

PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII

6 - 12 JUNE 1952

Publicity



COMMANDER IN CHIEF UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET




Arthur W. Radford

ARTHUR W. RADFORD,
COMMANDER IN CHIEF PACIFIC
AND U. S. PACIFIC FLEET

On behalf of the officers and men in the Pacific Fleet, I wish to take this opportunity to welcome you to Pearl Harbor.

The places you see and the monuments you visit are but a part of the fleet activities in the Pacific. These are yours. Your investment in this military security has paid dividends to peace by creating the mightiest and the most efficient sea-air team in the history of the world -- the U. S. Navy.

As Commander in Chief of your U.S. Pacific Fleet, I bid you Aloha.


ARTHUR W. RADFORD
Admiral, U. S. Navy



Rear Admiral FRANCIS DENEBRINK, U.S. Navy
Commander Service Force Pacific Fleet



Rear Admiral CHARLES McMORRIS, U.S. Navy
Commandant Fourteenth Naval District



Rear Admiral JOHN SNACKENBERG, U.S.N.
Commander Mine Force Pacific Fleet



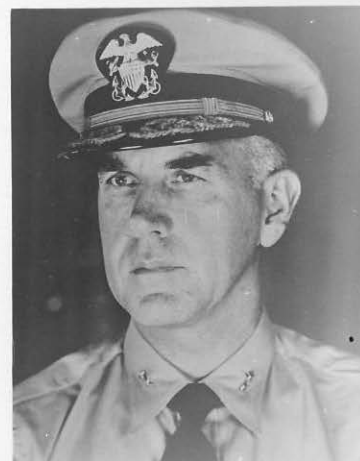
Rear Admiral TOM B. HILL, U.S. Navy
Chief of Staff, CINCPACFLT



Rear Admiral TRUMAN HEDDING, U.S. Navy
Chief of Staff of Joint Staff, CINCPAC



Rear Admiral CHARLES MOMSEN, U.S. Navy
Commander Submarine Force Pacific Fleet



Rear Admiral THOMAS WILLIAMSON, U.S. Nav
Commander Fleet Air Hawaii and Fleet Air Wing Two

GUESTS OF THE NAVY
VISIT TO PEARL HARBOR
aboard the
USS REPOSE
6-12 June 1952

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Miss Marie C. Albrecht	Assistant Director California State Nurses Association 185 Post Street San Francisco, California
Miss Pearl Castile	Assistant Dean, School of Nursing University of California Medical Center San Francisco, California
Mrs. Dorothy H. Cobb	Director School of Nursing Sacramento Junior College Sacramento, California
Miss Nina B. Craft	Director School of Nursing Los Angeles County Hospital Los Angeles, California
Miss Dorothea A. Daniels	Director School of Nursing and Nursing Service Permanente Hospitals Oakland, California
Miss Dorothy Kaladic	Director School of Nursing Orange County Hospital Orange, California
Miss Ruth Kynoch	Assistant Director School of Nursing Santa Rosa Junior College Santa Rosa, California
Miss Mary Martinetti	Assistant Director School of Nursing Los Angeles County Hospital Los Angeles, California

Miss Neva Nye	Director School of Nursing San Diego County Hospital San Diego, California
Mrs. Alice Pelletaire	Director of Nursing Santa Clara County Hospital San Jose-Los Gatos Road San Jose, California
Miss Marjorie L. Quigley	Executive Secretary, District 5 California State Nurses Association 1027 W. 6th Street Los Angeles, California
Mrs. Alice W. Schindel	Director School of Nursing Fresno General Hospital Fresno, California
Miss Anna N. Steffen	President, League of Nursing Education 2163 Moreno Drive Los Angeles, California
Mrs. Lillian Vosloh	Director School of Nursing Huntington Memorial Hospital Pasadena, California
LT Mary Ryzek, NC, USN	Escorting Officer

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS
for
G U E S T S O F T H E N A V Y
VISIT TO PEARL HARBOR
aboard the
USS REPOSE
6-12 June 1952

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Friday 6 June

0800 - USS REPOSE arrives Pearl Harbor.

Guests will be met by public information and medical personnel from Staff, CINCPACFLT, and representatives of the Territory of Hawaii Nurses Association. They will be escorted to the Commissioned Officers' Mess Makalapa.

1200 - Luncheon with flag officers.

1415 - Depart Commissioned Officers' Mess Makalapa for briefing by officers, Staff, CINCPACFLT, at Fleet Headquarters.

1730 - "At Home" for guests at the quarters of Rear Admiral and to Mrs. Tom B. Hill.

1830

Evening free for individual arrangements.

Saturday 7 June

0930 - Depart for tour through MARS flying boat.

Remainder of day free for individual arrangements.

Sunday 8 June

Morning church services at Makalapa Chapel for those who wish to attend.

0800 - Episcopal Communion

0900 - Catholic Mass

1030 - Protestant Services

Luncheon and afternoon at Kailua Beach Officers' Club for those who wish to spend an afternoon on the windward side of Oahu. (Bring swim suits.)

