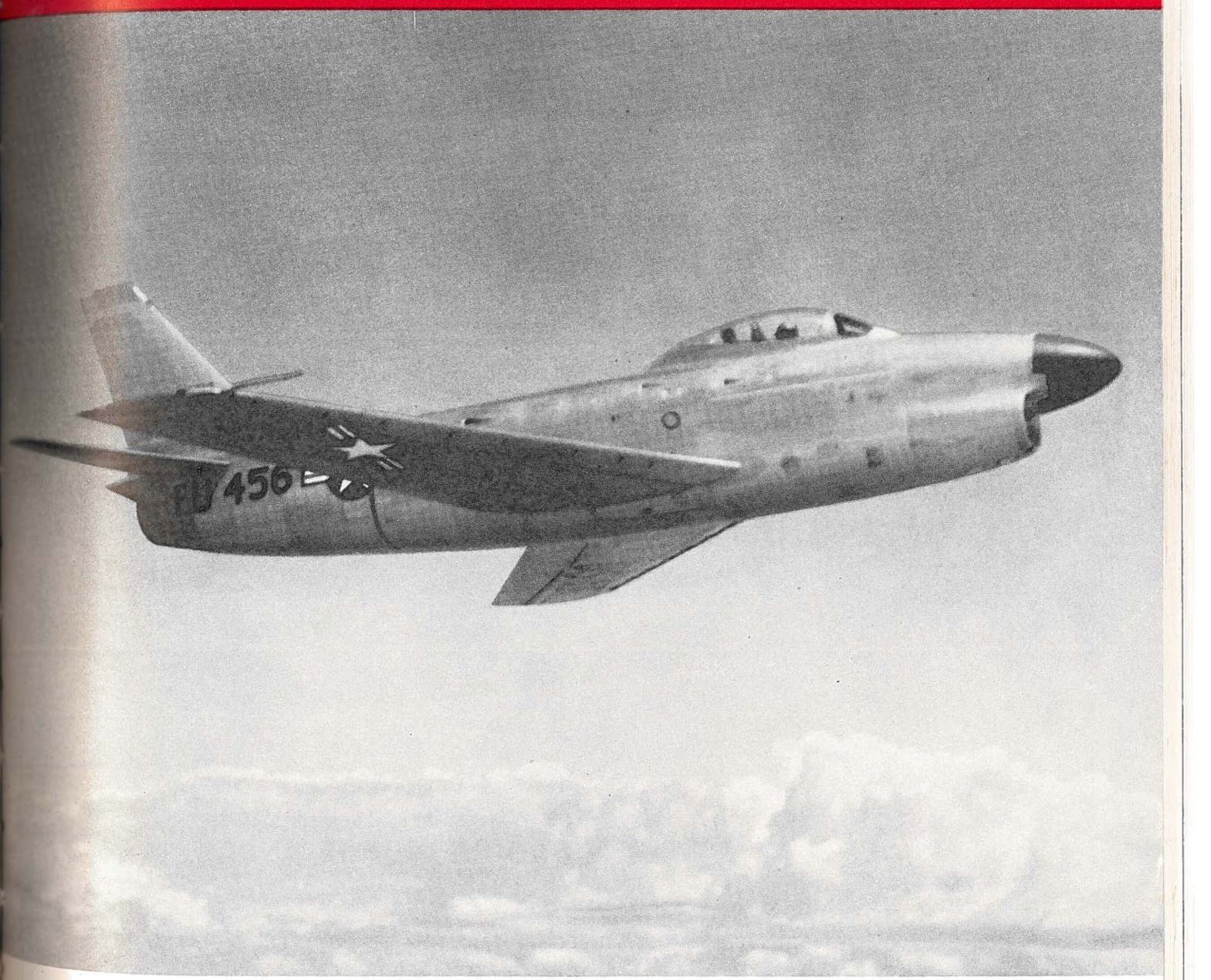
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MARCH 1958
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E. M. SUMNER, Col USA Ret.
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Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1957.

MARIAN L. TSUI
Notary Public

(My commission expires June 26, 1958.)

HAWAII GUARDSMAN

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY HAWAII NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION

Vol. IX — No. 1 **FIRST QUARTER** **MARCH, 1958**

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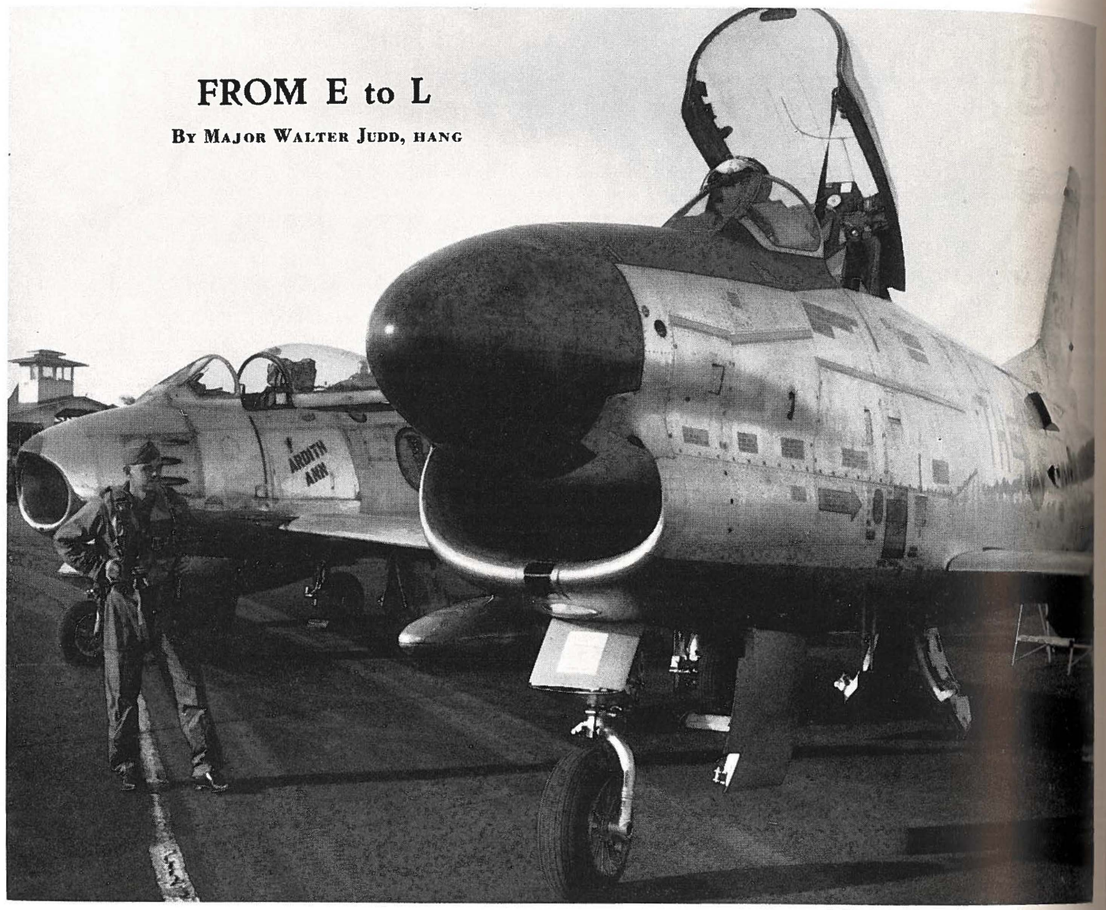
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Editorial office: Ft. Ruger, Honolulu 16, Hawaii. Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Honolulu, Hawaii. Terms: Subscriptions, individual and organizations, $1.00 per year. Single copies, Individuals 25¢, Organizations 25¢. Individual subscriptions should be addressed to Editorial Office, Ft. Ruger, Honolulu 16, Hawaii.

FROM E to L

By Major Walter Judd, HANG



Major George Duncan—First Hawaii Air National Guard Pilot to transition from the F-86E to the F-86L.

Significance

The 199th Fighter Interceptor Squadron is converting from F-86E to F-86L Sabrejets. There is a much bigger change involved than just the letters "E" and "L" — the squadron's mission is changed from Day Fighter Interceptor to All Weather Fighter Interceptor. The new aircraft is a lethal weapon which is not restricted to visual contact during daytime; it can perform its mission day or night and in any type of weather. The F-86L uses different tactics for its function of intercepting enemy bombers. Regretfully the days of friendly competition "bouncing" the Marine jet fighters across the island are almost pau — the "L" has secondary fighter versus fighter capability.

Aircraft

Both models, "E" and "L", are made by the North American Aviation Company and have General Electric engines. But there the similarity stops, as they are entirely different aircraft. In configuration the "L" is larger and heavier, has the airscoop below a radome in the nose, and uses a clamshell canopy. The "L" engine has an afterburner for additional thrust for climbing or interception, and its fuel is metered by an electronic fuel control. There is an automatic pilot control system to be used in conjunction with interceptions, and a drag chute which is released upon landing to shorten the landing roll distance. As mentioned above, the armament and fire control system are entirely new to us and considerably more complicated. Lots of little electronic black boxes! For each little black box in the "E" there are ten in the "L" . . .

Incidently, although there are other all weather interceptors assigned to Air Guard squadrons, the 199th is one of the first to be honored with F-86Ls, which is the latest and most up to date all weather fighter in the Air Guard inventory.

Conversion

Conversion hit the HANG-men suddenly, and followed in the wake of current financial austerity to complicate planning. Big assists were received from Pacific Air Force, Hawaiian Air Defense Division, and PACAFBASECOM after many meetings to determine who does what. There was a sack full of problems.

An important consideration was facilities. For example: the new engine with afterburner required much more space than our present Engine Shop; the drag chutes have to be packed so we needed a larger parachute building. Construction meant not only finding the money, but the time consuming preparation of plans and specifications, etc., and getting the jobs done.

Being at the end of a long 120 day supply pipeline, logistical support required lots of thought and push. Some 7000 new line items of parts and equipment had to be obtained by HANG Base Supply and about 5000 line items in stock disposed of. We found that only some 10% of F-86E parts were interchangable with the F-86L. Each type of aircraft has its own auxiliary and test equipment—the "L" has some 290 line items, much of which is scarce and difficult to come by. The NGB and SMANA surveyed their resources, and Pacific Air Force obtained some items from regular outfits in the Pacific. Without adequate support equipment combat readiness would stand short and slow, if at all.

Another big problem concerned the Flight Simulator, which is an elaborate and complex piece of ground equipment for simulating aerial flights under differing conditions and problems. Much necessary instrument and procedure training is obtained that is so realistic that the incumbent pilot sometimes forgets—imagines himself airborne—and the sweat pours out as the operator cranks in difficult or emergency conditions. (One model simulator even has a seat that will jolt slightly when the pilot is in a condition where he has no alternative but to pull the ejection handle!) We had a C-11B Link Trainer, some $65,000 worth of equipment, which was housed in a recently rehabilitated and air-conditioned building in the HANG Area, Hickam AFB. The new simulator proved too large to fit the building, so Hickam generously provided space in their simulator building by moving out a C-97 Flight Simulator. It was found that the power requirements for our new simulator were more than for the two Hickam simulators combined, so there was a mad scramble for additional electricity . . . and so on. These simulators occupy positions of such importance that our new one was air lifted from Louisiana in a C-124.

The new simulator has a book value of $405,000 and is accompanied by two factory technical representatives for installation and maintenance assistance to our synthetic trainer personnel. Speaking of dollars, the F-86E is valued at $219,457 and the F-86L is valued at $582,493. Multiply this by twenty-seven aircraft assigned to the 199th and you'll come up with a respectable $ inventory. We assume we'll use as much jet fuel as we did last year—over $300,000 worth.

Whenever an outfit in the USAF or ANG is re-equipped with new aircraft several sorts of skilled technical help are provided to assist in getting the squadron initially trained and over the hump. In our case, USAF provided a Mobile Training Detachment of one officer and ten airmen who have been conducting day and night classes these past few months for the pilots and maintenance personnel. They have superior mock-ups and provide instruction in the theory and actual operation of the F-86L systems.

Factory technical representatives, contracted for by the National Guard Bureau and who will be with us for up to a year, are on hand from the North American Aviation Co., (aircraft), General Electric Co., (engine), Lear Inc., (auto pilot), and Engineering Research Corp. (flight simulator). These "Tech Reps" will aid us in maintenance and trouble shooting techniques, and will assist us in learning the finer points of the new aircraft.

Tactics

There are completely new tactics for this jet fighter that our pilots will have to learn. In the F-86E on a ground controlled interception mission, the AC&W Controllers would position the fighter 90° abeam, higher, and in visual contact with the target. The "E" is equipped with a computing sight that has radar to provide range information. The fighter pilot would bank his aircraft towards the target, keep the sight pipper on the target, and fire his six cal. .50 machine guns at a norm of about 1000 feet from the target, and at about a 20-25° angle. This attack is known as the "pursuit curve."

The F-86L has a much more elaborate fire control system that calculates for a "lead collision" attack during which the pilot does not have to see the target visually. The AC&W Controllers direct the fighter to a position and course, which if continued, would pass slightly astern of the target and at a 90° angle. When the fighter's radar "locks on" to the target, the fighter pilot takes over control of the interception, and his own computing fire control system tells him where and how to go by means of a radar scope presentation. The armament is fired automatically at an optimum range by the fire control system after being activated by the fighter pilot.

Instead of machine guns, the F-86L carries twenty-four 2.75 inch "Mighty Mouse" air-to-air folding fin rockets in a pod located below the cockpit which lowers and fires in a fraction of a second. Each rocket is about four feet long, weighs less than twenty pounds, and one hit is considered lethal to the target as the rocket has an explosive head.

Air Defense

It is known that for some time the HANG has provided the local Air Force with the basic tools to do the Air Defense job. The two AC&W squadrons man radar sites around the clock, which provide aircraft movement information and ground controlled interceptions upon direction. The 199th is the other part of the team which provides two pilots and jet fighters on five minute alert for interceptions, backed up by the remainder of the squadron's aircraft and pilots.

We of the 199th are especially glad to get the "Ls" as they will provide us with the capability to handle the Air Defense fighter job in fair weather or foul and during longer operational hours. "Aerial Minutemen" is a realistic phrase which is taken seriously and means much to Hawaii's Air Guardsmen.

Lots of Work Ahead

The pilots have to learn the new aircraft and their new tactics. The AC&W Controllers have to learn even more refined positioning. The Squadron ground crews have to learn to maintain a very much more complicated aircraft, especially in the electronic and fire control fields. Like the entire Air National Guard one of the biggest problems we face is to get the best of our young men properly trained to maintain the electronic black boxes. This beautifully efficient aircraft is useless unless we can properly maintain and adjust the complex equipment so it will function when needed.

And we will maintain our Air Defense Alert commitment in the "E's" until we can do it in the "Ls". Our Squadron insignia is personified as "Manu Lele o ke Akua Kaua"—Flying Birds of the War God . . . We can do it!

THE 1960 INFANTRY

Reprinted from Army Reservist

This is the last of Two Articles on the U.S. Infantry of 1960

By 1960 the infantry soldier will have a new, smaller family of deadlier weapons. These guns are already in production and are slated for general issue by 1960.

Replacing the M-1 (Garand) rifle, carbine, Browning automatic rifle, caliber .45 sub-machine gun, and three caliber .30 machine guns are two new weapons, the M-14 rifle, convertible with a twist of the wrist to the M-15 automatic rifle, and the M-60 light machine gun, fired from the shoulder, hip or ground mount.

The new lighter weapons fire identical 7.62 ammunition, already accepted by NATO forces, as the standard small arms ammunition, instead of the present .30 caliber round for which different types were needed for old rifle and carbine.

World War II saw the genesis of a simple anti-tank weapon, the bazooka, a flashlight battery-operated stovepipe firing a rocket 2.36 inches in diameter and capable of stopping tanks of that era. Korea saw its big brother, the 3.5-inch launcher. The 11-man weapons squad of each pentomic rifle platoon will have a new and better rocket launcher by 1960.

Platoon Support

The rifle platoon leader in a tough situation in 1960 will receive support from the 81mm mortars and big recoilless rifles of his company. His battle group commander can back him up with heavier mortars and tank guns, and division artillery can assist him with the 105 and 155mm howitzer fire.

If necessary, and if the target is worth it, the platoon leader could also call for and get, within 30 minutes, the power of the division's eight-inch howitzers and Honest John (or Little John) rockets.

While his mobility or his foxhole will protect him from shell fragments as well as atomic blast, heat and radiation, a better suit of armor than he wore in Korea has been developed for the infantryman. This new suit offers more protection in the neck and throat areas where many wounds occurred. Also in the works is a new nylon helmet liner that, with his present steel helmet, will almost double protection for his head.

