their mission. Commendations should go to the Mess personnel, who had to get up earlier than the rest of the company, and quit when the others were signing out on pass. SFC Domingo T. Sumabat and his crew really did a bang-up job in dishing out the "hash," while keeping the kitchen clean, and at the same time watching for the numerous inspectors to pop in at different moments.

On July 7, 1954, the members of this unit and their wives and sweethearts celebrated the winning of the Eisenhower Trophy and the presentation of the "Outstanding Soldier" trophy, at a turkey dinner held at Lani Wai. Honored guests present at this elaborate occasion were Col F. A. Alameda, 299th RCT Commander; Lt Col George M. Talbott, CO of this 1st 299th Inf, and Mrs. Talbott.

The Eisenhower trophy, containing champagne donated by Colonel Talbott, was passed around.

Congratulations goes to Cpl Edwin K. Muroki, Jr., who was chosen the outstanding soldier of Hq Co for the 4th Quarter of fiscal year 1954. Colonel Alameda made the presentation of the "Outstanding Soldier" trophy, a perpetual, which stands about three feet high. In the event Cpl Muroki wins this award for three consecutive quarters, this trophy is his for keeps. Lt Col Talbott presented Cpl Muroki with another award, a medal which is a permanent one.

During this gala occasion, movies taken at camp were run by Capt David D. Anderson, our CO. Entertainment was provided by M/Sgt Robert K. Nalaielua, who gave a rendition of the hula and swayed his shapely hips to the music of the "Headquarters Harmoneers," a string ensemble, and the "Floating Four" of P&A Platoon.

Yes, The Floating Four were really sailing when they sang, " Red Sails in the Sunset." Members in this two groups include SFC Fred Pagampao, Sgt De Rego, Sgt Masano Toguchi, Cpl Uwekoolani, PFC Bosque and PFC Alfred Nuesca.

2nd Lt Masao Okasako joined this unit from the 298th RCT. He is presently assigned as Motor Officer for this battalion. We welcome you, Lieutenant!

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Hq 2nd Bn 299th Inf

Above all complaining with "moans" and "groans" we in the 2nd Bn of the 299th RCT enjoyed a very successful tour of camp. It was indeed gratifying to note the excellent attendance record with which the units of this battalion attended field training. Unfortunately, and only due to employment reasons, we were unable to have all fiive of our units in attendance with a 100%.

RCT records indicate that this battalion possessed about one-half of the total amount of recruits assigned to the Recruit Company while in training at Schofield. They performed like veterans of old after that "rugged" first week.

Back at Armory drill within the battalion we find that we have a few bits of news items to pass on to our readers. An item that we know many of our own people in the battalion are interested in knowing, is how the three NCO's are doing at Officer Candidate School. The one with the big smile (Sgt Henry Hara for those who need to know his name) wrote us a week or so back. He informs us that all three are doing exceptionally well in their school work. Sergeant Hara also tells us that the teachings offered at the Infantry School are the best he has known anywhere. He says that he has never seen training aids used to such an extent and used so well that it cannot help but reflect favorably on the efficiency of the school. He also raved about the excellent methods of instruction used at the school. All three of them have lost approximately ten pounds each. Picture Sergeants Hoota and Nishida shedding 10 pounds — never had it so good.

We are happy to report that word has been received from the several NCO's now attending the Advanced Army NCO course at the Infantry School. Sergeants Akana, Sanekane and Suzuki are now in the full swing of happenings at TIS. Word has it that they are doing very well and should be home soon upon completion of their course. A letter was also received from the boys of Co E now at TIS. Sergeants Yokomizo and Shibuya, Corporal Toriano and Private First Class Funai are really out there. Rough and tough as it may be we know that the boys of the 2nd Bn will always come through in great style. The training phase is never to tough for any of them. While we are on the subject of schools, we are now awaiting orders on two of our officers, Lieutenants Arita of Co H and Watanabe of Co E. Both are scheduled to depart the first part of August to attend the Officer course offered at TIS. Best of luck.

