

Biennial Report
of the
Adjutant General
of the
Territory of Hawaii

1911-1912

Report of the Adjutant General of the Territory of Hawaii

Territory of Hawaii,
Office of the Adjutant General.
Honolulu, March 1, 1913.

Honorable Walter F. Frear,
Governor of Hawaii.

Sir:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Militia Department for the biennial period ending December 31, 1912.

The National Guard consists of the general staff, one regiment of nine infantry companies, band and a detachment of sanitary troops. The headquarters, band, six companies and sanitary troops are stationed at Honolulu. One company is stationed at Hilo, on the Island of Hawaii, and two companies are stationed on the Island of Maui, one being at Wailuku and the other at Lahaina.

The actual and authorized strength of the National Guard of Hawaii appears in the following table:

BRANCHES OF SERVICE

| | Actual Strength. | | Authorized Strength | |
|--|------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|
| | Officers | Enl. Men | Officers | Enl. Men |
| Adjutant General's Department | 1 | ... | 1 | ..... |
| Inspector General's Department | 1 | ... | 1 | ..... |
| Judge Advocate General's Department .. | 1 | ... | 1 | ..... |
| Quartermaster's Department | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Subsistence Department | .. | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Medical Department | 4 | 4 | 5 | 59 |
| Pay Department | 1 | ... | 1 | ..... |
| Corps of Engineers | .. | ... | 1 | ..(a) |
| Ordnance Department | 2 | ... | 2 | 1 |
| Signal Corps | .. | ... | 1 | (a) 1 |
| Infantry | 32 | 428 | 50 | 1,887 |
| | 43 | 433 | 65 | 1,950 |

(a) Number of enlisted men required.

The strength of the unorganized or Reserve Militia is approximately 13,000.

The number of males in the Territory between the ages of 18 and 45 as shown by the census of 1910 is 64,663 of which number 13,611 are available for military duty, the others being aliens or incapacitated by law from serving.

STRENGTH OF THE NATIONAL GUARD FOR PERIODS ENDING
DECEMBER 31ST, 1903, TO 1912

| | General Officers..... | General Staff Officers..... | Regimental Officers..... | Company Officers..... | Total Commissioned Officers..... | Non-commissioned, Musicians, Privates, Etc. | Aggregate Strength |
|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--|--------------------|
| 1903..... | 5 | 10 | 7 | 26 | 38 | 453 | 491 |
| 1904..... | 5 | 10 | 7 | 26 | 39 | 533 | 592 |
| 1905..... | 5 | 10 | 7 | 27 | 40 | 534 | 574 |
| 1906..... | 5 | 10 | 11 | 17 | 34 | 380 | 414 |
| 1907..... | 10 | 10 | 8 | 16 | 34 | 495 | 529 |
| 1908..... | 12 | 10 | 10 | 21 | 49 | 557 | 606 |
| 1909..... | 12 | 10 | 10 | 25 | 47 | 572 | 619 |
| 1910..... | 11 | 11 | 11 | 25 | 47 | 521 | 568 |
| 1911..... | 11 | 11 | 10 | 25 | 44 | 567 | 611 |
| 1912..... | 11 | 11 | 10 | 22 | 43 | 433 | 476 |

STRENGTH SHOWN BY INSPECTION REPORTS OF UNITED STATES
ARMY OFFICERS. (JAN. 1. TO APR. 30)

| 1903. | 1904. | 1905. | 1906. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 573 | 473 | 549 | 416 | 425 | 492 | 606 | 608 | 553 | 616 |

HAWAII'S STANDING SHOWN BY THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF MILITIA AFFAIRS, NOV. 15, 1912.

Annual inspection (Jan. 1 to Apr. 30, 1912) under section 14 of the militia law.

| | Enlisted men—present and absent. | | | | | | Enlisted men—present. | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--|----------|---|----------|---|----------|--|----------|------------------------|----------|---|----------|---|----------|
| | With less than 3 months' service in the Organized Militia. | | With more than 1 years' service in the Organized Militia of Regular Army. | | With more than 3 years' service in the Organized Militia of Regular Army. | | Discharged during last year and not completed 3 years' honorable service in the Organized Militia. | | Present at inspection. | | Number and per cent of enlisted men present who appeared to be below the required physical condition. | | Number and per cent of enlisted men present who appeared to be under 18 years of age. | |
| | Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent |
| All others | 112,141 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hawaii | 569 | 14.2 | 321 | 56.4 | 202 | 35.5 | 133 | 23.4 | 346 | 60.8 | 21 | 6.1 | 9 | 2.6 |
| Total | 112,710 | 13.618 | 67,241 | 59.7 | 31,643 | 28.1 | 15,466 | 13.7 | 91,546 | 81.2 | 2,516 | 2.7 | 906 | 1.0 |
| Hawaii's Standing | | 28 | | 29 | | 5 | | 4 | | 44 | | 45 | | 44 |

Upon comparison of enlisted strength on a per centage basis, Hawaii has:

1. Fewer men with less than 3 months' service than 21 States.
2. More men with 1 year's service than 20 States.
3. More men with 3 years' service than 43 States, tying with the District of Columbia for 5th place.
4. More discharges without reenlistment than 45 States.
5. A larger attendance at inspection than 5 States.
6. A higher percentage than 45 States of those appearing to be below the physical standard required, tying with Iowa.
7. A higher percentage than 44 States of those who appeared to be less than 18 years of age, tying with Pennsylvania.

Practically 50 per cent of the organized Militia of the States changes every year.

REORGANIZATION

What has been done, what is under way and what has been outlined in the way of efficiency and better organization since the first part of December 1912, when it was known that bids for the new armory would be called for and opened early in January 1913:

Since the first of December six officers have been relieved from duty, four being placed on the retired list, one resigned and one given sick leave for ten months upon his physician's certificate that he would be completely restored and able to perform active duty with his company. The reasons for relieving these officers from duty are inattention to the work of the Guard through business and physical reasons, etc.

In December, 91 enlisted men of the Guard were discharged, 62 of whom were discharged because of not having performed 25 per cent of their duty during the year 1912, the others for expiration of enlistment period or inability to attend drill etc.

The scope and subject matter of examinations for commissions has been prescribed, identical in junior grades with that prescribed for the State of Maine.

All first and second lieutenants who have not been examined since January 1st 1912 have been ordered to appear before the Examining Board for reexamination.

Upon the completion of such examinations officers of higher grades will be examined, and also such first and second lieutenants not included in the above order who may be designated by report of the Board of officers appointed January 23rd, 1913.

A Board of Officers was appointed January 23rd 1913 "for the purpose of making recommendations based upon a consideration of all matters appertaining to the organization of the National Guard of Hawaii, including the formation of new companies, the length of the enlistment period and the creation of a reserve militia." The Board is composed of four officers all of whom have had many years service in the Guard, and three of whom were line officers before being appointed to staff positions. The Board has had eight or nine meetings and is going into matters connected with the reorganization of the Guard in a thorough manner.

One very important position to be filled is that of Recruiting Officer for War. The officer filling this position should be of field rank and have several officers detailed for duty with him. He will probably have charge of the mobilization camp in case of mobilization for war, and company recruiting officers for war would coordinate their work with his prior to rejoining their organizations.

The office of Inspector General is another important office to be filled.

The reorganization of the Hospital Corps is making very satisfactory progress and will soon have its full complement; about half of the men now in this organization have had experience in the Regular service. The medical officers are taking a keen interest in the work of the corps.

In the way of administration, military correspondence is conducted in the way lately adopted by the War Department and some company reports and returns are required on forms furnished by the War Department.

The organization of two companies has been authorized, one to be composed of business men, clerks and men who have had experience in the Regular service, and the other to be composed of the alumni of Kamehameha School. Satisfactory progress is being made in the formation of the first mentioned of these companies, as about fifty men have signified their intention of joining such a company and a recruiting officer has been appointed and is enlisting these men. This office is informed that the alumni of Kamehameha School desire to wait until the completion of the armory.

Headquarters
National Guard of Hawaii
Honolulu, T. H.

March 6th, 1913.

From: General Staff Board,

G. O. 1. Jan. 23, 1913.

To: The Adjutant General.

Subject: Report in re reorganization.

1. Pursuant to the provisions of General Orders No. 1, A. G. O. January 23, 1913, the following recommendations are made:

a. That the National Guard be reorganized along the lines of having a twelve company regiment in Honolulu, upon the completion of which the companies on the other islands be formed into a separate battalion.

b. That companies receive training in coast artillery work in addition to their infantry duties.

c. That officers be physically examined once each year.

d. That officers pursue a course of study in an officers school, and those who are reported or who show by their work that they are not proficient, be ordered up for examination before the Board of Examiners.

e. That one General Staff officer be a member of the Examining Board.

f. That all questions used for examinations be first approved by the Adjutant General's office.

g. That at all times there should be an incumbent in the office of Inspector General.

h. We believe that it is for the best interests of the National Guard that it should be officered entirely by citizens of the Territory. This view is also shared by high officers of the Department of Hawaii.

2. We further find as reasons why the enlisted personnel absented themselves from drill and instruction, the following:

a. Armory conditions. [|||||]

b. The fact that the men received no pay from the Territory for attendance at the last encampment.

3. In the selection of a Colonel for the First Infantry we believe the commanding officer should be chosen for his special fitness. Due consideration should be given the wishes of the majority of the Regimental officers.

4. We recommend that the enlistment period be not lengthened. [|||||]

5. We recommend that a Reserve Militia be organized of those who have had military training either in the National Guard or Regular service, and who do not desire to join the National Guard in its active work.

CHARLES B. COOPER,

Lt. Col. & Surg. Genl. N. G. H.

JNO. W. SHORT,

Lt. Col. & Q. M. G., N. G. H.

E. T. WINANT,

Captain Ordnance Department, I. S. A. P.

G. E. SMITHIES,

Captain Ordnance Department, C. O.

Territory of Hawaii
The Adjutant General's Office.
Honolulu,

March 21, 1912.

General Orders:
No. 5.

The following regulations governing enlistments and recruiting service for war, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:—

I. Enlistments.

1. Enlistments will be made in the same manner and form and for the same length of time as may be provided from time to time by the laws and rules governing the Army of the United States. (R. L. Sec. 147).

2. After the nature of the service and terms of enlistment have been fully explained to the applicant, and before the enlistment blanks are filled, the officer will read to him and offer for his signature the following declaration, which will be contained in the enlistment paper:—

I, desiring to enlist in the National Guard of Hawaii for the term of three years, do declare that I have neither wife nor child: (*If the applicant is married, the words "I have neither wife nor child" will be struck out, and the conjugal condition and number of children of the applicant will be shown on the blank lines following the declaration*), that I am of the legal age to enlist and believe myself to be physically qualified to perform the duties of an able-bodied soldier; and I do further declare that I am of good habits and character in all respects and have never been discharged from the United States service, (Army or Navy) National Guard of Hawaii or any other service on account of disability or through sentence of either a civil or military court, nor discharged from any service, civil or military, except with good character, and for the reasons given by me to the recruiting officer prior to this enlistment. (*Here add, in case of an applicant for first enlistment: And that I am, or have made legal declaration of my intention to become a citizen of the United States*).....

.....
.....

Given at this day of 19...

Witness:
.....
.....

If the applicant be a minor, his parents or guardian must give consent in writing in the following terms:

I do certify that I am the (*Father, only surviving parent, or guardian, as the case may be*) of.....; that the said..... is years of age and I do hereby freely give my consent to his enlisting as a soldier in the National Guard of Hawaii for the period of three years.

Given at this day of 19.....
.....

Witness:
.....

This consent will appear on the enlistment paper and will follow the foregoing declaration.

3. Before being enlisted or re-enlisted, an applicant must pass a medical examination as to his physical fitness for the service.

4. Recruiting officers will not allow any man to be enticed into the service by false representations, but will, in person, explain to every man before he signs the enlistment paper the nature of the service, the length of the term, the amount of pay, clothing, rations, and other allowances to which a soldier is entitled by law.

5. The following form of enlistment contract duly sworn to, will be signed by each recruit on enlistment:

Territory of Hawaii }
..... County of }ss.

I, born in
in the of
aged years and months, and by occupation a
....., do hereby acknowledge to have voluntarily enlisted (or reenlisted) this day of
19...., as a soldier in the National Guard of Hawaii, for the period of three years unless sooner discharged by proper authority; and do also agree to accept from the United States and from the Territory of Hawaii, such bounty, pay, rations and clothing as are or may be established by law. And I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Government of the Territory of Hawaii and defend the laws, and that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America; and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies whomsoever; and that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States, the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the rules, regulations and law governing the militia of the Territory of Hawaii, and the rules and articles of war governing the Army of the United States.

Subscribed and duly sworn to before me this day of
..... 19

.....
National Guard of Hawaii,
Recruiting Officer.

(This oath may be Administered by any commissioned officer of the National Guard of Hawaii, who may be designated as a recruiting officer.)

6. Enlistments will not be antedated. Enlistment papers must be filled out in a fair and legible hand. The real name of the recruit will be ascertained, correctly spelled and written in the same way whenever it occurs. The name must be written in full. Whenever a soldier reenlists the officer who enlists him will endorse on the enlistment paper "second" or third" etc., enlistment, as the case may be.

7. Enlisting officers are charged with the duty of, and will be held responsible for the enlistment of proper persons.

8. Enlistment papers and recruiting returns will be made on printed forms furnished by The Adjutant General of the Territory, and will be executed and disposed of in accordance with the directions thereon.

9. The enlistment or acceptance with a view to enlistment of persons of any of the following classes is prohibited: Former soldiers whose service during the last term of enlistment was not honest and faithful, insane or intoxicated persons, deserters from the military or naval service of the United States, persons who have been convicted of a felony, and persons who have been dishonorably discharged or discharged without honor from the military service of the United States, or the military service of any State or Territory.

10. Commanding officers may have enlisted through the proper channels, for service in bands and field music, men suitable for such service, to the number authorized by law.

11. Former members of the National Guard who have been honorably discharged for "expiration of term of service" or on account of "removal of residence" and have returned to the limits of their commands, and who reenlist within three months from the date of their discharge, will be given credit for continuous service.

12. The physical examination of applicants for enlistment will be conducted in accordance with the regulations of the War Department for the Organized Militia.

13. At a station where there is no medical officer of the National Guard, examinations may be made by a civilian physician, by direction of the Medical Department.

14. Enlistment papers will show all indelible marks found on the persons of recruits.

II. Recruiting Service.

1. An officer of each local organization will be designated as recruiting officer for war. He will keep himself informed of all the requirements of his office and he will, by application to The Adjutant General of the Territory secure the necessary blank forms. In their annual inspections, federal inspectors will (by direction of the War Department) report whether or not local organizations are prepared to meet the requirements of this paragraph.

2. All recruits will be forwarded through the Territorial mobilization camp when the same is established, where such recruits will be thoroughly examined physically, fully armed and equipped, and instructed as far as time permits.

3. A general recruiting party for all militia organizations of the Territory will be maintained at the Territorial mobilization camp.

4. When a local organization is called into the service of the United States, its recruiting officer will at once begin to recruit the same up to war strength.

5. When the local organization goes to the Territorial mobilization camp the recruiting officer will remain behind with a suitable detail of enlisted men and continue recruiting, forwarding all recruits to the Territorial mobilization camp. The recruiting officer and his party will rejoin their proper organization before the latter leaves the mobilization camp.

6. Each regiment and separate battalion will, before it leaves the Territory, establish a recruiting party to recruit for its organization during the continuance of the war.

* * * * *

By order of the Governor,
JOHN W. JONES,
The Adjutant General.

Territory of Hawaii
The Adjutant General' Office.
Honolulu,

December 26th, 1912.

General Orders:

No. 21.

1. The second lieutenant of each company is designated as recruiting officer for war for his organization. In the event of the second lieutenant of a company being absent on detached service or away from the company, the first lieutenant will act as recruiting officer for war until properly relieved from such duty. All officers designated as recruiting officers will keep themselves informed of the duties of their office by careful study of the United States Army Regulations, Regulations for the Organized Militia issued by the War Department, and Regulations of the National Guard of Hawaii.

By order of the Governor,
JOHN W. JONES,
The Adjutant General.

EFFICIENCY AND INSTRUCTION

The National Guard of Hawaii through its encampments and schools of instruction has made some progress during the past two years. Its efficiency is not as great as is to be desired, but it

ranks as high in some matters indicating efficiency and in some cases higher than some of the States, which may readily be seen from the tables of analysis and excerpts from the Reports of the Chief of Division of Militia Affairs.

The same causes which in the States operate against higher efficiency are to be met with here in a far greater degree, and, as set out in the reports referred to and the reports made to the War Department by Captain E. A. Shuttleworth, 2nd U. S. Infantry and by the Inspector-Instructor Captain W. H. Johnson, show that Hawaii has more to contend against than any State. This is particularly applicable to the Guard organizations at Honolulu to which the following excerpts from the above mentioned reports chiefly refer:

Report of Captain Shuttleworth, Sept. 1911. "Much complaint "is made of the condition of the Armory at Honolulu, and it is "realized that it is nearly impossible to properly maintain a National Guard organization without a good armory."

Report C. D. M. A. 1912. "The drill hall is not adequate for "indoor instruction. Its location, construction and equipment is "not such as to encourage enlistments or reenlistments."

"Of the 1,977 organizations reported upon, 511, or nearly 26 "per cent. occupied armories whose drill halls did not offer adequate facilities for indoor instruction. Although Hawaii at the "time of the inspection showed a higher per centage (77 per cent) "than any of the States, it is gratifying to state that the Territory had some time previously appropriated \$100,000 for an "armory in Honolulu and was merely awaiting the conclusion of "negotiations for a site to be obtained from the Federal Government. The site has since been donated."

The greatest impediment to progress has been and is the lack of proper armory facilities and conditions under which the Guard has been laboring, preventing proper attendance at drill, without which no progressive course of instruction can be followed. One condition which strikes at the very life of the organization and causes men to stay away from drill and instruction through a sense of the wrong and injustice done them is the failure of the Territory to pay them for their attendance at camp, thus causing those dependent on them to suffer want and privation. For years the "Drill Shed" at Honolulu has been without toilet necessities although constant effort has been made by this office to procure the expenditure of funds for the installation of toilets, because of the lack of which many men have been compelled to stay away or leave during the course of instruction. Such efforts failed, it being held that Territorial money could not be spent on a Federal building.

The following excerpts from the reports made to the War Department by the Inspector-instructor Captain W. H. Johnson, show that present conditions are largely due to the lack of proper armory facilities:

Nov. 14, 1911. "It is a fact and one which is mentioned and repeated many times that if the armory is not built this time every officer of the present Organized Militia of the Territory will resign and that means a loss to the Territory and to the United States of all the present Organized Militia now in the service here. To explain this I find the following condition of affairs. The officers, because of their loyalty and respect for the present Adjutant General are remaining in the Militia on the strength of his statement to them that he has the Governor's assurance that they will get the armory this time and each company officer is holding his men by his personality and the same promise repeated.

"I mentioned that if the present militia officers resign it will be a loss to the United States. That is true because I find in the instruction work that the militia officers are nearly all men of long militia service and well grounded in their duties. Much time and money has been spent for their Camps of Instruction, etc., all of which is wasted if they resign under what to them at least seems unfair treatment. The lack of an armory is killing the guard here and it is only the promise of one that holds them together. To explain what they have for an armory will show why there must be a new one erected and why I am requesting your help.

"It is impossible to arrange the company rooms so that men desire to come to or remain in them except when they have to. There can be, under these conditions, little if any of the club features and as one of the officers said to me at the armory less than a week ago, "It's a wonder we get them to come at all." However, I may remark that they do come so it shows the right idea is there and that it will pay to work with them.

"There are absolutely no facilities for mental, moral or physical upbuilding for the organizations now using this shed and such conditions produce quite naturally a desire in each man to keep away from the place and I find it hard to understand how the officers of the militia have been able to hold their men together as long as they have.

"The organizations have been maintained, however, under these adverse conditions for years and that fact should be taken into consideration and help given toward their armory site at once by the War Department. If they can do as well as they have, and reports by Regular officers show that they have done well under the present conditions, I am of the opinion that given an armory their companies will be second to none."

(At the time that Captain Johnson took office here the War Department furnished him with all reports about the National Guard made by Regular Army Officers.)

"If there is any place where our government needs the best of militia it appears to me that right here is the place and an important consideration in this regard is the fact that the obtaining of this armory site and armory at this time will attract to the Organized Militia of this Territory an element, now nearly absent from the ranks, from among the young men of Hawaii that will increase the value of the organization in many ways, but because of the fact that the present militia companies have stuck to it under the adverse conditions named as long as they have I do not feel at liberty to enlarge upon that point at this time. * * * It is now very plain to me that the obtaining of this armory site is of the greatest importance to the welfare of the Organized Militia here."

Dec. 31, 1912. "The whole tendency in instruction given here by regular officers has been to give advanced instruction and too much of it in a given time. After consultation with the Adjutant General it was decided to commence work with small units and small problems and have all the officers, including field officers take part. There are certain of the older officers competent to act as instructors in certain subjects during the next camp of instruction and the work now going on will be of use to them. Some officers who seem to need the instruction most are holding positions in civil life which make it hard for them to attend each school night. Work was commenced with the idea of obtaining the officer's interest. The attendance on school nights has increased until now I have an average of 65% of the officers available present each school night. The work is delayed to a certain extent by irregular attendance, some officers attending one night and failing to come the next. Thus part of each school night is devoted to review. This is a condition, however, for which I see no remedy as absent officers in general give good reasons for being away."