Parallel with the reorganization of the division is a new training program for the infantry soldier so that he can fight under any conditions, day or night, in any climate and on any type of terrain—jungle, mountain or Arctic.

Essentially Ranger-type, the training prepares the infantryman for small-unit actions on widely dispersed battlefields over extended periods of time and great distances. It emphasizes subjects such as land navigation, living off the country, concealment and camouflage, and effective use of the once-feared darkness.

Special Training

Periodically units of the Strategic Reserve divisions in the U. S. that may have to fight first are sent to Panama to learn the secrets of jungle warfare and to the Far North for mountain and Arctic training.

By rotating these units there is thus spread throughout the Army a leavening of experienced officers and enlisted men who are able to impart their new know-how throughout their divisions.

Once the infantryman spent hour after hour learning nomenclature, characteristics, assembly and disassembly, trigger squeeze and firing procedures for a whole family of weapons. With fewer but better weapons in 1960 he'll have more training time available to learn how to shoot those weapons under all combat conditions.

At Fort Ord, Calif., the Continental Army Command's Combat Developments Experimentation Center is testing, under conditions as close to combat as possible, better methods of welding tactics, weapons and equipment into a stronger fighting team.

Key men in the 80 platoons of the pentomic infantry division will be the "follow me" guys, the leaders of the eleven-man squads and the leaders of the five-man fire teams of each squad. Every minute of their training time is devoted to familiarization with their weapons, equipment, tactics and leadership principles and how to use them in combat.

Quick Decisions

From the private up through the ranks, each soldier is being trained to lead others in battle, to make correct decisions quickly and, when necessary, to assume higher command, whether as fire team or squad leader, platoon sergeant or leader, or company or higher commander.

The vitality of the program has been emphasized by General Maxwell D. Taylor, Army Chief of Staff, in an address on the 94th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg:

"Because of the suicidal nature of a general nuclear war, it appears, in my opinion, increasingly unlikely that any nation will deliberately embark on such a war with its prospect of reciprocal annihilation. However, that does not necessarily mean that Communism will renounce aggression as a tool of policy.

"Instead, while avoiding general war, it may incline toward local or limited aggression which thus appears to be an increasingly serious threat to world peace. This form of aggression, if not arrested, may lead to the erosion of the Free World and to our loss, piecemeal, of that which we are pledged to defend.

"If resisted, it must be resisted promptly and successfully, otherwise it may spread to that general atomic war which it is our purpose to avoid. Consequently, immediately after the deterrence of general war, I consider the mission of deterring, or winning quickly, any local aggression as an indispensable part of our security."

Eighty rifle platoons in the pentomic infantry division, their mobility, equipment and support, constitute a first-line fire brigade.

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THE NEW LOOK IN MAINTENANCE

By Lt. Col. Clarence Johnson, S.M.O.

Editor's Note. This is the last of two articles on maintenance.

We have been speaking mostly of Ordnance items, vehicles in particular, and the maintenance and proposed changes in maintenance required to keep these items serviceable.

Let us now consider Signal items and signal maintenance. In most units, signal items are used mainly during summer camp. Because of this, the operators are not familiar with the equipment, and sometimes they will damage the equipment unintentionally, while trying to hook it up and place the equipment in operation. They fail to keep the engines running on the vehicles on which the radios are mounted. The batteries in our present day vehicles just don't have the capacity to provide continued power, thus, the battery is overheated during the fast discharge and recharging process. This reduces the life of the battery. Many items of signal equipment are powered by dry batteries. After using this equipment, many operators fail to remove the batteries which are installed in this equipment, and due to our climate corrosion invariably sets in, causing great damage to the equipment. I have also noticed that equipment is not mounted properly in the vehicles at the beginning of camp. Radio sets that are not properly placed or fastened on their mounts will sometimes be damaged by movement or bouncing of the equipment when the vehicle is driven. The radio will fall from the mount, tearing the connecting cords, and damaging the radio. Antennas are sometimes damaged or broken off when the operator forgets he has an antenna sticking far above the top of the vehicle when he drives under low hanging branches or, having driven under the branches, he suddenly decides he should back up which causes the antenna to catch between branches and generally break or tear off.

These items seem small, perhaps, but they are expensive. Signal expendable supplies cost the Hawaii National Guard, last year, $18,000.00, primarily for batteries, tapes, tubes, and other expendable supplies. This cost can be reduced by not overstocking. Some units have more batteries on their shelves than they can possibly use during normal training periods for the next year. Some expendable supplies are not properly stored in the various armories. For example: Rubber tape is, in many cases, exposed to sunlight. This will cause the rubber tape to deteriorate and then, when it is needed, it is no good. Again, these items must be used for their intended purpose, for instance; tape should not be used to repair broken hammer handles, or leaky faucets, or a leaky water hose. Cheese cloth should not be used for cleaning vehicles, washing windows, or as wiping rags.

Organizational Maintenance Shops can improve in many ways that will affect the economy of their operation, both in savings in manpower, parts, supplies, and utilities. Some of the deficiencies that are constantly found in the same shops, inspection after inspection, are paint and oil stored in a sloppy fashion, even in shops that have excellent storage facilities. Parts stored without identification markings or tags. The general appearance of many of these shops is generally poor. There's a lack of organization; tools and equipment are scattered around; they do not practice the old quote, "The place for everything and everything in its place." Untidiness is a constant eyesore. Rags, paper, and other debris on and behind the work bench and cabinet; spilled oil on the floor that is not wiped up immediately, thus making a permanent stain on the floor. Excessive oil and solvent drums on hand—they should be turned in, in accordance with existing SOPs.

There have been some instances of broken and damaged shop equipment left on the deadline for months with no effort being made by the shop chief to have the equipment repaired. Some of the emery wheels on the bench grinders are so worn that they are now a hazard, and are dangerous to use. In some units, there appears to be a lack of understanding and cooperation as to who is responsible for each phase of maintenance. The

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responsibility for each of these services is prescribed by the current State Maintenance Plan.

Failure to supervise preventive maintenance services contributes to many unnecessary repairs. Let me cite what happened about a year ago. On one drill night, the organizational mechanics drained the oil from the particular vehicle they were servicing. The following drill night, they completed their servicing or thought they did and started the engine without checking. Oil had not been replaced in the engine, thus resulting in burned out bearings. We cannot afford such costly mistakes as this one, which could have been prevented had they made the proper "before operation" check on the vehicle before starting the engine.

Now, let's look at some of the quartermaster items that have caused us considerable worry and repairs in the past. A little over a year ago, we replaced almost all of the stove pipe for the immersion heaters. Because, in many cases, it was several years old, badly dented and rusted, and in general was unserviceable as stove pipe. During our recent inspection, I was surprised to find that many units had unserviceable stove pipes again on hand for their immersion heaters. Many sections were bent and dented badly, because they had been improperly handled in their move to and from camp. We all know that stove pipe is made of very light material and will bend easily. We must protect it by putting it in something rigid such as a wood box or crate and stacking it with the other equipment so it cannot be damaged while in transit. After use, the stove pipe must be cleaned, both inside and out and coated with a light coat of oil to keep it from rusting. Many valves for the fire unit are turned in when all they need is a small piece of packing or a good cleaning. Many of these have been recleaned and reissued to Guard units from our Combined Field Maintenance Shops.

Many canvas items such as latrine screens, tarpaulins and others had to be replaced because they were stored in a wet condition and mildew took its toll. Now don't get the idea that I'm griping, because I'm not. I want to take this opportunity to thank all of those officers and men of the Hawaii National Guard, who have done such a good job in maintenance of their equipment in the past, which is evidenced by the large number of superior ratings achieved by the various units during the recent annual Command Maintenance inspections as well as the IG inspections.

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FEEDING TOMORROW'S ARMY

By William D. Jackson, Q.M.C.

Reprinted from from Army Information Digest, May, 1957

Proposed Rations

Meal, Uncooked, 25-Man—a descendant of the present B Ration—is intended largely for rear area use in the combat zone, and contains uncooked foods preserved chiefly by dehydration or radiation. Normally cooks and cooking equipment will be available in this area. Fresh irradiated products combined with uncooked dehydrated foods promise to provide a highly acceptable menu for troops drawn to the rear for recuperation.

By maximum use of dehydration alone, the net weight of the meal may be reduced approximately 40 percent, thus making it more air-transportable and more suitable to aerial delivery. Further weight reduction is made possible by newly developed flexible films for component packaging. Use of radiation and dehydration, where appropriate, provide a ration approaching the A Ration in acceptability, but requiring no refrigeration or supplementation.

A typical dinner for 25 men using this ration consists of dehydrated lima bean soup, sweet potatoes, green beans, orange juice, apples, and cheese; irradiated chicken thighs; and rolls, shortening, margarine, crackers, sugar, flour, cinnamon, coffee, cream, salt. This sample meal has a gross weight of 34 pounds and occupies 1.9 cubic feet.

Four new dehydrated components (orange juice, lima bean soup, green beans, cheddar cheese) and an irradiated item (chicken thighs) are the "secret" behind this ration. Irradiated chicken thighs have shown good acceptability, even after eight months' storage at room temperature. Vacuum packing prior to irradiation effectively prevents flavor changes.

Under present plans, this 25-man Meal will be assembled in the zone of the interior. In this way, use of some additional packaging materials and mechanized Stateside assembly facilities will drastically curtail the amount of personnel and facilities required for ration breakdown and issue in the combat zone. Handling will be simplified at all levels.

Meal, Precooked, Dehydrated, 25-in-1—as with all the new meals—may be used anywhere in the combat zone, but its greatest potential should be in the reserve and support areas where facilities for food preparation are not as good as in the base area but better than those in the contact zone.

The ration is so designed that food for the group can be prepared by a soldier with no specialized food service training. At most, any single food could be prepared by adding boiling water to the package up to a printed mark, holding for 20 minutes, and serving. Disposable trays and utensils would probably be packed with the meals.

A typical luncheon for 25 men consists of: precooked dehydrated chili and beans, instant rice, pasteurized fruit mix (with sugar), pasteurized bread, soda crackers, margarine, jam, cookies, instant cocoa beverage. Integral serving facilities include collapsed paper drinking cups, nested fiberboard serving trays, plastic spoons for individual use, and wooden serving ladles. This meal has a gross weight of 26.35 pounds and occupies 1.6 cubic feet.

Each meal of the 25-in-1 Precooked Dehydrated Meal is designed to supply one-third of the minimum nutrients per ration required by Army Regulations. Thus, not only will any breakfast-dinner-supper combination be nutritionally adequate, but also when issued in combination with other types of meals (*e.g.*, Meal, Uncooked, 25-Man, or Ration, Individual, Combat, Meal Type) the soldier will receive a well-balanced, nutritionally adequate ration. Here again packaging emphasis is on lightweight, flexible materials.

Meal, Precooked, Dehydrated, 5-in-1 components are identical with the Meal, Precooked, Dehydrated, 25-in-1. The essential difference is in the method of packaging. Use of both 25-in-1 and 5-in-1 sizes of pack permits better accommodation of issue to group size, thus preventing undue waste of food. It is expected that some of the 5-in-1 assemblies would be used in all areas where the 25-in-1 Meal is used, but that use of the 5-in-1 would extend farther forward, where the degree of dispersion may be greater.

Ration, Individual, Combat, Meal Type is designed for use either in individual units as a meal packet, or in multiples of three as a complete ration, as the tactical situation dictates. Containing a much larger variety of food components than is now provided in any current operational ration except the B Ration, this canned ration is extremely versatile, permitting great flexibility in use and simplifying field commanders' supply problems. Its characteristics make it a promising replacement for both the present C Ration and Food Packet, Individual, Assault.

Packaged by individual meal, it can be issued where conditions require issuance of only one serving. Any combination of three will give a nutritionally complete ration as prescribed by Army Regulations.

Twelve meal cartons and two accessory cartons, each holding two accessory packets, will be packed in each shipping container. This allows issue of the meal cartons as rations or meals, with or without comfort items, as prevailing tactical and logistical conditions dictate.

A typical meal menu consists of beans with frankfurters in tomato sauce, crackers, jam, pecan roll, instant coffee, dry cream, sugar, and chewing gum.

Conventional military packaging—*i.e.*, olive drab shade cans in standard sizes or flexible packets of standard commercial materials—is used throughout. Weight per meal, including packaging, is approximately 1.6 pounds, and the cube, per case of 12 meals, 0.82 cubic feet.

Meal, Ready-to-Eat, Individual. Although the Meal-Type C Ration and the 25-in-1 and 5-in-1 Precooked Dehydrated Meals will have some usefulness in forward contact areas, the Ready-to-Eat Individual Meal is especially designed for this most difficult of all feeding situations. Dehydration and irradiation make possible a nutritional variety and balance never before attainable under such extreme conditions.

A typical breakfast menu might include irradiated orange slices, irradiated ham slices, bread roll, pecan roll, jam, instant coffee, sugar, dry cream, and non-fat instant dry milk.

Of significance logistically, the 8.8-to-1 ration of food to packaging in this ration compares advantageously with the approximately 2-to-1 ration of food to packaging in the present C Ration.

A host of advantages are foreseen for this new feeding system. Combat feeding of palatable perishables will no longer be limited to Christmas, Thanksgiving and special holidays.

THE U. S. ARMY ENGINEER SCHOOL—

By Lt. Col. CLYDE W. WOODS, JR.
C.O. 227th Eng. Bn. H.N.G.



The U. S. Army Engineer School is the largest and most renowned institution of its kind in the world. The material taught there has been approved and directed by the Department of the Army, or is the current thinking of The Engineer School. The doctrine and material is modern, progressive and based on new ideas of warfare as they are formulated and crystallized. Anyone who has been a student there will tell you that the period spent there was probably the busiest, most concentrated, and one of the most important which he will experience in his Army career.

The Engineer School had its beginning with the very founding of the nation, and the earliest reference to such a school is found in the following paragraph quoted from Orders, General Headquarters, Valley Forge, dated 9 June 1778:

"3 Captains and 9 lieutenants are wanted to officer the company of Sappers. As the Corps will be a School of Engineering, it opens a prospect to such gentlemen as enter it, and will pursue the necessary studies with diligence, of becoming engineers and rising to the important employments attached to that profession."

Although it was to be some years before The Engineer School came into formal existence, it was at this early date in our history that an engineer school became part of the military establishment. This school was destined to grow through the years to the complex educational organization of the present day.

At the close of the Revolutionary War the Corps of Engineers was mustered out of the service. In 1794 the great need for a military engineer service resulted in the reorganization of an Engineer Corps, officially named the "Corps of Artillerists and Engineers," and the concurrent establishment of a military school at West Point with engineering as its dominant course. Operations were suspended in 1798 after a disastrous fire at President Jefferson's request an engineer school was revived at West Point in 1801 and in 1802 an Act of Congress stated: "That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and empowered . . . to organize and established a corps of engineers . . ." This Act of 16 March 1802 further stated ". . . that the said corps when so organized, shall be stationed at West Point in the State of New York, and shall constitute a military academy . . ."

By this single act was established not only the beginnings of The Engineer School, but also the United States Military Academy and the Corps of Engineers. The Engineer School has not been continuous since that date and has been subject to many interruptions and changes in the character of instruction, but the influence of The Engineer School in the Army has been continuous from that time on and the 16th of March, 1802 is generally considered the birth date of The School.

The Engineer School was established at its present location at Fort Belvoir, Virginia during World War I, when thousands of engineer officers and troops were taught the basic principles of military engineering prior to shipment overseas.

The new site possessed interesting historical associations dating back to colonial days. As part of the vast, prerevolutionary, Fairfax grant, known as the "Northern Neck of Virginia," it was the location of the Belvoir Estate of Colonel William Fairfax who managed the Fairfax holdings for his cousin, Thomas Lord Fairfax. Lawrence Washington, George's eldest halfbrother, was married there to Anne, daughter of Willian Fairfax and, considering the close proximity of Mt. Vernon, it was natural for young George to spend much of his time at Belvoir. In this vicinity he learned to survey and to become sufficiently adept at the art to be commissioned at the early age of sixteen to survey Lord Fairfax's tremendous acreage in the Shenandoah Valley. Though historical and sentimental reasons, in all probability, had little to do with the selection of Belvoir for the site of The Engineer School, one can not fail to note how fitting and proper it was that the ground on which the Nation's most prominent "engineer" received his training should revert to that same capacity after a lapse of almost one hundred and fifty years.

The school has current student enrollment capabilities of over 5000 officers and enlisted men. It annually graduates about 3000 officers and 11,000 enlisted men. The principal of cross-servicing and the established reputation of The Engineer School has drawn students from the Air Force, and Marines, and from many allied nations. This provides an opportunity for other service personnel to learn military engineering doctrine and technique at its source, and affords a practical, working demonstration of unification.