Monday 9 June

- 0800 - Depart Commissioned Officers' Mess Makalapa for trip through Schofield Barracks; Kolekole Pass; Naval Radio Station and Naval Ammunition Depot, Lualualei; and, Naval Air Station, Barber's Point.
- 1215 - Arrive Commissioned Officers' Mess Barber's Point for luncheon with Commander, Fleet Air Hawaii and Commander, Naval Air Bases, FOURTEENTH Naval District.
- 1415 - Depart Barber's Point.
- 1500 - Pearl Harbor trip by boat.
- Evening free for individual arrangements.

Tuesday 10 June

- 0830 - Depart Commissioned Officers' Mess Makalapa for Tripler Army Hospital.
- 0900 - Tour of Tripler Army Hospital.
- 1200 - Luncheon with nurses at Tripler Army Hospital.
- 1530 - Tea (downtown) with Territory of Hawaii Nurses Association.
- Remainder of day free for individual arrangements.

Wednesday 11 June

- 0645 - Depart Commissioned Officers' Mess Makalapa for MATS Terminal.
- 0800 - Take off for all-day visit to Kilauea rest camp on the island of Hawaii.
- 1830 - Arrive MATS Terminal.

Thursday 12 June

- 0900 - Transportation for MATS Terminal departs Commissioned Officers' Mess Makalapa.
- 1000 - Air evacuation plane departs for mainland.

GUESTS OF THE NAVY
VISIT TO PEARL HARBOR
aboard the
USS REPOSE
6-12 June 1952

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FLAG OFFICERS LUNCHEON
6 June 1952
1200

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LUNCHEON WITH REAR ADMIRAL FRANCIS C. DENEBRINK:

Miss Nina B. Craft
Miss Dorothea A. Daniels
Miss Doroty Kaladic
Miss Ruth Kynoch

LUNCHEON WITH LIEUTENANT GENERAL FRANKLIN A. HART:

Miss Pearl Castile
Miss Marjorie L. Quigley
Miss Anna N. Steffen
Mrs. Lillian Vosloh

LUNCHEON WITH REAR ADMIRAL CHARLES B. MOMSEN:

Miss Neva Nye
Mrs. Alice Pelletaire
Mrs. Alice W. Schindel
LT Mary Ryzek, NC, USN

LUNCHEON WITH REAR ADMIRAL JOHN A. SNACKENBERG:

Miss Marie C. Albrecht
Mrs. Dorothy H. Cobb
Miss Mary Martinetti



USS REPOSE (AH 16)

QUEEN OF THE ORIENT

Eleven thousand fighting men of the United Nations forces in Korea will forever remember the "Queen of the Orient," a Navy ship that gave them health and comfort for more than 16 months -- though it never fired one round of artillery at the enemy.

Listed officially in the Naval Vessel Register as the United States Navy Hospital Ship REPOSE (AH 16), the "Queen" earned her nickname the hard way. She has spent more than four of her seven commissioned years in the Orient.

Now the "Queen" is heading once more for the Far East, following a thorough overhaul at her home port of San Diego, California.

Every inch of her 520-foot hull and every ounce of her 15,000 tons bespeaks the romantic name bestowed upon her by her "international" patients -- Turks, Thailanders, Australians, Canadians, Englishmen, Filipinos, East Indian Republicans, South Koreans, and Americans from every branch of the Armed Forces.

The REPOSE's outstanding individual performance came during the hectic fighting days around Chinnampo above the 38th parallel on the west coast of Korea. There, the sleek white mercy ship inched her way 30 miles through a dangerously shallow, rocky channel. She took aboard more than 750 wounded UN troops and carried them to safety just before they would have been trapped in a gigantic Communist offensive, then under way.

The big rescue operation was conducted smoothly and swiftly, going virtually unnoticed and unsung. At the time, more than 1,300 persons were aboard the ship.

Most perilous part of the task was steering the ship through the narrow, winding channel without running aground. The main thoroughfare was unusable because it was so heavily mined. The one used was only 26 feet deep in spots at high tide -- and the REPOSE draws 25 feet, 6 inches of water. At times the depth indicator reading was about the same as the ship's draw.

The "Queen" was launched in 1944 at Chester, Pennsylvania, and was commissioned May 26, 1945 at Brooklyn, New York. In July, 1945 she left for the Pacific traveling via Cristobal, Panama, and Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

On that voyage she met her severe test of seaworthiness when she was caught in a raging typhoon. At the height of the storm the wind was 100 knots, with recorded gusts up to 140. Six feet of water poured into No. 4 hold and the fire plugs on the main deck were sheared off. Shortly after the typhoon the REPOSE sailed for the China coast.

In April, 1949, the "Queen" received her first taste of caring for actual battle casualties. She furnished medical and surgical treatment to nearly 100 British casualties from four Royal Navy ships that had been attacked by Communist shore batteries on the Yangtse River. From there she continued support activities along the China coast from Shanghai and Hong Kong to Tsingtao and Saddle Island. In June, 1949 she returned to the States. She went back to the Far East when the Korean war broke out.