All CBR personnel should prepare to utilize their gas masks because this one has a foul odor. The druggist walked up to the soldier loitering in the PX. "Please," he pleaded, "Don't smoke that cigar in here." "But I just bought it here," objected the soldier. "Look" said the druggist, "We also sell laxatives here."

Have you paid your dollar for a year's subscription to the Hawaii Guardsman Yet? If not, please do so.

3rd Bn 299th Inf, HNG

Hq & Hq Co

Capt Anthony L. Teves, commanding, with 2nd Lt Tom Tamanaha, communication officer. The P&A platoon of the headquarter's outfit by all means stood out the most as being the best in the regiment. Sgt "Monkey" Seo is especially commended for his fine leadership in leading the platoon. Also, to the members of the P&A platoon

(most of them being recruits) a salute to each and every one of you. *Well done.*

Co I

Captain Tahara, commanding, with 1st Lt C. Morgado, as executive officer. Item company was well noted during camp for their fine operation of the mess hall. Especially to the Mess Steward and to Sgt De Luz, and by the way, De Luz is the best cook in the Regiment. You can ask Mr. Tallet and he'll tell you. The men from I-K&M all appreciate the fine job that Co I did in preparing the daily meals for them.

Co K

Capt George Aoki, commanding, with Lieutenants Minato and Tokunaga. As usual Co K was outstanding out in the field with their fine 60 mortar squads and their crack rifle platoons. King Co had the priviledge of putting on a display for the visiting VIP's in camp. They couldn't have picked a better outfit. To Scottie and the rest of the Noncoms, a pat on the back for each of you.

Co L

Captain Nakashima, commanding, with Lieutenant Sugata as executive officer. The Kohala lads were especially noted for their sharp close-order-drills after revellie. They looked sharp when walking to and from Hunter Field. (Ask Lieutenant Souza, Co m) Love company, the biggest unit in the Battalion, was outstanding during the overnite stay at Kahuku. Col Alemeda, and the rest of the officers that witnessed the squad problems at Kahuku, were well pleased. Love company also has top noncoms. Well done, sergeants.

Co M

First Lt Robert Souza, commanding, with Lt Sam Leong, Plat Ldr for the MG Platoon. Mike company was outstanding for its fine display of weapons firing. All platoons received Superior ratings in weapons firing. The 81 Mortar Platoon also received a Superior rate in weapons training. Co M received a final rating of 58.2 on form 115. Missed Superior by 1.8 points. *Shucks!*

The 3rd Battalion presently has three EM attending OCS at Ft Benning, Ga. Attending are Sgt Tom Kawano, Hq Co; Sergeant Suzuki, Co I and Sergeant Glory, Co L. Words received from three candidates that OCS is really tough.

Captain Tahara, CO Co I, will be leaving soon to attend the associate basic course at Benning. Good luck, Captain. Lieutenant Morgado will assume command of Co I during Tahara's absence.

Colonel Replogle asked me to extend to each member of this Battalion an appreciation to them for the wonderful job that they did in camp. Colonel Replogle said that he would like to thank all concerned for the kokua extended him during all phases of camp.

230th Engr Combat Co

By CWO ANTHONY J. CABRAL

Returning from the engineer school at Ft. Belvoir in June was 1st Lt Daniel Wela, commanding officer of the 230th Engr Co (C), who successfully past the engineer officer basic course. All of his knowledge gained was put into practice this year in camp at Schofield. Along with M/Sgt John Roberts, SFC Samuel Bishow, SFC Raymond Benevides and SFC Arthur Kepoo, who all attended the engr school at Ft Belvoir, the training conducted at summer camp was the best compaired to all the other camps that this unit has attended.