The School's facilities are extensive and include a number of excellent permanent structures, such as Abbot Hall, the Library, Bagley Hall, Humphreys Hall, Wheeler Hall, and the Mechanical Equipment Shops. Its expanded capacity, however, has necessitated the use of temporary wartime structures. Any additional expansion would require an even more extensive use of such facilities. The School, in truth, has greatly outgrown its permanent plant and the use of temporary buildings in widely-scattered areas has introduced many educational and administrative problems.

The academic division of the school contains six major operating departments as follows:

The Department of Military Art consists of the following operating branches: Combined Arms, Combat Support, and Logistics and Administration. It includes liaison sections of the USAF and USMC. It conducts instruction in division general staff procedures and operations, combined arms, USAF operations, engineers in tactical operations, engineer supply and logistics, weapons, leadership, military law, developments and methods of warfare, signal communications, terrain studies, and other related subjects.

The Department of Engineering consists of a Bridge Branch, Pioneer Branch, Construction Branch, Civil Works and Post Engineer Branch, and Supply and Operations Branch. It conducts instruction in mines and obstacles, explosives and demolitions, field fortifications, camouflage, military bridges, reconnaissance, tools, rigging, roads and airfields, quarry operations, mathematics, soils, pavements and concrete, construction planning, and other related military engineering subjects. It also conducts instruction in post engineer duties and functions of the Corps of Engineers in civil works.

The Department of Mechanical and Technical Equipment consists of a Mechanical Branch, Electronics and Utilities Branch, Construction Equipment Operators Branch, and Service and Supply Branch. It conducts instruction in maintenance and operation of engineer heavy equipment, motor vehicle maintenance, water supply, electricity, refrigeration, Special Engineer Equipment Maintenance and other specialist-type subjects.

The Department of Topography consists of Drafting, Photomapping, Surveying and Map Reproduction Branches. It conducts instruction in map reading and aerial photo interpretation; general, construction and cartographic drafting, construction and topographic survey; Process photography, platemaking and offset press operation; and topographic computing. Its interdepartmental section conducts instruction in map and aerial photo reading, construction blueprint reading and topographic services.

The Department of Non-Resident Instruction consists of Extension Course Administration, Writing, Training Material, Supply and Warehouse, and Subject Schedule Branches, and administers the Extension Course program of The Engineer School. It also provides to the Engineer regular and civilian components, specially prepared and existing Engineer School training materials by automatic, non-reimbursable distribution.

The Department of Training Publications consists of Equipment Publications, Organization and Allowances, Training Manuals, Training Aids, and Editorial Branches. The principal function of this department is to write and prepare for publication, field manuals, technical manuals, training film, film strips, unit





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training tests, test and study guides for the career guidance program, lubrication orders, Preventative Maintenance Manuals, and certain other training media for which the Corps of Engineers is responsible.

Located at the School is the Engineer Research and Development Laboratory, which is engaged in the design and development of new items of equipment and material for the Army and the Corps of Engineers, and the development of new techniques for their use. ERDL also contains the first Package Atomic Reactor Plant to be placed in operation in the United States. This plant has been in actual operation since March 1957 and provides electricity for a portion of the Fort Belvoir Reservation.

The Engineer School offers 8 major courses of instruction for officer personnel, the most important of which are the Engineer Officer Advanced Course, the Associate Engineer Officer Advanced Course, and the Engineer Officer Basic Course. Other officer courses are the Engineer Equipment Maintenance Officer Course, the Airbase Construction Course, the Post Engineer Management Course, Engineer Supply and Spare Parts Officer Course and Engineer Equipment Officer Course.

Not the least among the subcourses required of students in the advanced courses is that on Special Weapons, which provides instruction in types, characteristics and employment of atomic weapons and atomic demolitions. A passing mark in this subcourse qualifies the student for staff assignment as Staff Special Weapons Officer, the function of whom is to advise the commander on matters relating to atomic weapons and demolitions.

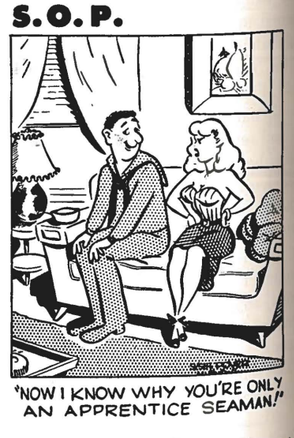
The School also offers many courses for enlisted personnel, among which are the Topographic Surveying Course, Engineer Parts Supply Course, Engineer Supply Course, Engineer Equipment Repair Course, Combat Engineering, Bridging and Construction Supervision Course, and the General Drafting Course.

In conclusion, it may be said that the best way to judge a school is by the accomplishments of its faculty and graduates. On this basis The Engineer School stands well at the top. Past rosters of its Commandants, staff, faculty, and students reveal famous names associated with outstanding achievements in our Nation's history. Within its walls such distinguished officers and leaders as Abbot, Humphreys, Goethals, Patrick, MacArthur, Sultan, Wheeler, Somervell, Hoge, Clay, and Groves studied and worked. Throughout the years—from West Point to Fort Belvoir—the School has established and maintained a high place among our service institutions and in so doing has upheld the finest traditions of the Corps of Engineers. The Engineer School of today and tomorrow bears the heavy responsibility of assuring that these standards and traditions are sustained and furthered. Following the example of its predecessors—and combining respect for tradition with progressive, forward thinking—it cannot fail.

Every soldier of the Corps of Engineers, whether officer or enlisted man, is urged to take advantage of the opportunity to further his education in the engineering field by attendance at The Engineer School, at no expense to himself, but indeed to be paid for the time spent there. This opportunity is of even greater value to those individuals whose civilian pursuits lie in some field of engineering.







THE NEW F-86-L MAINTENANCE SCHOOL—

The 199th Fighter Interceptor Squadron, Hawaii Air National Guard was kept busy preparing for the arrival of twenty-seven of the latest jet fighters assigned to any Guard unit. The F-86L's, which arrived last month, will "beef-up" Hawaii's air defenses since they are all weather fighters and are faster and more deadly than the F-86E's now used by the Guard.

To instruct the guardsmen in performing maintenance on this complex fighter, the Air Force sent the F86-6 Mobile Training Detachment from Chanute Air Force Base, Illinois, to Hawaii. The detachment consisting of Captain Paul F. Drake and ten enlisted instructor specialists began training the Guard personnel in converting to the F-86L on November 17th.

They arrived in Hawaii with an elaborate series of training aids and a well planned, rigid course in all phases of maintenance on the F-86L's.

The air guard personnel attended classes at Hickam four hours a day in addition to their regular duties. The guard pilots attended evening and weekend classes. The classes were from 7:15 in the morning till 3:45 in the afternoon.

The maintenance men who were already specialists with the F-86E's were taught hydraulics, radio navigational electronics equipment, armament and fire control, radar, instruments, electrical, engine and electronic fuel control in order to become specialists in these fields with the F-86L's. Although there is much similarity between the two planes there are a great many differences. The new F-86L's fire rockets exclusively whereas the F-86E's armament consisted of machine guns. The radar system of the F-86L is also greatly improved and enables a pilot to shoot down a target without seeing it except as a blip on his radar screen.

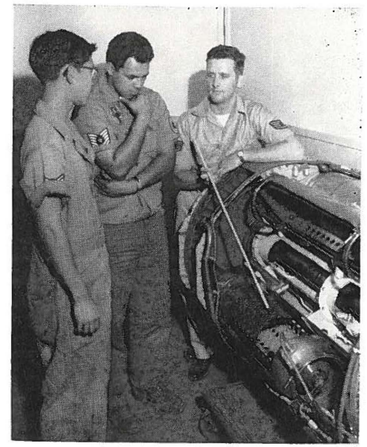
The Mobile Training Detachment set up separate courses for each group of specialists who will work on the new all weather fighter. The electronics specialists, for example, receive a 120-hour course whereas the crew chiefs were given a 96-hour course. The men were required to pass detailed examinations before they graduated from the training.

In addition to training the maintenance men, the F86-6 Mobile Training Detachment instructed the guard pilots in all the technical phases of the aircraft they will need to know to fly it safely and effectively.

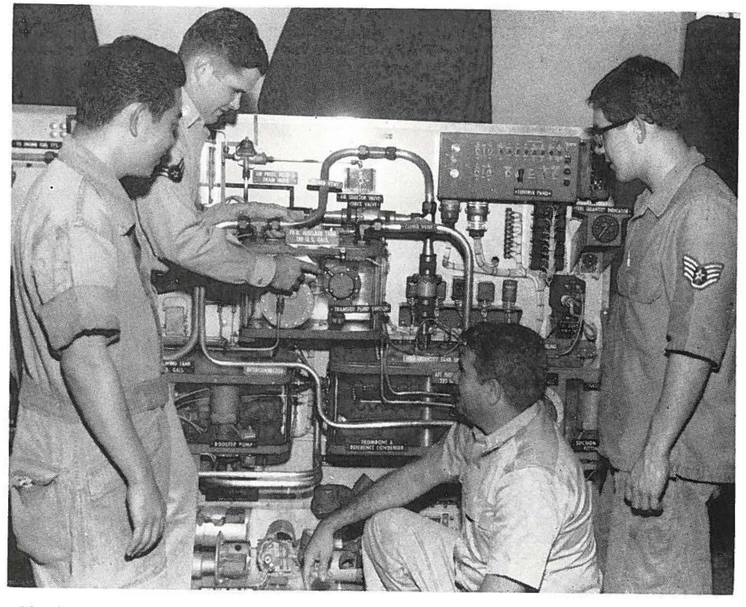
Technical sergeant Donald J. Quinn, the noncommissioned officer in charge of the detachment, said that about eighty percent of the Guard's maintenance personnel completed the classroom training by the time the new jets arrived and the balance of the men are well along with the training. He said that the 199th is probably the sharpest outfit he has ever worked with and that he is amazed at the quality of the students.

Quinn stated his detachment will remain for several months after the new jets arrive to give the guardsmen practical training on the plane. He said it will take the men a while to get used to the new aircraft but that the F-86L's will definitely be in good hands by the time his detachment returns to the Mainland.

Lieutenant Colonel James R. Ashford, commanding officer of the 199th Fighter Interceptor Squadron, said that the excellent assistance of the F86-6 Mobile Training Detachment will ease the conversion to the new aircraft considerably and is greatly appreciated by his unit.



A/2C Michael S. Yamamoto, 2349 Palolo Ave., and Sgt Gordon Martin, 1032 B Gulick street, listen as instructor S/Sgt Thomas E. Pratt explains, "The F-86L engine acts like a vacuum cleaner in front and a blow torch in rear. It sucks in air, compresses it and sends it to combustion chamber. The heated air reached very high velocity and going through a control nozel is the propelling force of the engine."



Air Guard students studying the Fuel System of the F-86L will learn every one of the dozen steps the life blood fuel goes through from the time it leaves tanks till it gets into the engine. From left to right S/Sgt Gilbert T. Tokunaga, 624 G Waipa Lane, instructor A/2C Ronald F. Beard, WO Harold T. Mattos, 627 N. Kainalu Drive, Kailua, and S/Sgt Samuel M. Saffery III, 1236 Polamea Lane look a little bewildered at the path the fuel takes to the engine which rsembles a complex road network.

169th AC&W'S New Radar Station—

By MAJOR PAUL GOYA

The dream and the efforts of the officers and airmen of the 169th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron, Hawaii Air National Guard, became a reality on 1 February 1958, when the unit's radar station at Koko Head became operational on a twenty-four hour basis.

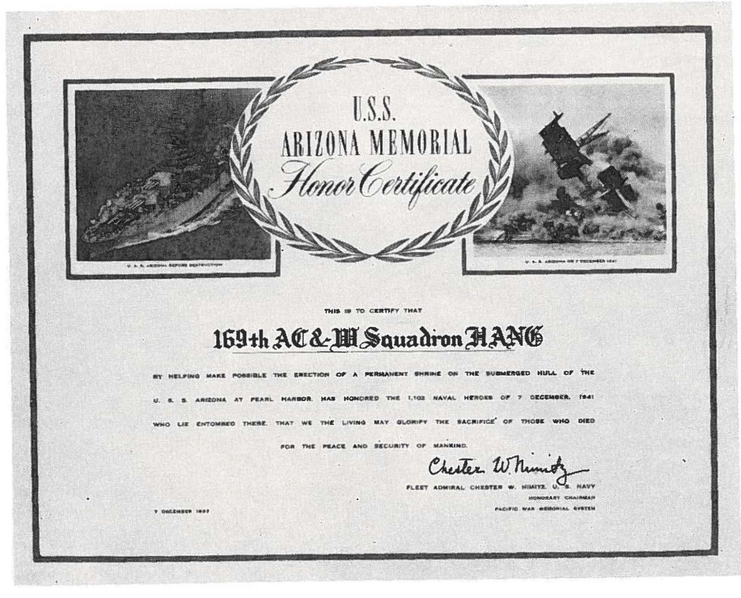
Months of planning preceded the effective date of operation. Meeting after meeting with the key staff officers of the Hawaiian Air Division, Hq Hawaii Air National Guard and the 169th AC&W Squadron contributed to the well coordinated "phasing-in" of another AC&W unit into the air defense of the Islands. However, there were many internal problems that had to be hurdled before the initial recruiting started. Some of the major problems were: Is there a sufficient pool of radar operators to select for this operation? Intercept directors? Radar mechanics? Radio repairmen? And, how will the 24-hour operation affect the squadron training?

With the exception of a very few, all personnel were recruited from the 169th ACWRON. Although the majority of the radar operations personnel were qualified, they were required to undergo an intensive 30-day "refresher" training period, which included classroom work, practical on-the-job training as well as cross training with the other air defense agencies.

As for the radio mechanics, they delved into on-the-job training, specializing in trouble shooting with new ground-to-air UHF sets, AN/GRC 27s, AN/GRR-7s and AN/GRT-3s. Under the strict guidance of T/Sgt Robert T. Nashiro, each of the six radio mechanics assigned to him became thoroughly familiar with the equipment and its idiosyncrasies.

Likewise the radar maintenance section, T/Sgt John W. Keisler supervised his crew with a very fast pace, from the dismantling of the obsolete radar set, the AN/CPS-1 to the installation of the more modern radar set, the AN/FPS-8. Normally on the installation of new equipment, the Air Force provides specialists; however, in the case of Koko Head, the radar maintenance personnel of the 169th ACWRON were responsible throughout. Since every item required for the installation of the radar set had to be transported by a cable car taking twelve minutes to get to the top of the hill, the problem was magnified manifold. Despite these problems, Sgt Keisler and his crew placed the radar set on an operational status in record time.

With the placement of Koko Head Radar Station into the air defense of the Islands, the Commander of the Hawaiian Air Division now has full information





Governor William F. Quinn and Major Paul Goya at the opening ceremony for the activation of Koko Head Radar Station on a full time basis.
(Photo by Gabriel)

on the air situation encompassing 360 degrees of Oahu. Lt William E. Mossman, the air technicians' Operations Officer, is one of the most qualified Intercept Directors in the squadron. Under his watchful eyes, he is forever offering suggestions and taking necessary corrective action to increase the efficiency of the radar operations section, for this section is the "heart" of the AC&W unit.

When the 169th AC&W Squadron participates in Sunday drills, the 24-hour operation will not be impeded. Matter of fact, the air technicians who normally man the station on a day-to-day basis, act as instructors to the drill status personnel. The drill status personnel will also be on shift schedule so that maximum on-the-job training can be accomplished. Incidentally, only the support personnel such as P&A, Supply, Motor Pool, do not report on a shift schedule.



Major Paul Goya, (right) CO of the 169th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron, HANG, presents Maj Gen F. W. Makinney with a check for $38.50 for U.S.S. Arizona Memorial fund. The 169th, which donated 100%, is the first Guard unit to turn in its contribution. Captain George Miki, (left) Operations Office for the 169th and Secretary of the Pacific War Memorial Commission looks on. (HNG photo)

With three shifts to contend with, the question of messing was a problem, until someone suggested serving TV dinners for the "swing" and "graveyard" shifts rather than the cold unappetizing sandwiches that were served previously. Serving TV dinners proved to be a morale builder, since the dinners were served piping hot and then there was no KP problem of washing dishes, etc.

On 3 February 1958, the Honorable Governor William F. Quinn, the Commander-in-Chief, Hawaii Air National Guard, officially cut the traditional ribbon to inaugurate the operation of Koko Head Radar Station. The Governor was introduced for the first time to the ride on the tram, as well as to the very intricate electronics equipment atop Koko Head. Governor Quinn sat behind one of the most elaborate and expensive radar scopes provided by the Air Force and monitored a practice interception on a simulated mission by the jet pilots of the 199th FIS. Since the Governor was a former Navy officer in the service, he showed genuine interest in the technical aspects of all the electronics equipment he saw.