Dec. 31, 1911. "Once an armory is constructed and service in the militia made more attractive here more can be required of the officers and men."

"The Armory is the thing we must have here before we can expect any big results and any information relative to the return of the "Drill Shed Lot" that can be furnished us will help to keep things going."

March 31, 1912. "While conditions remain as they are as far as the armory and the personnel of the guard are concerned but little actual progress can be made. It is true that the officers and non-commissioned officers are learning something relative to

“their military work all the time. That is of course progress in a way, but real progress toward obtaining what is wanted will not be made until the armory is built.”

“I am sure that the armory will be built soon. After that is an asured fact, I hope to be able to render reports showing more progress. The material is here and under anything like fair conditions the Organized Militia of Hawaii will improve rapidly.”

June 30, 1912. “Progress made in the companies was rapid up to the date of the competition mentioned. (Competitive Drill Apr. 21, 1912). Since that date work in the shooting gallery has been an important feature in the instruction of the Guard as many of the men enlisted during the past year and had heretofore received no instruction in such work.”

“The best instructed and most interested officers are being urged to prepare papers to be read before the other officers. This with the idea that the class of officers mentioned can be used as instructors at the next camp of instruction. I find that there is a strong feeling among these officers that they would like to be their own instructors in this years camps without other call for more Regular officers. They claim that they want a chance to do something themselves for a change and I believe that they should be encouraged in the idea.”

June 30, 1912. “Many officers who were not present during any of the April sessions of the school sent in their solutions to the problem.”

“There was great interest shown in the correspondence school by most of the officers at the other stations during the quarter.”

“The work that was given to the officers here has been given to the officers in the correspondence school and many of the officers of the latter course surprised me by making up all back work which they had ignored up to March 31, 1912.”

“With the completion of the armory it is now almost an assured fact that several new organizations will be added to the guard. There are two companies at least which will be organized from the best material. One from white men, nearly all of whom are ex-regular soldiers who are working in this city and are only waiting for the completion of the armory to organize; and one from the graduates of the Kamehameha Military School who are also waiting for the same thing.” x x x “all told the prospects for a larger and more efficient guard in the Territory were never brighter than they are at present.”

In speaking of the formation of these two companies the Inspector refers to the fact of which he was aware that two officers of the Guard had been told by this office that they would be authorized to form such companies and that it was the hope of this office to also have one company formed from the alumni of

St. Louis College and one company formed from the alumni of Punahou College, with the expectation that with the natural and healthy rivalry between such companies, a high standard of efficiency would be set and maintained in the guard.

“The instruction in re-writing problems in field orders was given with a view to causing officers to become familiar with the forms and with certain parts of Field Service Regulations. At the time these problems were planned it was supposed that the Guard was going to take part in the maneuvers.”

“The fact that the Guard will not be able to take part in the maneuvers this year, as already reported by The Adjutant General of the Territory is regretted but the Territorial authorities find it impossible to have the Guard attend.”

It is a regrettable fact that the Guard was unable to participate in the maneuvers with the Regular troops. This office was very desirous that the Guard should take part in the maneuvers; but acted upon the advice of the Inspector-Instructor that the Guard was not well enough prepared; that it would take Regular troops several months to properly prepare, and that the officers of the Guard should be given a chance to be their own instructors in the next camp without having other Regular officers, together with the fact, that because there would be no Territorial money with which to pay the troops and other reasons which would cause non-attendance there would be less than sixty-five (65%) per cent. attendance, in which event the Guard could not be paid out of the Army appropriation for joint maneuvers, and would thus receive no pay for their attendance at camp, and any obligation incurred in bringing the troops from their home stations to the camp would thus become a charge against the Territory which there was no money to pay.

Sept. 30, 1912. “The lack of proper interest in drill, instruction and attendance is to a great extent due to the present armory conditions.”

Nov. 30, 1912. “There has been no armory instruction as the attendance has been very small, on most drill nights there being no one present at the armory, and no others but one or two men present; this due for the most part to the changes that are being made in the present buildings preparatory to the construction of the new armory and the lack of interest in the Guard because of armory conditions.”

This lack of attendance at the armory may also be accounted for by the fact that the men were having record rifle practice on the outdoor range in the month of November, and that the Territory, since September 2nd 1912, has owed them over \$3,000.00 of back pay.

The Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs in his 1912 report says: "upon the completion of a suitable armory it is confidently expected that an efficient regiment of 12 companies will be maintained in Honolulu."

Consideration should be given to the fact that it is the unavoidable portion of the National Guard officer to meet a never-ceasing call upon his time and that his personal funds are often used to help tide over conditions in which the men of his company find themselves, in his effort to retain their interest through a sense of obligation to him as well as that which they owe to the Territory. In no other walk in life are such demands made upon the individual, and the officers of the First Infantry and many of its enlisted personnel who have been steadfast in their determination to remain with and keep up the Guard, are entitled to the highest commendation for their efforts in the face of the discouraging conditions and the continual financial loss because of the time and effort devoted to the Guard, which if expended along different lines would have netted a substantial recompense, and, in the face of actual financial loss in the cases of almost all of the enlisted men who attended the encampment in Aug.-Sept., 1912, where they received United States pay of from \$.50 per day for privates to \$.70 and \$1.50 per day for non-commissioned officers, whereas if they had remained away from camp they would have earned from \$1.50 per day to \$4.50 per day, their aggregate loss, making allowance for some to be without employment, being approximately from \$3,000 to \$3,500.

These men also had a right to expect that provision would be made for and that they would receive pay under the provisions of the Territorial statute providing for pay of enlisted men, which would reimburse them for the direct financial loss which they had suffered. The amount which would be thus required has been computed as \$3,141.50.

In this connection it may be stated that in a number of States the men receive pay for attendance at drill and instruction.

An attempt has been made to offset the conditions here noted by the offering of special inducements to interest the men, in the shape of competitive prizes for excellence in drill and rifle practice, the reports of which follow.

In an endeavor to correct any faults of administration the following letter was addressed to the Inspector-Instructor:

Territory of Hawaii
The Adjutant General's Office
Honolulu

23 February 1912.

Captain W. H. Johnson,
25 U. S. Infantry, I. I.

Sir:—

With a view to remedying the practice of too much centralization in the National Guard of Hawaii, please make report to this office concerning the following:

1. The internal administration of the First Infantry, and its lack of any administrative features.
2. The administration of The Adjutant General's Office and the supply departments in connection with 1.
3. Recommendations which in your opinion would remedy or have a tendency to improve any noted fault or deficiency.

Full and unrestricted comment upon any of the above is desired the purpose of this report being to have a comprehensive statement of the internal administration of the National Guard and suggestions for betterment.

Respectfully,

J. W. JONES,

The Adjutant General.

Captain W. H. Johnson in his Inspection Report of March 15, 1912, to The Adjutant General of the Western Division says:

"It will be noted from the many duties which are performed by The Adjutant General of Hawaii that the organization at the Territorial Headquarters is a one man affair. From the fact that he is paid and has a paid clerk (Sgt. Evans) and that he has always done most of the work, the officers of the Field and Staff, 1st Inf. N. G. H. also seem to depend upon The Adjutant General and his office force to do a part of their work for them, such as the keeping of records, care of property, etc. It would seem that these officers should do their own work, but under present conditions Colonel Jones deems it best to do the work himself. (I do not believe that it would be done at all if he did not do it). When the new armory is constructed certain changes are contemplated which will better these conditions; in the meantime to keep things going, The Adjutant General is doing the greater part of the record and property work."

In June 1912 Captain Johnson made verbal report to this office on the letter of February 23, 1912, and said:

"Under present armory conditions I do not think it wise to attempt to make any change in administrative conditions. As soon as the armory is constructed more can be required from the officers."

In this connection it is but fair to say that this office receives a great deal of assistance from General Staff officers and that the Field and Staff officers of the First Infantry are properly administering their own departments and require no assistance from this office.

Lt. Colonel Coyne has made this possible, so far as his administration is concerned by the expenditure of his private funds.

With the signing of the contract for the construction of an armory at Honolulu and the awarding of the contract for the construction of an armory at Lahaina, a new and better future appears to be in store for the Guard, and steps are being taken as rapidly as is commensurate with orderly progress to have the Guard as strong and efficient as possible by the time it enters its new home.

That the National Guard has complied with all the requirements of the Act of Congress is evidenced by the fact that it has regularly received its allotment from the War Department from 1903 to the present time.

CARE OF UNITED STATES PROPERTY

The following table shows an analysis of the Report of the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs based on reports of United States Army officers concerning 1977 militia companies or organizations (Inspections Jan. 1-Apr. 30, 1912).

| Organization of all States Hawaii | Number of organizations (companies, troops, batteries, field hospitals, and ambulance companies) reported on. | Total number of organizations | | | | | | In which property reported as unservice-able at the preceding annual inspection had not been acted upon by a supervising officer as required by sec. 1661, U. S. | Number. | Percent. |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|---|--|---------|----------|
| | | The total amount of property on hand. | The amount received during the year. | The amount invoiced, dropped, lost, etc., during the year. | The articles in the possession of the individual enlisted men. | Whose property was not so stored or kept as to prevent injury. | In which United States property was allowed to be carried home by enlisted men. |  |  |  | In which United States property was permitted to be used for nonmilitary purposes. |
| Organization of all States | | 232 | 237 | 253 | 268 | 184 | 731 | 122 | 399 | 248 |
| Hawaii | | *1 | *2 | *3 | *4 | Clean | *5 | Clean | *6 | Clean |
| Number of States with some clean items | | 17 | 15 | 14 | 11 | 14 | 3 | 20 | 8 | 11 |

*1, *2, *3, *4, Hosp. Co. *5, Cos., A., B., C., D., E., F., G. *6 Not stated.
 Of all the States and Territories only New York, Virginia and Wisconsin have clean records.

ARMY SERVICE SCHOOLS

Having been authorized by The President to attend and pursue a six weeks course of instruction at the Army Field Service School for Medical Officers at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, (S. O. No. 40 War Dept. Feb. 16, 1912), Lieut. Col. Charles B. Cooper, Surgeon General of the National Guard of Hawaii, reported at Fort Leavenworth and pursued the course of study prescribed, satisfactorily completing the course and receiving the following certificate showing a high state of efficiency:

The Army Service Schools
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas

May 14, 1912.

The Secretary Army Service Schools,
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Sir:

I have the honor to forward herewith under the provisions of paragraph 60, G. O. 128, War Department Washington, D. C. Sep. 19, 1911, certificate of proficiency in the case of Lieut. Col. Charles B. Cooper, National Guard of Hawaii, who has satisfactorily completed the course in the Field Service School for Medical Officers, session of 1912.

Lieut. Col. Charles B. Cooper desired that this certificate be forwarded him through military channels.

Under paragraph 62, of the above order, I have the honor to report that he is regarded as well qualified to perform and instruct in the duties of medical officers and sanitary personnel in the field. It is recommended that he be specially detailed to undertake and have charge of the instruction of the sanitary personnel of his State, in the subjects of sanitary organization, sanitary tactics, and sanitary field work. His appointment to a superior administrative position under the Medical Department in the field, in any volunteer forces which may be raised, is recommended

Very respectfully,

E. L. MUNSON,
Major Medical Corps,
Director, Field Service School for
Medical Officers.

In April and May 1912, company inspections were held at Honolulu and on the Islands of Maui and Hawaii under the provisions of General Orders No. 24, A. G. O. Dec. 28, 1911 providing prizes for the most proficient companies, non-commissioned officers and privates, a gold medal being awarded to 1st Sergeant George W. Baker, Co. "E" 1st Infantry, and the first prize of \$25.00 being awarded to Co. "A" 1st Infantry.

Territory of Hawaii
The Adjutant General's Office.
Honolulu.

22 April, 1912.

Special Orders
No. 27.

1. Inspections having been held in Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, and G, 1st Infantry, and the 1st Hospital Company, National Guard of Hawaii, in pursuance of General Orders No. 24, December 28, 1911, the following award of prizes is announced:

Standing of Companies

| Infantry: | Per centage. |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| Company "A" | 95 |
| Company "D" | 82 |
| Company "E" | 81 |
| Company "F" | 80 |
| Company "C" | 64 |
| Company "B" | 60 |
| Company "G" | 56 |
| | |
| Sanitary Troops: | |
| 1st Hospital Co. | 55 |

Prizes

| | | |
|-----------------|--|--------|
| Company "A" | | |
| N. C. Officers: | 1st. Cpl. James L. Cushingam..... | \$5.00 |
| | 2nd. Cpl. Lot P. Fernandez, Jr..... | 3.00 |
| | Privates: 1st. Alexander C. Holstein | \$5.00 |
| | 2nd. Manuel Kaeha | 3.00 |
| Company "B" | | |
| N. C. Officers: | 1st. Sgt. Manuel S. Andrade | \$5.00 |
| | 2nd. Q. M. Sgt. Samuel Pinao | 3.00 |
| | Privates: 1st Benjamin. J. Kahele | \$5.00 |
| | 2nd. Harris A. Kekaha | 3.00 |
| Company "C" | | |
| N. C. Officers: | 1st. Cpl. Manuel V. Souza | \$5.00 |
| | 2nd. Not awarded. | |
| | Privates: 1st. Alfred Souza | \$5.00 |
| | 2nd. Frank G. Robello | 3.00 |

Company "D"

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|--------|
| N. C. Officers: | 1st Sgt. Jos. S. Caceres | \$5.00 |
| | 2nd. Sgt. George L. Desha, Jr. | 3.00 |
| Privates: | 1st. John F. Crealius | \$5.00 |
| | 2nd. John A. Swain | 3.00 |

Company "E"

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|--------|
| N. C. Officers: | 1st. Sgt. Geo. W. Baker | \$5.00 |
| | 2nd. Cpl. Edward Jury | 3.00 |
| Privates: | 1st. William Wilcox | \$5.00 |
| | 2nd. Charles Papaiku | 3.00 |

Company "F"

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|--------|
| N. C. Officers: | 1st. Q.M. Sgt. William Huihui | \$5.00 |
| | 2nd. Sgt. John Stone | 3.00 |
| Privates: | 1st. Alfred Leward | \$5.00 |
| | 2nd. Sam Kahiona | 3.00 |

Company "G"

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|--------|
| N. C. Officers: | 1st. Cpl. Cyrus S. Kino | \$5.00 |
| | 2nd. Not awarded. | |
| Privates: | 1st. Robert Waiau | \$5.00 |
| | 2nd. Peter Kauahi | 3.00 |

1st Hospital Co.

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|--------|
| N. C. Officers: | 1st. Sgt. John Townsend | \$5.00 |
| | 2nd. Not awarded. | |
| Privates: | 1st. John McCandless | \$5.00 |
| | 2nd. Manuel Bartels | 3.00 |

2. Upon the completion of the inspections in Companies I and L, 1st Infantry, announcement will be made of the prizes awarded to those companies, of the standing of the companies, and of the award of the gold medal provided for under the provisions of General Orders No. 24, 28 December 1911.

By order of the Governor,
 JOHN W. JONES,
 The Adjutant General.

Territory of Hawaii
The Adjutant General's Office.
Honolulu.

December 16, 1912.

General Orders

No. 19.

I. Any member of the National Guard of Hawaii absent from any called meeting or duty with his organization authorized by law or regulations, may submit an explanation for such absence to his commanding officer, who will make a thorough examination of the circumstances; if such explanation is not made within five days of any such absence, or is not deemed satisfactory, the delinquent may be punished according to law for absence without leave, or, desertion, as the case may be.

II. Any company of the National Guard of Hawaii may, by majority vote of its membership, adopt such by-laws as will tend towards the esprit de corps of the organization. Such by-laws upon being approved by the commanding officer of the regiment or organization of which such company is a unit, and approved by The Adjutant General, shall have the force of a regulation concerning such company.

III. From and after January 31, 1913, the commanding officer of each regiment, company and detachment in the National Guard of Hawaii will keep a Morning Report. Regimental reports will be kept in duplicate, Company reports in triplicate. At the close of each month the report will be made up and within three days thereafter one copy will be mailed to The Adjutant General. One copy of each company report will be forwarded to the regimental commander, a copy being retained with the records of the company.

Under the heading "REMARKS" and opposite the dates on which they occurred will be noted:

1. Losses and gains in the organization through enlistments, discharges or deaths, and any changes through promotions, etc., showing the dates and numbers of orders. Example: "Pvt. G. S. Smith T. to Co. under Reg. G. O. 9, Feb. 1. 12."

The following abbreviations may be used:

T. for transferred,
Enl. for enlisted,
Pm. for promoted,
Dis. for discharged.

2. The nature of the duty performed and instruction given. Example: "Ex. O. D." (Extended order drill).

The following abbreviations may be used:

D. for drill,
 Ex. O. for extended order,
 S. A. D. for sighting and aiming drill,
 A. G. P. for advance guard and patrols,
 Enl. M. S. for enlisted mens school,
 N. C. O. S. for non-commissioned officers school,
 I. for inspection,
 M. for muster,
 R. T. P. for rendezvous for target practice.
 P. for parade,
 P. M. for practice march,
 B. M. for business meeting.

Under the heading "RECORD OF GENERAL EVENTS" will be briefly noted a record of any service performed by the organization, any special ceremonies participated in, and all events and matters affecting the history of the organization.

Consolidated Morning Reports will be made in duplicate at the headquarters of each regiment or separate battalion, one copy of which will be filed with the retained records of the organization and one copy forwarded to The Adjutant General.

By order of the Governor,

JOHN W. JONES,

The Adjutant General.

INSPECTOR INSTRUCTOR'S REPORTS

On Oct. 13th, 1911, Captain W. H. Johnson, 25th U. S. Infantry, reported for duty, having been detailed by the War Department as Inspector-Instructor for the Organized Militia of Hawaii, by Special Orders No. 180, War Department Aug. 9, 1911, being relieved from duty by Special Orders No. 286, War Department, Dec. 6, 1912.

The assurance is had from competent authority that another officer will shortly be detailed by the War Department as Inspector-Instructor.

Upon Captain Johnson reporting for duty the following order was issued:

on given.

Territory of Hawaii
The Adjutant General's Office
Honolulu.

October 13, 1911.

Special Orders

No. 41.

Captain W. H. Johnson, 8th U. S. Infantry, having been assigned by Special Orders 180, War Department, August 9, 1911, as Inspector-Instructor to the Organized Militia of Hawaii, will act as Inspector-Instructor of the First Infantry, National Guard of Hawaii.

By order of the Governor,
JOHN W. JONES,
The Adjutant General.

From November 2nd 1911, to April 4th, 1912, a school of officers was conducted by the Inspector-Instructor, the course covering the Infantry Drill Regulations to paragraph 424, map maneuvers and orders.

On December 31, 1911, thirty-nine officers and non-commissioned officers of the National Guard, under the direction of the Inspector-Instructor, participated in a maneuver with a battalion of U. S. Marines commanded by Captain Wright, at Moanalua, Oahu. The work was instructive in many ways.

Captain Johnson while with the Guard was a zealous, energetic officer, and the Guard progressed under his instruction.

Under the direction of the Inspector-Instructor the Sergeant-Instructor gave special instruction to some of the non-commissioned officers of the First Infantry.

The following reports of the Inspector-Instructor to the Division of Militia Affairs, will give an idea of the work performed during the fourteen months he was with the Guard.

Territory of Hawaii
The Adjutant General's Office,
Honolulu

14 Nov., 1911.

Chief Division of Militia Affairs.

Washington, D. C.

(Through the Adjutant General, Territory of Hawaii).

Sir:—

Under the authority of par. 6 (b) your instructions to me dated 13 July 1911—D. M. A. 23208—I have the honor to render the following special report and to urgently request the assistance

of the Division of Militia Affairs in obtaining for this Territory, without further delay, the plot of ground known as the "Drill Shed Lot" for an armory site for the Organized Militia now maintained in Honolulu.

It is not my intention nor would it be proper for me to enter into a history of the negotiations relative to this plot of ground as such record is well known to the War Department. It is enough for me to invite the attention of the Division of Militia Affairs to certain letters, and the subject matter of each, which are of record.

The site wanted by the Territory for an armory became the property of the United States by a proclamation issued by President McKinley in 1899. At that time the site was being used by the National Guard of Hawaii, the Drill Shed and other buildings thereon being used for armory and storage purposes.

On Sept 3rd, 1904 Governor George R. Carter wrote to the then Secretary of War, President Wm H. Taft, requesting the return of the "Drill Shed Lot" to the Territory for an armory site and on Nov. 15th 1904 the latter in his reply to Governor Carter said, in part:

"From personal observation I am of opinion that this property can properly be given up for an armory as soon as other arrangements have been made for the housing of Government troops," and on Jan. 14th 1909 the Assistant Secretary of War Mr. Robert Shaw Oliver, wrote to Governor Walter F. Frear requesting that appropriations be made for suitable armories and while the first Legislature thereafter failed to make an appropriation, the Legislature of 1910 made answer to that letter by appropriating \$100,000.00 for the armory in Honolulu.