Notable is the exceptionally low mortality rate among wounded soldiers, sailors and airmen taken aboard for treatment. There have been only 33 deaths out of the more than 11,000 military patients.

Vice Admiral C. Turner Joy, former Commander of Naval Forces in the Far East, said of the REPOSE: "(She) has proven herself a sterling representative of these floating hospitals. In addition to her part in the United Nations' ministrations to those fallen in battle, she bears the distinction of being the only major naval craft to have been in Korean waters constantly for one year.

"I...extend my congratulations to all the personnel of the USS REPOSE for their splendid accomplishments of the past year. A most sincere and hearty Well Done."

From the top brass down to the corporal with the brass in his arm, it's always been Well Done to the "Queen of the Orient."



RADM ROBERT M. GILLETT, USN, MC

Rear Admiral Robert Milton Gillett, Fleet Medical Officer for the U. S. Pacific Fleet and Medical Officer for the Pacific Command, is one of the newest flag officers in the Fleet.

He received his two stars shortly after coming from COMNAVFE, Tokyo, to CINCPAC in April to assume his present executive duties.

During World War II he participated in five battle engagements, and was on the staff at COMPHIBPAC, headquarters of Amphibious Forces in the Pacific, from 1943 to 1945. He holds the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star and Navy Unit Commendation.

A specialist in orthopaedic surgery, RADM Gillett received his M. D. from the University of Iowa in 1920.

He lives at 31 Makalapa Drive, Honolulu, T. H., with his wife, the former Miss Margaret Ann Hodges, of Oskaloosa, Iowa. They have two children, Mrs. Dorothy Mae Carlisle, 27, and Robert M. Gillett Jr., 17.



In the event of war, Fleet Air Hawaii would be augmented by the Hawaii Air National Guard and any carrier-based aircraft in the area. The Air National Guard (HANG) is composed of the 199th Fighter Squadron, which has fifty officers and four hundred airmen to man and maintain its F-47 Thunderbolt fighters, B-26 bombers and C-47 transports, and the 109th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron, which has eight officers and two hundred men to operate its detection and communication equipment. The units are stationed at Hickam Air Force Base.

Aircraft maintained by the U.S. Air Force Rescue Service at Hickam include Boeing B-29 and B-17 bombers especially converted to long-range, radar-equipped, boat-dropping search planes; SA-16 Grumman Albatross amphibian seaplanes for long range sea searches and rescues; Sikorsky H-5 and H-19 helicopters for specialized operations; L-5 liaison planes, and C-47 transports. The Air Weather Service, furnishing weather forecasting to all services, and the 1810th Airways and Air Communications Service, hooking up the globe into a single network of integral communications and air navigation, are other important elements based at Hickam Air Force Base.

Modern Service Hospital. Although Tripler Army Hospital is thirty-one years old, its giant modern structure was completed in 1948 and houses the wounded and sick of all the U.S. armed forces and some of the men of Allied nations. The consolidation of military hospital facilities in the Hawaiian Islands was effected in May, 1949 with the closing of the Naval Hospital at Aiea and with the transfer of patients and medical personnel to the beautiful, modern Tripler Army Hospital on the westerly slopes of the Koolau mountain range.

Construction of the thirty-seven million dollar hospital started in February, 1945. The fifteen hundred bed Tripler hospital includes a separate neuro-psychiatric building, enlisted men's barracks, nurses' quarters, gymnasium, commissary, motor pool, theater, Red Cross recreation building, laundry and all the other facilities of a modern military hospital.

During ten months of the Korean conflict, the hospital received almost eighteen thousand Korean war wounded by means of the Military Air Transport Service air evacuation. Casualties whose homes are in Hawaii or who are too ill to be moved receive complete treatment at Tripler. Other patients are evacuated by air to military hospitals in the U.S. nearest their homes.

National Cemetery of the Pacific. Punchbowl crater on Oahu, a famous landmark known officially as the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific, is the resting place for more than thirteen thousand five hundred mainland and Hawaiian servicemen who lost their lives in World War II and in the Korean conflict. In the beautiful one hundred twenty acre crater are the remains of war dead, once interred in other cemeteries on other Pacific islands during World War II. In addition, most of Hawaii's sons who lost their lives in Italy and France were returned to Oahu for their final rest.

THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS AND MILITARY DEFENSE

Tropical Paradise. A temperate climate, pleasurable beaches and lush tropical vegetation have earned the Territory of Hawaii an international reputation as the "Paradise of the Pacific."

The group of islands, formerly known as the Sandwich Islands and now known as the Hawaiian Islands, extend one thousand miles from Midway to Hawaii, the big island in the major group. Other islands of the major group include Oahu, Maui, Molokai, Lanai, Kahoolawe, Kauai and Niihau. This group comprises an area almost as large as New Jersey with a population more than that of Newark--though not including the armed forces personnel. They are separated from the mainland United States by some two thousand miles of Pacific ocean.