Upon his departure from Koko Head Radar Station, Governor Quinn expressed his confidence in the success of the operation by the 169th AC&W Squadron.

Air Advisor's Notes

COMMAND PILOT

By LT. COL. JOHN C. GIRAUDO, USAF, AF Senior Advisor

OPERATIONAL READINESS

Isn't it strange that simple words, found in any dictionary, can come to mean so much to us. A number of these words have become increasingly important in this age of military preparedness, and two of the most significant to Air Guardsmen are *Operational Readiness*.

The Air National Guard has tied its wagon to Air Defense, a perfect round-the-circle evolution from the original National Guard home defense role. Everyone acknowledges that this is a compatible task for the Air National Guardsman, participating in the air defense of his home and neighbors, either as a member of an All-Weather Interceptor Unit, or as a member of an Aircraft Control and Warning squadron. Since neither the interceptor pilot nor the aircraft director can operate effectively without the other, participation in either type unit makes every individual a vital member of the Air Defense Weapons Team.

However, implicit with the assumption of an Air Defense responsibility, and in providing aircraft, pilots, radar sites and directors we do assume a grave responsibility, we also acknowledge that we are part of a completely new concept of National Guard reason for being.

There was a day when the active military service looked upon the National Guard as a force which would become available upon mobilization, but would be effective as a combat force only at some time after mobilization — 30, 60, 90 days. This time after mobilization was required to provide final tactical training to the reserve soldier.

Unfortunately, Air Defense cannot wait. Air Defense must be ready now, before the moment of enemy attack, in its most combat ready form. Any part of the Air Defense system that is not ready when the enemy attacks, will most likely never need to be ready because the reason for its existence will in all probability be gone. An aircraft not ready to scramble immediately in case of attack may just as well not exist. A pilot not capable of flying his weapon perfectly is wasting a capable aircraft. An aircraft director unable to properly guide his aircraft unerringly to the enemy target will waste both the aircraft and the pilot. Air Defense history and statistics bear out the near-impossibility of wiping out a massed and determined enemy air attack. The odd enemy weapon will penetrate the air defense net. Each additional one allowed to penetrate due to our own inadequacies and deficiencies will contribute absolutely unacceptable losses. We must not fail in areas within our own means to control.

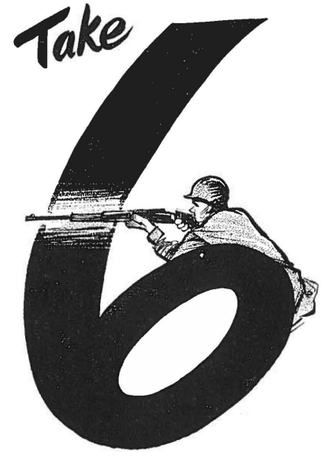
And so *Operational Readiness*. The Air National Guard mission is no longer one of *Training* in order to be at some lesser stage of *Operational Readiness* when and if a national emergency occurs. The Mission of the Air National Guard *today* is to be *Operationally Ready TODAY*. This mission must be foremost in the mind of every ANG Commander and Guardsman.

We realize that we will always be in some state of training. However, we have established a unit *Operational Readiness* minimum of 80 percent of maximum capability. Each of our Hawaii ANG units must strive for this minimum, *in all areas*. It is not logical that if we have 90% of our pilots, 80% of our aircraft, and 70% of our maintenance personnel *Operationally Ready*, that we meet this minimum. We are only as strong as our weakest link, and those 70% maintenance personnel will and do determine the capability of our end product. The same applies in the other areas comprising a tactical unit.

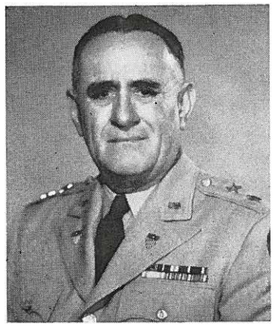
Let us then orient our planning and training to this *concept*. Let us clearly impress upon each of our officers and airmen that our new Air National Guard needs us ready now, and that the only satisfactory status in which we can do the job for which we have volunteered is to be constantly *OPERATIONALLY READY*.



Technical sergeant Donald J. Quinn showing Major George R. Duncan, 29 Kuuala street, Kailua, how the autopilot on the F-86L is operated. The autocourse in the air and can be used as an pilot flies and keeps plane on a straight electronic aid in landings.



THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S PAGE



All Guardsmen are aware of the dual responsibility they have in serving their State and Federal Governments. The National Guard is the only military service commanded by a Governor in peacetime and the President in a national emergency or war. National Guard units are available for State or Territorial mobilization upon orders of the Governor for local emergencies. Such orders would send units into stricken areas to protect life and property and preserve order and to assist in alleviating hardship.

Organized, trained, equipped, and most important, dispersed throughout the counties of the Territory, the Hawaii National Guard is prepared to carry out its peacetime mission to provide effective military support to Civil Defense agencies. It has the trained manpower and equipment on hand to provide emergency transportation—land and air, provide emergency kitchens, establish emergency communications by radio or telephone, control traffic and perform many other emergency duties.

Unique in the command structure of the Hawaii National Guard is the setup wherein the Adjutant General, who acts for the Governor as Commander of the Guard units, is also Director of the Territorial Civil Defense Agency—having been appointed to this position by the Governor in 1953. With this dual responsibility, the Governor has one person he looks to in command and operational control in times of disaster. No time is lost in getting National Guard units to the scene and to place Civil Defense organization and plans into effect.

Since 1953, Guard units have been called into Territorial service to assist Civil Defense in a number of natural disasters; and they have performed their duties in a superior manner. The volcanic eruption in 1955 in the Puna district on the Island of Hawaii required

THE NATIONAL GUARD IN CIVIL DEFENSE



Sgt Stanley Sugai, Btry A 487th Bn turns the spicket which delivers precious drinking water into the containers of drought stricken Kona residents. Sgt Sugai, a coffee farmer, volunteered for active duty to assist his neighbors.

troops and vehicles, aircraft and communication equipment to carry out evacuation of civilians, assist the police in manning road blocks, and observe the courses of lava flow. The tidal waves of March 1957 on Kauai required troops to prevent looting of homes damaged by waves. During Hurricane Nina on December 1 last year, National Guard armories were used as shelters; and reconnaissance details were dispatched for damage survey. At the present time, men and equipment of Batteries A and C, 487th Field Artillery Battalion, are participating in an operation in providing water for domestic use to families in the drought-stricken Kona district on the Island of Hawaii, carrying out the Governor's proclamation of a state of emergency. Many favorable remarks have been received in connection with the close cooperation and teamwork existing between Civil Defense, County agencies, and the National Guard—all working together for the welfare of the people.

This type of service is not the primary mission of the National Guard any more than it is the primary mission of the rest of the nation's military service. The National Guard has a Federal mission to defend the United States against aggressor enemies in combat at home or in foreign lands; and in this capacity, it must be prepared to augment the active military forces in the event of war. In Hawaii, units of the Air National Guard are participating actively in the air defense program, while the antiaircraft battalions of the Army units are training to take their part in this program from on-site locations, just as soon as these sites are acquired.



Mr. Peter Pakele, Deputy Director of Hawaii county for Territorial Civil defense (right) gives instructions to Sgt Noble Sonoda, Btry C 487th Field Artillery battalion, for the delivery of drinking water to drought stricken Kona.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Membership in the Hawaii National Guard Association and the National Guard Association of the United States has been a disappointment this fiscal year. To date Hawaii has failed to achieve 100% membership in the National Association, or for that matter, in our own Association. Requests to major commanders, both Army and Air, to give membership their personal attention have been to little avail.

I would like to remind you of the "Complimentary Membership" which the National Association provides for new officers and warrant officers originally appointed after 1 January for the balance of that membership year. Membership Forms A and B (the latter stamped "Complimentary") may be submitted for each such officer, and he will receive The National Guardsman, to include the June 1958 issue, without charge. These officers are not, however, counted toward our 100% membership, as the 31 December officer strength is used as the strength for membership purposes for the balance of the membership year ending 30 June. May I again urge that all officers who have not yet done so join the Association as regular members or, if qualified, as "Complimentary Members." Membership is our life blood. Join and support your National Guard Association.

In September of last year, I advised you that Hawaii had oversubscribed its quota for contributions to the National Guard Association Building Fund. Our quota had been $15,085, and we had contributed $15,805. At the Louisville Conference of the National Association, it was announced that it would be necessary to increase by approximately 25% the quotas previously established for each state and territory. This was caused primarily by the increased cost of land acquisition (due to a change in site) and increased costs of building construction. Hawaii's new quota is $18,855—an increase of $3,770. Inasmuch as we had previously oversubscribed, we must now make up only the difference—$3,050. New quotas, based on previous contributions, are being established for all organizations. Not all units had met their quotas, and some units had oversubscribed; and this will be considered in assigning the new quotas, which will be announced shortly. I urge that all of you support this additional fund drive in the same generous spirit that was evident in the first drive. Let us make Hawaii 100% this year.

Plans for bringing the 1960 Annual Conference of the National Guard Association to Honolulu in 1960 have made considerable progress. The Steering Committee, headed by Lt Col Yoshimasu, has had innumerable meetings and has made a survey of the proposals made by several travel agencies to underwrite this conference. A firm recommendation will be made to the Executive Council very shortly of the agency selected. Much remains to be done. As you well realize, the most serious obstacle to a National Conference in Honolulu is the cost incident thereto to the individual delegates. Our plans are still firm, however—we will make a strong bid for the 1960 Conference at the next Annual Conference scheduled for Atlantic City in 1958. We are confident Hawaii can support such an undertaking.

SENIOR ADVISOR'S NOTES

By COLONEL JOHN A. GAVIN, *Inf*
SAA-HNG

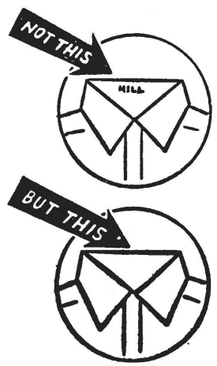
As an assist to better training, I would suggest that more extensive use be made of the training aid known as the Vu-Graph. This is the machine which allows the instructor to project on a screen a wide variety of data to include pictures, charts, sketches, diagrams, and other portrayals, or he may develop his own slide as he goes along by the use of a grease pencil. This aid is the most flexible one in use in the Army School System today. It is issued on the basis of one machine per battalion. A kit comes with it which enables the instructor to prepare his own slides. My office stands ready to arrange for the preparation of machine-made slides providing the request contains a rough sketch of what is wanted.

One of the principal advantages of the Vu-Graph is that the instructor can have it right next to the podium with his notes, and he can see at a glance by looking at the lighted surface of the slide exactly what is being displayed on the screen behind him. In fact, he can write his notes which go with the slide on the wide margin of the slide frame itself and talk from them, while at the same time he can manipulate the slides as he sees fit. Another advantage is that the room in which the instruction is taking place does not have to be darkened while the slide is displayed. This means that the instructor does not lose his eye to eye contact with his audience which is so essential to effective instruction.

I suggest than an instructor determine well in advance his Vu-Graph slide requirements and have them prepared in sufficient time for him to rehearse with them prior to presenting his period of instruction.



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CAVALRY OF THE SKY

By Lt Col John T. Collier

(Reprinted from the Army Digest)

Lieutenant Colonel John T. Collier, USAR, is a mobilization designee assigned to Information Section, Headquarters, U. S. Continental Army Command, Fort Monroe, Virginia.

Woven into the fabric of America's history, the term "cavalry" connotes a proud, timeless, unchanging tradition, embracing the spirit and courage of past generations of mounted troopers.

Actually, cavalry is far from a fixed method of combat or a frozen pattern of organizational and doctrinal concepts. It is instead an art of constant change and continuous adaptation reflecting the march of technology and the evolution of war itself. By experimentation, by ordered development, cavalry has progressively raised its capabilities and increased its mobility.

Through these processes, cold steel gave way to fire power; automatic weapons became the principal arms; animal transport was replaced by powered vehicles; hand signals and voice commands were supplanted by electronics. The search for improved means for carrying out the cavalry missions never ceases.

Currently this search has turned to the concept of "sky cavalry."

Essentially sky cavalry, as now conceived, envisions the marriage of aerial reconnaissance with ground reconnaissance elements in a single team amply equipped with electronic and photographic surveillance devices for use both in the air and on the ground. It joins fixed and rotary wing aircraft with tanks, jeeps and armored personnel carriers in a unit organized and equipped for performing cavalry missions.

The intended purpose of sky cavalry can be simply stated—namely, to improve the reconnaissance capabilities of armored cavalry on the ground. Still in the experimental stage, the form in which sky cavalry now is being tested involves unification of air-ground command at the lowest feasible echelon. It is being studied in the quest for a more favorable mobility differential and greater reconnaissance capacity for division, corps and army reconnaissance elements.

Conditions prevailing on atomic battlefields of the future would increase requirements for armored cavalry missions, and would impose heavy demands on units carrying out such missions. Surveillance would have to be provided over much wider fronts and more extended depths than in the past.

The vastly greater ranges of modern artillery weapons pose critical problems involving acquisition of targets for these weapons and assessment of damage inflicted by them. Armored cavalry units must be prepared to deal with these problems. Additional demands would be placed on such units by the greater requirements for security and combat liaison between fast moving, widely dispersed forces.

The sky cavalry concept takes these factors into account. Pending further testing of sky cavalry, the new pentomic infantry division, the armored division and the reorganized airborne division are provided with organic Army aviation that is specifically designed to work with ground reconnaissance elements. The aviation company, under division control, is the unit which assists ground reconnaissance elements by teaming aircraft with armor and infantry units.

In both armored and infantry divisions, an armored cavalry battalion is the principal reconnaissance element. This unit works closely with the division's aviation company. Tactical mobility derived from its tank units and mounted reconnaissance elements, plus support provided by its organic armored infantry and heavy weapons units, make this battalion well suited for cavalry missions. The battalion provides security, serves as a covering force and fights in "economy of force missions" when application of major force is not necessary. Less commonly, it may constitute reserve forces.

In carrying out these and other missions, the armored cavalry battalion normally will have aviation elements, either attached to it or placed in direct support. The aviation company's supporting aircraft augment the battalion's surveillance, reconnaissance, liaison, and communications roles from the air. The company's aviation platoon furnishes the aircraft for battlefield movement of the battalion's infantry patrols when such airlift is required. By these means, sky cavalry type jobs are already being performed by air elements provided by the parent division.

Designated as SkyCav I, the first test of the idea of teaming aviation and ground reconnaissance elements in the same unit was conducted as part of Exercise Sage Brush, a joint Army-Air Force maneuver held in Louisiana during November-December 1955. An experimental sky cavalry company, containing both aviation and ground reconnaissance elements, was organized by the XVIII Airborne Corps at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and subsequently was tested as a unit of the 82d Airborne Division. SkyCav I proved the feasibility of integrating aviation with ground elements, but indicated further study and testing were needed to perfect a suitable organizational structure.

Next came Exercise Jump Light, in which the 101st Airborne Division tested proposals for changing airborne division organization. In this exercise, held at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and at Fort Campbell, Kentucky, between October 1956 and January 1957, an aviation platoon was organic to the reconnaissance troop. Results of the exercise are still being evaluated, but there were further gains in crystallizing sky cavalry concepts.

Logically, the next step was to test sky cavalry with armor. Following evaluation of SkyCav I, General W. G. Wyman, Commanding General, U. S. Continental Army Command, issued instructions covering organization of a new sky cavalry company and further testing and evaluation of the concept. Early this year, under a tentative TOE provided by CONARC, the Fourth U. S. Army organized such a company for test in a project designated as SkyCav II. The testing of sky cavalry organization and doctrine is a responsibility of CONARC, which guides combat development for the Army.

Purpose of this project, like that of SkyCav I, was to improve the reconnaissance capabilities of the division by combining ground reconnaissance, aerial reconnaissance and transport into one unit with the latest electronic and photographic surveillance devices being utilized to expand the reconnaissance capability of the division to secure greater, faster and more complete coverage both from the air and on the ground.

In SkyCav II, the 1st Armored Division was the test unit. The provisional sky cavalry company, having an organic aviation element, replaced one of the reconnaissance companies of the battalion. Thus with an organic sky cavalry company, the armored cavalry battalion should be able to meet more fully the division's reconnaissance requirements and to increase its capabilities in *all* armored cavalry missions.

SkyCav II was a part of Exercise Sledge Hammer, conducted by Fourth U. S. Army in the Louisiana maneuver area last spring. A provisional sky cavalry company was organized for test purposes.

While aviation units in the sky cavalry company afford important additional means for the armored battalion cavalry commander to carry out his missions, they bring to the battalion heavy burdens for maintenance and supply. These burdens are especially significant in view of the high degree of self sufficiency with which armored cavalry units must operate. Current tests and evaluation will throw further light on the problems of control and support which sky cavalry will impose on the battalion.