I feel that it is my duty to point out clearly to you the conditions as I now find them and to that end will explain briefly what the Militia here have had to contend with.

In the first place in view of the first two of the three letters just mentioned it appears that an appropriation of \$30,000 was obtained in 1904 for an armory. \$1100 of this \$30,000 was expended on plans for an armory and bids were called for and opened but no contract was awarded as the Territory expected to have the plot of ground mentioned returned and, while waiting for that, the appropriation lapsed and became unavailable on June 30th, 1905.

After a severe struggle before, and in, the Legislature in 1910 an appropriation for \$100,000. for an armory was made by the Legislature in Feb. of that year and the Militia was much encouraged but so far nothing further has been accomplished and the point is that your help is now needed to get the "Drill Shed Lot" returned to the Territory before this appropriation also becomes non-available. This \$100,000 becomes available on July 1st 1912 but if the promised plot is returned to the Territory soon,

bids can of course be called for before that time and the contract let on that date giving a year in which to build. The \$100,000 appropriation will lapse on June 30th 1913 unless something is done before that date.

It is a fact and one which is mentioned and repeated many times that if the armory is not built this time every officer of the present Organized Militia of the Territory will resign and that means a loss to the Territory and to the United States of all the present Organized Militia now in the service here. To explain this I find the following condition of affairs. The officers because of their loyalty and respect for the present Adjutant General are remaining in the Militia on the strength of his statement to them that he has the Governor's assurance that they will get the armory this time and each company officer is holding his men by his personality and the same promise repeated.

I mentioned that if the present militia officers resign it will be a loss to the United States. That is true because I find in the instruction work that the militia officers are nearly all men of long militia service and well grounded in their duties. Much time and money has been spent for their Camps of Instruction, etc. all of which is wasted if they resign under what to them at least seems unfair treatment. The lack of an armory is killing the guard here and it is only the promise of one that holds them together. To explain what they have for an armory will show why there must be a new one erected and why I am requesting your help.

The "Drill Shed" or present armory is a corrugated iron building originally constructed about 1886 for the purpose of housing certain guns, limbers, harness, etc. The roof of the building is supported by iron columns and trusses but the roof is so constructed that but half of one corrugation overlaps half of the first corrugation on the adjoining sheet, so that all heavy rains and all rains accompanied by the moderate trade wind (the prevailing wind) come through the joints thus made although in 1893 when flooring and partitions were put in an attempt was made to repair the faults of the roof by the application of strips of tarred canvas over the joints referred to but most of these canvas strips have since blown off and although they have been replaced many times they become ineffective after a few months. It is reported that the janitor has had to stay up all night moving and caring for arms and property in the company rooms at times.

The sides and ends of the building are of the same construction as the roof. The company rooms, with one exception, are partitioned and with store rooms extended along the sides and one end of the shed. The dust in dry weather and the rain in wet weather blow into the drill shed and the company rooms through the ventilating spaces near the roof. The floor is worn and in bad repair.

As early as 1903 the U. S. Depot Quartermaster desired that the building be condemned and torn down on the ground that it was unfit for any purpose other than temporary storage of articles practically unaffected by the weather. It is true that the gun racks have been sheltered from vertical fall of water leaking through the roof but the moisture laden air is at times driven by the wind against the arms and everything else for that matter. Because of this the rifles are at all times, when not in use, kept well covered with grease which must be removed before drills and replaced before the rifles are put away entailing a great deal of labor that does not seem nice to a man who has already done a days work before coming to drill. Under these conditions the gun slings also become greased and although frequently cleaned they are bound to stain the men's blouses adding another discomfort on drill nights.

It is impossible to arrange the company rooms so that men desire to come to or remain in them except when they have to. There can be, under these conditions, little if any of the club features and as one of the officers said to me at the armory less than a week ago, "Its a wonder we get them to come at all." However, I may remark that they do come so it shows that the right idea is there and that it will pay to work with them.

There are no urinals or closets in or near this shed which is a great inconvenience and there are no toilet or bathing facilities while only a block away is the new three story concrete Y. M. C. A. building complete that is drawing the very class of young men that would be in the militia organizations besides belonging to the Y. M. C. A. were the proper armory provided. There are absolutely no facilities for mental, moral or physical upbuilding for the organizations now using this shed and such conditions produce quite naturally a desire in each man to keep away from the place and I find it hard to understand how the officers of the militia have been able to hold their men together as long as they have. The organizations have been maintained, however, under these adverse conditions for years and that fact should be taken into consideration and help given toward their armory site at once by the War Department. If they can do as well as they have, and reports by regular officers show that they have done well under the present conditions, I am of the opinion that given an armory their companies will be second to none.

If there is any place where our government needs the best of militia it appears to me that right here is the place and an important consideration in this regard is the fact that the obtaining of this armory site and armory at this time will attract to the Organized Militia of this Territory an element, now nearly absent from the ranks, from among the young men of Hawaii that will increase the value of the organization in many ways, but because

of the fact that the present militia companies have stuck to it under the adverse conditions named as long as they have I do not feel at liberty to enlarge upon that point at this time.

I do not look upon my position here as being that of an instructor alone but believe that I have been sent here to help, in every military way that I can the Organized Militia of this Territory and it is now very plain to me that the obtaining of this armory site is of the greatest importance to the welfare of the Organized Militia here.

A copy of this letter will be furnished the Department Commander, Department of Hawaii, but I am sure that it has his approval. Reference to his endorsement, dated Nov. 2nd, 1911, on the report rendered by Captain E. A. Shuttleworth, 2nd Infantry Inspector-instructor, will show that the Department Commander has also reported upon the necessity for this armory and a report from his office, dated July 15th 1911, relative to the return to the Territory of the "Drill Shed Lot" will further explain the situation.

The Territorial authorities apparently feel that they have done their part and I have been informed from several sources that, if the present appropriation is not used, another for the same purpose will, because of political reasons, be next to impossible to obtain. Therefore I again respectfully urge the Division of Militia Affairs to assist in obtaining the site requested before it is too late.

Very respectfully,

W. H. JOHNSON,

Captain, 25th Infantry.
Inspector-Instructor.

Honolulu, T. H.,
December 31, 1911.

Chief, Division of Militia Affairs.

Washington, D. C. (Through The Adjutant General, T. H.)

Sir:—

I have the honor to report as follows for the quarter ending to-day relative to my duties as inspector-instructor with the Organized Militia of Hawaii.

Resume of Duties Performed

1. At desk, assigned to me in the office of The Adjutant General of Hawaii, each week day during the hours directed in G. O. No. 20, A. G. O. Territory of Hawaii, dated Nov. 1, 1911, (copy hereto attached and marked "A") since Oct. 12, 1911, date of my arrival at this station.

2. Officer's school one night each week since Nov. 1, 1911.

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3. Drill and instruction of non-commissioned officers assembled one night each week since Nov. 21, 1911.

4. Conducting a correspondence school for nine officers, not at this station, since Nov. 1, 1911.

Instruction Given

On the evening of Oct 23, 1911, the officers stationed here were assembled and I talked to them relative to the reasons for the assignment of a regular officer for duty with them and the work we should try to accomplish during the present school year.

It was planned to take up the subjects mentioned in the order herewith marked "A". The new Infantry Drill Regulations did not reach here until Nov. 29, 1911 but as I had a personal copy I had made from it Exhibit "B". (hereto attached).

A copy of the latter was furnished each officer of the Hawaiian Organized Militia and attention invited to the underlined words. On this copy of the first twenty pages of I. D. R. conferences were held one hour each week until the arrival of our copies of I. D. R. when work was continued from the book. Each officer is required to underline in his book the new words and paragraphs pointed out by me as we proceed. I have also compiled a brief summary of parts of the I. D. R. for the use of non-commissioned officers, making the same as simple as possible.

Map Maneuvers

These were undertaken at the start for the following reasons: I was informed that in camps of instruction and other school work officers have received certain instruction in map reading. To have commenced work on the assumption that map reading was not understood and would have to be learned before problems could be worked out on the map might have offended some of the officers but after a few attempts at this work in small problems I was readily able to pick out those who did not understand map reading and they were perfectly willing to admit their lack in this respect, and at the same time they are picking up some of it as we go along. A course in this subject will be taken up later. Also it is essential here that some work, other than recitation, be followed to create and maintain interest. Map maneuvers were new to most of the officers and have been used as a means to insure attendance on school nights. Orders alone will not cause the officers to attend the school but if I can hold their interest from week to week I find that we get them out.

Map maneuver No. 1. (copy herewith marked "C") was conducted during the second hour of two school nights. To avoid embarrassment to seniors only lieutenants (two on each side) were detailed to actually play. The rest of the officers were observers. During the play questions on Map Reading and Field Service Reg-

ulations were asked of both players and observers. At the conclusion of each problem mistakes are pointed out and there is a general discussion of the problem.

Map maneuver No. 2. (copy herewith marked "D") also covered the second hour of two school nights and during the problem an interesting situation, in addition to the regular work was developed. An officer designated as Lieut. Z. while conducting his patrol met a civilian coming from the direction of the enemy but failed to question or examine him. Under the assumed conditions stated by the director of the game this civilian was the possessor of valuable information. The point was noted by most of the observing officers. The civilian was later halted at the outpost and the information he was supposed to have had reached the C. O. at Fort Leavenworth who also learned that Lieut. Z. had passed the civilian on the road and had not questioned him. A field officer, acting as the C. O. at Fort Leavenworth, stated that he would try an officer for such neglect. A general court-martial was therefore convened (by the order hereto attached and marked "E") and Lieut. Z. was brought to trial before this court. (copy of charge and specification hereto attached and marked "F").

I had not intended to bring in court-martial procedure this school year but a portion of the Organized Militia here being on active duty at a quarantine camp and an actual court-martial having been convened to try a certain member of the militia belonging to the detachment on duty at the camp it was considered advisable, at this time, to work in a moot court to give the officers practice in court-martial procedure.

Much interest was taken in the case and the officer acting as the accused took his part good naturedly. Several good lessons were brought out.

In the discussion following map problem No. 2. practice was given in writing messages and in drawing conventional signs. Copy of one requirement for a message is, as an example, hereto attached and marked "G". Messages were corrected, remarked upon and with a copy of model message returned to each officer during the week.

Map maneuver No. 3. (copy herewith marked "H") will be completed during the next school night, only one hour thus far having been given to it.

Field Problem with Marine Battalion

About two weeks ago I arranged with Major Hill, commanding the Marine Battalion in camp at Pearl Harbor for certain work between the officers of the militia and his battalion. I suggested that we get up a problem and work it out together. The attached problem (marked "I") was made up, submitted to him, and ap-

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proved by him and The Adjutant General of Hawaii. The Red side of the problem was not written but was explained, by me, verbally to the assembled officers and non-commissioned officers of the militia. The Reds were to proceed several miles beyond Honolulu and from successive positions delay the advance of the Marines. (Blues). The senior captain of Marines (Capt. Wright) to command the Blues while Major Hill acted as umpire for the Blues. I acted in the same capacity for the Reds.

At 6:30 A. M. to-day forty-two officers and non-commissioned officers of the militia assembled and to each was given a rifle, belt with fifty rounds of blanks and canteen. This group was divided into three small platoons commanded by field officers, acting as non-commissioned officers, and proceeded by special car and by marching to the locality assigned. About an hour later contact was obtained and for an hour the Reds delayed the Marine Battalion.

After the problem the officers of Marines and the officers and non-commissioned officers of the militia were assembled and the problem discussed. The militia officers had every opportunity to observe the conduct of the Blues and many good points were brought out. The principal comment on my part was in regard to the way in which the C. O. of the Blues dispersed his command, allowing the forty Reds to make his whole battalion deploy and perform the work that, as it appeared to us should have been performed by his advance guard.

Progress Made

The whole tendency in instruction given here by regular officers has been to give advanced instruction and too much of it in a given time. After consultation with The Adjutant General it was decided to commence work with small units and small problems and have all the officers, including field officers, take part. There are certain of the older officers competent to act as instructors in certain subjects during the next camp of instruction and the work now going on will be of use to them. Some officers who seem to need the instruction most are holding positions in civil life which make it hard for them to attend each school night.

Work was commenced with the idea of obtaining the officer's interest. The attendance on schools has increased until I now have an average of 65% of the officers available present each school night. The work is delayed to a certain extent by irregular attendance, some officers attending one night and failing to come the next. Thus part of each school night is devoted to review. This is a condition, however, for which I see no remedy as absent officers in general give good reasons for being away.

It is apparent that progress will be slow. To get the officers to accomplish anything by home study will require patient effort. The officers pay attention and are interested at the

school but so far only a few have done any home study. The school night was divided into two parts, one requiring work and one used to arouse and hold interest. The map maneuvers and my talks are for the latter purpose but each map maneuver is given with the idea of bringing out some lesson in minor tactics and Field Service Regulations. If I am able to hammer only one lesson, or one point in a lesson, home each school night I feel that progress is being made.

The Instruction Order

A copy of the order under which I am working is hereto attached and marked "A". Copies of instruction orders from other States and Territories were received after this order was issued but it is not believed that an elaborate instruction order will help matters here at this time. There is only one regiment to be instructed and conditions are such that it was preferable at this time to cover only this school year in orders. Other orders relative to drills, target practice and company instruction were issued before my arrival. It was decided to order only such instruction as could be accomplished under existing conditions. Once an armory is constructed and service in the militia made more attractive here more can be required of officers and men. In this connection my report of Nov. 14, 1911, should be considered.

Correspondence School

Nine company officers are taking the correspondence school work, (three in Hilo, Hawaii. Four in Wailuku, Maui. Two in Lahaina Maui). Papers marked "B" "K" "L" "M" and "N" hereto attached in themselves explain how the work is being carried on. Replies have been received from a portion of the officers and these indicate that the work is understood. The paper marked "N" is only a sample of a complete set of questions in Field Service Regulations now on hand for use in the correspondence school and the officers school here. I will be able to create more interest in the correspondence school after having made a visit to the stations above named. Such visit is to be ordered for some time in Feb. 1912, I understand.

Scheme for Creating Interest

The Adjutant General is offering prizes for the best instructed non-commissioned officer and private in each organization, and others as set forth in the order hereto attached and marked " " Some portion of the Organized Militia of Hawaii will, it is expected, attend the Panama Exposition in San Francisco, California in 1915 but until an armory is built and entertainments can be given to gather funds for the trip no work on this line will be attempted.

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The best instructed and most interested officers are being urged to prepare papers to be read before the other officers. This with the idea that the class of officers mentioned can be used as instructors at the next camp of instruction. I find that there is a strong feeling among these officers that they would like to be their own instructors in this years camps without other call for more regular officers. They claim that they want a chance to do something themselves for a change and I believe that they should be encouraged in the idea.

I am personally drilling the assembled non-commissioned officers in the new I. D. R. one night each week but intend soon to turn that work over to Sgt. Roberts, of the regular service who is assigned to duty here.

Advertisement

Copies of schemes for advertisement used in other militia regiments have been received. While as yet nothing of this nature has been taken up still I find the newspapers here are very kind and hardly a week goes by that we do not get several columns telling of the work of the Guard. This is being done to keep up interest in the Guard and it's work and once the armory is assured we will have many ready to enlist from the class of men we want. I enclose certain articles cut from late papers to show what is being done in this line.

Remarks

Conditions here are not the same that we find in the U. S. The Hawaiian is sensitive and reticent and my problem is to get acquainted with him and find the best methods to get the work out of him. I fear that my reports will not be of much help relative to the general scheme of instruction for the Organized Militia as a whole for ideas that work out well here with the Hawaiian will not, perhaps, accomplish the same result with the white regiments in the U. S.

The armory is the thing we must have out here before we can expect any big results and any information relative to the return of the "Drill Shed Lot" that can be furnished us will help to keep things going.

I would like to be informed as to whether or not the attaching of all problems, papers and so on to my reports is desired at the end of each three months. I attach them with this, this time, in order to show how the work was started.

Very respectfully,

W. H. JOHNSON,
Captain, 25th Infantry,
Inspector-Instructor.

Honolulu, T. H.,
March 31, 1912.

Chief, Division of Militia Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

(Through The Adjutant General of Hawaii).

Sir:—

I have the honor to submit the following report relative to my duties as Inspector-instructor of the Organized Militia of Hawaii for the three months ending today.

Resume of Duties

1. At the desk assigned to me, in the office of The Adjutant General of Hawaii, during week days on the hours designated in copy of orders heretofore forwarded; except while absent on work relative to the annual inspection.

2. Complete inspection of the 1st Infantry, N. G. H. and Territorial Headquarters. Duplicate reports of same, on Form 11, completed and forwarded to The Adjutant General, Western Division, by registered mail on March 21, 1912.

3. Service School:—There have been 15 assemblies of the officers stationed in Honolulu for instruction in school work. A school for non-commissioned officers has been conducted by the sergeant-instructor during the same hours. Work in these schools has included lessons in Infantry Drill Regulations, Field Service Regulations, Map Problems and Map Maneuvers with talks by the instructor to bring out the points and lessons to be gained in these subjects. The delays caused by fluctuating attendance were not as marked during this quarter as in the previous one but are still apparent. Interest in school work has increased; on some nights the officer's school lasting after the hour designated at the request of the student officers.

4. Correspondence School:—This has been a marked failure. I have, with two exceptions, been unable to get the officers at other stations to reply to work sent to them or to personal notes and letters. 1st Lieut. Easton, stationed at Hilo and 2nd Lieut. Kaae, stationed at Wailuku, have shown great interest in the work and have displayed considerable ability in the same. While on my inspection trip I had talks on this subject with each of the officers and they have all promised me that they will reply to my correspondence in the future, I hope therefore to be able to report some progress under this head next quarter.

5. Drills:—The regiment has twice spent Sunday in the field during the quarter and on each date I have devoted the day to drills with the companies. On one of these days Battalion and Regimental drill took place for about half an hour each but the greater part of each day was devoted to field work. At stations away from Honolulu I gave instructions under this head to each organization.

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6. **Practical Instructions:**— This has been given on school nights and in the field both to officers and men. Also extended to officers who come to the office at other than school hours. The Sergeant-instructor has had charge of the non-commissioned officers and has given practical instruction under my supervision. There was considerable work done at the other stations which falls under this head.

7. **Camps and Field Duty:**—Only such as has been reported upon in Par. 5.

8. **Firing and Target Practice:**—None during the quarter as companies are working for standings in a competitive inspection and drill which was ordered to follow the annual inspection. Work under this head has been ordered for the next quarter.

9. **Property Accountability:**—Assisted The Adjutant General in checking his ordnance returns and while in Maui gave instructions and advice under this head to the companies stationed there. The companies here, and the one at Hilo, have in most respects complied with the orders of the Territorial orders under this head and but little instructions or advice was needed.

General Comments and Progress Made

While it seems to be a mere repetition to mention the armory so badly needed here I again wish to call attention to my letter of November 14, 1911, and report that while conditions remain as they are as far as the armory and the personnel of the guard are concerned but little actual progress can be made. It is true that the officers and non-commissioned officers are learning something relative to their military work all the time. That is of course progress in a way. But real progress toward obtaining what is wanted will not be made until the armory is built. There is nothing I would like better that to be able to send in some up to date reports on results obtained here, but until we have a place to work in and something to encourage the officers and men to work for it is up hill work. The conditions here are well understood in the Division of Militia Affairs and I am sure that the armory will be built soon. After that is an assured fact, I hope to be able to render reports showing more progress. The material is here and under anything like fair conditions the Organized Militia of Hawaii will improve rapidly.

On February 28, 1912, that part of the 1st Infantry, N. G. H. stationed in Honolulu marched in the military and naval parade and recieved favorable comment along the line of march and at the reviewing stand. The Department Commander, Department of Hawaii, stated that he was pleased with the showing made by the militia on that date.

In the field camps mentioned in Par. 5. I found that both officers and men were willing to work and to receive instructions.

In view of certain delays that have been caused in the school work it is intended to complete the work laid out for this school year even if this runs the school work past the date set as the end of the school year.

The Sergeant-instructor is to be sent to Maui, under orders of The Adjutant General, as was recommended in the inspection reports on the two companies stationed there.

Having made one complete inspection out here I fell that I am in touch with the guard and understand it and its needs better than before.

Very respectfully,

W. H. JOHNSON,
Inspector-Instructor.

Honolulu, T. H.,
June 30, 1912.

Chief, Division of Militia Affairs,
Washington D. C.

(Through The Adjutant General, Territory of Hawaii).

Sir:—

I have the honor to report as follows for the three months ending this date.

Part One

At desk assigned me in the office of The Adjutant General, Territory of Hawaii, during the forenoon of each week day during the quarter. At the shooting gallery two evenings each week and each Sunday morning.

Service School:—The last session of the officer's school for the school year was held on April 18, 1912. Prior to that date there had been one session of the school each week. It had been the intention to continue a class for field officers up to the time for camp but the shooting, mentioned later in this report, took up all the time that the field officers could devote to National Guard work and it was found necessary to let all school work end as originally intended in the school order issued last fall, (copy of which has been forwarded heretofore).