Honolulu and Pearl Harbor are located on Oahu. Hawaii refers not only to the territory but to one of the islands, the largest in the group and often called "Big Island."

Under Three Flags. In 1778 Captain James Cook with his two British warships, the RESOLUTION and the DISCOVERY, sailed on his third voyage of exploration in the Pacific. By chance sighting the Hawaiian Islands, Captain Cook took twelve marines with him to visit Kauai where he presented the natives with gifts. During visits on Hawaii and Niihau, the English captain was worshipped as the incarnation of the Hawaiian god Lono, who was thought to have returned from the dead to fulfill an ancient island prophecy.

But all was not peaceful. The British sailors desecrated the natives' places of worship, and the Hawaiians in turn were accused of thievery. In one of the resulting skirmishes Captain Cook was stoned and stabbed to death on the beach off Kaelakekua Bay on Hawaii. On the spot where he fell, the British government later erected a monument in his memory--a shrine still visited every seven years by English sailors mourning the death of their distinguished captain and explorer.

Hawaii was a monarchy that grew prosperous and grew rapidly, if not unwieldy, under the influence of the English, French and Americans. The Kamehameha kings, Kalakaua and Queen Liliuokalani successively ruled the islands until they became a republic in 1894. However, for five months during the strife-torn year 1843 the British flag flew over Honolulu; and during two months of the 1893 island revolution the U.S. raised the Stars and Stripes over the city's government buildings.

Eager to become part of the U.S., Hawaii modeled her 1894 constitution after the United States' and applied for annexation. On July 7, 1898, President William McKinley signed Hawaii into the U.S. territorial limits, and three years later Hawaii's first territorial legislature convened.

Cosmopolitan Populace. The original native Hawaiian population of approximately three hundred thousand persons has declined so that there are hardly any full-blooded natives remaining. The 1950 census reported slightly more than a half-million islanders, composed largely of Japanese, Caucasians, Chinese, Filipinos and part-Hawaiians in that order.

Honolulu, capital of the territory with a population of two hundred thirty thousand persons, is a bustling metropolis combining the latest modern business techniques with old-world Asian and Polynesian cultures and practices. These intermixtures, in addition to the influx of service personnel representing every Allied nation, give the city an air of cosmopolitan distinction found nowhere else in the world.

Sugar cane, pineapples and cattle are Hawaii's principal industries; but her tourist trade of some fifty thousand persons a year and the presence of the U.S. armed forces provide heavy additional economic assistance.

Pearl Harbor. Development of Pearl Harbor into one of the world's mightiest naval bases was first visualized in 1840 when Lieutenant Charles Wilkes, commanding a U.S. naval expedition, conducted the first survey of the islands. He recommended blasting the entrance to Pearl Harbor to allow warships to pass through. In 1898, after Hawaii's annexation to the U.S., a coaling station was located at the present site of the Naval Shipyard and Naval Base.

As the U.S. Pacific Fleet expanded, so did the Pearl Harbor facilities. At the time of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor December 7, 1941, Pearl Harbor had long been the U.S.'s main Pacific outpost and base for her mighty warships, carriers, submarines, cargo ships and other auxiliary vessels.

The Japanese' surprise air and submarine attack that memorable Sunday morning a decade ago on Pearl Harbor and Army and Navy air fields on Hawaii killed almost three thousand Americans and wounded almost a thousand others. Although none of Pearl Harbor's important fuel or ammunition depots were hit, the Navy lost the battleship ARIZONA, the target ship UTAH, the oiler OGLALA, and the destroyers CASSIN and DOWNES. Several other ships that were hit badly were salvaged, repaired and returned to the fleet by hard working shipyard workers.

During the war seven thousand Navy vessels were repaired by shipyard workers, who numbered as many as twenty-six thousand civilians at one time.

Hub of Defenses. In its possible path of attack, any force of aggression launched against the United States west coast must first encounter the Hawaiian Islands, closest (two thousand miles) of all significant island groups to the mainland. As the crossroads of the Pacific, serving as a repair and refueling base midway between the western hemisphere and the Far East, the Hawaiian Islands constitute the natural strategic hub of the United Nations' Pacific defenses.

The military significance of the island group was realized by the American people as early as 1849 when the U.S. entered into an agreement with the Hawaiian kingdom to keep the islands from falling under the influence of other world powers. The war with Spain re-emphasized the importance of the islands and helped bring about their annexation to the U.S. in 1898.

The Japanese enemy saw in their sneak attack December 7, 1941 a necessary step in a well calculated plan for conquest of the Pacific. At the start of World War II Hawaii was the center of the Allied line of defense, a line stretching from Australia to Hawaii to Alaska. When defense changed to offense, Pearl Harbor was the base of operations from which the Allied powers were able to press the fight against the Japanese until forward bases could be secured.

After V-J Day and as a direct result of the National Security Act of 1947, the Pacific ocean area was organized for the defense and security of the U.S. into a unified military command with headquarters in Hawaii. The war in Korea has served to tighten and strengthen the defenses and to point up the importance of Pearl Harbor as a communications, supply, repair and refueling base.