SkyCav II not only was a test of the proposed sky cavalry company organization but was of sufficiently broad scope to cover the concept for a new type of division reconnaissance battalion incorporating the latest electronic and photographic surveillance devices along with aerial reconnaissance and transport capabilities.

Before the sky cavalry concept is reflected in changes in armored cavalry organization and doctrine, specific answers must be obtained to a number of significant questions:

Are the capabilities of the armored cavalry battalion actually improved by replacing a reconnaissance company with a sky cavalry company?

Can a SkyCav company be made an organic part of a ground reconnaissance battalion to improve materially the mobility and flexibility of the ground unit and the speed and accuracy of its intelligence collecting and reporting?

Can electronic and photographic surveillance devices—including infra-red, radar, and television—be integrated effectively and used efficiently in a sky cavalry company?

Should a unit with the capabilities of sky cavalry be employed at the corps or army level?

Do the advantages of incorporating Army aviation in ground reconnaissance units override the difficulties which are imposed on such units by the operation, control, maintenance, and supply of several types of aircraft?

Regardless of the final answers, the indispensability of Army aviation in ground reconnaissance is firmly established. Decisions to be made with respect to sky cavalry will determine whether aviation units will function as organic elements of reconnaissance units, or will in all cases be attached or placed in support of such forces by higher headquarters.

If the former concept is adopted, there still will be many situations in which aviation elements will work closely with ground units which do not have aircraft of their own. In either case, Army aircraft will play a larger role in armored cavalry missions.

Beyond the crystallizing concept of sky cavalry are further experiments looking to the capabilities of Army Aviation in other traditional cavalry roles. At the U. S. Armor Center and elsewhere, Army aircraft have been demonstrating their capability as "air cavalry" in support of ground forces.

Neither sky cavalry nor other more visionary types of employment of Army Aviation in cavalry roles would obviate the need for tactical air support provided by the Air Force. Air strikes against appropriate targets designated by ground commanders would be made by the Air Force as at present, and Army reconnaissance capabilities in the combat zone will continue to be supplemented by tactical air reconnaissance support missions. Simplified procedures for joint air-ground operations now being developed by USCONARC and the Tactical Air Command, USAF, will result in more effective support operations of this nature.

By teaming the airplane with the tank, the jeep, and the armored personnel carrier under a single commander with a common system of control, armored units may be on the threshold of still greater capabilities in the fulfillment of the traditional cavalry missions.

THE NEW C. O.

By Sgt U. Ichinose

There's a lot of thinking and figuring out when a new C.O. arrives . . .

"I want a policy of plenty of work, and too little time to do it in."

The assembled unit NCOs glanced at each other. This new C.O. was certainly rough as a corn cob. He wasn't very distinguished . . . in fact his appearance was kindly and belied his words. Looked pretty sharp in that uniform though; spect he's had a bit of service, and knows his way around.

"This is your outfit . . . and my outfit . . . let's make it a reflection of the best jobs we can do. I've always been in the best outfit, and I'm not about to change."

"Well, that's all for now. Didn't mean to make such a speech, but got wound up. I'll get acquainted with you one by one as soon as I can. Thank you."

They respectfully stood at attention as he left with the First Sergeant. Lighting cigarettes they drifted away—their silence being eloquent. A new C.O. was always painful until he got to know that you knew a thing or two and were loyal to the outfit.

Hmmm . . . he did have some good ideas. Cards on the table. The alphabet soup of the paper shufflers was to be a straight shop. No more juggling of the numbers. That'll be a welcome relief. It'll fix that glaring malassignment. Rough spot to be in, being malassigned. Doesn't do the outfit any good, and will hurt a guy in the long run.

Promotions, too. Hmm . . .

So he'll help us get rid of any deadwood. I guess we're all thinking about this. Lots of mental calculations and inventories. Wonder how far I can go? Some of those chuckleheads . . . I wonder. Well, only one way to find out! When I get to know him better I'll find the right time to brace him on this . . .

Develop leadership in depth? Be absent during a job and let them carry on? I know I'm not indispensable (ha, ha, they're only in Arlington) but I wonder if my number 2s can do an adequate job if I'm not there—not as good as I can, of course, but get it done. It's a good point—maybe it's the right direction to try and develop those characters of mine so they'll be able to finish a job without my having to stand over them with a club all the time. I'll try that one out—bet it'll be rough for a while.

I liked the thought of getting everyone "in on the act." Gosh knows I never get the word myself sometimes. Maybe

there *is* method to some of the madness! Feel silly sometimes telling the guys to do something and I'm not sure of the "what for" myself.

Sure harped on our mission. Stated it at least six times. Said that's our only reason for existence. Well, I wouldn't go quite *that* far, but it's a darn good point. Sometimes we lose sight of it. Maybe there won't be so many of those fool things to do that cut into our regu-for training's sake. That makes two of us! Let's cut out some of the eyewash and we're supposed to be doing? Man!

Wish he'd mentioned something about fewer of those Wheels looking over our shoulders when we're training . . .

Said he wasn't interested in training for trainings sake. That makes two of us! Let's cut out some of the eyewash and get more realistic. And more aggressive. After all, this stuff we're working with is designed for killing . . . gotta know how not to be killed too. Let's get the old head out of the sand, ostrich. I know of what I speak. We're supposed to be Ready Reserve . . . now. Gonna like getting this across.

Wants more snap in our military bearing and formations, does he? Says the only way to soldier is to soldier . . . what a real simple statement that is! Reminds me of my first C.O., that little pepper pot . . . he had the sharpest, snappiest salute I've ever seen. We all copied him. Come to think of it, still salute that way.

Re-enlistments? Never thought I had much to do with that. Like he said it's silly to spend so much time training a guy and then he leaves just about the time we can depend upon him . . . and we start all over again. I'll try to impress upon my men the value of our job and the good things in being part of this red hot outfit. Guess a pat on the back once in a while won't hurt—make it fun, too, as well as work.

Wasn't interested in professional gripers. Hm . . . I've always thought that fable that you're not a good or happy soldier unless you're bitching all the time was for the birds. Maybe if we keep the guys busy enough they won't have to dream up those stupid gripes. When you've heard one, you've heard 'em all. Gonna be hard though to beat that hurry-up-and-wait routine we've gotten into.

And everyone do his best *all* the time . . . that's gonna hit some goof-offs I know real hard! Patton sure had the answer when he said that anyone who was content with mediocrity was untrue to himself, the guys standing next to him, and to the service.

He really rapped me hard when he asked if we've been passing our experience along. That's a brand new thought for me. Wonder if I get mad at my guys when they just don't know how. Maybe they haven't been taught, or don't know the angles. Guess I better not take so much for granted, and try and be clearer on what, why, and how.

All in all we've got a pretty good outfit . . . maybe we can break in this new C.O. right. . .



Ready on the Firing Line



Lt Sexton checks target.

PISTOL TEAM

The HNG Pistol Team fired a match with Presidio of San Francisco and 25th Division Teams on February 5-6, at Schofield Barracks. The course fires were: 20 Shots slow fire—50 yds.; 20 shots time fire; 20 shots rapid fire and the National Match Course with the 22 Cal, Center Fire and 45 Cal.

Team Match scores were taken from the National Match course scores of each individual.

Lt. Sexton, 25th Division was high individual with 2591.88. The 25th Division Team was winner of the team match with 3406.91 total and also won the Grand Aggregate with a 10237.298 total.

N.R.A. Indoor Tournament

Winner — 163th Ord Co

Second Place — Hq & Serv Co, 227th Eng

Third Place — Serv Co, 299th Inf

Fourth Place — Hq Co 1st Bn, 299th

AWARDS

The following men are designated as members of the H.N.G. Small Bore Team for 1958, and are awarded the HNG Small Arms Patch and the 1958 Small Bore designation Tab;

Sgt Yim, Eckley, 613th Ord Co

Sfc Oda, Tom, Co B, 299th Inf

Sp2 Nakoa, Joseph, 613th Ord Co

Sgt Miranda, Louis, Hq & Svc Co, 227th Engr

Sfc Conti, Anthony, 613th Ord Co

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News Flashes

from Armed Forces Press Service

Washington (AFPS) — Chicken, french-fried potatoes, flying jeeps, fuel and medicine — delivered to the new Pentomic Army by missile — are predicted by 1962.

These innovations, forecast by the chiefs of the Army's Technical Services in detailing the developments expected within the next four years, appear in the February issue of the Army Information Digest.

With each division having atomic capability giving it greater firepower than entire groups in WWII, the experts foresee other advances through inventive genius, including:

Helmet radio communications for individual riflemen.

Punchcard data processing machines for company commanders to record and compile operations and intelligence information.

Dial radio telephone systems in combat zones.

Aerocycles, flying platforms and nuclear-powered, remote-controlled aerial cargo carriers for the battlefield.

Improved medicines and techniques for treating atomic warfare casualties.

Tomorrow's Army will be fed on irradiated perishables treated with radioactive isotopes to prevent spoilage and highly palatable pre-cooked dehydrated foods requiring only the addition of hot water to make them edible.

Although most Army missiles will be able to deliver nuclear warheads, troops will be provided with a variety of both "wonder" and traditional weapons to enable them to apply force measured to particular military situations.

All types of divisions will use the Army's new family of small arms. The M-14 rifle will replace three shoulder weapons while the M-60, general purpose machine-gun, will take the place of present .30 cal. infantry automatic guns. Both will fire the 7.62mm NATO cartridge.

Black Boots

Effective 5 May 1958, the wearing of black combat boots will be mandatory with all uniforms worn by all male Army personnel. This includes National Guard and Army Reserve personnel participating in active duty for training when the wearing of combat boots is prescribed, the Army has announced.

Moon Site

Washington (AFPS)—The arresting implications of a military base on the moon were described recently by an Air Force space expert. Brigadier Gen. Homer A. Boushey, Deputy Director of Air Force Research and Development, said that "the moon provides a retaliation base of unequalled advantage."

General Boushey noted that "a missile attack launched from the earth to the moon could be observed from the moon, with perhaps 48 hours to take counteraction.

"Even if a nuclear detonation occurred near, or on the lunar surface, there would be no blast effect, since there is no atmosphere, and protection against thermal, X-ray and neutron radiation would be easy for there would be many hours warning to compute lunar impact locations and for personnel to go underground."

The general made these statements at a meeting of the Aero Club of Washington.

He told the gathering: "Lunar outposts and even launch sites could be located on the far side of the moon—never to be seen from earth—yet earth locations could be viewed by telescope from the moon."

Once man was set up on the moon, he said, the possibilities of construction and creation of an artificial environment would be "virtually unlimited."

Energy would abound and vast quantities of rocket fuel could be made from the minerals of the moon and stored underground, he said.

He asserted: "He who controls the moon, controls the earth."

NG Officers to Ft. Benning For Refresher Course

Ft. Benning, Ga. (AFPS)—Representatives of major National Guard infantry units are getting a look at the pentomic Army here.

They are receiving refresher training in a two-week course for infantry battle group commanders and staff officers. It is the first course since WWII for Guard officers at the regimental staff level.

About 240 officers, ranging in rank from major to colonel, were selected for the course. One class, held in January, was attended by 117 officers. Another class will be held in March.

The course includes instruction in tactics, staff procedures and organization under the Army's new pentomic concept, under which the three-regiment division has been reorganized into five battle groups with atomic capabilities.

This course also offers demonstrations of Army aviation, new infantry weapons, and new communication methods.

Editor's Note: Col. Roman, Lt. Col. McEldowney, Maj. Wong and Maj. Law, 299th R.C.T. are taking this course.

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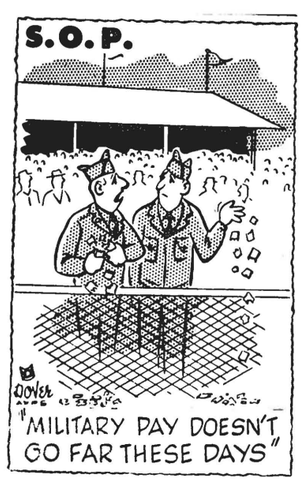


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BY
CWO THOS. C. SEE, JR.
HQ 298th AAA
GROUP

Ques. Does the Hawaii National Guard invite suggestions for economy and general improvement of the HNG? If so, to whom do I write? Are there any incentives?
Ans. Yes, the HNG does encourage individuals to submit suggestions for economy and general improvement. Write to your unit or higher commander. You may also write to The Adjutant General, Territory of Hawaii, if appropriate. However, at present, there is no program for the awarding of any incentives.

* * * *

Ques. What is the present status of the National Guard Memorial Building Fund? Is Hawaii over the top? If not, will additional contributions be solicited in the future?
Ans. According to the February issue of The National Guardsman, Hawaii's revised quota is $18,855 of which $15,550 has been contributed already. Additional contributions will be solicited from units in the near future.

* * * *

Ques. Will the Hawaii National Guard be affected by the 40,000 personnel slash imposed by Washington, D.C.?
Ans. Hawaii will probably be affected by this cut. Nothing official has been received as yet.

* * * *

Ques. How do you get medals that were awarded in World War II or the Korean skirmish, but were never issued?
Ans. Submit your application to The Adjutant General, Department of the Army, Washington 25, D.C., Attn: AGPO-AD-M.

* * * *

Ques. I have always wanted to take my family into Diamond Head crater, but don't know where to get clearance. Someone told me that I don't need a clearance — is this true?
Ans. You can get a clearance from the G-3 section of the Hawaii National Guard at Fort Ruger.

* * * *

Ques. I have signed an agreement to attend 6 months of active duty for training twelve months from the date of my enlistment. What would happen if circumstances make it utterly impossible for me to fulfill this agreement? Can I extend the period or will I be in legal trouble?
Ans. Upon application thru your unit commander to The Adjutant General of Hawaii, you may be granted a delay not to exceed 30 days for compassionate reasons in cases of extreme hardship to include illness of a member of immediate family, domestic hardship of a temporary nature or physical reasons. Any delay beyond the 30-day extension may be granted only by the Chief, National Guard Bureau based on an application submitted by you through channels.

* * * *

Ques. Is it true that the Army NG is scheduled to give up brown or russet boots for "black boots?" If so, how soon?
Ans. Yes, by 5 May 1958. Dyeing must be accomplished by the individual without cost to the government.

* * * *

Ques. Just recently I received two Withholding Forms W-2 from my unit for pay earned in 1957. Why two?
Ans. One Form W-2 covers pay received by you from the Federal Government, and the other covers pay received from the Territorial Government. The two forms are required if you attended field training during 1957.

* * * *

If you have any QUESTIONS, send them to: Editor, Any Questions, Hawaii Guardsman, Fort Ruger, Honolulu, T. H.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS

News of the Quarter

FROM OUR UNITS



HANG

27 Rocket-Firing Jets
Another in the long line of "firsts" for the 199th Fighter Interceptor Squadron, Hawaii Air National Guard, took form when the carrier, Windham May, unloaded $16,000,000 of F-86L's at Pearl Harbor. Equipped with afterburners, these rocket-firing, radar-equipped interceptors will eventually pave the way for a 24-hour air defense alert of the Hawaiian Islands. Aided by an accurate fire control system, the pilot of the 625 mile per hour all-weather jet interceptor can loose 24 "mighty mouse" rockets at an aggressor as compared with the 50-caliber machine gun firepower of the present F-86E Saberjet. Dangerous at all hours, the pilot is directed to his target by radar which aims the rockets and fires them without him once having actually seen the intruders.

Golf Tournament
It was just announced that the Hawaii National Guard Golf Tournament will get underway 22 March at the Kalakaua Golf Course. The tournament will be a 36-hole individual and team competition. The Air Guard has been authorized two teams of four men each. S/Sgt George Kalaiwaa, Operations Section, will be in charge for the 199th.

Footnotes From Operations
Some 12 F-86E Saberjets and two T-Birds flew a mobile training exercise to Maui on January 24. This marked the first *en masse* movement of jet aircraft in the Squadron's history. The Squadron is also planning a similar trip to Hilo to determine the feasibility of future movements as well as fuel and time requirements to transport a group of aircraft and men.

A Job "Well Done"
Congratulations are certainly in order for Capt. Allen Pearson, Commander of the 199th Weather Flight, who was recently presented a $200 Merit Award by the U. S. Weather Bureau. Capt. Pearson, who lives at 1069 Kainui Drive in Lanikai with his wife and three children, was cited for "initiative and alertness in improvement of the forecast program" at the Honolulu International Airport. He had "compiled a set of tables for determining wind factors experienced on transoceanic airplane flights."

Summer Camp Around the Corner
Well, looks like the 199th FINCEPTRON will bivouac for summer camp at Hickam Air Force Base. Scheduled dates are 21 June to 5 July. This will be our third stay at Hickam for summer encampment, the last time being in 1950.