The school for non-commissioned officers ceased during the same week. The attendance in both the officers and the non-commissioned school fell off until only about one half of the officers and non-commissioned officers were taking part in the work and as the hot weather was approaching and certain political meetings were taking up the time of part of those undergoing instruction it was deemed advisable to end the school work, with the exception of the correspondence school and begin the course in shooting.

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The school work, in addition to the regular lessons in Infantry Drill Regulations, ended with work on the inclosed Field Orders (attached hereto and marked "A," "B," & "C"). Many of the solutions turned in were very satisfactory, and at the end of each problem I explained and gave talks on the subjects to the assembled officers, giving each officer a corrected copy of the Field Order in question and reasons for the use of the forms and expressions used. To stimulate interest in the last part of the school year's work I offered a prize cigar to the officer who should submit the best solution for "C" as this was to be the last problem. Many officers who were not present during any of the April session of the school sent in their solutions to the problem. The cigar offered was a large one of the best Manila tobacco and was won by the Colonel of the 1st Infantry, N. G. H., while the junior 2nd Lieut. of the same regiment submitted the next best solution. (As a matter which may be of interest I attach a picture of the two officers mentioned, marked "D". The picture was taken to accompany a local newspaper article about the officer's school).

Correspondence School:—There was great interest shown in the correspondence school by most of the officers at the other stations during the quarter. This was encouraging as in my last report I had to report that the correspondence school had been a failure. The personal talks which I had been able to give the officers while on the inspection trip had created interest in the work and rather than let it die out I have kept the correspondence school running but have only sent out one problem or paper each month as the companies on Maui and Hawaii are also at work on the rifle competition. Several officers have sent me letters asking questions outside the regular school work and such letters have been answered promptly.

The same work that was given to the officers here has been given to the officers in the correspondence school and many of the officers of the latter course surprised me by making up all back work which they had ignored up to March 31, 1912. During the first part of April each mail brought back work which the delinquent officers sent in for my correction. The problem, marked "E" and hereto attached, was originally intended for field officers but was sent out in June to the officers of the correspondence school. To keep their interest I intended to send one problem per month to them during the summer months and increase the work in the school at the beginning of the next school year. The enclosed letters (marked "F" & "G") and the publication of the same as shown in the newspaper clipping (marked "H") were also sent out with the idea that such publicity would encourage the officers. The letters mentioned explain themselves.

In my talks to the officers about the correspondence school I explained that letters to me need not be formal—that I wanted their interest, I enclose papers (marked I-1, I-2, I-3, I-4, I-5, I-6,

and I-7) as samples of some of the correspondence showing the means I have used to get their interest and to avoid any tendency towards official relations with the officers at the other stations.

Drills:—Under G. O. No. 24 (hereto attached and marked “J”) some of the companies drilled several nights each week prior to the competition.

I was present at a number of these drills to help each company in any manner that the captain desired. At my request a board of officers by S. O. 24. (hereto attached and marked “K”) to act as judges. This I requested so that the Guard would not feel that the outcome of the affair was left all to one man and to add to the prestige of the battalion commanders. The papers marked “L” and “M” (hereto attached) show the results of this competition. The paper marked “N” is submitted as a sample of the papers used by the board in each man’s case in each subject to determine each non-commissioned officer’s standing in the competition. 152 of these sheets were used and three nights from 7 p. m. to 11:30 p. m. were devoted to the examination of non-commissioned officers.

The competition drill for those companies stationed in Honolulu was held in the field on Sunday, April 21. The attendance was not what it should have been as only 160 officers and enlisted men were present but the two companies having the highest standings each had good attendance and I was informed that the officers of the other companies had made every effort to get their men out for the drill.

Practical instruction:—Prior to the competition I spent several evenings at the armory giving impartial instruction to the companies in bayonet combat and on such other points as were desired by the company commanders. After the competition the attendance at drill was very small, there seldom being over 12 or 15 enlisted men present and many of them in civilian clothing. I took the latter point up with The Adjutant General. It appeared to me that the habit of allowing parts of each company to drill in civilian clothing was injurious to the Guard in many ways. This habit, it was explained to me, was against orders and I continued my campaign on the subject, talking to the enlisted men and the officers about it at every opportunity, at the armory, on the street, and in this office. All agreed with me that it was bad and The Adjutant General heartily supported me in this as in other matters, I am pleased to report that under the shooting order (G. O. No. 9 hereto attached and marked “O”) and since May 2nd the officers and men when on duty at the armory or in the shooting gallery have appeared in uniform with but few exceptions. I consider this an important thing from an advertisement view point alone—even if the military reasons are disregarded.

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Most of the work each night and on Sunday mornings has been under the officers named in G. O. 9 and the company officers. I have been present as a rule two evenings each week and on Sunday mornings and on the other evenings of the week Sgt. Roberts has been present since his return from Maui and Hawaii. On two occasions when certain companies had an unusual attendance I gave talks to the companies at the requests of the Captains. The subjects touched upon in these talks were—Company team work, camp, field firing and the armory.

Camp and Field Duty:—There has been but one day devoted to this during the quarter and that was on April 21, 1912, when the companies turned out for the competitive drill already mentioned.

Firing and Practice:—On April 26th—G. O. No. 9 (mentioned above as attached hereto and marked "O") was issued and firing as ordered has been going on every evening and each Sunday morning, in the shooting gallery. This order and the bulletin issued May 2nd (hereto attached and marked "P") are self explanatory and show what work is being followed by the Guard.

In some instances the companies have drilled after the gallery work but in most cases the evenings have been devoted to the gallery work alone. I have endeavored to impress upon the company officers that the use of the whistle and some of the signals in the new Infantry Drill Regulations can be impressed upon the men during the gallery practice to some extent and that the same will also be used later during the firing on the range as it is important that they be well understood before the camp in August, when it is contemplated we will be able to conduct some field firing problems.

Property Accountability:—There has been no instruction given under this head during the quarter.

Part Two

General Comments and Progress Made:—Progress made in the companies was rapid up to the date of the competition mentioned. Since that date work in the shooting gallery has been an important feature in the instruction of the Guard as many of the men enlisted during the past year and had heretofore received no instruction in such work.

The interest shown by the officers in the correspondence school is very encouraging and if the same interest can be held during the next school year I believe good results will be obtained. Every effort will be made during the camp in August to interest and encourage the officers of this school.

The feature which is most encouraging is the prospect of the early erection of an armory in Honolulu. Plans for this are completed and work on the armory will soon commence. To save

making this report too long and at the same time forward the complete story of what has been accomplished toward the armory I enclose a number of newspaper articles (hereto attached and marked "R").

These not only show the state of affairs relative to the armory but also set forth various expressions of a public nature which show the local press and the community are in favor of building a proper home for the Guard. There have been no adverse articles published and in this respect it may be here stated the only newspaper here which has ever shown anything but friendship for the Guard has just been consolidated with one of the friendly newspapers. This leaves only two daily papers here, both of which are ready and willing to work for the Guard as may be seen from some of the editorials attached.

Some time ago two large arc lights were placed outside the front of the present "Drill Shed" and these, together with the street arc lights make available a large outdoor drill ground for drills in the open at night, the latter being more satisfactory than indoor drills in this climate. I overlooked mention of this matter in previous reports.

The return of Lt. Col. Cooper from the Army Service Schools places an enthusiastic officer of the Med. Corps again at the head of the Guard's sanitary troops; and his services will be very valuable in camp and later in increasing the sanitary service here as is contemplated after completion of the armory.

The Sergeant-instructor was sent to Maui and Hawaii during the quarter per S. O. 21 (hereto attached and marked "S") and I am of the opinion that his work was well done. The Captain of Co. L 1st Inf. N. G. H. H., whose company did not receive a very favorable report on the annual inspection, visited this office during the first part of June and assured me that should I revisit the company it would be found in 100% better condition than it was when I last saw it.

The instruction in re-writing problems in field orders was given with a view to causing officers to become familiar with the forms and with certain parts of Field Service Regulations. At the time these problems were planned it was supposed that the guard was going to take part in the maneuvers. It was not the expectation that the officers would be required to issue written orders as a rule but that in their verbal instructions they get the habit of talking their orders in a military way and further that the forms would be familiar to them in event of their receiving military field orders at maneuvers. All this was explained to the officers in my talks to them and in my replies to correspondence school work.

The subject of Infantry Drill Regulations was not completed at the ending of the school year and work in the same should be continued during the coming year as I am of the opinion that

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therein we find nearly all the first principles needed by the infantry officer and all must be thoroughly familiar with that subject before we leave it. The reasons as to why this subject was not completed during the past school year have been given in previous reports.

On May 30th, the Guard participated in the Decoration Day parade with detachments from the Army and Marine Corps and the Guard made a very favorable and creditable appearance. Before the parade started I observed and mentioned, to the Colonel of the 1st Inf. N. G. H., several points of minor importance relative to the appearance of the Guard and these were at once corrected by him.

The fact that the Guard will not be able to participate in the maneuvers this year, as already reported by The Adjutant General of the Territory is regretted but the Territorial authorities find it impossible to have the Guard attend.

The field work for the first part of the coming year will be a five or six days camp during the next quarter. The Department Commander has offered every assistance from the garrison at Fort Shafter. The target practice held during this quarter and the continuance of the same until the date of the summer camp makes it possible to plan for certain field firing problems which it is now expected can be worked out during the days the regiment is in camp.

When I found that the Guard could not take part in the maneuvers next October I offered my services to the Department Commander. The papers attached (and marked "T") show the action taken, by the Department and Division Commanders, relative to the same.

While not directly connected with militia work I desire to report that about 40 motor cyclists organized a club here during the quarter. I mentioned this to the Department Commander before the organization of the Club and with his approval met the members of the new organization on June 9, 1912, and endeavored to get them to organize as a volunteer messenger corps to be later connected with the Guard. They objected to the name but have promised that they will put in a clause in their by-laws whereby they will hold themselves ready to report to the Department Commander as volunteer messengers when, in his opinion, conditions here make their services necessary, should such a time ever come. I think that with the completion of the armory their interest in military matters can be still further aroused. Several enlisted men and one Lieut. of the regular army are members of the Club at this time.

With the completion of the armory it is now almost an assured fact that several new organizations will be added to the Guard. There are two companies at least which will be organized from the best material. One from white men, nearly all of whom

are ex-regular soldiers who are working in this city and are only waiting for the completion of the armory to organize; and one from graduates of the Kamehameha Military School who are also waiting for the same thing. In regard to the school named it should be mentioned that reports are now on file in this office from the Commandant of the school (a Regular officer) giving the names and addresses of members of the graduating classes for a number of years past who have shown marked proficiency in military work and are considered as fitted to be officers of the National Guard or Volunteer forces. Such material it is expected, will be used in one or more of the new organizations in the Guard.

The general public interest in the new armory, the interest in the new organizations that may come with the completion of the armory, and the interest in the National Guard as a whole is at a high point;; all told the prospects for a larger and more efficient Guard in the Territory of Hawaii were never better than they are at present.

Very respectfully,

W. H. JOHNSON,
Captain 25th U. S. Inf.
Inspector-Instructor.

Honolulu, T. H.,
Sept. 30, 1912.

From; Captain W. H. Johnson, 25th Infantry.
To; Chief, Division of Militia Affairs.

(Through The Adjutant General, Territory of Hawaii.)
Subject; Report for the three months ending Sept 30, 1912.

1. The following is the report submitted covering my duties as Inspector-Instructor of the Organized Militia of Hawaii for the three months ending this date.

2.

Part I.

(a) Service school;—None during the quarter and it is not intended by the Territorial authorities to begin the schools this year until after November first.

(b) Correspondence school;—One problem was forwarded (copy hereto attached and marked "A") during July to the officers of the correspondence school. The replies have been slow in arriving and mention of this was made to the officers while in camp. At this time of the year most of the officers are very busy and this is thought to be the reason for the delays. The officers who have shown interest in the correspondence school work and who were present in camp will, I am sure from their remarks in camp take hold of the work in good shape during the next school year.

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(c) The drills have been poorly attended during the quarter. This was in a large measure due to the hot weather and local conditions which have taken up the time of officers and men in the evenings. On Sunday, August 11, 1912, the Colonel of the 1st Infantry N. G. H., ordered out the six companies stationed in Honolulu for drill and instruction. The attendance was so small (12 officers and 65 enlisted men) that the drill was given up and a short field problem was given instead during which patrolling and scouting were the main features brought out. The problem was followed by assembling of the officers and a discussion of the problem. Such drills as were held during camp are mentioned under (e) following.

(d) Practical instruction:—Such as was given in camp as mentioned under (e) following and in the subject of tent pitching which was undertaken on the ground in front of the drill shed by one of the companies a few nights before going to camp.

(e) Camps and field duty:—A camp was held between August 29th and Sept. 2nd (both days incl.) A copy of the program of the instruction is hereto attached (marked "B"). This program was followed almost as printed with some changes as to hours due to the fact that the most of the A. M. of the first day was taken up in making camp. When the program was made up I was informed that it was the intention to have the camp pitched before the arrival of the command but it did not work out that way. This resulted in the use of the first A. M. as stated and in somewhat harder work for the officers and men than had been intended as it left but $4\frac{1}{2}$ days to cover the work laid out for 5 days.

The Bn. and Regt'l parades were gone through with twice as drills, after the hours named in the program each day, and then after corrections and remarks were repeated as ceremonies. These were placed in the program to end each day with some close order formation and because of changes in Drill Regulations since the regiment, or any part of the same, had gone through these ceremonies.

Because of past reports upon the condition of the rifles in this organization emphasis was laid upon the cleaning of rifles as will be noted in the program (afternoons of 3d and 5th days). The program was added to on the 5th day by the Regimental Commander who required an inspection of every rifle by the company commanders after the cleaning mentioned in program on the 5th day.

The tactical walks were the same problems on the same ground as were later worked out with troops but at the time of the tactical walks the officers did not know that they were working on the problems which would be worked out later with troops.

There were several good papers read by the officers. These papers were written by the officers during the year and two papers, i. e., "Drill Regulations" by Capt. O'Sullivan and "Patrols" by Major Rose were particularly worthy of mention.

The outpost problem prepared by the Colonel of the regiment as noted on the program for the P. M. of the 2d day is hereto attached (and marked "C"). The verbal orders issued by the Lieut. Colonel upon receipt of the problem were excellent and the problem was worked out satisfactorily. After the troops were placed as ordered by the Lieut. Colonel all officers marched to the parts of the outpost and a very complete discussion of the subject followed.

The field problems of the 4th and 5th days are attached (and marked "D," "E," "F,"). These were worked out and written on the ground before the camp. A map, (copy hereto attached and marked "G") was furnished to the officers for their use during the problems. It was intended that the regular garrison at Fort Shafter would take part in these problems but as the days (4th and 5th) set for these problems came on Sunday and Labor Day the Dept. Comdr. did not desire to turn out the U. S. troops. In order to obtain the results wanted it was then necessary to divide the command into two parts for the working out of the problems. This was done and the result was satisfactory. I attach hereto a newspaper clipping written by a newspaper man in the field and corrected by me which tells in story form how these problems worked out and at the same time shortens this report. (Marked "H").

The attendance of the enlisted men during the camp period was poor, (a total of 317 on the day of highest attendance) but the officers were nearly all present and to their cheerful attention to all the work given them may be credited the successful camp held here this year. A complete report has already been forwarded relative to the same subject some parts of which are of necessity repeated here.

(f) Firing and practice; Some gallery practice extended over into this quarter. More was expected but the attendance fell off to such an extent that but little was accomplished. The new target butt has been completed and firing on the range will begin during the next quarter.

(g) Property accountability; No instruction has been given under this head other than talks to individual officers in and during camp in reply to questions or in the form of suggestions.

Part II.

3.

General comments and progress made;—The lack of better attendance at drills for the two or three months prior to camp was discouraging to the officers and men who did attend and to

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me. A better attendance and more attention to such instruction as can be given in the armory before camp next year will put the command in better shape for camp work so that all the camp period can be devoted to field work. The lack of proper interest in drill, instruction and attendance is to a great extent due to the present armory conditions which have been explained in reports heretofore sent in. Work on the new armory, it is thought, will soon begin. Until the new armory nears completion there will be but little change in the situation.

W. H. JOHNSON.

Headquarters Department of Hawaii.
Honolulu, T. H.

November 30, 1912.

From: Captain W. H. Johnson, Infantry, U. S. Army.

To: The Adjutant General, Territory of Hawaii.

Subject: Report of instruction during November, 1912.

1. In compliance with paragraph 9, letter of instructions from the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, dated November 12, 1912 the following is submitted.

2. There has been on instruction given to the Guard during this month other than advisory comments on the target range since firing began thereon on November 16, 1912; Saturday afternoons and Sundays being devoted to target practice. No schools have been conducted for the reasons given by you, i. e., that the officers of the regiment were busy with other matters prior to November 5th and that since that date the time spent by the officers and men on the target range was all that they could devote to military matters. There has been no armory instruction as the attendance has been very small, on most drill nights there being no one present at the armory, and on others but one or two men present; this due for the most part to the changes that are being made in the present buildings preparatory to the construction of the new armory and the lack of interest in the Guard because of armory conditions.

3. I feel that the following information should be made known to you. The firing on the target range is from all that I have observed being conducted with but little attention to instruction of the individual men firing. On Sunday, November 24, 1912, I found that four firing points at 200 yards (8 men firing) had but one scorer and that most of the work of the officer in charge was that of issue of ammunition and verbal observations relative to scores made. Some confusion resulted in so many men calling the results of their shots to the scorer. Suggest that there be ordered one scorer for each two men firing. One man on completing his score handed me his rifle at my request and it was found that he had been firing at 200 yards with the sights set at

500 yards, and one of the officers of the regiment upon completing his score said that many of his shots "had gone to the right" and upon examination of his rifle it was found that he had set the sight with "windage" on the wrong side. I mention these cases as examples only. I suggested to the officer in charge and to the company commanders that more instruction be given the men before firing. As it appears that after the first two shots at each range, the men are firing for record I did not feel that I was justified in making remarks or suggestions directly to the men when their own officers were present, but did direct Sgt. Roberts to coach the men before they went to the firing points.

4. I have spoken to the Colonel of the 1st Infantry on the same lines as are mentioned in paragraph 3 above but not as fully as therein set forth. In view of the fact that it has been several months since the men completed their gallery practice, and that there has been no other instruction practice I submit that if the company commanders and company officers are directed to explain such things as sight setting, proper holding, the sights, etc., just before sending their men to the firing points the results will be much better.

5. The marker on one of the targets on the 500 yard butt has to expose himself between each shot in order to mark the target and this while men are firing at the other target on the same butt. I pointed this out to the officer in charge and directed the Sgt.-Instructor to report the matter to you.

6. Another matter which should be mentioned for your information is the fact that during target practice on Saturdays and Sundays the men are allowed to straggle to and from the target range, alone or in small groups in anything other than a military manner and that there are always a number of the men not in proper uniform. As these men are seen in passing through the streets it is bad for the reputation of the Guard. I submit that the men might be marched back and forth between the armory and the target range under the company officers, all in uniform and in some military formation and that no man be allowed to take part in the target practice unless in complete uniform (except shoes in cases where they are not on hand). The blouse buttoned if worn. Or the pay now given at the end of each days firing could be withheld from any man not in proper uniform on the target range in each case until the man in question should report at your office in proper uniform for his pay.

7. I heard one company commander state that orders required rifles to be cleaned at the end of the firing but that there was not sufficient cleaning material on hand. I did not consider that to be any of my business but report it for what it is worth for your information .

8. I am ready at any time to take up the school work whenever you desire me to do so.

W. H. JOHNSON.

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GRADUATES OF KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOLS

The following reports from United States Army Officers, Instructors at Kamehameha Schools on the military proficiency of some of the graduates from that institution are very satisfactory evidence of the fact that Hawaiian youths possess the aptitude and necessary qualifications for officers in the National Guard and Volunteer Army.

Military Department
The Kamehameha Schools
Honolulu, T. H.

June 8th, 1911.

The Adjutant General, Territory of Hawaii
Honolulu, T. H.

Sir:—

In compliance with paragraph 34, G. O. 231, W. D. 1909, I have the honor to submit the following names of members of the graduating class of these schools, who have shown special aptitude for military service.

Robert Mahikoa, Kilauea, Kauai, Hawaii Territory.

Kaohu Mackenzie, Hana, Maui, Hawaii Territory.

Daniel Kalai, Pauoa, Oahu, Hawaii Territory.

Very respectfully,

W. H. WINTERS,

Captain, U. S. Cavalry,

Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

Office of the Commandant
Military Department
Kamehameha Schools
Honolulu, T. H.,

June 1st, 1912.

The Adjutant General, U. S. Army,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:—Under the provision of paragraph 34 G. O. 231 War Department 1909, and with the approval of the President of the Kamehameha Schools, I have the honor to report the following named cadets of the graduating class as having shown special aptitude for military service. viz:

1. Peter Walter Kamatopili, Honolulu, T. H.

2. Gregory Kaleimomi Kaonohi, Kailua, Kona, T. H.

A copy of this report has been furnished the Adjutant General of the National Guard of Hawaii.

Very respectfully,

G. E. TURNER,

1st Lt. Coast Art'y. Corps,

Professor of Military Science and Tactics,
The Kamehameha Schools,

Office of the Commandant
Military Department
Kamehameha Schools
Honolulu, T. H.,
June 1st, 1912.