Unified Theater Command. Established in 1947 as one of the unified commands of the armed services under the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Pacific Command embraces the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps elements assigned to this theater. Its mission is to provide strategic direction, unity of purpose and control of the armed forces assigned. In addition, it must provide effective cooperation with commanders of adjacent unified commands, the Alaskan Command and the Far East Command.

To administer this command, the Commander in Chief Pacific, Admiral Arthur W. Radford of the U.S. Navy, directs a joint staff composed of Army, Navy and Air Force personnel whose functions and organizations would permit a rapid and effective expansion in the event of emergency. The headquarters for CINCPAC, short title for Commander in Chief Pacific, are located at Pacific Fleet headquarters atop Makalapa Ridge overlooking historic Pearl Harbor.

Commanders of the Army, Air Force and Marine Corps elements also maintain their headquarters on Oahu. Headquarters U.S. Army Pacific, called HUSARPAC, and the Commander Hawaiian Defense Command are located at Fort Shafter, a distance of some four miles from CINCPAC. The Commander Air Force Pacific is located at Hickam Field, which adjoins the Pearl Harbor Naval Base where the headquarters for the Commander Fleet Marine Force Pacific (FMFPAC) are located.

The proximity of service commands is a major asset in the efficient functioning of the Pacific Command. Personnel of the four services may consult with one another personally and frequently on matters of mutual concern, and exchange of information is further facilitated by the weekly meeting of Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps commanders and staff members with CINCPAC and his joint staff at the CINCPAC headquarters.

Economic Consolidation. Steady progress has been made in the consolidation of Pacific facilities of the four armed services.

Military police of the Army and Air Force have been combined with the Navy's shore patrol on Oahu to form the Hawaiian Armed Services Police, dubbed HASP. Fire fighting equipment of the three services has been placed under a single civilian operational control. Recreational facilities for armed forces personnel at the Kilauea military rest camp on the Big Island and at Fort DeRussy and Waianae on Oahu are jointly administered.

Medical facilities for service personnel, their dependents and war veterans--including Korean wounded of all four services--have been merged and are administered from modern Tripler Army Hospital on Oahu. The Military Air Transport Service (MATC) and the Military Surface Transportation Service (MSTS) are consolidations of the Army, Air Force and Navy air and sea units under single commands.

The Commander Hawaiian Defense Command is Lieutenant General Henry S. Aurand, USA, who is also the Commanding General U.S. Army Pacific. Included in his defense organization are the Commander Hawaiian Sea Frontier, who is Rear Admiral Charles H. McMorris, USN, also Commandant 14th Naval District, and Commander Air Defense Command, Brigadier General Harold Q. Huglin, USAF, Commanding General U.S. Air Force Pacific.

A recent project assigned to the Pacific Command was the military responsibility of the atomic weapons proving grounds at Eniwetok atoll in the Marshalls Islands and the establishment of a joint garrison force on the island to assist the Atomic Energy Commission.

The establishment of the Pacific Command resulted in a unified organization in which the command channels are clearly defined for unity and efficiency under a single overall commander.

The Navy in Hawaii. The demands for military and naval economy after World War II sizeably reduced armed forces personnel, Army and Navy posts and bases in the Hawaiian Islands. With the start of the Korean war, however, a rebuilding process began and the number of servicemen on duty in the area more than doubled.

Pearl Harbor today is the headquarters for the Commander and Staff of the U.S. Pacific Fleet and subordinate commands including the Pacific Fleet Service Force, Submarine Force, Submarine Base, Mine Force, 14th Naval District, Naval Supply Center, Naval Ammunition Depot, Fleet Training Center, Naval Receiving Station, Naval Base and Naval Shipyard, the latter being the largest and most completely equipped industrial establishment between the United States and Japan. Elsewhere on Oahu are the Navy's Barber's Point Naval Air Station and the important Naval Communications Station.

Pearl Harbor is a principal refueling and supply center for Pacific Fleet ships. The waters adjacent to the islands offer an excellent training area, and the islands themselves provide a recreation site for Pacific Fleet personnel.

The Silent Service. The Submarine Base at Pearl Harbor, comprising eighty acres of land on which are situated seventy-five permanent buildings, has been the focal point of underseas operations in the Pacific since establishment in 1919. Its capabilities can be judged by the fact that more than four hundred submarines were overhauled, refitted or repaired during eleven months of World War II. From the base are controlled the operation, development, evaluation, repair, supply and training of every Pacific underseas craft, the tenders and rescue vessels which comprise the ships of the Submarine Force.

In addition to providing port facilities, the base trains submarine crews in escape procedure through use of an escape training tank. Familiar landmark of the base is the one hundred thirty foot escape tower holding two hundred eighty thousand gallons of water. Present commander of the Submarine Force is Rear Admiral Charles B. Momsen, USN.