It's Souped Up!
In case you missed out on the latest word, here it is: the caretaker personnel of the Hawaii Air Guard are sponsoring S/Sgt George Meyer of the Engineering Section in the local stock car races at the Stadium. Sgt Meyer is the driver of car number 22, a '39 Chevrolet painted aqua and sporting the Squadron's war-god, Kakailimoku, on both doors. According to Sgt Meyer, the car took six months to get into tip-top shape for the races. Donations helped to purchase some of the parts, but most of the materials were obtained through a gigantic "scrounge" effort, he said. Pitching in with Sgt Meyer to soup-up the Chevvie were T/Sgts John Joyce and John Sabey, A/2c Marvin Soh, and A/3c John Gritman.

Future Mr. America
One of our Air Policemen, A/2c Logan Ng, is currently training hard to add muscles to his torso at a local gym. Is that a 40-inch chest, Logan?

"Needling" Away
A/1c Toshiyuki Watabayashi, NCOIC of the Medical Element, reported that they were kept mighty busy "needling" polio shots to 225 Air Guard personnel.

Weather Flight News
Capt Allen Pearson, 199th Weather Flight Commander, mentioned that his outfit will host about twenty regular Air Force personnel. These men will utilize Air Guard weather facilities during their two-month visit.

The Captain also stated that he received a letter from his NCOIC, S/Sgt Robert Konishi, who is at Officers Candidate School. According to Sgt Konishi, they "are so isolated that if an event such as the landing of spacemen should occur, we would not get the information before next year." He also wrote that each demerit results in an hour of marching. Incidentally, Sgt Konishi's younger brother, Winston, will also become a member of the Weather Flight.

Returning Tigers
Glad to have the following "jet jockeys" back with us: 2d Lts Thomas A. Haine and Edward V. Richardson. Both pilots are presently checking out in the F-86E Saberjet.

Promotions
Congratulations to the following Air Guard personnel on their promotions: *to* S/Sgt—A/1c Abel S. August, Jr., Joseph M. Domingo, and Edward N. Uyeda; *to* A/1c—A/2c Gerald T. Iseri.

Quarterly Attendance Trophy
The 199th has possession of the HANG quarterly drill attendance trophy again, having the highest attendance during October-December 1957. The 199th averaged 96% which was several points ahead of the 109th and 169th. Since this trophy was established last year, the 199th has been the winner except for one calendar quarter. Congratulations, fellows—let's keep it in our possession. Attendance is everybody's business. You can't learn if you aren't here.

AFSA Augmentation
Lt Col Giraudo's office has been augmented until summer camp with the following personnel to aid in our L conversion: Capt Joseph W. Marusich (IP), Capt Jay D. Ossiander (IP & Flt Test), Lt Peter E. Carnevale (IP), TSG Robert P. Clinebell (Acft Maint), A/1c Loyal A. Goodman (Fuel Con), A/3c Bert T. Kellar (Radar). Welcome!

109th ACWRON

By MSgt John O. Sierra

The Betterment Bureau
We take pride in showing off our service school graduates because their type of training encompasses such a wide range of career fields. Home from a "brain-straining" tour at service schools are the following officers and airmen:

Keesler AFB, Mississippi—Captain George Fanning (Staff Officer ECM Familiarization course), A/1c Harry Tsuhako, Honor Graduate (AC&W Operator course), A/2c's Herbert Kuratsu and Clifford Murakami (AC&W Operator course).

Tyndall AFB, Florida—Our Squadron Commander, Major Robert O'Hara was

an Honor Graduate of the Intercept Controller course. Also from that same base are 1st Lt Kenji Sumida and 2nd Lt James Kurita (Intercept Controller course).

Scott AFB, Illinois—A/2c Robert Chee and A/3c Edwin Fong (Radio Relay Equipment Repairman course.)

Ol' Sarge's Bit

The P&A Section is enjoying its new quarters in Building 510 after being outfitted with new gear such as desks, book cases, waste baskets, chairs, etc. and curtains yet—in gold and lavender too!

The Field Training period this year will be from 21 June thru 5 July 1958. Plans for a Staff School on Pre-camp Planning are now in the mill. There is talk that the unit as a whole may move out to Punamano, but then, your guess is probably as good as mine.

Since the last time that the subject of "weekend drills" came up, your ol' Sarge has been running a "feeler" through the various sections that train at Sand Island. A majority of the people contacted were in favor of it after they were informed of its workings. Here is an example of how it would benefit.

1. More training would be accomplished because the various sections would be held intact for a longer period of time than during the separate Sunday drills.

2. It is especially suitable for shift duty. Difficulties could be resolved during these periods so that by the time we enter Field Training, we should have a smooth-running organization.

3. Personnel will then have three weekends off per month instead of the present two weekends.

The suggested time periods are as follows:

1. Personnel not on shift duty: From 1300 to 2100 hours Saturday and from 0700 to 1500 hours Sunday.

2. Personnel on shift duty: Any combination of shifts between 1300 hours Saturday to 1500 hours Sunday that would total 16 hours of actual training.

Our Recruiter, A/1c Chun, informs me that the Airmen Strength is up to 90% of the authorized strength and in a month or so, we should be up to full strength. He also mentioned that enlistment and reenlistment physicals are now accomplished by the 199th FIS Medics.

Supply has just announced that the Shade 505 uniforms will be available to all personnel by the end of February. Notices will be posted.

Congratulations to S/Sgt Roy Chee and A/1c David Muramoto for their winning entry of "Scope Dope" in the naming of the Squadron Newsletter. Their "Fantabulous" prizes are cigarette lighters by Ronson.

Aloha and welcome to Major William Kral who assumed duties as Air Force Advisor to the 109th and 169th AC&W Squadrons recently. Major Kral is formerly from Mitchel AFB, New York.

It is not hard to spot a hardworking, conscientious leader. I speak of T/Sgt Samuel Kekaula who in the short time that he has been working with us, has done a great deal in inspiring esprit de corps in his Air Police Section. The appearance and military bearing of his men commands the respect of everyone. It would be well worth it if others could profit by his example.

Editor's Note: No Unit News received from Special Troops HQ Detachment or 298th AAA Bn.



Photo by Tong's Studio

RAMONA TONG

H.N.G. H.Q. Detachment's entry in Miss Hawaii National Guard contest. This lovely young lady was Miss Hawaiian Islands in the Miss Universe contest.

298th AAA GROUP

Exercise Clean House and Alerts 1 and 2

The year 1958 has, thus far, turned out to be an extremely active one for personnel of the 158th AAA Bn. Before the year was forty days old the members of the battalion found themselves participating in an air defense exercise, "*Operation Clean House*", and two test alerts.

The first event to occur was Operation Clean House, conducted during the period 7-10 January. All elements of the Hawaiian Air Defense Team participated in this four day joint exercise. This operation gave the battalion an opportunity to work with the other members of the team. A liaison team from battalion headquarters was stationed in the air force air defense control center. Early warning plots giving the location of the approaching "hostile" targets were passed down by this team to the firing batteries. This information was in turn plotted on the fire control radar early warning boards and used by the radar operators in searching for the targets. This excellent early warning enabled the radars to make maximum range pickup which is so important due to the high speed of modern aircraft.

The next event was a test alert during the early evening of 8 January. This alert, though scheduled during Operation Clean House, was not a part of the exercise. It was scheduled in order to test the recall procedures of each unit. Needless to say it came as a complete surprise to all. The call was initiated at 1830 from the battalion AADCP and sent to the units via the operational control hot loop. Guards on duty at the firing battery sites received the call and immediately put their alert plans into effect. Results were very good considering this was the first emergency alert of the units in several years. At the end of three hours all units were operational and capable of functioning in their assigned missions. The alert was terminated at the end of three hours. During the alert flaws were discovered and errors were made, however all were duly noted and tabbed for correction. Alert plans were revised where needed, procedures practiced in anticipation of another alert, communication facilities bettered and then all were ready for the next one.

Sure enough, the blow fell at 1230, 8 February. As before the call was initiated at the battalion AADCP and sent to the units via the hot loop. This time there was an added feature however, spot announcements were made by the local radio stations. Once again personnel were summoned from their homes, jobs, and places of recreation to man the guns and radars. As a result of the lessons learned during the first alert the recall procedures seemed to function more smoothly. Men arriving at the units hastened to accomplish the many tasks in preparing a unit for action. Generators to be started, radars to be fired up, ammunition prepared, orientation checked, settling rounds to be fired, equipment to be oriented and synchronized, trial fire conducted, local security established, and the many other small but necessary tasks. All this had to be done in the shortest possible time, making full use of each man as he arrived at the sites. It was apparent to observers stationed at each site that the units prepared for action in a more expeditious and orderly manner during this alert.

The efficiency of the units in preparing themselves for action with no advance warning has been put to the test and they have met it.

297th AAA Bn

297th has consummated the Third Annual Military Ball with much success again this year. Compliments for this successful event go to the officers and men of this battalion, who have put in many hours and effort to make it a success.

This Annual Military Ball is sponsored to raise funds for recruiting and to promote good relationship with the surrounding communities as well. Proceeds from this Ball will be divided among the batteries of this battalion to create incentives for a strong recruiting drive.

During intermission, a beautiful young lady, Miss Mavis Kahawai, hailing from Kahuku, was selected by a group of judges to be "Miss 297th for 1958". Coronation took place immediately after the selection, with Trinidad Orosco, "Miss 297th for 1957" crowning the new queen.

Panel of judges consisted of the following: J. Akuhead Pupule, Barbara Bishop, Sandra Forsythe (Miss Hawaii 1957), and Carole Saikyo (Miss Cherry Blossom 1957). A real honor to have such personalities preside as judges. To the judges, we, of 297th AAA Bn, wish you a sincere aloha and appreciation for your kind participation and cooperation.

Our sincere thanks to the general public for making this event a successful one. "We'll be seeing you again next year.

Going back into the past a little, in the month of January this battalion consummated another annual event, the 297th Bowling League, which started with a bang and was concluded with a wonderful banquet. Just goes to show how enthusiastic the men of 297th AAA Bn can be!!!

Incidentally, presentation of awards took place at the end-of-league banquet, and went to the following:

High Average without Handicap, Lt Noboru Nakao; High Single without Handicap, Sfc Warren Yoshida; High Three without Handicap, Sfc Ernest Eto; High Average with Handicap, Pfc Frederick Iman; High Single with Handicap, Pfc Faustino Nacapuy; High Three with Handicap, Sgt Franklin Hiroe.

Congratulations and thank you, Lt Roland Y. Kanemaru!!!



Miss 297th AAA BN of 1958. Mavis Kahawai of Kahuku, was Hq & Hq Btry Queen.

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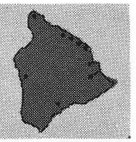
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Regimental Hq 299th RCT

The 299th RCT Commander's Conference for the 1958 Field Training was held at the Kahului Armory on Maui, 16 February 1958. The conference was conducted by Colonel Michael R. Roman, Regimental Commander, which included Administration by Captain Paul K. Nakamura (S-1); Training by Major Reginald K. F. Lau (S-3); Supply by Major John R. D'Araujo (S-4). Inter-Battalion discussions were also held with 1st, 2d, 3d and Hq Battalions participating.

The Regimental Staff Officers of the 299th RCT will attend a special two weeks Command and Staff Refresher Course to be held at the U. S. Army Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia from March 2 through March 15, 1958. Colonel Michael R. Roman, Regimental Commander, Lt Colonel George S. McEldowney, Executive Officer, Major Sau Hoy Wong, S-2 and Major Reginald K. F. Lau, S-3 will attend the course from Hawaii. Purpose of the course is to provide refresher training for the Regimental Commanders and their Staffs on the battle group organization and operation under the new Pentomic Concept. The course will include a summary of new developments in organization, tactics, weapons and equipment of the Infantry Division plus map and terrain problems based upon reorganization of current Infantry Divisions.

Svc Co

Our congratulations go to the 22 Rifle Team who successfully completed the league No. 4 Indoor Rifle Match without a loss. We feel that there is an "outside chance" of placing in the coming territorial championship to be held there in the "Big City." Members of the team include: Coach 1st Lt George W. Makaea Jr, M/Sgt Saburo Miyasaki, M/Sgt Hiroyuki Tahara, SP2 Mitsuo Asai, SP2 Robert W. Malagday, SP3 Henry S. Leite, SP3 Hisashi Matsuoka, SP3 John D. Alicuben.

In the 299th Queen Contest, this unit had the honor of choosing Miss Elizabeth Aiona as their queen, and we hope that she may reign over the 299th RCT.

M/Sgt Antone De Sa, SP2 Roy Hinokawa, and Sgt Charles L. Mahi Jr reenlisted for three more years.

Tk Co (90mm Gun)

Recent recipients of the National Guard Service Medal and the Armed Forces Reserve Medal for 10 years continuous service were Captain Chester K. Long, Company Commander, CWO W-2 Yoshiaki Kanekuni, Unit Administrator, and M/Sgt Manuel M. Nascimento, 1st Sgt.

The Superior rating awarded this unit during the IG inspection indicates the spirit and enthusiasm prevailing in this unit. Without the untiring efforts and devotion shown by the officers and men of this unit, this rating could not be accomplished. Keep up the good work, fellas.

Recruiting is now going into full swing. We are hoping to meet our quota by the end of the recruiting campaign. So all you tankers hustle up your buddies and join the parade in recruiting.

Reenlisting for three years were: SP2 James K. Torigoe, SP3 Ronald H. Iwaoka, and SP3 Marvin Enos.

Departing for 6 months active duty for training on 13 January 1958 was PVT-2 Gilbert Ebanies.

Med Co (—)

Medical Company is playing an active part in the present recruiting drive. A beer jug (valued at $25.00) will be given to the top recruiter in the company. Second prize of $5.00 will be given to the next top recruiter, plus $2.00 for each recruit brought in by any member.

An aggressive member of this unit went out and recruited a Queen Contestant, namely pretty Gloria Bugado. Her visit to the company and personal contact with each man in the unit left them speechless, but with extended hands in which she placed 10 tickets to be sold.

"Outstanding Medic of the year" contest was started 1 February 1958. He will be judged on good behavior, military courtesy, drill attendance, appearance and attention to duty.

Hv Mort Co

With the last year ('57) gone by, we find ourselves in a new year with lots of work ahead as we did in the past.

Looking back in the last quarter, we saw the following individuals transferring to other units within the territory. Sfc Akira Horikoshi to Co M 299th Inf, Sgt Entiro B. Atiz to Btry B 487th FA Bn, SP2 Leonardo Alatan and SP2 Emilio Figueroa to Svc Co 299th Inf. Coming to this unit by way of the transfer route were Sgt Florendo D. Fuerte from Btry D 297th AAA Bn, and SP3 Nobuyoshi Yoshioka from Svc Co 299th Inf.

We welcomed SP2 Richard K. Mitsuyoshi from the RA and PFC Charles K. Higa as enlistees in this unit.

To date we boast the most individuals who completed the 11 weeks or 6 months ACDUTRA program. To date 7 EM completed the 6 months ACDUTRA, 3 EM the 11 weeks ACDUTRA, 3 EM to complete the 6 months ACDUTRA on or about 10 February 1958 and 6 EM just recently departed for the 6 months program.

Third Battalion News

The Thundering Third roared through another Annual IG Inspection and came through with three Superiors and three High Excellents. Units achieving the possible were Hq & Hq Company, Company I and Company M. Company L, Company K (—) and 3rd Rifle Platoon Company K barely missed the possible and came through with high excellents. These results show a remarkable improvement over last year and plans are being laid so that we'll find the Third Battalion higher come next year. Congratulations! to all Officers and men of the "Third" for the splendid showing this year.

In addition, Hq & Hq Company and the 3d Rifle Platoon Co K were further honored as recipients of the Gold Certificate from the Chief of National Guard Bureau for attaining ratings of Superior for the calendar year 1957.

Individual honors were bestowed upon the following men, who were awarded the HNG Medal for having served ten continuous years faithfully: 2d Lt Joseph A. Mattos, Co L; M/Sgt Toribio Francisco, Co M; Sfc Bernard Ugalde, Co M; Sfc James Hanano, Co L; Sgt Itsuji Masaki, Co M; SP2 Pablo Padayao, Co I; M/Sgt Juaning Regidor, Co I; and Sfc Tsutomu Kaneshige, Co I.

Pvts Clifford Hayashi and Mitsugi Yamamoto of Co L returned in December 1957 after completing their six months Active Duty Training at Schofield Barracks. On 13 January Pvt Nemecio Batino Jr, Co I, Pvts Michael Souza Jr and William Kahikina both of Co M departed for the Six Months class which convened on that day.