The Adjutant General,
National Guard of Hawaii,
Honolulu, T. H.

Sir:—

I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of my report to the Adjutant General of the Army, made in compliance with G. O. 231 W. D. 1909.

I wish to add for your information that these two cadets are exceptional Hawaiian boys. My predecessor made them the two highest officers in the school battalion and I am recommending them at this time not as a matter of routine but because I believe they have both shown special aptitude for military service and are qualified to be commissioned officers in either the National Guard or our Volunteer Army.

Very respectfully,
G. E. TURNER,
Professor of Military Science and Tactics.
1st Lt. Coast Art'y. Corps

RIFLE PRACTICE

No rifle team was sent to the National Competition in 1911 as the allotment for the fiscal year was required for the expenses incident to the proposed encampments and renewal of equipment.

Considerable gallery practice was had in 1911, but there was little range work owing to the very bad condition of the rifle butts. The butts at Kakaako were practically destroyed by the tides washing away their foundations.

An allotment was made by the War Department for the construction of new rifle butts and they were completed in August 1912. In the work of construction we are much indebted to Major W. C. Neville, U. S. M. C. who furnished most of the necessary labor from his command.

Gallery practice was had by the various organizations and after the completion of the butts record practice was had on the outdoor range.

A very handsome National Defense Trophy has been received for which we are indebted to the du Pont de Nemours Powder Company. This trophy was placed on exhibition and created much interest in the subject of rifle practice and it is hoped will stimulate all organizations to an increased effort in the endeavor to have their names placed on it.

There is a great deal of activity in inter-school rifle competitions in the States and sub-target gun machines have been installed in many high schools in New York and other States, and gallery and outdoor competitions have been held. The interest in this manly sport is very general and Kamehameha Schools and Punahou College of this Territory have taken up the sport in earnest. The Legislature of this Territory could do no more patriotic and useful act than to appropriate \$250 for the installation of a sub-target gun machine in, and \$250 to provide gallery practice rifles and gallery practice ammunition for the use of McKinley High School.

Field efficiency increases with the number of men who have participated in target practice, and in the following tables of classification the record for 1912 shows a marked increase and renewal of interest in rifle firing over 1911.

Territory of Hawaii
The Adjutant General's Office
Honolulu

April 8th, 1912.

General Orders
No. 6.

The following classification of Rifle Practice for the year 1911, is published for the information of the National Guard of Hawaii.

COURSES

| | Marksman | | Sharpshooter | | Expert | | Total | Class |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|--------------|----------|----------|-----------|-------|-------|
| | 200 Yds. | 300 Yds. | 600 Yds. | 200 Yds. | 800 Yds. | 1000 Yds. | | |
| Fig. Merit | | | | | | | | |
| First Regiment | 44 | 43 | 35 | .. | .. | .. | 122 | M/N |
| Field and Staff | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | M/N |
| Maj. W. R. Riley | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | M/N |
| Non-Com. Staff | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | M/N |
| Band | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | M/N |
| COMPANY "A" | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | M/N |
| Pvt. Holstein, M. K. | 36 | 40 | 41 | .. | .. | .. | 117 | M/N |
| Pvt. Cushingam, J. L. K. | 32 | 34 | 45 | .. | .. | .. | 111 | M/N |
| Cpl. H. Lishman | 38 | 38 | 34 | .. | .. | .. | 110 | M/N |
| Pvt. Wallwork, R. J. | 30 | 36 | 35 | .. | .. | .. | 101 | M/N |
| Pvt. Lishman, E. | 36 | 38 | 27 | .. | .. | .. | 101 | M/N |
| Capt. H. P. O'Sullivan | 36 | 30 | 31 | .. | .. | .. | 97 | 1st |
| Pvt. Mackenzie, A. | 40 | 28 | 29 | .. | .. | .. | 97 | 1st |
| Cook, J. Lishman | 34 | 38 | 25 | .. | .. | .. | 97 | 1st |
| Pvt. Macfarlane, C. K. | 28 | 37 | 23 | .. | .. | .. | 88 | 1st |
| Pvt. Holstein, A. C. | 31 | 35 | 22 | .. | .. | .. | 88 | 1st |

| | | COURSES | | | | | | Total | Class |
|--------------------------|-----|------------|----------|--------------|--------|-----------|----------|-------|-------|
| | | Fig. Merit | Marksman | Sharpshooter | Expert | 1000 Yds. | 800 Yds. | | |
| Sgt. V. M. Battencourt | 29 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 75 | 2nd | |
| Pvt. Lauriano, Ant. C. | 32 | 23 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 74 | 2nd | |
| Pvt. Costa, M. | 18 | 29 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 73 | 2nd | |
| Pvt. Souza, A. | 17 | 19 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 64 | 3rd | |
| Pvt. Pregana, Manuel S. | 20 | 24 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 57 | 3rd | |
| Cook J. P. Rego | 25 | 17 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 51 | 3rd | |
| Sgt. Anterio Gouviea | 18 | 9 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 49 | 3rd | |
| Sgt. Chas. L. Gilliland | 17 | 10 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 43 | 4th | |
| Pvt. Freitas, Frank B. | 15 | 21 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 38 | 4th | |
| Pvt. Mello, J. S. | 15 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 34 | 4th | |
| Pvt. Perreira, Francisco | 7 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 27 | 4th | |
| Pvt. Adolpho, John | 7 | 12 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 26 | 4th | |
| Pvt. Enos, Ernest | 13 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 19 | 4th | |
| Pvt. Souza, M. | 6 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 4th | |
| Pvt. Medeiros, Geo. F. | 7 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 16 | 4th | |
| COMPANY "D" | Nil | | | | | | | | |
| Corp. Geo. Ahin | 37 | 42 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 79 | 4th | |
| Capt. W. A. Fetter | 43 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 43 | 4th | |
| Lt. John D. Easton | .. | 43 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 43 | 4th | |
| Sgt. Manuel Machado | .. | 43 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 43 | 4th | |
| Sgt. Geo. L. Desha | .. | 43 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 43 | 4th | |
| Lt. H. H. Morehead | .. | 42 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 42 | 4th | |
| Pvt. Rickard, J. S. | 40 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40 | 4th | |
| Corp. Geo. Todd | 37 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 37 | 4th | |
| Pvt. Keelin, Walter | .. | 37 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 37 | 4th | |
| Pvt. Kekela, James | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 35 | 4th | |
| Pvt. Crealins, John | .. | 33 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 33 | 4th | |

| | | | Fig. | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|
| | | | Merit | 200 | 300 | 500 | Total | Class |
| January 17th, 1913. | | | Company "B" 12.79 | | | | | |
| e for the year | | | Q. M. Sergt. Sam Pinao | 39 | 42 | 42 | 123 | M/N |
| onal Guard of | | | Sergeant Fred Aki | 37 | 37 | 35 | 109 | M/N |
| S COURSE | | | Sergt. Frank Enos | 33 | 36 | 14 | 83 | 1 |
| 500 Total Class | | | Sergt. M. Andrade | 29 | 26 | 21 | 76 | 2 |
| .. | .. | .. | Corpl. R. C. Lane | 42 | 42 | 27 | 111 | M/N |
| 44 | 133 | M/N | Corpl. Wm. B. Cole | 24 | 11 | 17 | 52 | 3 |
| 41 | 128 | M/N | Cook W. Brown | 20 | 20 | 16 | 56 | 3 |
| 38 | 126 | M/N | Artif. B. J. Kahele | 32 | 17 | 8 | 57 | 3 |
| 47 | 137 | M/N | Private Whaley, F. L. | 29 | 32 | 25 | 86 | 1 |
| 38 | 122 | M/N | " Kikaha, H. | 25 | 20 | 37 | 82 | 2 |
| 46 | 122 | M/N | " Ahia, S. | 36 | 28 | 17 | 81 | 2 |
| .. | .. | .. | " Kekaula, Philip | 28 | 26 | 23 | 77 | 2 |
| .. | .. | .. | " Oribiana, Estaban | 17 | 9 | 4 | 30 | 4 |
| .. | .. | .. | " Fe, Mariano | 25 | 0 | 2 | 27 | 4 |
| .. | .. | .. | " Fragas, A. | 2 | 7 | 6 | 15 | 4 |
| .. | .. | .. | " Bergeniza, C. | 7 | 4 | 2 | 13 | 4 |
| .. | .. | .. | " Peters, James | 2 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 4 |
| .. | .. | .. | 2d Lieut. W. V. Kolb | 27 | 37 | 35 | 99 | M/N |
| .. | .. | .. | 1st Lieut. Wm. Ahia | 26 | 23 | 22 | 71 | 2 |
| | | | Company "C" 15.08 | | | | | |
| .. | .. | .. | Capt. J. M. Camara | 40 | 34 | 26 | 100 | M/N |
| 9 | 72 | 2 | 1st. Lt. Manuel Costa | 30 | 34 | 29 | 93 | 1 |
| 8 | 60 | 3 | 2nd. Lt. A. Q. Marcallino | 32 | 36 | 27 | 95 | 1 |
| 27 | 94 | 1 | Corpl. M. V. Souza | 41 | 40 | 47 | 128 | M/N |
| 37 | 119 | M/N | Corpl. John S. Mello | 30 | 34 | 29 | 93 | 1 |
| 43 | 113 | M/N | Artif. M. C. Martin | 32 | 30 | 17 | 79 | 2 |
| 27 | 79 | 2 | Private Alvis, J. | 27 | 37 | 15 | 79 | 2 |
| 26 | 85 | 1 | " Brito, C. | 12 | 8 | 2 | 22 | 4 |
| 5 | 43 | .. | " Correa, Manuel | 35 | 17 | 3 | 55 | 3 |
| 38 | 112 | M/N | " DeMello, Manuel | 25 | 13 | 16 | 54 | 3 |
| 32 | 103 | M/N | " English, James | 18 | 8 | 5 | 31 | 4 |
| 33 | 87 | 1 | " Faria, Antone | 32 | 19 | 11 | 62 | 3 |
| 29 | 82 | 2 | " Gomes, Vincent | 30 | 24 | 9 | 63 | 3 |
| 23 | 81 | 2 | " Kauanui, J. H. | 18 | 11 | 25 | 54 | 3 |
| 16 | 75 | 2 | " Martin, H. | 30 | 19 | 21 | 70 | 2 |
| 24 | 67 | 2 | " Martin, Julius | 27 | 17 | 0 | 44 | 4 |
| 19 | 65 | 3 | " Poi, Solomon | 24 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 4 |
| 9 | 58 | 3 | " Souza, M. | 2 | 22 | 0 | 24 | 4 |
| 32 | 42 | .. | " Schilling, J. | 23 | 12 | 13 | 48 | 3 |
| 6 | 27 | .. | " Schooler, James | 34 | 11 | 12 | 57 | 3 |
| 6 | 22 | .. | " Souza, Alfred | 23 | 23 | 23 | 69 | 2 |
| .. | .. | .. | " Silva, A. G. | 37 | 35 | 34 | 106 | M/N |
| .. | .. | .. | " Silva, Joas | 33 | 41 | 29 | 103 | M/N |

| | Fig. Merit | 200 | 300 | 500 | Total | Class | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------------|-------------|
| Company "D" | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Mus. A. Kea |
| Capt. John D. Easton .. . | 44 | 41 | .. | 85 | .. | Private Aka | |
| 1st Lieut. H. H. Morehead .. . | 41 | 40 | .. | 81 | .. | " Aloha | |
| 2nd Lieut. Caceres .. . | 44 | 42 | .. | 86 | .. | " Bro | |
| 1st Sergt. G. L. Desha .. . | 46 | 42 | .. | 88 | .. | " Fer | |
| Sergt. Manuel Machado, Jr. .. . | 41 | 41 | .. | 82 | .. | " Gul | |
| Sergt. C. B. Makanui .. . | 42 | 39 | .. | 81 | .. | " Her | |
| Sergt. H. H. Brown .. . | 36 | 21 | .. | 57 | .. | " Kal | |
| Corpl. Geo. L. Todd .. . | 36 | 36 | .. | 72 | .. | " Kap | |
| Musician Richard K. Kekoa .. . | 41 | 35 | .. | 76 | .. | " Ka | |
| Private Akioka, Ahpu .. . | 32 | 26 | .. | 58 | .. | " Ka | |
| " Ahin, Geo. .. . | 32 | 34 | .. | 66 | .. | " Ko | |
| " Brown, Enoch .. . | 30 | 10 | .. | 40 | .. | " Ko | |
| " Carter, G. G. .. . | 3 | 20 | .. | 23 | .. | " Na | |
| " Carter, H. D. .. . | 31 | 13 | .. | 44 | .. | " N | |
| " Collins, Wm. .. . | 45 | 42 | .. | 87 | .. | " Na | |
| " Kaihenui, J. .. . | 9 | 0 | .. | 9 | .. | " Oh | |
| " Kapehua, John .. . | 19 | 13 | .. | 32 | .. | " Pa | |
| " Kapela, Louis .. . | 27 | 28 | .. | 55 | .. | " Po | |
| " Kepoo, George .. . | 0 | 11 | .. | 11 | .. | " Pa | |
| " Kekoa, Lukela .. . | 42 | 36 | .. | 78 | .. | " Pu | |
| " Kumalae, Alfred .. . | 44 | 35 | .. | 79 | .. | " R | |
| " Maybe, G. E. .. . | 36 | 15 | .. | 51 | .. | " S | |
| " Maheiula, John .. . | 30 | 12 | .. | 42 | .. | | |
| " Matoon, A. .. . | 38 | 3 | .. | 41 | .. | | |
| " Marques, A. .. . | 16 | 30 | .. | 46 | .. | | |
| " Naope, W. .. . | 30 | 0 | .. | 30 | .. | | |
| " Rickard, John .. . | 43 | 42 | .. | 85 | .. | | |
| " Swain, John A. .. . | 34 | 38 | .. | 82 | .. | | |
| " Sylvester, J. .. . | 39 | 23 | .. | 62 | .. | | |
| " Willfong, E. .. . | 33 | 27 | .. | 60 | .. | | |
| " Wing, En Kong .. . | 41 | 41 | .. | 82 | .. | | |
| Company "E" .. . 18.36 | | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Capt. Chas. M. Coster .. . | 42 | 39 | 43 | 124 | M/N | | |
| 2nd Lieut. John Hilo .. . | 29 | 33 | 31 | 93 | 1 | | |
| Q. M. Sergt. S. W. Kepano .. . | 31 | 36 | 38 | 105 | M/N | | |
| 1st Sergt. G. W. Baker .. . | 38 | 28 | 29 | 95 | 1 | | |
| Sergt. H. Williams .. . | 39 | 31 | 41 | 119 | M/N | | |
| Corpl. Geo. Kealaula .. . | 27 | 20 | 33 | 80 | 2 | | |
| Corpl. M. S. Kauai .. . | 28 | 25 | 13 | 66 | 3 | | |
| Corpl. Aina Aiau .. . | 41 | 34 | 43 | 118 | M/N | | |
| Cook R. Kukapu .. . | 30 | 20 | 11 | 61 | 3 | | |
| Mus. W. Wilcox .. . | 37 | 30 | 29 | 96 | 1 | | |
| Mus. B. Kolohia .. . | 31 | 26 | 18 | 75 | 2 | | |

Compan

Capt. Edw
1st Lt. L
Q. M. Sg
Sergt. Jo
Cook K. l
Artif M.
Private A

| 500 | Total | Class | Fig. | Merit | 200 | 300 | 500 | Total | Class |
|-----|-------|-------|-------------------------|------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|
| .. | .. | ..... | Mus. A. Keawe | ..... | 19 | 8 | 0 | 27 | 4 |
| .. | 85 | ..... | Private Akoni, J. | ..... | 2 | 10 | 0 | 12 | 4 |
| .. | 81 | ..... | “ Alohikea | ..... | 16 | 11 | 2 | 29 | 4 |
| .. | 86 | ..... | “ Brown, J. K. | ..... | 31 | 18 | 19 | 68 | 2 |
| .. | 88 | ..... | “ Ferriera, Aug. | ..... | 42 | 23 | 13 | 78 | 2 |
| .. | 82 | ..... | “ Gulstan, D. | ..... | 4 | 14 | 15 | 33 | 4 |
| .. | 81 | ..... | “ Herman, I. | ..... | 8 | 3 | 0 | 11 | 4 |
| .. | 57 | ..... | “ Kalauao, Sam | ..... | 16 | 6 | 3 | 25 | 4 |
| .. | 72 | ..... | “ Kapahea, Nalua | ..... | 13 | 11 | 17 | 41 | 4 |
| .. | 76 | ..... | “ Kawai, R. | ..... | 28 | 12 | 4 | 44 | 4 |
| .. | 58 | ..... | “ Kalaa, Fred N. | ..... | 30 | 20 | 11 | 61 | 3 |
| .. | 66 | ..... | “ Kaauwai, H. | ..... | 30 | 27 | 12 | 69 | 2 |
| .. | 40 | ..... | “ Kane, Wm. | ..... | 31 | 19 | 5 | 55 | 3 |
| .. | 23 | ..... | “ Koma, Kuhina | ..... | 18 | 11 | 15 | 44 | 4 |
| .. | 44 | ..... | “ Koahou, A. | ..... | 24 | 23 | 7 | 54 | 3 |
| .. | 87 | ..... | “ Naehu, Thomas | ..... | 15 | 3 | 6 | 25 | 4 |
| .. | 9 | ..... | “ Namokueha, H. | ..... | 16 | 7 | 20 | 43 | 4 |
| .. | 32 | ..... | “ Nahinu, Marcus | ..... | 30 | 12 | 27 | 69 | 2 |
| .. | 55 | ..... | “ Ohela, Victor | ..... | 8 | 11 | 0 | 19 | 4 |
| .. | 11 | ..... | “ Papaiku, Chas. | ..... | 24 | 15 | 37 | 76 | 2 |
| .. | 78 | ..... | “ Poni, | ..... | 23 | 12 | 9 | 44 | 4 |
| .. | 79 | ..... | “ Paia, Wm. | ..... | 14 | 19 | 2 | 35 | 4 |
| .. | 51 | ..... | “ Pualoa, Wm. | ..... | 30 | 12 | 5 | 47 | 3 |
| .. | 42 | ..... | “ Robertson, Alex | ..... | 29 | 21 | 18 | 68 | 3 |
| .. | 41 | ..... | “ Solomon, A. P. | ..... | 10 | 9 | 4 | 23 | 4 |
| .. | 46 | ..... | Company "F" |22.63 | .. | .. | .. | .... | ..... |
| .. | 30 | ..... | Capt. Edward Hopkins | ..... | 33 | 43 | 40 | 116 | M/N |
| .. | 85 | ..... | 1st. Lt. L. A. K. Evans | ..... | 39 | 40 | 45 | 124 | M/N |
| .. | 82 | ..... | Q. M. Sgt. Wm. Huihui | ..... | 41 | 45 | 39 | 125 | M/N |
| .. | 62 | ..... | Sergt. John Stone | ..... | 36 | 45 | 45 | 126 | M/N |
| .. | 60 | ..... | Cook K. Pepee | ..... | 25 | 23 | 8 | 56 | 3 |
| .. | 82 | ..... | Artif M. W. Lee | ..... | 32 | 27 | 34 | 93 | 1 |
| .. | 124 | M/N | Private Andrade, J. P. | ..... | 27 | 22 | 23 | 72 | 2 |
| .. | 31 | 1 | “ Andrade, A. S. | ..... | 30 | 25 | 8 | 63 | 3 |
| .. | 105 | M/N | “ Ale, Joseph | ..... | 30 | 24 | 21 | 75 | 2 |
| .. | 29 | 1 | “ Cockett, F. | ..... | 19 | 30 | 6 | 55 | 3 |
| .. | 41 | M/N | “ Hanalei, Sam | ..... | 24 | 21 | 31 | 76 | 2 |
| .. | 33 | 2 | “ Iiua, Abraham | ..... | 27 | 18 | 25 | 70 | 2 |
| .. | 13 | 3 | “ Kaapana | ..... | 4 | 13 | 2 | 19 | 4 |
| .. | 43 | M/N | “ Kalaule, Levi | ..... | 5 | 15 | 13 | 33 | 4 |
| .. | 11 | 3 | “ Kaluna, Geo. | ..... | 0 | 15 | 0 | 15 | 4 |
| .. | 29 | 1 | “ Kaiama, W. | ..... | 15 | 15 | 19 | 49 | 3 |
| .. | 18 | 2 | “ Kahililani, Chas. | ..... | 28 | 8 | 25 | 61 | 3 |
| | | | “ Kaawa, David | ..... | 29 | 23 | 16 | 68 | 2 |
| | | | “ Kahopia, D. | ..... | 26 | 27 | 16 | 69 | 2 |
| | | | “ Kahiona, Sam | ..... | 28 | 35 | 12 | 75 | 2 |

| | Fig. Merit | 200 | 300 | 500 | Total | Class |
|---------------------------|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|
| " Kema, Sam. K. | 20 | 16 | 8 | 44 | 4 | |
| " Lucas, Albert | 42 | 43 | 32 | 117 | M/N | |
| " Poai, Irish | 11 | 3 | 15 | 29 | 4 | |
| " Reinecke, A. | 44 | 45 | 28 | 117 | M/N | |
| " Smith, M. | 34 | 33 | 35 | 102 | M/N | |
| " Smith, Johnnie | 26 | 32 | 26 | 84 | 1 | |
| " Spencer, Wm. | 19 | 25 | 23 | 67 | 2 | |
| " Stillman, F. | 27 | 11 | 18 | 56 | 3 | |
| " Yap, Henry | 11 | 10 | 13 | 34 | 4 | |
| " Zerbe, Frank | 26 | 33 | 7 | 66 | 3 | |
| " Zerbe, Henry | 40 | 31 | 36 | 107 | M/N | |
| Company "G" | 11.47 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Capt. B. K. Kane | 28 | 24 | 17 | 69 | 2 | |
| 1st. Lt. Louis Kane | 16 | 20 | 6 | 42 | 4 | |
| Sergt. Louis Feary | 42 | 41 | 37 | 120 | M/N | |
| Sgt. F. Kanac | 41 | 31 | 42 | 114 | M/N | |
| Corpl. Ed. Napule | 27 | 27 | 25 | 79 | 2 | |
| Cook C. S. Kino | 36 | 38 | 12 | 86 | 1 | |
| Cook Sam Napule | 16 | 12 | 26 | 54 | 3 | |
| Private Iao, James | 34 | 16 | 17 | 67 | 2 | |
| " Kahelela, D. | 21 | 12 | 8 | 41 | 4 | |
| " Kama, D. | 5 | 6 | 2 | 13 | 4 | |
| " Kauhi, Dan | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 4 | |
| " Kaluawa, Ed. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | |
| " Kaonohi, J. K. | 25 | 26 | 20 | 71 | 2 | |
| " Kalimapehu, J. | 32 | 31 | 35 | 98 | M/N | |
| " Kahelela, D. | 25 | 30 | 34 | 89 | 1 | |
| " Keliikoa, W. | 13 | 32 | 15 | 60 | 3 | |
| " Keawe, A. | 9 | 0 | 7 | 16 | 4 | |
| " Kehua, Moses | 22 | 11 | 6 | 39 | 4 | |
| " Kalua, F. | 24 | 11 | 0 | 35 | 4 | |
| " Peters, Benj. | 9 | 11 | 6 | 26 | 4 | |
| " Punahoa, S. | 0 | 16 | 1 | 17 | 4 | |

Company "I"—57

(Not Classified)

Company "L"—58

(Not Classified)

Hospital Corps

(Not Classified)

The figure of merit for the National Guard of Hawaii is 8.48.