Giant Repair Shop. The Naval Shipyard specializes in the repair and overhaul of ships. Its modern facilities are also used to perform many other varieties of jobs for naval establishments throughout the Pacific and for other government and non-government activities when the work is urgent and cannot be practicably performed by installations on the west coast.

During World War II with a peak number of twenty-six thousand employees, the yard repaired more than seven thousand ships and drydocked more than twenty-six hundred others. After the war and before the Korean struggle broke out, the shipyard reduced its forces to some thirty-five hundred employees but preserved its equipment to conform to peacetime requirements. Since May of 1950, employment has more than doubled and the yard services approximately one hundred seventy-five ships and craft of every size and description each month.

A major test of the facilities of the shipyard, often referred to as the largest "industry" in the Hawaiian Islands, has been the reactivation of ships and craft of the mothball fleet now needed for an expanding Navy. Typical of such tasks was the recent assembly of a huge ten-unit floating drydock, capable of handling our largest battleships.

Fleet Air Arm. Consisting principally of Fleet Air Wing 2 and an all-weather training unit based at Barber's Point Naval Air Station on westerly Oahu, Fleet Air Hawaii controls the naval air power of one sixth the Pacific ocean area. The area is approximately eleven million square miles--from the Aleutians to the east coast of Australia to the west coast of South America.

The only fully operational naval air station in the islands, Barber's Point maintains training for carrier pilots for all-weather flying, support for patrol squadrons based at the station, and repair and equipment facilities for any type of naval aircraft. Planes attached to the station include jet and conventional types, fighters, divebombers and long-range bombers especially equipped for anti-submarine warfare.

Ammunition Depot. The largest naval ammunition storage in the Pacific area and one of the world's largest, the Naval Ammunition Depot on Oahu comprises an acreage of almost ten thousand acres and its facilities include seventy-seven miles of railroad, eighty-eight miles of roads and ammunition piers with berths for five large cargo ships.

The depot, of which there are three parts at Lualualei, West Loch and Waikale Gulch, has been engaged in a program of ammunition surveillance and overhaul. The work ranges from mere inspection of ammunition for signs of deterioration to complete overhaul and reassembly with new fuzes. Since World War II, more than one hundred thousand tons of ammunition have been overhauled, tested and maintained in a serviceable status. The cost of this maintenance has been a small fraction of the estimated two hundred million dollar replacement value of the ammunition involved.

Naval Supply Center. Pearl Harbor's Naval Supply Center, the largest west of the mainland U.S., supplies the entire Pearl Harbor area and the ships of the Pacific Fleet.

In a twelve month period ending early in 1951, the Naval Supply Center, now in its sixth year of operation, made purchases of supplies and services in the local Hawaii market of more than three and one-half million dollars.

Five hundred pieces of heavy equipment including fork trucks, cargo cranes, plane loaders and tractors operate in the day-to-day function of the center. Almost twenty-five hundred civilian and service workers participate in the large-scale supply operation that encompasses three hundred twenty-five storage buildings containing an annual value of two hundred fifty million dollars in stores.

Navy's Mine Warfare. With the outbreak of hostilities in Korea and the severe problem of enemy sea mines, the Navy saw the need for the re-establishment of a separate command to deal with the underwater menace. Disestablished at the end of World War II, the Mine Force of the U.S. Pacific Fleet was re-created in early 1951 under the command of a former cruiser division commander in the Korean war, Rear Admiral John M. Higgins, USN.

In charge of administration, operation and evaluation of all the Pacific minesweepers, the command emphasizes the increased importance the Navy has placed on minesweeping and mining techniques. Experiences in World War II and the Korean war have stressed the need for accelerated development in this field of naval warfare.

One of the force's mine squadrons, consisting of four minesweepers, destroyed 296 enemy mines in the Korean harbor of Wonsan during sixteen days' operation.

Sailors in Training. Some twenty-five hundred students each month, all of them service personnel stationed in Hawaii and most of them U.S. Navy men, study such subjects as electronics, fire fighting, radiological defense, anti-submarine warfare and ship handling at Pearl Harbor's Fleet Training Center near Aiea, Oahu. One of the outstanding naval educational institutions, the Fleet Training Center is one of five such activities under the management control of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Washington, D.C. (Others are Guantanamo Bay in Cuba, Norfolk, Newport and San Diego.)

In addition to purely naval subjects, the center has special armed forces courses for U.S. airmen, soldiers and marines, for foreign servicemen and for civilian police, firemen and shipyard workers.

Gunnery training courses, combat information center operation, army radiological defense and ship and aircraft recognition are currently the most practical courses offered, particularly for servicemen stopping in Hawaii for brief training periods before hopping to the Korean war zone.

Pacific's Grand Hotel. The Navy estimates that ninety per cent of its officers and enlisted men on duty in the Pacific area pass at least once through the Pearl Harbor Receiving Station. The job of this "Grand Hotel" of the Pacific is to provide personnel for all its ships and shore stations. The number of personnel varies daily, but as many as two thousand men and women may be handled daily by the station.