Our most interesting project at the present time is the all important one of Recruiting. Our recruiting program is well underway and we're well on our way for a very successful campaign. Co L, way up Kohala way, leads at present with five recruits during the month of January. So let's go, fellows, "Every man get a new guardsman."

230th Engr Co (C)

In January of this year, we sent two more men to the 6 months training, Pvt's Filemon B. Montibon and Richard W. Vares. So far, a total of eleven members have taken advantage of the training offered, thereby fulfilling part of their reserve obligation. Five members will complete their 6 months ACDUTRA in February and by publication time, they will be attending the Wednesday night drills.

Enlistments during this period have been low. SP3 Paul Hirota who was released from active duty and assigned to the Standby Reserve, enlisted with us on 15 January 1958. We are proud to have Paul back with us since prior to enlisting into the RA, he was a member of this unit. During his tour of active duty in the RA, he attended the Engr School at Fort Belvoir and completed the course of engr equipment mechanic. Paul is thus a qualified mechanic, a credit to the unit. Congratulations, Paul, and welcome back to the Guard.

SP2 George A. Kamalamalama Jr (Big name, Big guy) reenlisted on 5 January 1958 for his fourth hitch. Good work, "Bouncer", glad to see you "make" that extra money on Wednesday nights.

We are happy that SFC Stanley G. Ferreira has accepted the full time position of administrative Supply Technician for this unit, replacing M/Sgt Samuel K. Bishaw who accepted a like position with the 110th Army Band. We now know that "Beat" will be present while marching. Stanley is doing a swell job for the short time he has been with us. He is an old timer, having enlisted in 1947 when the unit was activated.

110th Army Band

The men of the 110th Army Band are proud to say that they've come through again with another "Superior" in the annual IG Inspection. Congrats are in order to Sfc Wendell Leite for his superb instructing for the day.

The welcome home mat was out in December for PVT-2 Lawrence Iwamoto who has just returned from 6 months ACDUTRA.

487th FA BN
Hq & Hq Btry

After years of unsuccessful attempts, some of which were "near misses", this unit finally emerged unscathed with a "Superior" in the annual IG inspection. To celebrate this record, the gang feasted on T-bone steaks at Klancy's on 12

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January 1958 immediately after drill.

Personnel changes include the appointment and assignment of Captain Gilbert M. Korenaga, formerly with USAR. The Captain resides in Kona and is a representative of the Farmers Home Administration in that district.

Jimmy Kawano, along with Jerry Kodani, enlisted on 22 January 58. Satellite tracker M/Sgt Sam Kumukahi transferred to the ING, temporarily, that is. We expect him back in March. He will write an article when he returns. Pvt Herbert M. Nakayama returned from 6 months ACDUTRA and is currently assigned to the Bn Personnel Section.

HNG service medal for 10 years service was awarded to SP2 Gil. P. Sampaia. Gilbert says he'll be around for another 10. On the same GO was M/Sgt Gus M. Supe who received the Armed Forces Reserve Medal.

Battery Alfa

Taking advantage of the many opportunities offered in the Guard, three men recently enlisted in this unit. They are: SFC Frank Arnise, a veteran of the Korean conflict, SP3 John K. Kina, and Pvt Mathew Heneralau, Jr. The latter has no prior service but expects to complete 6 months ACDUTRA and by the time his 3-year hitch is over he will be a veteran of the 487th.

Not to be outdone by newcomers, Sgt Jack A. Tabata re-upped for 3. He has already completed 6 and plans to go for twenty, or maybe thirty.

SP3 Gilbert S. Kaneko and Pfc Francis T. Imai departed in January for more schooling on the Mainland. Pvts Baoy and Kelii completed 6 months ACDUTRA.

Battery Bravo

The personnel of mighty Bravo welcomed another officer in the person of 1st Lt Harold V. Ely, who hails from the Cal NG. An exchange teacher from San Jose, Lt Ely commanded Btry C, 637th FA Bn of that city. The amiable Lootenant says he loves the Island so much he may want to stay longer than a year.

While the enlistment of Pvt Ronald Calahate and the transfer of Sgt Entiro Atiz from Hv Mort Co 299th caused sighs of relief within the unit, this atmosphere of contentment was dampened somewhat by two major losses, SFCs Henry Akana and Donald Enriques, veteran chiefs of section and key unit NCOs.

Due back are Pvts Sueji Sasahara and Herman Takimoto who are now on their final leg of the 6 months tenure at Schofield Barracks.

Sgt Wally Koizumi, advertising salesman with the Hilo Tribune Herald, re-upped for another 3 years after completing six years of perfect attendance. The 6-year bar was received for this outstanding record.

Battery Charley

A milestone has been covered by Btry C. The unit recently came to see the 10th anniversary since it became federally recognized. Few are the men still in the unit who are originals of the unit. The "old-timers" did enjoy some Whopping Tall Tales about the good old days when they first started out.

The newest member is Pvt Guy B. Spencer who enlisted for 3.

Reenlistments included SP3 Masao Nakao and SP3 Wallace M. Sakata. For faithful performance and efficiency both were promoted on 7 January. SP3 promotions also included John Basque and Frank Gomes Jr. Promoted to PFC were Pvts Hisao Aoyagi and Edward K. Takayama.

Pvts Nolan M. Grace and Joseph Hashimoto Jr took to the air recently via TPA and winged their way to Schofield where they will "take 6."

Pfc William C. Kurashige and Pvt Melva S. Hirayama departed from Kona, the former to see "the wild blue yonder" with the Air Force and the latter to the Mainland for additional schooling.

Service Btry

The NGB Award for Efficiency in Training was received recently for attaining and maintaining a rating of "Superior" for Calendar Year 1957.

Leaving for 6 will be Pvt Abel P. Benevides. He will enroll in the 24 March class.

Recipients of the HNG 10 year service medal were 1st Lt Francis Rodillas, Btry Comd. and SP2 Florencio S. Sison. The unit now has three individuals who have completed 10 with the HNG.

Medical Detachment

A Gold Certificate for attaining and maintaining "Superior" during calendar year 1957 was presented to this detachment by Col Replogle, the Bn Com. Much of this is credited to Lt Takeya and SFC Smiley Alidon who have never once faltered even though the unit has, at times, been handicapped with the shortage of trained personnel. SP3 Donald Savella returned from Oahu after a brief stint with the 158th AAA.

Our five men are now in the midst of planning and preparation for the forthcoming field training. No doubt that there will be 100% in attendance. Prospects are that there will be more men joining and bringing the detachment to full strength.

The Battalion

A First? We are inclined to believe that the 487th FA Bn, HNG, is the first organization (Bn size) to be awarded a rating of "Superior" in the annual General Inspections. Consisting of six units and an Army Aviation Section, organic to Hq & Hq Btry, all six units and the Aviation Section were rated Superior. This could possibly be a National Record. Would someone check?

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Co A 299th Inf—Excellent
Co B 299th Inf—Excellent
Co C 299th Inf—Superior
Co D 299th Inf—Superior
1st Bn Plat Med Co 299th Inf—Excellent (Plus Dental Aug)

Awards

National Guard Award for Efficiency in Training for having received a comparative rating of: Superior, Gold Certificate, Hq & Hq Co 1st Bn 299th Inf and 1st Bn Plat Med Co 299th Inf (Plus Dental Aug); Excellent, Silver Certificate, Co A 299th Inf, Co B 299th Inf, and Co D 299th Inf.

The above certificates were presented to the Commanding Officers during an appropriate ceremony in February 1958.

The Hawaii National Guard Service Medal for 10 continuous years of honorable and faithful service in the Hawaii National Guard was presented to M/Sgt Yoshinobu Kuwae, Bn Sergeant Major, on 3 February 1958.

The HNG Attendance Badge for having attained three consecutive years of perfect attendance credit at all scheduled training: SP3 Benjamin J. Ambrose, Jr., Co C 299th Inf.

The Six-Year Bar to the HNG Attendance Badge was presented to: 1st Lt Lawrence G. Tavares, Co C 299th Inf; 1st Lt Philibert L. Vierra, Co C 299th Inf; Sgt Harry L. Kahunanui, Co C 299th Inf.

The Hawaii National Guard Active Duty Basic Training Ribbon was presented to the following individuals:

Hq Co 1st Bn—PFC Moses H. Kahiamoe, and PFC James S. Yamamoto.

Co A—SP3 Dallas K. Kalepa, SP3 Roland Machado, PFC John L. Kahahanae, PFC Leroy A. Naeole, PFC Gilbert A. Pan, Pvt-2 Aldiorico Carba, Pvt-2 John F. M. Kaaea.

Co B—PFC Wallace S. Fukushima, PFC Gilbert T. Pacheco, PFC Alfred G. Santos, Jr., PFC Oliver H. Hoewaa, PFC Peter V. K. Kaha, Pvt-2 Colbert K. Halemano, Pvt-2 Arthur K. Hoewaa, Jr., Pvt-2 Robert K. Morton.

Co C—PFC Henry E. Rosa, Jr., Pvt-2 James W. S. Kanoho, Pvt-2 Raymond Kepani, Pvt-2 Daniel P. Poepoe, Pvt-2 Richard E. Abreu, Pvt-2 David A. Fevella, Jr., Pvt-2 John K. Kukaua, Jr., Pvt-2 George R. Medeiros, Jr., Pvt-2 Conrado Razo, Pvt-2 Wilbert S. Rodrigues, Pvt-2 Norman E. Souza, Pvt-2 Martin J. Kalani, Pvt-2 Simeon Uu, Jr., Pvt-2 Richard Amadeo, Jr., Pvt-2 Lawrence A. Baisa, Pvt-2 Robert K. H. Cup Choy, Pvt-2 Eugene J. Fernandez, Pvt-2 Rudolph A. Kehano, Pvt-2 Severino Piligrin.

Co D—SP3 Domingo R. Corpis, SP3 Aloysius J. Wong, Pvt-2 Vernroy K. Akina.

1st Bn Plat—Pvt-2 Adam A. Costa.

Promotions

Captain Theodore M. Behrmann, Dental Officer of 1st Bn Plat Med Co 299th Inf (Plus Dental Augmentation) was promoted to Major on 2 January 1958. Major Behrmann has served over 15 years in the armed services which includes the U. S. Naval Reserve, U. S. Navy, Army of the U. S., U. S. Army Reserve, and the National Guard. He is a practicing dentist on the Island of Maui. He resides in Kula with his wife, Elizabeth, a son and 3 daughters.

Hq & Hq Co 1st Bn—To SP3: PFC Herman Cambra and PFC James E. Yap. To PFC: Pvt-2 William Hew and Pvt-2 Juanito Prito. To Pvt-2: Pvt-1 Benjamin J. Guerrero, Benedict A. Mena, Joseph G. Thomas.

Co A 299th Inf—To SP3: PFC Colburn Aragosa, Ruben J. Arelliano, Warren W. Auwae, Daniel K. Basques, Alvin K. Castro, James M. Hayashida, Leroy A. Naeole, Gilbert A. Pan, Mariano C. Salcedo.

To PFC: Rodney A. Auwae, Aldiorico Carba, Richard J. Espiritu, David P. Figueira, Norbert S. Hinau, John F. M. Kaaea, Damien K. Kaaihue, Earl Kalawaia, Abraham N. F. Kam, Willie K. Kimokeo, David M. Naeole, Adrian H. M. Shim, Harry K. Takahashi, Cornelio G. Tranilla.

Co B 299th Inf—To SP3: PFC Stanley Chock, Wallace S. Fukushima, James K. Ihu, Benjamin Kaauamo, James A. Kahoohanohano, George Kalanikau, Andrew H. Kalehuawehe, Herbert N. Kamaka, Jr., Gilbert L. Kapono, Lawrence H. Nishida, Ralph S. Nishida, Harold K. Padilla.

To PFC: Pvt-2 Fernando Lomaoang, Clarence H. Kaililaau, James Y. Nagamine, Lawrence M. Nagamine, Daniel S. Owan, Eugene Perry.

Co C 299th Inf—To M/Sgt: SFC Henry Yap, Jr. To SFC: Sgt Joseph Kekiwi, Rudolph S. B. Kim, Richard J.

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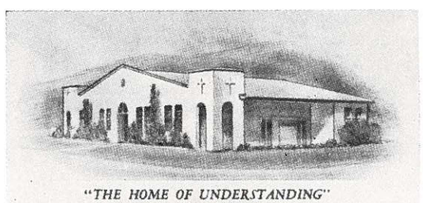
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Co D 299th Inf—To SFC: Sgt Scott L. Ahina. To Sgt: SP3 Teodorico C. Cabalo, Gonio Guiliermo. SP2 Benedict E. Furtado. To SP3: PFC Alan M. Rezentes.

1st Bn Plat—To CPL: PFC Benjamin F. Helm. To SP3: PFC Kenneth T. Hasegawa. To PFC: Pvt-2 Adam A. Costa, Leonard Rodrigues. To Pvt-2: Pvt-1 Frank S. Borge.

Taking Six (6)

Departed for Schofield Barracks on 13 January 1958 were the following EM: Pvt-2 Frank S. Borge and Melvin N. Cockett of the Medical Platoon; Pvt-2 Walter Naopuu, Hq Co; Pvt-2 Benjamin C. Laborte, Frank Maniago, Joseph Sarol, and Reimann M. Wahinehookai of Co A; Pvt-2 Stanley J. Kuloloia and John M. Venhuizen of Co B; Pvt-1 Herbert Y. F. Shim of Co D.

Took Six (6)

The Welcome Mat was laid out for the following named Vets of the 6 Months ACDUTRA, who returned home on 15 December 1957: Pvt-2 Leonard Rodrigues of Med Plat; Pvt-1 Richard Amadeo, Jr., Lawrence A. Baisa, Robert K. H. Cup Choy, Eugene J. Fernandez, Rudolph A. Kehano, and Severino Piligrin of Co C.

Sports

Congratulations to the members of Bravo Company's Bowling Team who won the battalion championship during the latter part of November 1957. Other participants were Alpha Company, Charlie and Delta Companies. Two rounds were held and Co B completely dominated over all opponents. Here's hoping for a better year and more participation in the 1958 bowling season.

Headquarters finally dethroned Co B for the .22 Calibre Rifle Indoor championship of the 1st Battalion. Co B held the title as champions since 1952. Hq Co will represent this battalion in the 1958 NRA Indoor Rifle State Championships to be held at Fort Ruger on 22 February 1958. Members of Hq Company's Rifle Team are SFC Oliver H. Cummings, SFC William R. Carvalho, SP3 Frederick D. Barcai, PFC John M. Malaqui, SP3 James E. Yap, PFC Melvin D. Cummings, PFC George K. N. Wong, and Pvt-2 David L. Kong, Jr.

Ceremonies for the official opening of Kahului Armory, the new home of Company Charlie, was held on 2 December 1957.

Our thanks go to the Women's NCO Wives Club who generously gave their time in the preparation of leis for honored guests and also in the preparation of refreshments.

The recruiting drive for Company C got underway on 20 January 1958 with the formation of zones to cover in the immediate area around Kahului Armory. The men seem very enthusiastic about this drive and this unit is sure looking forward to a large increase in strength. Prizes are being offered to those recruiters who sign up any new enlistees, which should make this project more interesting.

From The Garden Isle

The annual IG Inspection for units of this battalion is PAU! As we predicted in the last issue of the Hawaii Guardsman, units of this battalion received ratings of Superior and Excellent. Coming out on top with Superiors were "Echo" and "George" (Molokai). Headquarters, "Foxtrot", "Hotel" and the Medical Platoon are Excellent companies. All out efforts by full time employees and part-time civilian soldiers warrant a great deal of appreciation. These ratings bear out the fact that ESPRIT de CORPS exists within these units.

December of the past year has been a month filled with parties. Down in Hanapepe way, guardsmen echoed to an annual Christman Luau by Co E—the menu consisting of kalua pigs, poi, sweet potatoes, opihi, chicken luau, lomi salmon. Not to be outdone, "Foxtrot" played the same tune—their luau consisted of the same menu, except with the addition of raw fish and limu. There were musical entertainments at both parties, and impromptu renditions by guardsmen which really made both gala affairs the talk of the island to this day. Old Saint Nick, being at two places at about the same time, passed out packages to children of guardsmen and their friends—everybody going home happy. "Hotel" company held their party at Green Garden Cafe for members of that unit.

We saw 1957 fading out, leaving with us fond memories of bygone days, of friends we have met and of those leaving us . . . anyway, it was a good year for us in this battalion. Starting off with the "right" foot forward for 1958 were three guardsmen of units on this island, who applied for and were ordered to attend 6 months of active duty for training at Schofield Barracks. Two are from "Echo" and one from "Foxtrot". They are: Pvts Moses Jardin, who took a bust from PFC in order to attend as the regulation states, Rodney E. Mariano (Co E) and Antonio Saronitman, Jr. (Co F.) Departing on the 13th of January via commercial air, they'll be at Schofield to greet us when we arrive for the annual field training.