By order of the Governor,

JOHN W. JONES,

The Adjutant General.

To Colon
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Sir:—

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Honolulu, H. T.,

February 15th, 1913.

To Colonel J. W. Jones,

Adjutant General, Territory of Hawaii.

Sir:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the results of rifle practice in the National Guard of Hawaii for the year 1912:

The average strength of the Guard, commissioned and enlisted during 1912, (exclusive of the Band and Hospital Company) was 451, of whom 163 fired the full Marksman's course and 7.54% qualified i. e. made the Marksman's class.

The Figure of Merit for the year is 8.48, based on the methods of computation ordered for 1912 by War Department letter to the Adjutant General dated March 7, 1912, taking minimum strength of a regiment, as determined by Paragraph 236, Militia Regulations, as a basis for calculation. This contemplates a strength of 754 officers and men, exclusive of chaplains, medical officers, bands and Hospital Corps men, who are not considered in the regimental Figure of Merit. Computed under the old method the Guard's Figure of Merit for the year would be 16.23—the best showing made since 1907. Companies "I" and "L" on the Island of Maui, did not participate in the year's shooting, while "D" at Hilo fired only the 200 and 300 yard ranges, and could not be classified.

For the past three years the records compare as follows:

| | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|
| Average strength present | 559 | 607 | 451 |
| Number firing | 87 | 67 | 163 |
| Percentage qualified | 6.98 | 6.76 | 7.54 |
| Figure of Merit | 8.78 | 4.75 | 8.48 |
| Experts | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sharpshooters | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Marksmen | 20 | 12 | 34 |
| First Class | 0 | 11 | 16 |
| Second Class | 1 | 11 | 36 |
| Third Class | 0 | 7 | 30 |
| Fourth Class | 520 | 566 | 47 |

Heretofore the Fourth Class has been made to include all failing to qualify as Third Class or better whether they fired or not. For 1912, however, only those who actually fired a complete marksman's course were considered. This accounts for the marked difference in the comparative figures.

The results of the year's shooting give 34 men who have made the points requisite to place them in the Marksman's Class—22 requalifying. 12 are entitled to badges as now qualifying for the first time; and these are listed as follows:

| Total | Class | |
|-------|-------|-----|
| 8 | 44 | 4 |
| 2 | 117 | M/N |
| 5 | 29 | 4 |
| 8 | 117 | M/N |
| 5 | 102 | M/N |
| 6 | 84 | 1 |
| 3 | 67 | 2 |
| 8 | 56 | 3 |
| 3 | 34 | 4 |
| 7 | 66 | 3 |
| 6 | 107 | M/N |
| 7 | 69 | 2 |
| 6 | 42 | 4 |
| 7 | 120 | M/N |
| 2 | 114 | M/N |
| 5 | 79 | 2 |
| 2 | 86 | 1 |
| 6 | 54 | 3 |
| 7 | 67 | 2 |
| 8 | 41 | 4 |
| 2 | 13 | 4 |
| 0 | 8 | 4 |
| 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 0 | 71 | 2 |
| 5 | 98 | M/N |
| 4 | 89 | 1 |
| 5 | 60 | 3 |
| 7 | 16 | 4 |
| 6 | 39 | 4 |
| 0 | 35 | 4 |
| 6 | 26 | 4 |
| 1 | 17 | 4 |

Hawaii is 8.48.

governor,
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tant General.

Marksman

| | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|-----|
| Sgt. H. Williams |Co. "E"—Total Class Score, | 119 |
| Pvt. Lucas, A. |" "F" " | 117 |
| Pvt. Reinecke, A. |" "F" " | 117 |
| Sgt. F. Kanae |" "G" " | 114 |
| Pvt. Kaupiko, Lukela |" "A" " | 112 |
| Pvt. Silva, A. G., |" "C" " | 106 |
| Pvt. Manoha, G. |" "E" " | 104 |
| Pvt. Silva, Joas |" "C" " | 103 |
| Pvt. Lishman, John |" "A" " | 103 |
| Pvt. Smith, M. |" "F" " | 102 |
| Lt. Walter V. Kolb |" "B" " | 99 |
| Pvt. Kalimapehu |" "G" " | 98 |

Of the 22 re-qualifying, Major G. Rose, of the Second Battalion, and Sergeant William Huihui, of "F" Company, have this year re-qualified for the third time, but as both are already in the Expert Class it would seem that they would not be entitled to the bar provided for by Section 232, Small Arms Firing Regulations, 1906.

Respectfully submitted,

E. T. WINANT,
Capt. and Asst. I. R. P.,
National Guard of Hawaii.

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ARMORIES

The last legislature made appropriations for armories in the Loan Fund, \$100,000.00 being appropriated for an armory in Honolulu and \$10,000.00 for an armory at Lahaina, Maui.

The firm of Ripley & Davis, architects, were employed to prepare plans for the armory at Honolulu and submitted very satisfactory and complete plans, similar in detail to the armories in Denver Colorado and Los Angeles, California, and which, with the changed conditions imposed by the War Department, afford every facility for the care, storage and safety of property, in order that the War Department, the Territory and the responsible and accountable officers, particularly the bonded officers, may be protected and safeguarded in every respect.

The following communication presents a brief statement of the facts contained in many letters and reports, leading up to the return to the Territory of the "Drill Shed or Barracks Lot."

Territory of Hawaii
The Adjutant General's Office
Honolulu

13 February, 1912.

The Adjutant General,
Department of Hawaii.

Sir:—

In pursuance of the verbal request of the Commanding General, I have the honor to present the following facts as a reason why an Executive Order should issue reconveying the Barracks or "Drill Shed Lot" to the Territory of Hawaii as an armory site, without other or further consideration:

1. Prior to the annexation of this Territory, in the time of the monarchy (in the '80's), through the time of the Provisional Government (commencing January 1893), through the time of the Republic of Hawaii, to and after the passage by Congress on 7 July, 1898 of the "Newlands Resolution" of annexation, and up to the time of its taking by the War Department, the Barracks or "Drill Shed Lot" together with the "Drill Shed" and the two buildings now used as U. S. Quartermaster storehouses, were continuously used to house the troops and supplies for the troops of this Territory.

2. On 12 August, 1898, formal transfer of sovereignty of this Territory was made to the United States and the *National Guard of Hawaii was sworn to uphold the Constitution and laws of the United States, thereby becoming a part of the Organized Militia of the United States.*

3. *Fourteen months* thereafter and on *19 December 1899*, President McKinley, upon the recommendation of the War Department, set aside by proclamation the Barracks or "Drill Shed Lot" for War Department purposes, (G. O., W. D. No. 213, 1899) *thereby taking away from the National Guard of Hawaii as a portion of the Organized Militia of the United States, its armory and storehouses.*

4. In 1903 the Territorial Legislature appropriated \$30,000 for the construction of an armory in Honolulu and plans were prepared, but a site was not available therefor.

5. On 15 November 1904, the Secretary of War, Hon. Wm. H. Taft, in reply to Governor George R. Carter's letter of 3 September 1904, wrote:

"From personal observation I am of opinion that this property can properly be given up for an armory as soon as other arrangements have been made for the housing of Government troops."

6. United States troops have been "housed" but once in the Drill Shed since 19 December 1899, which was, if my recollection is correct, in 1904, when the U. S. Transport Warren, broke a propeller blade and remained in the harbor of Honolulu about one week for repairs, during which time a portion of her troops were "housed" in the "Drill Shed," and some camped on the square in front of the "Drill Shed."

7. Since the letter of the Secretary of War of 15 November, 1904, above referred to, United States troops have been "housed" in barracks built for their permanent accommodation at "Fort Shafter," and "Schofield Barracks," "Fort de Russy," and "Fort Ruger" have been established as permanent posts with garrisons.

8. It is a fact that the National Guard of Hawaii has had permissive use of the "Drill Shed" as an armory from 19 December, 1899, to date, but it is also a fact that the "Drill Shed" is not in a fit condition to be used as a stable, let alone an armory or meeting place for men.

9. *On 30 June 1905*, the appropriation of \$30,000.00 for the construction of an armory at Honolulu lapsed because there was no available site therefor.

10. On *14 January 1909*, the Acting Secretary of War wrote to Governor W. F. Frear, urging him to secure an armory appropriation from the Legislature which was to convene in February, 1909, in part as follows:

"With the keen conviction of the importance of the question I venture to present it to you with the hope that it will appeal in a favorable and forceful way to your judgment, and that the Department may have your support, in so far as you may be able to give it, towards providing suitable armory accommodations for the Organized Militia of Hawaii."

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In response to which every effort was put forth to secure the appropriation suggested, but with no success.

11. The Territorial Legislature of 1911 passed an Act appropriating, and there will be available for the construction of an armory at Honolulu, the sum of \$100,000.00, from 1 July 1912.

12. Section 91 of the Organic Act of the Territory of Hawaii passed by Congress, as amended by Section 7 of the Act of May 27, 1910, (36 S. L. 443) provides that the public property ceded to the United States at the time of annexation should remain in the possession, use and control of the Territory, but that it may be taken over for the uses and purposes of the United States by direction of the President or of the Governor. *"And any such property so taken for the uses and purposes of the United States may be restored to its previous status by direction of the President."*

13. Some of the land taken by proclamation of the President for "Fort Ruger" has been *restored to its previous status by direction of the President.*

14. The Cheatham Board, which has just concluded its labors at Washington, D. C., I am informed has recommended that a portion of the "Drill Shed Lot" approximately 75,600 square feet in area be reconveyed to the Territory for the use of the Organized Militia of Hawaii as an armory site.

15. The Territorial authorities have made every endeavor to secure the restitution of the "Drill Shed Lot" for the purposes of the Organized Militia of this Territory, offering various pieces of water front and other valuable property in exchange therefor, in reply to which only tentative propositions have been discussed by the War Department but no definite offers of exchange made which were within the power of the Territorial authorities to consummate.

16. The amendments by Congress to the Organic Act of the Territory now prohibit an exchange of land exceeding in value \$5,000.00, and the 75,600 square feet of land recommended for return by the Cheatham Board at a conservative estimate of fifty cents per square foot, would total \$37,800.00, entirely precluding any such exchange.

17. The freely expressed opinion of the officers and enlisted personnel of the National Guard of Hawaii, in view of the foregoing is:

- a. That the appropriations by Congress, of which we have had our allotments, should be credited solely to that law making body and the efforts of the National Guard Association along legislative lines.
- b. That the non-success of the *seven years* of effort to have the promise of the Secretary of War carried into effect, is due to the War Department, especially the Quartermaster General's Office.

- c. The word "exchange" as used in connection with the proposed reconveyance of the "Drill Shed Lot" means "delay" and "opposition to its return," as it is well known that any one or all of the pieces of property offered by the Territorial authorities heretofore by way of exchange, may be taken without the asking for or granting of consent by the Territory by proclamation of the President.

18. In view of the foregoing the officers and enlisted personnel of the National Guard of Hawaii are discouraged and disheartened and it is only by persuasion and the reiterated statement that the armory will surely be built, that they have withheld their resignations and reenlistments have been made.

The officers say that they will be unable to hold their men and that they themselves will resign unless the present appropriation of \$100,000.00, is used for the construction of an armory.

Respectfully,

J. W. JONES,
Colonel National Guard of Hawaii,
The Adjutant General.

The following Executive order ended the seven years of effort to have the "Drill Shed or Barracks Lot" returned to the Territory as an armory site.

Territory of Hawaii
The Adjutant General's Office
Honolulu

April, 16, 1912.

General Orders
No. 8.

The following Executive Order is published to the National Guard of Hawaii for the information and guidance of all concerned:

EXECUTIVE ORDER

Pursuant to Section 91 of the Act of Congress approved April 30, 1900, entitled "An Act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii" (31 Stat. 141), as amended by Section 7 of the Act of Congress approved May 27, 1910 (36 Stat. 443), the following described portion of the military reservation known as the "Barracks Lot," situated in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, as reserved by Executive Order of December 19, 1899 (General Orders No. 213, Headquarters of the Army, December 30 1899), is hereby restored to its previous status for the use by the Territory of Hawaii, as an armory site for the organized militia of said Territory to wit:

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Beginning at the east corner of Hotel and Miller Streets and running thence by true bearings N. 57° 35' E., 280.9 feet along Miller Street; thence S. 23° 25' E., 46.2 feet along land deeded to Mrs. Adams by the Minister of the Interior; thence N. 62° 25' E., 98.7 feet along same land; thence S. 30° 22' E., 93.6 feet along Beretania Street; thence S. 69° 30' W., 108.0 feet along L. C. Award 687 to Pale; thence S. 24° 23' E., 53.2 feet along same award; thence S. 52° 27' W., 238.6 feet to Hotel Street; thence N. 37° 33' W., 200 feet along Hotel Street to point of beginning; containing an area of 57,413 square feet, more or less.

Provided, that if the said portion of the "Barracks Lot" is not utilized for the construction of a suitable armory within twelve months after the date of this order, or if at any time thereafter it shall cease to be used for the purpose of an armory site for the organized militia of the Territory of Hawaii, then this order shall become inoperative and the land shall be restored to the use of the United States.

WM. H. TAFT.

The White House,
March 27, 1912.

By order of the Governor,
JOHN W. JONES,
The Adjutant General.

Bids for the new armory at Honolulu were opened on January 18 and the contract signed on January 22nd and actual work has commenced, and now the guardsmen who have been constant in their efforts to keep the Guard together begin to feel that they will see the realization of the hope to which they have been so steadfast and to which they have given so much of their time in the past.

The interior of the armory cannot be entirely completed within the present appropriation and will require approximately \$30,000. to complete it.

The National Guard is greatly indebted to Honorable J. K. Kalaniana'ole and Brig. Genl. R. K. Evans, U. S. Army, who appeared before the Cheatham board and strongly advocated the return of the "Drill Shed Lot" as an armory site, to Brig. Genl. M. M. Macomb for his keen interest and valuable assistance all along the line, and to Messrs. E. D. Tenney, C. H. Cooke, E. I. Spalding, J. M. Dowsett, Fred L. Waldron, M. P. Robinson, F. J. Lowrey, E. A. McInerney, Geo. W. Smith, Harry Armitage, A. Coyne, J. R. Galt, Ed Towse, Charles Bon, Julius Unger, T. M. Church, A. J. Gignoux, W. D. Adams, E. F. Bishop P. Muhlen-

dorf, E. H. Paris, W. H. McInerney, Albert Waterhouse, J. F. Soper, W. R. Farrington, Richard H. Trent, M. Phillips, N. E. Gedge, W. F. Dillingham, R. O. Matheson, M. M. Johnson and H. M. Hepburn, for their strong advocacy of the effort to obtain the necessary funds from the Board of Supervisors to finish the interior of the armory.

During the construction of the armory at Honolulu the companies have been temporarily quartered in the Shooting Gallery which was moved on to the site facing Beretania street. Plans were prepared by the Department of Public Works and proposals for building the armory at Lahaina were opened and the contract awarded February 17th, and it is hoped that with its erection the company at Lahaina will be brought to a high state of efficiency.

The Armory at Wailuku is greatly in need of painting and general repairing and the installation of storage rooms and lockers for the proper care and safeguarding of property. The sum of \$1500.00 is required for this purpose, as one of the storage rooms should be of reinforced concrete.

The Armory at Hilo is in good condition, just having had general repairing done at an approximate cost of 650.00. The plumbing of this building should be attended to, and will require an expenditure of approximately \$100.00.

Very generally throughout the States laws have been passed allowing the social halls and other portions of armories to be used for various functions other than military upon the payment of a certain sum of money to be fixed by a Board of Officers appointed for that purpose, the money so collected not becoming a Government realization, but being used solely for the purpose of repair, equipment and furnishing of the armory, as determined by the Board, books to be kept and an exact accounting made to the Governor of all funds thus handled.

Such a law is necessary now in this Territory and will become more necessary upon the completion of the Armory at Honolulu.

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ACTIVE SERVICE

On November 5th, 1911, a quarantine camp was established under the supervision of the Board of Health, by Captain J. M. Camara with twenty-one enlisted men, to guard against possible contagion by yellow fever. The quarantine was raised January 31, 1912.

CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION

A camp of instruction was held May 22-27, 1911, for officers, non-commissioned officers and company cooks of the First Infantry.

The course of instruction for officers included the following: Military Topography, Field Engineering, Minor Tactics, Military Law, Company Papers, Small Arms, Sanitation, Paper Work for Adjutants, Quartermasters and Commissaries. The method followed was to explain a subject, illustrate it by practical work and follow with a problem on the ground to see if the illustration was understood. The subjects were presented in an interesting and instructive manner and the student officers were materially benefited by the course.

The course for enlisted men included the following: Drill in close and extended order, bayonet exercises, discipline, saluting, reporting to and addressing an officer, care of rifle and equipment, issue and preparation of rations, tent pitching, advance and rear guards, intrenching, outposts, patrolling, scouting, estimating distances, position sketching, road sketching, loading wagons, sanitation and first aid.

In commenting upon the work of the men, their instructors say: "All without exception showed a marked desire to learn, and the attention paid the instructors was excellent. That these men gained much by observation cannot be doubted, daily evidence that they did so was apparent. Their interest in the work was intelligent and worthy of comment. A number of the men showed marked ability in handling patrols. So much natural talent and keen interest was exhibited in road-sketching as to call forth enthusiastic commendation from the instructors. The men showed unusual proficiency in estimating distances and also in patrolling; in this last their work indicated a natural talent."

In view of the foregoing, and on June 7, 1911, report was made to the Commanding General of the District of Hawaii recommending the organization of a company of Hawaiian scouts.

The fact that the instructors have been so successful in imparting knowledge to the officers and enlisted men participating in these encampments is due largely to the unflinching zeal, courtesy and consideration of the instructors and their constant endeavor, during the brief time at their disposal to impart to the students as much information as possible. Judging from the verbal and written reports of the student officers to these headquarters and the increased interest they take in their duties, and the more efficient service they receive from their non-commissioned officers, the National Guard of Hawaii has materially benefited from the instruction received.

Report of Major W. P. Burnham

Fort Shafter, T. H.,

June 7th, 1911.

The Adjutant General,
District of Hawaii,
Honolulu, T. H.

Sir:—

In accordance with General Orders No. 7, April 27, 1911, District of Hawaii, I have the honor to submit the following report (in duplicate) of the operations of a Camp of Instruction for officers and non commissioned officers of the Territory of Hawaii, conducted at Fort Shafter, H. T., from May 22nd to May 27th both dates inclusive.