The attendance again at camp for FY 54 was 100%. Every man turned out and that proved that the engineers are ready to go anywhere, anyplace, anytime. Practical work on the timber trestle bridge was the main go this year and M/Sgt Roberts along with the other sergeants put over a wonderful day's work in instruction and practical work on the bridge. Mine fields, demolitions, rigging, engineer reconnaissance, wire and obstacles, CBR training, night compas course and specialist training were other things that the engineers encountered.

Now back to the grind of Wednesday night drills and indoor training. Recruiting new men in the Company is the main go right now and every man has been asked to bring in a man. Remember what the old man said . . . the more men, the less work for each and everyone . . . true words, Lieutenant . . . true words . . . so you guys go out and bring them in. Have them contact the CO, unit adm or first sergeant for more information. Let them know about the money you can earn just for being a member of the Hawaii National Guard. We're out to build the 230th Engineer Co to its full strength prior to the IG inspection. So what do you say, men . . . let's put it over the top. We can do it.

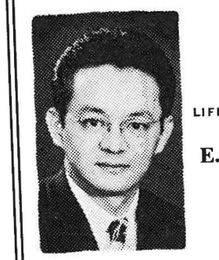
Svc Co 299th Inf, HNG

By CWO E. R. ARAUJO

On 1 September 1953, this unit was fortunate to have a new company commander replacing Capt John R. D'Araujo, who was relieved to attend the Officers Advanced Infantry school at Ft Benning, Ga. The able new company commander is none other than 1st Lt Ralph T. M. Kidani, he is Senior Mechanic.

With the resignation of Maj Vern D. Mabry, by reason of Removal of Residence to continental U.S., we now have a new Regimental S-4. Captain Louis H. Pavao, no stranger to anyone, is certainly carrying the ball for the Regiment as far as supplies are concerned. With able Warrant Officers, his principal assistants CWO Spencer, CWO Kaluhikaua and WOJG Tallett, his job should be pretty easy. Anyway, good luck and here's hoping you attain your goal.

Then too, with the resignation of 1st Lt Gilbert Perreira, motor officer, a new face was added to the fold. WOJG Leonard E. Engel, with 12 years service with the US Coast Guard became the Maintenance Motor Warrant effective 20 January 1954. Although a new comer as far as Infantry was concerned, his experience and knowledge as disel mechanic instructor with the Department of Public Instruction, will make him an efficient man for that



George Tokunaga
Co K, 299 RCT

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position. As he says, "There is a helluva lot to learn about the Infantry," but we know he will do all right.

The 1954 summer encampment has just past. We had a 100% turn out for camp, two officers, six WOs and 87 EM, the highest aggregate total of personnel attending summer encampment since Federal recognition was extended this unit on 20 November 1946.

Well, hats off to the members of this unit for a 100% subscription to this magazine.

Baseball is now the headlines in sports within the Hawaii National Guard. Service company has played two games thus far and have won both. What, with that trip to Kauai staring us in the face, who wouldn't play his best. Our hats off again to all members participating. Will lick 'em, ask "Vic" or "Moke", he'll tell you (M/Sgt Herbert J. Victorine).

Our boy "Martin" (M/Sgt Clifford B.) first sergeant, is sure got his hands full receipting for all the 299th RCT vehicle used during summer encampment and now being processed for turn in for Storage at Conc Site No. 2, where

SPORT NEWS

By MERLE KELAI

Garden Isle to Host '54 Softball

Kauai will be the scene of this year's Unit Softball Championship on 13-14 August. Company I, 298th will defend their crown against squads from Hawaii, Maui, Molokai and Oahu. Thomas See will represent the Athletic Board. Coordinator is Lt. R. Oguro of Kauai. Results will be published in the next issue.

Vollyeball — HNG Wins Trophy

In the Armed Services YMCA Open Volleyball League, the HNG team under the leadership of Cpl Hiriam Goldstein, won the Consolation championship award. Victories over Wahiawa and Hickam in the single elimination series, paved the way for the HNG. After a dismal start, the team rallied in their final contests to qualify for the consolation section. Overall record for Guard was 5-4. Congratulations to all who participated.