In addition to handling berthing, messing and health and recreation facilities for the transient personnel, the Receiving Station has the task of classifying those men whose jobs have not been determined and of placing them in the billets where they can put their talents and experience to best use.

Fleet Logistic Support. The Service Force of the U.S. Pacific Fleet provides logistic support to fleet units and defense bases in the Pacific area. Its mission is the quick and effective movement of everything from beans to bullets and of course personnel from the continental U.S. to any area in which the units or bases are located. Among one of the most important items for the welfare of the personnel of the fleet is handling mail.

Twenty-four different types of ships, craft and special service units are necessary to provide the services. Numbering more than one hundred, they include tankers, transports, fleet tugs and repair ships.

The present Service Force commander is Rear Admiral Francis C. Denebrink, USN.

Navy Communications Center. The powerhouse for naval communications in the Pacific, the Naval Radio Station at Lualualei has one of the world's most powerful transmitters operating through seven six-hundred foot towers. The transmitter is only one of the numerous units maintained by the Navy on the floor of the valley below Kolekole pass.

Low frequency beams from Lualualei literally cut through the interference of sun spots and stratospheric disturbances, insuring that ships and stations everywhere in the Pacific "get the word." Lualualei is not only the key point for all Pacific Fleet communications, but it is also a vital relay point for messages from the seat of government at Washington.

The Lualualei radio station is one of several Navy radio facilities on Oahu. Seventeen hundred acres are occupied by this station alone. The main transmitter is housed in a bomb proof shelter which requires a minimum number of personnel for operations. The facility features automatic devices which permit control at the main Navy Communications Center at Pearl Harbor several miles away.

Marines in Hawaii. In 1814 a captured British ship under the command of a first lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps tied up in Honolulu harbor to become the first American man-of-war to visit the islands. Ties between Hawaii and the U.S. Marines have been close ever since.

The headquarters for the Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force Pacific (FMFPAC), is located at the Pearl Harbor Naval Base. The command has operational and administrative control of all Pacific Marine units including the First Marine Division and air units presently in Korea.

An administrative entity of FMFPAC is the Security Forces Section. Each major naval base and station in the Pacific is guarded by leatherneck personnel assigned to Security Force units, usually called Marine Barracks. Three of these units are located at Pearl Harbor's Naval Base, the Naval Ammunition Depot on Oahu, and Barber's Point Naval Air Station.

Service Transportation Systems. The Military Air Transport Service (MATS) is a consolidation of the Air Force Transport Service and the Naval Air Transport Service. Responsible for the domestic and foreign scheduled air transportation of all departments of the national military establishment and other government agencies, MATS also handles air evacuation of hospitalized Korean veterans, a portion of service cargo and mail transfer, and communications, weather and air rescue services. Headquarters for the Pacific Division of MATS is located at Hickam Air Force Base, and Rear Admiral John M. Hoskins, USN, is the commander.

A consolidation of Army and Navy transports which serve the national establishment and other government agencies, the Military Surface Transportation Service (MSTS) brings military personnel, dependents, equipment and supplies from the mainland to Hawaii and other Pacific outposts including Japan and the Korean war zone. In the first year of the Korean war MSTS carried more than one hundred fifty thousand tons of cargo and seven thousand passengers to the forward area.

In addition to these two methods of transporting personnel and cargo to the islands, the Navy operates the huge Martin Mars flying boats between Alameda, California, and Keehi Lagoon, Oahu, adjacent to the Honolulu Municipal Airport. The Mars can carry as many as forty passengers and as much as four thousand pounds of cargo during their every-other-day flights to and from the U.S. mainland.

The Army in Hawaii. Six major Army posts are maintained in the islands, all on Oahu, under the operational and administrative command of the U.S. Army Pacific. The posts sprung from the first arrival of U.S. troops on Oahu in 1898 shortly after the islands were annexed. Camp McKinley was established at the present site of Waikiki's Kapiolani Park, and for several years was the only Hawaiian military encampment.

In 1907 Fort Shafter was completed on the Kahuaiki reservation as Hawaii's centrally located military post. During World War II it was the Army's nerve center for planning and directing operations against the Japanese. Today it is headquarters for the Commanding General U.S. Army Pacific, Lieutenant General Henry S. Aurand, USA. In the headquarters building are located all the general staff divisions, special and administrative staffs, and technical and operational staff headquarters.

Schofield Barracks, located high on the Leilehua plains in the center of the island, is one of the Army's choice training areas. Almost one million men representing every state in the Union passed through its gates during World War II. Schofield Barracks is now the site of the Hawaiian Infantry Training Center. Young mainland and island trainees arrive every three weeks to begin their sixteen week basic infantry course.

Located on the southern end of Oahu on the slopes of Diamond Head, Fort Ruger serves as headquarters for the Hawaii National Guard. It is also the headquarters for the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory Islands of the Pacific, a job formerly administered by the Navy. Formerly housing the South Sector Command, Diamond Head crater plays a key role in Hawaiian defense plans guarding southward approaches to the island.