Upon receipt of the order mentioned I consulted in person with the Adjutant General of the Territory and then (April 26) in the form of a letter to the Adjutant General, District of Hawaii, outlined my plan for the encampment, and requested that certain officers and men be detailed as assistants. These plans and requests were promptly approved. The following named officers not under my control were ordered to report to me as Instructors, —Captains Nathaniel F. McClure and Charles S. Haight, 5th Cavalry, 1st Lieutenant Lewis H. Watkins, Corps of Engineers, and 2nd Lieutenants Fred. A. Cook and Cary I. Crockett, 2nd Infy. Captain McClure was relieved on May 13 by Major George B. Duncan, 2nd Infantry. The first three officers were used in the officers school and the last two assisted in the instruction of the non-commissioned officers.

The District Commander at my request also authorized the use of such officers and men of my command as in my judgment could assist in making the Camp a success.

The following scheme was then carried out.

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Preliminary Arrangements

Company "G," 20th Infantry, (1st Lieutenant William B. Graham, Commanding) was detailed to go into camp on a selected site and prepare the same for the reception of the National Guard. The Officers were quartered in a line of conical wall tents four officers to each tent. Each tent was supplied with electric light, camp cot, bucket and one or two wash basin. The mess for instructors and student officers was in the mess hall and kitchen vacated by Company "G," 20th Infantry, the distance from the camp being about 400 yards. A caterer from Honolulu under the supervision of Lieut. Graham, handled the mess in a satisfactory manner at a cost of one dollar per day for each officer.

The National Guard non-commissioned officers were camped and messed with Company "G," 20th Infantry. The cost of this mess was twenty-five cents per day for each non-commissioned officer. The Company camp was regularly laid out with two rows of tents, the members of Company "G" on one side of the street and the non-commissioned officers of the National Guard on the other; six men to a tent, each supplied with a cot, and candles or lanterns for light, electric lights being supplied only for the company street and latrine. Water was piped to the camp, faucets being conveniently placed at the kitchen and at the head of the company street where a long wash-stand was constructed and wash basins furnished for washing purposes. Several shower baths were also installed for the benefit of officers and men. The usual field appliances were employed in the company mess, except that long tables with seats were supplied for the dining hall which were covered with four hospital tent flies. The officers mess and the dining tent were also used for the assemblies for talks and lectures. The latrines were of the dry earth type with wooden box seats, well screened from flies and protected from view by suitable canvas. The student officers' tents closely adjoined those of the men. Each instructor was furnished an officers tent, equipped like those for the student officers. An old hospital tent was used for headquarters.

Lieut. Graham had immediate charge of all camping and mess arrangements and deserves credit for the efficient and satisfactory manner in which the same were made. The Adjutant General of the Territory (Colonel Jones) allowed Lieut. Graham \$275.00 state funds for the purpose of equipping the camp with electric lights and a water supply, as well as for lumber for the mess tables, latrines, etc. The remainder of the camp equipment, such as tents, cots, and buckets was supplied from this post. The labor pertaining to clearing camp site, pitching tents, digging sinks, etc., was done by Company "G," 20th Infantry.

A copy of General Orders No. 10, Territory of Hawaii, May 12, 1911, is inclosed (marked "A"). This gives a complete list of the articles of equipment, books, etc., that each student officer and non commissioned officer was required to bring to camp. They really brought more books than were needed, but the time before camp was so short that I was unable to learn their state of efficiency or to outline a preparatory course of study, so approved the list as it stands. The clothing and equipment seems about right. I was particularly anxious about shoes, as comfortable shoes for a soldier are really more important than breeches, and my experience with militia camps shows more defects in shoes than any other part of the uniform. There was no trouble from this source in this camp, especially as a cablegram from the War Department authorized these troops to purchase articles from the Quartermaster at this post. Articles purchased were about 15 pairs of shoes and 99 flannel shirts.

Instructors and Attendance

Officers School: Major Duncan and Captain Haight were assigned to duty as Instructors in Minor Tactics, and Lieut. Watkins in addition to his duty as Camp Adjutant, was Instructor in Military Topography and Field Engineering and so much of Administration as pertains to the papers of an Adjutant. 1st Lieutenant John S. McCleery 20th Infantry, delivered two informal lectures on military law and the use of troops in civil disturbances; he also was instructor in the preparation of company papers. 1st Lieutenant Austin M. Pardee, 20th Infantry, instructed in Small Arms Firing Regulations and preparation of company papers. 2nd Lieutenant Joseph A. Rogers, Batt. Q. M. and Comsy., had charge of the instruction in Quartermaster and Commissary papers. 1st Lieutenant William H. Smith, M. C., was Police Officer and Instructor in Sanitation and Military Hygiene.

Lieutenant Graham, with his company ("G," 20th Infantry) had immediate charge of the non-commissioned officers and was Quartermaster and Commissary of the (entire) camp; he had as assistants 2nd Lieutenants Cook and Crockett, Lieut. Smith was instructor in Sanitation and First Aid to the Injured, Etc.

Orders, Instructions and Reports

The camp orders issued and reports of Instructors are inclosed herewith as follows: Camp Order No. 1 (marked "B"); No. 2 ("C"); Course of Instruction Officers ("D"); Course of instruction Non-Commissioned Officers ("E"); Reports,—Major Duncan ("F"); Captain Haight ("G"); Lieut. Watkins ("H"); Lieut. Smith ("I"); Lieut. McCleery ("J"); Lieut. Pardee ("K"); Lieut. Graham (sketches and program withdrawn) ("L"); Lieut. Cook ("M"); Lieut. Crockett ("N") and roster of Instructors, Student Officers and Non Commissioned Officers ("O"). A few

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memorandum circulars and verbal orders were also issued relating to the uniform to be worn, directing all instructors to make reports on the camp and requesting student officers to do the same. No other instructions were found necessary as everything moved smoothly and there was no complaint made or trouble came up that is worthy of comment. The reports mentioned are inclosed as they give detailed account of what happened in each class of work, so that they may be sent in due time next year to the officer who may be placed in charge of a similar camp. From them he may be able to prepare a progressive course of instruction. Had I been furnished with Colonel Bullard's report of last year's camp *two or three months* ago I might not have been so in the dark when preparing the course of instruction this year. His program helped some but a detailed report would have been much more valuable.

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Attendance. There were thirty officers (including four regimental field officers) who reported, and were settled in camp the evening of May 21st, and all pursued the course of instruction. The adjutant General of the Territory (Colonel J. W. Jones) made two visits to the camp. Governor Frear was an interested visitor on the morning of May 25th. After meeting the officers, who were at the time under instruction in map reading, he inspected the camp, and then went to Camp Damon about two and a half miles distant where the company of non commissioned officers were in bivouac being instructed in minor tactics, estimating distance drill, hasty intrenchments, individual cooking, etc. The Governor appeared to be much interested and pleased to inspect intrenchments the men had dug, their field equipment, shelter tents, etc. On the same date the District Commander (Brigadier General M. M. Macomb) came out mounted with the Chief of Staff and Aide de Camp, and made an inspection of both camps similar to that of the Governor. Both officers and men felt much honored and encouraged to see the interest that was taken in their welfare by these distinguished officials.

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Course and Method of Instruction (Officers)

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The course of instruction that was followed in the officers' camp is outlined in inclosure marked "D," a copy of the same having been supplied to each officer upon arrival in camp. It was impossible to prepare this program for distribution at an earlier date, principally due to the short notice of the camp, and an effort to learn in advance the capacity and military attainments of the officers who were to be in attendance. With minor changes this schedule was followed and worked out remarkably well under the circumstances. One instructor thinks the course was too strenuous; another thinks too much time was allowed for meals; and some of the student officers told me that they had no complaints altho' they had found time only to keep clean and read some of the headlines in their home papers.

The same course of instruction was pursued by all the officers, except in Administration, in which subject they were divided into three classes. The Adjutants were instructed in paper work relating to adjutants, the Quartermasters and Commissaries in quartermaster and commissary papers, and the company officers in company paper work. The field officers were allowed to omit this subject or join any one of the three sections.

Methods of Instruction. The general method was to explain the subject by a preliminary talk or lecture, then illustrate it by practical work, and follow this with a problem on the ground to see if the instructions were understood and to determine the officer's ability to apply the same to particular cases, the methods of instruction are shown in detail in the reports of the different instructors inclosed herewith.

Remarks. It is believed the system of instruction followed is as good as can be devised. The course of instruction I believe covered too many different subjects so much ground being covered by talks and instructions that some of the officers with their present attainments could not have digested it all. However it gave them food for much thought and may be of use in future by showing them how little they know and stimulate them to more activity in the study of the profession of arms. Altho' instructors were cautioned in this respect some of the talks it is thought were in some cases too technical, and must have gone over the heads of most of the student officers.

In minor tactics it is believed the problems worked out on the ground were beyond the comprehension of many of the students. They were interesting and instructive but at present problems involving the handling of more than a battalion of infantry should not be attempted.

In Military Topography the work was more suited to the knowledge and abilities of the officers, but this was doubtless due to the fact that the officer in charge of this subject instructed in the same topic last year and therefore knew how far his students had advanced. The above opinion is based on reports of instructors and from rather close personal observation during the encampment.

It may be good policy in the regular service to educate officers to be generals before they are proficient in the handling of companies or battalions but I feel quite sure that such an effort would not be expedient or effective with the officers of the National Guard of Hawaii.

Non Commissioned Officers Camp

Instructors and Attendance. As previously stated the instructors for the non commissioned officers consisted of Company "G," 20th Infantry, Lieut. Graham, 20th Infantry, Com-

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manding, with Lieutenants Cook and Crockett, 2nd Infantry, attached. Lieutenant Smith, Medical Corps, gave instruction in military hygiene, sanitation, and first aid to the injured. I was informed that there would not be in attendance more than fifty non commissioned officers and ten cooks, but 73 non commissioned officers and 13 cooks reported, and were present throughout the encampment. This unexpected increase of over thirty occurring as it did less than an hour before evening mess on Sunday caused some inconvenience, but there was plenty to eat, and early Monday, tents and cots were in place for all.

Course and Method of Instruction. The course of instruction prescribed is outlined in inclosure marked "E," and proved to be satisfactory. The general idea was to confine the instruction to subjects that the National Guardsmen could not or would not learn at their home stations, and to make the same as practical as possible. It was found to be necessary to give some theoretical instruction in a number of topics. The men were grouped in squads and assigned to tents. In many of the drills they were combined with the men of Company "G," 20th Infantry. In other work they were handled by themselves. As already stated they messed with the company. The cooks worked under the immediate charge of the mess sergeant and cooks of the company. They gave close attention to their work, were orderly and respectful throughout the encampment. They showed marked aptitude in military sketching, scouting and estimating distance drill. For detailed account of the system of instruction reference is made to the reports of Lieutenants Graham, Cook and Crockett, marked respectively "L," "M," and "N."

Remarks. I inspected several of the meals and asked National Guard officers to inquire of their men about conditions generally, and could hear no complaints. All appeared to be perfectly satisfied. Lieut. Graham informs me that he spent about \$40.00 from his company fund, in addition to the regular money value of the ration for the six days.

The combining of these non commissioned officers with Company "G" 20th Infantry, worked quite as well as expected as it gave a company of war strength to work with, resulting in more or less benefit to all concerned. Next year I believe it will not be necessary to assign them to a company of regular troops, but believe they might better be organized into a company by themselves, assigning as instructors three regular officers, one 1st. Sergeant, 1 Mess Sergeant, 1 duty Sergeant and one Cook. A Company of regular troops might be camped nearby as an object lesson. By this arrangement the non commissioned officers will develop more individuality and responsibility, and a better opportunity will be given the non commissioned officer in his proper position as sergeant or corporal.

The short march made to Damons, and return, the nights bivouac, and the practical instruction imparted on favorable ground during the two days absence from the permanent camp, is believed to have been the most valuable part of the weeks work.

Results

I am satisfied that this encampment has been of material benefit to the officers and men under instruction. They have learned that a soldier can't be made in a week or ten days, that mere drill is a small matter when compared with the time and thought that must be devoted to the care and handling of men in camp and on the march, providing for food and clothing, arms and equipment, health and amusement, in order that in time of need a maximum number of rifles may be brought on the firing line. Many learned the necessity, for example, of knowing the object mission, etc., of a rear guard before they attempted to handle it on the ground. Some found that it was necessary to be able to distinguish a hill from a valley on a map before they could solve map problems, or take part intelligently in a war game. Some of the students, if they didn't learn anything else, found out how little they knew of a soldier's profession. Could a longer notice have been given, fewer instructors would have been employed. In addition to myself three with the officers school and three with the non commissioned officers would have been sufficient.

In order to give the Instructors in Minor Tactics and Military Topography time to prepare their work from day to day, subjects to which only a limited time was allotted were given to officers serving under my command, in addition to their regular duties.

Recommendations

In rather a long and elaborate report made to the Adjutant General Department of the Missouri, August 19, 1910, by the undersigned when Chief of Staff of that Department, and in general charge of similar camps of instruction in the States of Wyoming, Iowa, South Dakota, Kansas Missouri and Nebraska, a number of recommendations were made, some of which either possessed little merit or at least were lost sight of in the preparatory stages of this encampment. I take the liberty of repeating some of them as follows:

* * * * *

"3. Instructors should be selected at least *three or four* months prior to the date set for the camp, * * *. This will allow time in which to make necessary arrangements for a course of preliminary study, course of instruction, etc., * * *. It is also recommended that changes in Instructors do not occur except in emergencies."

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"4. * * *. It is important that the military attainments of student officers be learned in advance. It is believed this can best be done by state authorities. * * * instructors might be directed to keep a record of progress but in a short time it would be difficult to test the knowledge of each officer."

* * * * *

In the light of the experience gained at this encampment I have little to add in the way of recommendations that has not already been made clear in previous remarks, except to state my belief that the next camp should be held at Schofield Barracks, provided a topographical map of the reservation and surrounding country is available and a copy supplied each officer.

While the course of instruction this year touched on various subjects more than half of the time was devoted to Minor Tactics and Military Topography. It is not an easy matter to arrange a program for only a week's work when there is so much to learn, and it is often difficult to say which subject is of the more importance. However, the tendency is to over reach and go too fast, the general rule should be that nothing should be done at these short camps that can and ought to be learned at the home stations.

What the National Guard of Hawaii needs most is a correspondence school (say from December 1st to May 1st) for officers not located in Honolulu. Those in Honolulu could attend a suitable garrison or military night school. This would require the services of a regular officer, and it is urgently recommended that one be detailed for that purpose. In this manner the military attainments of the officers can be determined and when the next school camp is held a suitable course of instruction can be outlined, the officers graded and given the work that they most need and are capable of understanding.

It is also recommended that a copy of this report and inclosures thereto be furnished the Governor of the Territory, as well as the officer who may be detailed to take charge of next camp of this nature.

Comments

The National Guard officers were duly requested to make a report within a week after the close of the school, covering their ideas of the camp, course and methods of instruction, with comments and recommendations, including remedies for defects noted. They were also requested to make a similar report with reference to the camp of instruction of their non-commissioned officers, which they were invited to visit and investigate at their convenience. They were required to make one (1) inspection of the non-commissioned officers' permanent camp, and one (1) inspection of their bivouac (24-25 May) about three (3) miles distant.

So far, (June 7th) reports have been received from fifteen (15) officers; the general trend of all them being, that the arrangements for the camp and the course of instruction were perfectly satisfactory, and that the instructors were competent, showed tact and good judgment in their methods of instruction, and that they were treated most courteously by all concerned. The non-commissioned officers were pleased and enthusiastic, and the officers think their men learned much, and that excellent results will follow from the instruction they received.

Several of the officers say, that the camp was too short. Three or four think the officers' mess was too far from the camp. Two of the field officers think they should be mounted for tactical walks.

The duration of the camp was beyond my control, but if more time can be given it should be done. The mess was about five (5) minutes walk from the camp; the vacant mess-hall, kitchen and equipment of Company "G" 20th Infantry, being used. Lectures in the mess-hall were so timed as to render it unnecessary for officers to make an extra trip to camp in order to attend the same. All things considered, this arrangement was considered to be the best for all concerned. No officer covered more than seven (7) miles on any of the tactical walks; this distance was necessary on account of the terrain in the immediate vicinity of the camp, the scope and character of the problems that were presented for solution.

Conclusion

All of the student officers were energetic and the great majority were intensely interested in their work. The time and money spent at the camp will produce adequate results. The non-commissioned officers were intelligent, painstaking, easily controlled, gave close attention and made every effort to profit by the instruction imparted. It is perhaps needless to say that all of the instructors were interested in their work, maintained most cordial relations with the student officers, and performed their respective duties in a most efficient manner.

Much credit is due Colonel J. W. Jones, Adjutant General of the Territory, for the active part he took in making the camp a successful one. He was prompt in complying with all requests, assisted me in making the preliminary arrangements, was greatly interested in the scheme of instruction, and did everything in his power to make the camp a success.

Very respectfully,

W. P. BURNHAM,
Major, 20th Infantry In Charge.

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Camp Frear, H. T.,
May 27, 1911.

The Adjutant,
Camp Frear, H. T.

Sir:—

I have the honor to submit the following report of instruction in minor tactics of the officers, Organized Militia, Territory of Hawaii, at this camp.

The schedule as ordered was followed. At 2:00 p. m., 22nd instant, instruction was given on the subject of "Information" F. S. R., illustrated by problems on map. The 12" map of Fort Leavenworth ground East Missouri River was used throughout the week for instruction and illustrations of map problems. At 8:00 p. m., they were given a talk on orders, messages etc., on the black board.

At 2:00 p. m. the 23rd instant, instruction was given on the subject of "Security" F. S. R., illustrated by problems on map that was used throughout the week.

At 2:00 p. m. the 24th instant, instruction was given on the ground in the posting of outposts; the high ground west of the golf links being used. A copy of the problem and its requirements hereto attached marked A. At 8:00 p. m. the details of the orders and messages issued during the problem were gone over and explained in conference.

At 2:00 p. m. the 25th instant, a problem on the disposition of troops for defense was executed on the ground. Copy of problem hereto attached marked B. At 8:00 p. m. the officers were given a talk on the use of three arms combined.

At 8:00 a. m. the 26th instant a problem on the disposition of troops for attack was executed on the ground. Copy of problem hereto attached marked C. At 8:00 p. m. the War Game was explained and simple problems executed on the map.

The above completed that part of the instruction under my direction.

The officers generally were interested in their work and profited by their experience, undoubtedly.

There were no maps of the country in the vicinity of the camp; to have had them would have been advantageous. The terrain problems involved some hours of walking, and many of the officers showed great fatigue and blistered feet as a result. The lack of out of door exercise, such as walking was apparent in nearly all.

Field officers would have been better qualified for terrain exercises had they been mounted. It is recommended that they be required to provide themselves with suitable mounts at camps of instruction.

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I beg to invite attention to Captain C. S. Haight, 5th Cavalry who assisted me in this instruction. This officer was most zealous and interested in his work, and has exceptional facility in teaching. He is well qualified for militia instruction and it is recommended that he be reported to higher authorities as having special qualifications for detail with state militia.

Very Respectfully,

G. B. DUNCAN,
Major, 2nd Infantry.

Camp of Instruction
Officers Organized Militia
Camp Frear, H. T.

May 27, 1911.

The Adjutant,
Camp Frear, H. T.
Sir:—

I have the honor to submit the following report as assistant instructor in the course of Minor Tactics during the present encampment.

The complete course has already been given by the senior instructor. My duties consisted in assisting him in and delivering a lecture on the subject of orders and in the preparation of two tactical walks. I concur with him in his opinion that as a whole the officers of the militia present were attentive to their duties, displayed a great interest in their work and proved to be intelligent and willing to learn.

They showed however, a lack of knowledge of their Field Service Regulations and of their duties as leaders of troops in the field.

The course was as comprehensive and progressive as the amount of time allotted for it and its preparation would allow. But it could have been made even more successful had there been previously given the instructor a report of what had been given the previous year and had there been some information as to what preparation the student officers were supposed to make. The time during the one week of encampment is so short that there should be a thorough course of preparatory study required so that the student officers could appreciate the higher instruction imparted to them.

There was a lack of facility for illustrating by practical demonstration the different phases in minor tactics.

It is recommended therefor, in the future, that:

1. The schedule of instruction be prepared at least three months in advance, that it be made progressive, based on the instruction imparted in previous years.

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2. That a thorough course of preparatory theoretical study be prescribed and required of the militia officers which could be done by correspondence and under the supervision of the senior militia officer of each battalion.

3. That the camp be located at Schofield Barracks, and that troops of the three arms of the service be employed for demonstration, beginning with simple exercises of each arm and ending with a more advanced exercise with the three arms combined.

4. That in the course during the week each subject taken up should be based on the different articles in the Field Service Regulations and should include for each subject a short talk or lecture, a problem on the map, a field exercise or tactical walk and, if possible, a practical demonstration with troops.

5. That in the more extended field exercises the officers be mounted.

6. That more instructors be detailed and that ample time be given for a thorough preparation of their subjects based on the scheme adopted, and that they be required to submit their problem to the senior instructor for his criticism and approval.

The officers of the militia appear to be enthusiastic and very anxious to learn all they can, but it should be remembered that they have few opportunities and little time in which to prepare themselves in military knowledge, that they are deficient as a whole in the knowledge of the simple military principles. That they are easily discouraged and that there is a limit to their powers of absorption. That in the limited time allotted during the week only the more general illustrations of the various phases of minor tactics can be given and that the details be learned before they report to the camp.