Members were: H. Goldstein, C. Aana, E. Yin, G. Malo, W. Shea, L. Shea, J. Hema, R. Leong, J. Kelii and V. Pratt from the 613th Ord Co; G. Wong and L. Peralto, 120th MP Co; and C. Brown of the 109th AC&W.

"All Ready on the Firing Line"

By WO R. APO

The Hawaii National Guard, sponsor of the Sixth All Service Cal .30 Rifle Tournament, fired on the 299th RCT Rifle Range, Lyman Field, Hawaii, 16-17 July 1954, conducted the tournament with big success.

This was all made possible through the splendid work of the 299th RCT range personnel. The assigned responsibiliy of each individual was carried out to the fullest extent. The excellent control of the entire program afforded conclusion of the match in the shortest possible time to allow the competitors to view some parts of the island.

Some 92 shooters participated in this tournament. A total of 62 competitors represented the HNG.

The results of the match also proved gratifying. Donald W. Henry, USMC, of the Pearl Harbor Marines, won the individual grand aggregate (Governor's Trophy) with a score of 236-12V. Delmar E. Cooley, USMC, of the Kaneohe Marines and champion of the recent Pacific high power regionals, placed 2nd with a score of 235-17V. Sgt Tom Oda, representing Hvy Mort Co, 299th Inf, Maui, placed 3rd with a score of 235-12V.

Team Match Winners:

HNG (A)	1164-76V
PH Marines	1148-74V
Kaneohe Marines	1144-76V



HNG (A) TEAM: Kneeling, left to right, Sgt Tom Oda, WOJG Ralph Apo, standing, left to right, T/Sgt Edward Apo, SFC Eckley Yim, M/Sgt Gabriel Moniz.



613th ORD CO TEAM: Kneeling, left to right, Sgt Stephen Heu, Cpl Clarence Park; standing, left to right, SFC Eckley Yim, Sgt Edward Auwae, SFC Anthony Conti.

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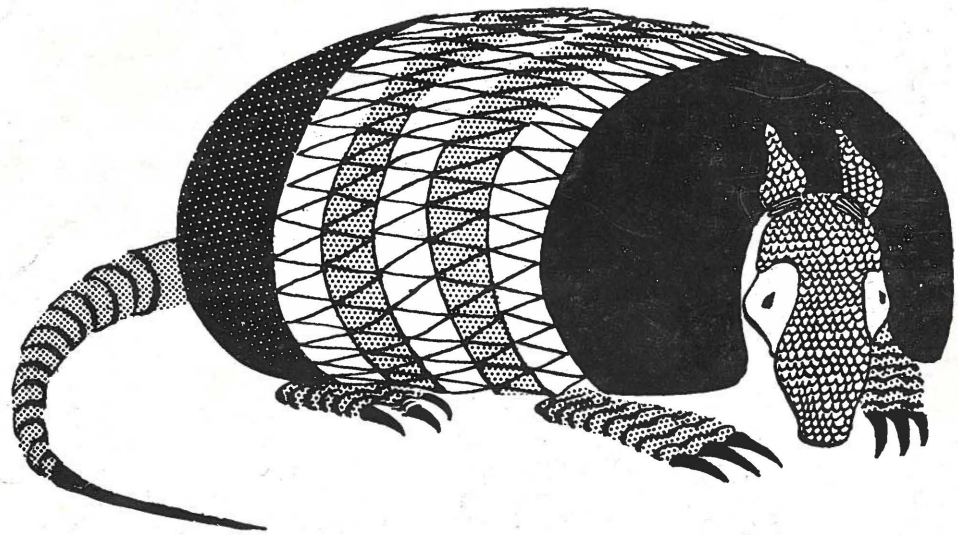
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