On the Honolulu waterfront stands Fort Armstrong, formerly a prominent coastal artillery station. It is now the headquarters for the Army Engineers stationed in the islands.

Another former coastal artillery post in the heart of Waikiki, Fort DeRussy is used as a recreation area for members of the armed forces and is the headquarters for the Hawaiian Organized Reserve. More than ten thousand persons visit the center each month to take advantage of its beaches and service clubs.

Fort Upton, later renamed for the island monarch and soldier, King Kamehameha I, was established to guard the harbor defenses of Pearl Harbor. Located adjacent to Hickam Air Force Base, Fort Kamehameha is presently a residential post and records depot.

Hawaii's Air Force. Although the actual air defense of the islands is provided by Fleet Air Hawaii from Barber's Point Naval Air Station, the U.S. Air Force maintains a highly trained and well coordinated facility at the Hickam Air Force Base, headquarters for the U.S. Air Force Pacific and for the Pacific Division of the Military Air Transport Service (MATS).

Air defense of the Pacific is an assigned function of the U.S. Air Force Pacific, under the command of Brigadier General Harold Q. Huglin, USAF, who maintains his administrative staff at Hickam for air defense planning and mobilization of Air Force components in the event of emergency.



UNITED STATES NAVY
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NAVY MARS FLYING BOATS

The Navy's Martin MARS flying boats are high wing airplanes, versatile in adaptability and to various kinds of cargo and personnel. They are frequently used as aerial ambulances and to transport complete units of men and equipment. Two complete decks of the MARS flying boats extend almost the full length of the great hull. Watertight bulkheads are incorporated, and below the lower deck divide the hull into six integral fuel tanks. All provisions have been made to insure the maximum in operating ease and passenger and crew comfort.

The Navy has named its five giant flying boats after groups of islands in the Pacific - the Marshall MARS, Philippine MARS, Hawaii MARS, Marianas MARS, and the Caroline MARS. The Caroline MARS is somewhat larger and faster than her sister ships. The Marshall MARS was lost in a test flight off Honolulu in April 1950.

The following facts about the MARS flying boats are of interest. They contain about seven and one half miles of wiring, three million rivets, and the conduits and piping in their hulls would extend 1.9 miles. If stood on one wing tip, the plane would be as tall as a 20 story building. Wings are so thick that the crew can enter them to service the engines while in flight.

Statistics for the MARS: Gross weight - 145,000 lbs.; empty weight - 80,000 lbs.; length - 120 ft. 3 inches; height (with beaching gear on) - 44 ft. 7 inches; span - 200 ft.; wing area - 3686 sq. ft.; maximum wing section thickness - 72 inches; normal crew number - 11; crew number (cargo version) - 7; passenger maximum - 125; maximum range - 5,800 miles; engines, maximum take-off power - 2,400 horse power; maximum speed - 222mph; cruising speed - 158 mph; fuel capacity (maximum) - 13,220 gallons; design useful load (payload and fuel) - 68,195 lbs.; payload at 2,500 miles - 32,933 lbs.; service ceiling all engines - 16,430 ft., climb rate all engines - 633 feet per minute; wing location - high; landing and take-off distances - variable.

It would be hard to name any transportable item used by the fleet and naval personnel which has not been carried by the MARS. They brought back radioactive fish, other specimens, and equipment from the atom bomb tests at Bikini. Once the cargo was a load of monkeys, and another time a quantity of hatching eggs which required the maintenance of a set temperature in the plane. From these eggs grew Guam's chicken population. There was also a special trip carrying hay and worms to a ship at sea that had run low on food for her cargo of elephants, birds, and reptiles.

Many records have been broken by MARS flying boats. On May 19, 1949, the Marshall MARS established the existing record for passenger lift by transporting 301 passengers and a crew of 7 from Alameda to San Diego. The Caroline MARS set a new distance record for seaplanes on August 27, 1948 by flying non-stop from Honolulu to Chicago, a distance of 4,748 statute miles. Time for the flight was 27 hours 12 minutes. Twenty five passengers, mostly representatives of the press, were aboard, and the crew consisted of seventeen. The record payload for a seaplane - 68,372 pounds of cargo - was transported by the Caroline MARS from Patuxent River, Md., to Cleveland, Ohio, on September 4, 1948.

Passengers are accommodated in reclining chairs. Normally, there are 26 seats in the after compartment of the spacious lower deck. Mail, baggage and the galley are near the center, under the great wings. The forward passenger compartment of the lower deck may be readily converted to accommodate mail and cargo.

Much of the success and efficiency of MARS operations is the result of the maintenance and operating procedures developed by the Navy's air arm. By strict adherence to the maintenance procedures the greatest reliability and safety has been obtained. The efficiency of operations is partially due to the use of positive cruise control on all flights. Positive cruise control has been in use for several years and has been perfected in the MARS to the point where most flights land after a Honolulu-San Francisco flight with almost exactly the amount of gas predicted for the flight; that is, they land with the required reserve gas load and not several hundred gallons more or less.