Members promoted since the last writing are: Hq Co—To M/Sgt: Agapito Saulibio; Maurice Lardizabal Jr., and Eugenio H. Soto to Sgts. From Co "Echo" are Clarence Ariola, Joseph P. Manini and Joseph R. Rivera to SFC; Jaime Basquez, Gilbert W. Carvalho, Albert H. Makishima, Juan Pantohan, Angel R. Soto to Sgts; Abraham Kahalekomo, Moses K. Keala, John M. Vidinha Jr. to SP3; Juan Acoba, Gordon Akuna, Ronald W. Duarte, Wallace H. Ferreira, Richard M. Kashiwabara and August S. Ventura to PFC. Advanced to Pvt-E2 is Michael J. Vidinha. Of "Foxtrot" Company is Hiraldo P. Villanueva to SFC, who incidentally holds the distinction of being the first in this battalion to be promoted during the year 1958.

We've had losses too—men going into the regular armed services or leaving to establish new residence away from these units. But to compensate for these losses, we've gained the following: In Hq Co—Alexander A. Halemanu and Kealiiaukai N. Kolo. The latter comes to us from the USAR while the former is earmarked for 6 months ACDUTRA. In Company "Echo", a new enlistee is Francisco Pascua Jr., also to take 6 months of ACDUTRA. Re-enlisting for another term of 3 years is SP3 Thomas R. Quiocho. "Foxtrot" gained Sgt John K. Kauawai from the Inactive NG, SP3 William Texeira Jr and SP3 Philip M. Yamagata from the Army Reserve, SFC Filomino M. Asuncion and SP3 Alfredo Rabot, who were former members of the NG when that unit was known as "King" Co. Re-enlisting immediately after ETS are SP2 Toyosaburo Yaka, SP3 Vernon C. Asuncion and SP3 Kenneth M. Sakahara.

From AGO General Orders No. 3, we note with pride, the following members of this battalion to receive medals—1st Lt Theodore A. Daligdig Jr. receives the HNG Service Medal and the 3 year HNG Attendance Badge. CWO Luther K. Wong is awarded the Armed Forces Reserve Medal and the 9 year HNG Attendance Bar. The HNG 3 year badge, 6 year bar and 9 year bar are awarded to SFC Henry F. Christiansen. To SFC John R. Pasadava, Sgt John F. Garcia and Sgt Walter J. Smith Jr., the HNG 3 year badges are awarded. All are members of "Foxtrot" company.

Back to "school" again for a couple of days were Unit ASMT's on the "penching system" cards which will replace the present NGB Form 73 for reporting Army National Guard Strength and active duty training in the near

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future. These classes were conducted on the 21st and 22d of January by Lt Col W. C. Meyer, G-1, and Capt Paul K. Nakamura, S-1 299th RCT, at the Lihue Armory. The lessons were very well received and it is felt that there should be no pilikia in filling out these cards except in the very beginning. However, the responsibility will be with Captain John M. English, the Bn S-1, and CWO Luther K. Wong, Bn Admin Specl, in checking these cards from units for their completeness and accuracy.

Now comes the time to get started on preparations for the main event—the annual field training period. So we see our units starting on weekend training periods for range practice firing. First Sunday training is scheduled for 26 January with preliminary rifle instructions to be followed by other Sundays of actual firing for qualification—then loading up and moving for active duty for training. This seems to be a routine matter for almost every guardsman, but the amount of preparations involved is considerable. When all is in order and everything is being accomplished that needs to be accomplished towards that goal, only then can we know that the training will be successful. It has been proven before and the joy of success is satisfaction in itself.

Even while units are busy doing over training schedules, taking inventories, or making requisitions ready, we are entering into a recruiting campaign. We do not hope to encounter any problems, which we will, so we pray dearly for success in this undertaking. Already, we have received from the office of the PIO, paraphernalia for recruiting which will be of much aid to us. Company commanders are scheduled to meet with the Battalion Commander for a discussion on means and ways that can be practically applied to the program. Recruiting teams are appointed by each unit and a proposed house to house campaign is on the agenda. This idea is to "educate" parents of potential guardsmen regarding their sons' obligations and the Armed Forces Reserve Program. Meetings of a get-together nature with one of the many civic activities are also proposed. By these actions, we hope to pave a path for much needed enlistments. Not only are we seeking for new enlistments, but we have concerned ourselves toward enlisting those with prior active duty and those presently in the Army Reserve, and, particularly with re-enlisting former members of the guard. With one consolation in mind, being that the Hawaii National Guard is "sold" with the public and industries on this island, the pilikia of recruiting teams to meet with others is nil, and recruiting will be of some success.



Capt John Lalaole, Co E, 299th Inf enlists the first recruit for Co E, August C. Erlandiz, of Hanapepe, Kauai.

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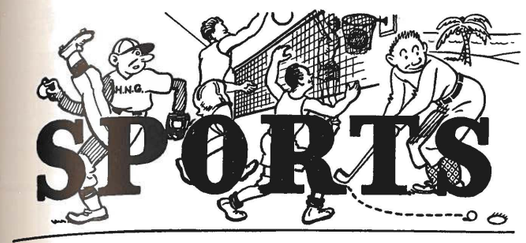
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Athletic Program '58

AGO HAW has announced in Memo No. 10, the HNG Territorial Athletic program which is as follows: Golf championships will be held on Oahu during March; Volleyball on Hawaii during May; Softball goes back to Maui in September, and the Garden Isle will host the basketball play-off in November. Awards will include the AG's perpetual trophies, permanent pennants and medals or charms for the winners.

Bowling-Mixed Handicap League

With just the position week remaining on the schedule, Monsarret Delicatessen is leading the M. Hara Plumbing by one game. These two teams will meet for the championship. Third place will also be decided when Lucky Lager and Aquarium & Pet Center meet. The league will conclude its activities with a banquet at Queen's Surf on 8 March.

Individual and team trophies will be given out on this night. A new league is now forming with the action slated to begin on 13 March playing at Bowling City alleys on Thursday evenings starting at 6:15. Twelve teams are expected to enter.

Baseball-Winter League

At present, our NG baseball squad is sporting a 2 won, 6 lost record in the Winter League currently operating at Moilili Field on Sundays. In their first outing, the NG squeezed out a hard fought 1-0 victory over the powerful Kaneda's Food team. Pitcher Sid Lindo hurled masterful ball, stopping the KF batsmen on 4 hits. Jong's Express handed the NG its first defeat of the season 6-4. This game featured a Mantle-type 3 run homer by Ben Almadova which put the Guard ahead 4-1 in the sixth. The Expressmen came storming back and pushed across 2 runs in the eighth and 3 runs in the ninth to put the contest on ice. Royal Beer beat the NG 8-2 in their next outing.

A no-hit, no-run effort was thrown at the Guard by Naval Base in the fourth game. The sailors managed to eke out a close 1-0 win. Kaneda's avenged their opening game defeat to the Guardsman by posting a 5-1 win. Jong's Express made it two in a row by shutting out the NG 5-0. Returning to Pearl Harbor, our team exploded against Naval Base and mauled the bluejackets 19-5. It was sweet revenge for the NG and we once more tasted the sweet nectar of victory.

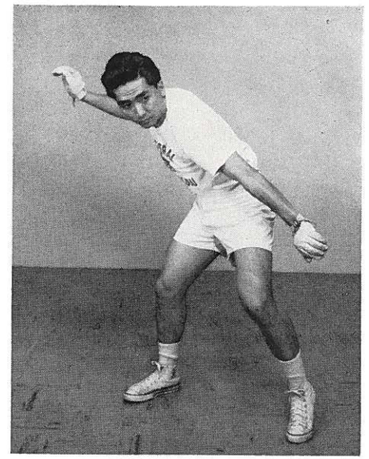
Royal Beer whipped the NG 21-5 in a free slugging contest to dump the Guard closer to the doormat position. With just two more rounds remaining, our team is determined to get back along the victory path. A big boost and moral factor to them will be more support from the Guardsmen. Many more of our people should attend these games and help cheer the team. The most ardent fan seen at all the games is Col David Silva. In victory or defeat he is always encouraging the boys to uphold the fine prestige of the Guard.

SPORTOGRAPH

I walked down the sidewalk on my way to the Central YMCA gym, when a happy, smiling face greeted me. We shook hands and then he led me into a small, well kept office. We started to talk about National Guard affairs and of course, on handball. This person was S/Sgt Robert Sun of the ANG, also the Territorial Handball champion. Sgt Sun has been playing this game for over six years now and he has too numerous titles to mention in this article. His reign as the handball king in the Territory has been for the past four years. The doubles crown has also been worn by him during the past two years. He told me a rather amusing story on how he actually got started in this game.

He used to watch many of the top players of yesteryears playing at the gym and, on one particular day, one more player was needed to complete a foursome. Rushing down to the court and very anxious to play, he was greeted with a "come back when you are a better player" remark. This was the turning point in the brilliant career of Bob Sun.

He practiced daily for months, but was rewarded as we can see. As a matter of fact, Sgt Sun was humiliated in his first big tournament, 21-0. 21-0 in two straight games. This may have discouraged others, but to him it only meant that he had to practice harder.



S/Sgt Robert Sun 199th FIS
"Mr. Handball of Hawaii"

He gives credit to Young Suk Ko and Dr. Richard You for his continued success. Without them, he said, "I would be just an ordinary player."

Last year at Dallas, Texas, playing against the Nation's best, Sgt Sun lasted until the third round before being eliminated. He received recognition from the United States Handball Association by being presented a beautiful trophy naming him "Sportsman of 1957."

While on the Mainland, he acted as an ambassador from Hawaii and received the key to the city from the Mayor of Dallas. He also appeared on radio and television, both times on the popular Art Linkletter show. "Handball is a terrific game; it develops condition, timing, coordination and stamina", Sgt Sun said. He later showed a magazine which featured an article on the US Air Force Academy in Colorado. There are nineteen handball courts located there, each costing $16,000 each.

Sgt Sun has been in the 199th FIS for 5 years as the Ass't Mess Steward. He told me of his enjoyment in preparing food for our flyboys. He practices every day and feels that every opponent is a threat to his triple title; AAU, Territorial YMCA and USHA champion. I thanked him for his time and on my way out, he was joining someone in the court for a game. Walking out of the "Y", I smiled to myself. It is very gratifying to know that an athlete of his prominence still has time to say on drill days at Hickam and at summer camp, "how do you want your eggs."

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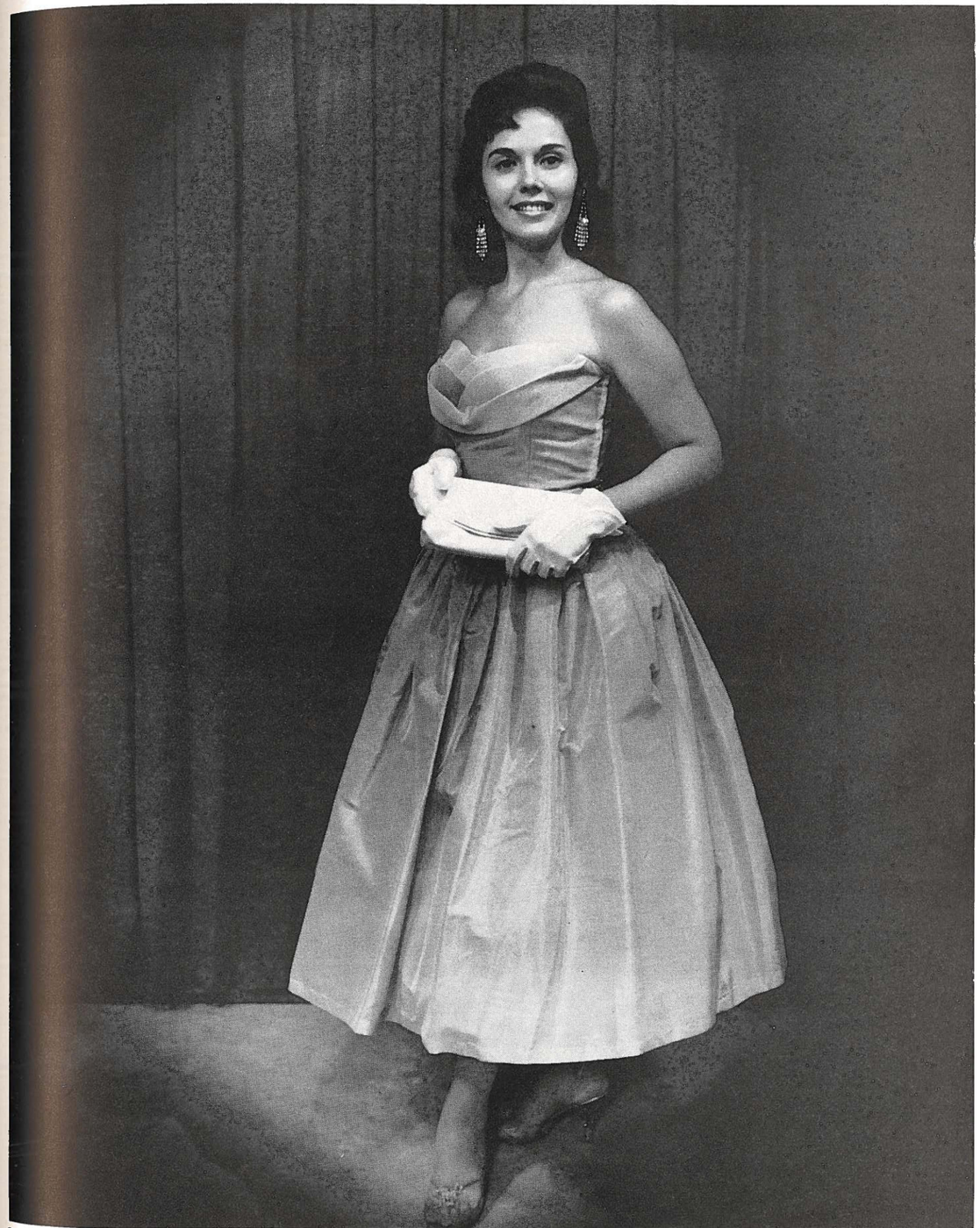
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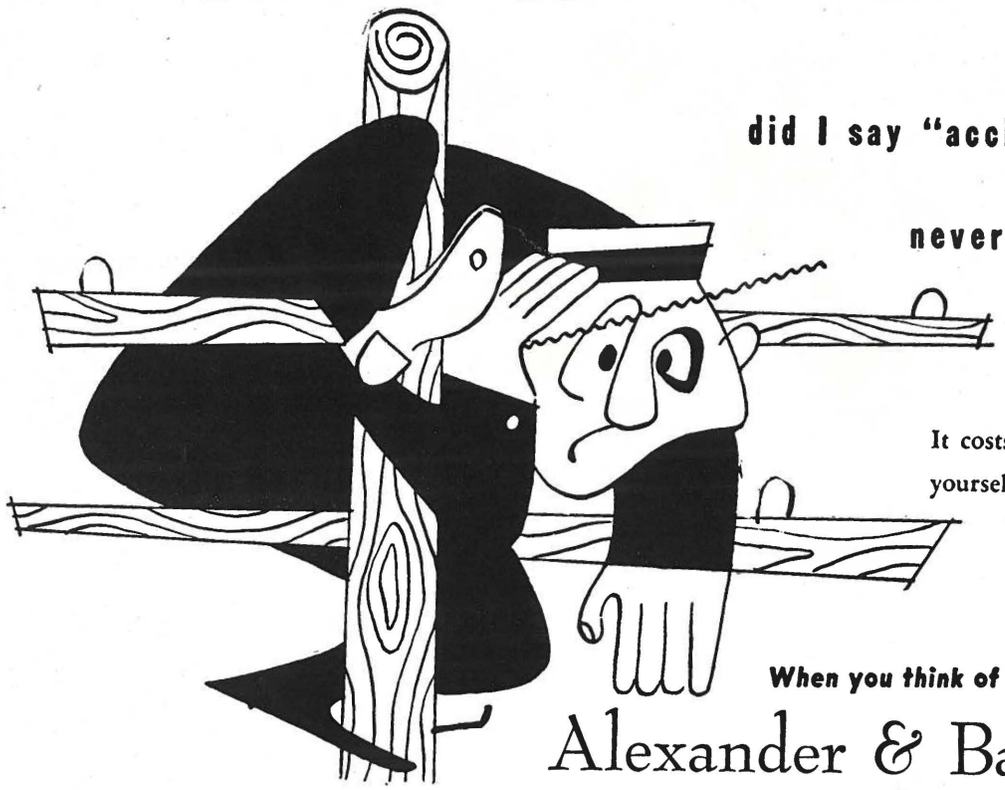


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