The course should look to the expansion by the militia officers of what they are taught at the camp at their home stations and they should be encouraged to take copious notes, be provided with copies of all lectures and problems, and to practice at their home stations problems on the map in the simple field exercises.

Every facility should be offered them during the encampment for seeing the practical working of the military establishment and they should be encouraged to inspect the quarters of the Regular troops and be given opportunity to witness the drills of the different branches of the service.

It is further believed that the camp being only of 6 days duration more hours a day can be devoted to lectures and exercises and that only the necessary time need be allowed for meals.

Very respectfully,

C. SIDNEY HAIGHT,
Captain, 5th Cavalry.

Camp Frear,
Fort Shafter, H. T.,
May 27, 1911.

The Adjutant,
Camp Frear, Fort Shafter, H. T.,
Sir:—

In compliance with memorandum from Headquarters Camp Frear May 22, 1911, I have the honor to submit the following report in brief on Adjutant's paper work, Map making and reading and Hasty Entrenchments.

Adjutants Paper Work:—

The Regimental and two Battalion Adjutants reported for instruction, also the Battalion Sergeant Major Dude K. Lemon.

The course given the adjutants was progressive with respect to the course given last year. All records, returns, etc., that have to be made out by the Adjutant were completed.

The battalion sergeant major received instruction in military correspondence, reports and the forms of regimental and battalion orders.

With the exception of a few suggestions of what would be necessary all the above instruction was given by Squadron Sergeant Major Egbert J. Buckbee, 5th Cavalry. The instruction given by Sergeant Buckbee was excellent.

Map Making and Reading:—

The instruction given in making and reading maps was progressive with respect to that given last year. Last year the map was explained and only a little practical work was done. This year the course was all practical work.

The first two days were taken up with map reading; the next two with making maps. In reading maps, problems in measuring distances, both with scale of yards, and rate of march of Infantry and Cavalry were worked out by the student officers; also problems in invisibility by aid of profile.

In making maps, the officers constructed their own scales for paces and map distances and made a short sketch with the cavalry sketching case.

As it was evident that all of the officers could not be made proficient in this week, they were grouped by organizations and one officer, at least, in each organization was made to clearly understand the work, so that they could continue the work between this camp of instruction and the next.

In this subject the majority of the officers are very deficient on account of the fact that they have little time to study maps. With the instruction given this year the officers of each organization should be able, and should get together and become proficient in this work before the next camp of instruction.

Hasty Intrenchments:—

A talk with illustrations was given in this subject in preparation of foreground and obstacles.

Very respectfully,

LEWIS H. WATKINS,
1st. Lieut. Corps of Engineers.

Camp Frear, Hawaii,
May 27, 1911.

The Adjutant,
Camp Frear.

Sir:—

I have the honor to submit the following report of the instruction given by me to the officers and non commissioned officers of the Organized Militia of the Territory of Hawaii, at Camp Frear, May 22 to 27, 1911.

For Officers: Sanitation and Police. First hour was devoted to lecture discussing;

- (1) Common camp diseases. Explaining cause, mode of transmission and precautions to take in preventing these diseases.
- (2) Camp, selection of, care of and location of latrines.
- (3) Water. Care to be taken of drinking water. Methods of purification.
- (4) Disposal of waste, garbage and excreta.
- (5) Camp kitchen. Danger of flies, dissatisfaction and disease resulting from poorly cooked food. Disposal of waste at kitchen in temporary camp.
- (6) Darhall Filter. McCall Incinerator, Rock Pile Crematory and small Rock Pit Crematory demonstrated.

For Non Commissioned Officers; First Hour.

A talk on Sanitation and Police, covering same topics as for officers and in addition to this some remarks on personal hygiene.

2.—

Second Hour.

A talk and practical demonstration of First Aid. Darhall Filter, McCall Incinerator and Crematories demonstrated.

It is impossible to say what progress was made, or how much was accomplished, but, judging from the behavior in Camp, and the appearance of the Camp, I think as much was achieved as could be expected.

Very respectfully,

W. H. SMITH,
1st. Lieut. Medical Corps.

Fort Shafter, Hawaii.

26 May, 1911.

The Adjutant,
Camp Frear, H. T.

Sir:—

In compliance with instructions from your office I have the honor to report that in the subject of administration, I have given instruction in the preparation of the sick report, morning report, and ration return (Tuesday); Honorable discharge and final statements (Wednesday); and Militia Payrolls (Thursday); In the subject of law a talk on Military Law and especially treating of company punishment, summary court and general court martial was given. Mock trials were held by summary court and by general court, witnesses called and examined, oaths administered, court cleared and opened, votes taken, sentence awarded — all in order to give the officers an opportunity to exercise the different functions of Judge Advocate, President, Counsel, etc. A talk is to be given tomorrow on the use of troops in civil disturbances.

I have in addition the drill calls and signals and manual of the sabre. The second period in the last named subject for instruction comes tomorrow and I can then see whether progress has been made. The other subjects do not admit of my saying as the progress that discussion each day has been upon different topics.

The officers have shown interest in the work and a desire to learn. Coming as they do from all walks of life and without mental examination as to their qualifications for the rank they hold, some were found to be apt pupils, others dull. It is unfair to expect the officers, mostly Hawaiian and part Hawaiian to receive and assimilate all the instruction given them the past week. I consider the course too strenuous.

Very respectfully,

J. S. McCLEERY,

1st. Lieut., 20th Infantry.

Fort Shafter, H. T.,

May 27th, 1911.

The Adjutant,
Camp of Instruction,
Org. Mil. Terr. of Hawaii
Fort Shafter, H. T.

SIR:—

I have the honor to submit the following report of instruction given by me at the Camp of Instruction, Organized Militia, Territory of Hawaii:

Care and Use of the Rifle.

Instruction in this subject was given in the form of a talk, with some practical illustrations.

I am unable to determine what progress was made by the student officers, but as they seemed to give very close attention to the subject, it is believed that the results may be considered satisfactory.

Wagon Packing

Instruction in this subject was given almost entirely by practical illustrations. The remarks made on the previous subject regarding the progress of student officers apply as well in this case.

Estimating Distance

Practical exercises were given in this subject on two (2) different occasions.

There was a marked improvement in the accuracy of the estimates made in the second exercises over those made in the first.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Camp, if held next year, be located at Schofield Barracks, in order that the officers of the Organized Militia, may have the opportunity of observing other arms of the service.

Very respectfully,

A. M. PARDEE,
1st. Lieutenant, 20th Infantry.

CAMP FREAR,
Fort Shafter, Hawaii,
May 27th, 1911.

The Adjutant,
Camp Frear, Fort Shafter, Hawaii.

Sir:—

In compliance with your Memorandum of 22nd inst., I have the honor to submit the following report of my work in connection with this Camp of Instruction:

With my company ("G," 20th Infantry), I established the camp under orders and instructions received from time to time from the Camp Commander (Major Wm. P. Burnham, 20th Infantry); 2nd Lieutenant C. I. Crockett, 2nd Infantry reported to me for duty, as per orders, on May 17th, and assisted materially in this work. The camp was fully prepared for occupancy by noon of May 21st; my preparation for the messing and camping of militia non-commissioned officers and cooks was based on information that there would be present 50 and 10, respectively, of these

men, but upon arrival of the detachment in camp, about 5 p. m. Sunday, there were 73 non-commissioned officers and 13 cooks. The inconvenience of this, however, was not a matter of moment and was more than compensated for by the interest and energy of the Adjutant General of the Territory (Colonel J. W. Jones) in securing the presence of this number for the instruction.

2nd Lieutenant F. A. Cook, 2nd Infantry, detailed to assist in this work, reported for duty May 20th.

The officers and men all arrived and were settled in camp by Sunday night May 21st, as contemplated by the authorities.

The work of instruction began promptly at reveille on May 22nd, and was carried on throughout the week with close adherence to the schedule (printed copy attached) prepared beforehand; variations therefrom and omissions are annotated on the schedule; it will be observed that these departures were of a very minor nature. Intermittent showers on Friday (26th) and a heavy rain Saturday morning interfered with us to the only considerable extent.

The drills were quite ragged, at first, largely due, I think to new and strange commanders; the majority of the non-commissioned officers showed sufficient familiarity with the mechanism of the close order drills and the manual of arms to promise speedy efficiency, practice only being needed; they had apparently received but little training in the bayonet exercises, than which there is nothing so suited to teach a soldier quickness and sureness in handling his piece, and controlling the movements of his feet, body, and hands; the close attention paid by the men to our instructions showed good results even in our few short drills.

The extended order work improved rapidly, the men grasped the ideas quickly; lack of facilities makes this class of work difficult for militia companies, of course, but close order drills should be passed by whenever it is possible to give any of the extended order work on account of its paramount importance.

A few of these men were found with a good general knowledge of the elements of rifle-shooting, but general knowledge of it among the men was lacking; from the interest shown in this work, I'm positive that they would develop proficiency in this most rapidly if instruction were systematically given; a rifle range is not a necessity—the drills and a gallery target are sufficient—for your rifleman is made before he ever approaches the range.

The drill in tent-pitching (shelter) and its practical application in the establishment of a camp was most satisfactory.

The requirement of cooking one meal, individually, met with little success less than one-third of these men attempted it; this did not indicate inability—they would undoubtedly, soon come to it if the necessity arose.

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A good practical illustration was given them in advance and rear guard work and flank patrolling in our march to Damon's; the simplicity, naturalness, and necessity of these outguard measures seemed to make a very intelligent impression on most of the men; a simple explanatory talk was given them on this subject the day before the march, as well as during the several halts on the march.

The principles of construction of shelter, lying, and the standing shelter trench, and concealment of same, were readily understood; they should be given practice in selecting proper positions for trenches.

So much natural talent for, and such keen interest was exhibited in, road-sketching as to call forth most enthusiastic commendation from the instructors. (The sketches are submitted, herewith).

An outpost was established, consisting of four sentry squads, showing the manner of posting, selection of position, and establishment of sentinels; the line of observation was then patrolled by all n. e. o's. not included in the sentry squads, under an instructor, and explanations made. This modification of the original idea was made on account of the men being very tired and the annoyance of swarms of mosquitoes. The men were, generally, unfamiliar with this feature of field work.

A number of these men showed marked ability in handling patrols; as patrol leading is of such great importance, it was to be regretted that we had not more time to devote to it. These men need much practice and training in leadership.

During our short march to Damon's, an endeavor was made to impress on the men the salient points of marching—a steady pace, keeping the place in ranks, and slowing the pace on ascending slopes and until the column has closed up on the summit before resuming the normal pace.

The instruction of cooks was practical, throughout the week; they were divided into three reliefs of four men each, and each relief took its turn in the preparation of one of the daily meals; the work of these men was conscientious and satisfactory in every respect. Most of them were reported as having a good general working knowledge of cooking, but indefinite ideas about handling the ration; it is to be hoped that they absorbed considerable information on this subject through contact with our mess sergeants and cooks, and acquired a good idea of kitchen sanitation.

A great deal of miscellaneous instruction was imparted in talks to the men by the officers, the surgeon, and regular non-commissioned officers, as indicated in the schedule.

That these men gained much by observation, being placed as they were, in this camp, cannot be doubted; daily evidence that they did so was apparent to all of us in the soldierliness, neatness, police of quarters, etc.

The most that can be hoped for from a short instruction period of this nature is that new channels of thought may be opened, and explained with sufficient clearness to stimulate action along the lines desired. The object in mind in the preparation of this course of instruction was to select important practical features of field training work, make the plan of instruction simple, and vary the work to avoid monotony and consequent lack of interest. Those of us in charge of this work can testify, with no little pleasure, that their interest in the work was intelligent and worthy of comment.

Great credit is particularly due to Lieutenants, Cook and Crockett, 2nd Infantry, for most zealous and intelligent assistance in every phase of the instruction.

The keen interest and good work, throughout, of the non-commissioned officers and men of Company G, 20th Infantry, is worthy of praise.

Recommendations

1. A reasonable amount of time devoted to the Sighting Exercises, Position and Aiming Drills, and Gallery Practice, would develop these men into good rifle shots; this training can be carried out anywhere and will interest the men.

2. Patrolling work should be given great attention; they like it, and it will quickly develop leadership which they need, especially. The minimum of time on parade drills and the maximum on that pertaining to field work should be the rule.

3. Train the sketchers; there is much good material, and a sketcher is a most valuable man in the field.

4. Require all men to bring intrenching tools to these camps (as far as the company allowance of them will permit); this was ordered here, but many failed to bring them.

5. Recommend uniformity in the amount and kind of instruction among militia companies.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM B. GRAHAM,

1st. Lieutenant, 20th Infantry,
Instructor.

Report, Lt. Cook

3 enclosures: Lt. Crockett

Sketches by N. C. O's.

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Sir:—

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Camp Frear, H. T.,
May 27, 1911.

The Adjutant,
Camp Frear, H. T.

Sir:—

I have the honor to submit the following report of the instruction of militia non commissioned officers at this camp from May 21 to 27 inclusive.

On Monday the morning work consisted of the following drills; bayonet exercise, close order, extended order, and "position and aiming drill."

Most of the non commissioned officers showed little or no previous instruction in bayonet exercises. This instruction was repeated on Tuesday and Friday with marked improvement.

The close and extended order drills were pretty ragged as many of the men seemed to forget their numbers and were continually out of place. These drills were repeated with 1st sergeants and the senior sergeants as squad leaders and by the end of the week the drill was all that could be expected under the circumstances.

In "position and aiming drill," with few exceptions, the men were absolutely ignorant and due to the short time available only enough instruction could be given to show them the drill and explain its object.

Tuesday morning the first part of the drill period was given up to bayonet exercise, close and extended order drills. This was followed by instruction in the attack formation. In this one section attack by a flank while the remainder of the company made a frontal attack. This was well carried out except that the squad leaders failed to grasp the idea that they were responsible for the conduct of their squads after it joined the firing line, i.e. keeping it together etc. the result was that all squads became mixed and control over the men was to a certain extent lost during the latter part of the attack.

This was followed by shelter tent pitching which was very well done, many of the men however used their bayonets to drive pegs. The men were rather slow and careless about making up their rolls after striking tents.

The morning drill ended with an illustration of conical wall and wall tent pitching by Company "G" 20th Infantry.

In the afternoon I gave a talk on map reading. This was totally new work for practically all of the men but they paid the closest attention and asked many intelligent questions. The instructions were kept down to the elementary principles and no attempt was made to go into fine points or unnecessary details.

Wednesday morning was taken up with a march of about 2½ miles to Damon's and making shelter tent camp at this point.

Before leaving Camp Frear the men were supplied with a haversack ration for the noon-day meal to be prepared by individual cooking. This was not very successful some of the men even eating their bacon uncooked before starting on the march. Only a small portion used their coffee and many made their meal of simply hard-bread broken up in a cup of water and eaten with a spoon.

In my opinion the only way to impress on some of these men the proper way to handle this ration is to make them cook for themselves until hunger drove them to cook the ration furnished them. Of course such treatment is not practical or desirable in a camp of this sort.

The afternoon was devoted to entrenching and an excellent trench was constructed under the direction of Lieut. Crockett, 2nd Infantry.

In the evening instruction was given in outpost duty.

Thursday morning was devoted to field exercises beginning with estimating distance, in which the men did very well. They were allowed to see the prescribed method (S. A. F. R.) of doing this and were then allowed to estimate the distance to at least two objects at distance known to the instructors.

This was followed by patrolling, in which the men showed remarkable natural ability.

In the afternoon camp was broken and the non-commissioned officers were given practical instruction in road sketching. Only twelve sketching cases were available and these were given to various picked men, none of whom had had any previous instruction in this work. As no opportunity was available for determining the correct length of pace for each man a uniform pace of 30 inches was assumed, therefore the distances were rather inaccurate on the maps but the result was really wonderful for first attempts.

Several asked how a hill should be shown and put "form-lines" on their maps which were very good representations of the ground. With a little instruction these men could be made into excellent military map sketchers. Attention is called to sketches enclosed with the report of Lieut. Graham, 20th Infantry.

Friday morning after the bayonet exercises and extended order drill the visibility of troops at known distances was illustrated and the proper method of advancing under fire across long open spaces was shown and explained according to the exercises laid down in the Small Arms Firing Regulations.

Saturday morning the regular schedule could not be followed on account of heavy rain, but a talk was given telling the men their mistakes and various details of drill which should be watched at drill. This was followed by squad drill under militia non-commissioned officers.

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I wish to call especial attention to the interest in all the work shown by all the men. At all times they gave the closest attention to their work and gave the instructors their closest attention during the lectures.

They have been quiet and orderly during entire time.

I would recommend that in the future if as many men are to be present two companies of regular troops be placed on duty with them in order to furnish a frame work for the squads. One company at the present authorized strength is not sufficient for this purpose. Each company should have three officers on duty with it.

I believe the course of instruction followed this year was an excellent one and could, in general, be well followed next year for while in the limited time the men do not become perfect in any of the drills it gives them the correct ideas on many important points on which they can study after leaving camp, and this is what can be hoped for in the limited time available in this camp.

Very respectfully,

FRED. A. COOK,
2nd Lieut. 2nd Infantry.

Camp Frear, H. T.
27 May, 1911.

The Adjutant,
Camp Frear, H. T.

Sir:—

I have the honor to submit the following report relative to the instruction given the non commissioned officers of the organized militia of Hawaii at this camp from May 21st to May 27th inclusive, in so much as this came under my observation as assistant instructor.

On Sunday, May 21st, 73 non commissioned officers and 13 cooks reported and were grouped in squads and assigned tents. For purposes of drill and instruction they were assigned to and combined with Company "G," 20th Infantry.

The cooks were detailed in turn, four or five at a time, for instruction in cooking and handling the ration and performed these duties directly under the supervision of the Mess Sergeant and cooks of Company "G," 20th Infantry.

On Monday, May 22nd, instruction was given as on program attached.

In close order drill, bayonet exercises, extended order drill, and position and aiming drill a lack of previous training was noticeable, some proficiency was shown in the setting up exercises, firing and sighting drills.

The men were not well instructed in the school of the soldier and of the squad. All without exception, showed a marked desire to learn and the attention paid the instructors was excellent.

On Tuesday, May 23rd, instruction was given as indicated on attached program, improvement was noticeable in the close order drill, bayonet exercises and extended order drill, but the men were not well grounded in the school of the soldier and of the squad and the time was too limited to admit of much individual instruction in this line.

In the attack formations a fair degree of proficiency was shown and also a close attention to orders; in the latter respect the conduct of the men was excellent. Squad leaders, however, appeared ignorant of their duties and made but little attempt to control their squads. The shelter tent pitching was good.

On Wednesday, May 24th, instruction was given as on attached program but the preparation of the emergency ration for use was not illustrated and instructions in forming rear guards and patrols was added. The field kit, less ammunition, and one haversack ration were carried and about 2½ miles over an excellent road was covered in an hour and twenty minutes. The marching was poor. The men appeared soft, not in condition for ordinary field service. Upon arrival in camp the majority of the men seemed tired and their canteens were empty.

The shelter tent pitching in establishing camp was good.

The individual cooking was not good but it is believed that the Militia profited by the example of the Regular soldiers and would have improved had they been required to cook another meal.

No knowledge was shown of intrenching as prescribed in F. S. R., but the men worked willingly and energetically under the direction of the instructors and constructed hasty intrenchments in about 18 minutes and about 12 feet of standing trench (figure 2, Page 226, F. S. R.) working by reliefs in an hour and a half. The soil was difficult. The majority of the men were not equipped with entrenching tools for the standing trench two pick-mattocks and two spades of standard size furnished by Company "G" 20th Inf. were used.

It is believed that these men gained a fair idea here of the proper method of actually constructing the above two forms of intrenchments and that they would be able to impart this knowledge to others. The necessity for concealing intrenchments was impressed upon their minds by actual illustration.

But very little knowledge of outpost duty was shown, such terms as "outguard", "visiting patrol"—"support"—"line of resistance", etc., appeared to be unknown to them and conveyed no meaning when used. Time was not available for the neces-

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sary instruction though every hour of daylight was used. The outpost was relieved at dusk. Lieut. Cook sketched the position of the outpost and gave instruction in this work as fully as time would permit.

On Thursday, May 25th, instruction was given as on attached program. The men showed unusual proficiency in estimating distances and also in patrolling. In this last their work indicated a natural talent. It is believed that they would make excellent scouts if under good officers and properly instructed.

The squad leading showed some previous instruction, apparently theoretical only. It is believed that these men would soon become proficient in this if given further instruction.

The road sketching showed a natural ability entirely undeveloped.

On Friday, May 26, instruction was given as outlined on program, excepting the hasty intrenchments by squads. Fair progress was noticed in the bayonet exercise and some improvement in the extended order drill, squad leaders need additional instruction in handling their squads.

In the afternoon a lecture was given on patrolling, messages and signalling by the undersigned. The attention paid was excellent and some very intelligent questions were asked by the men at the conclusion of the lecture. Lieut. Smith's lecture and practical illustrations followed.

On Saturday, May 27th, the program was not adhered to because of the inclemency of the weather. Instructions was given in the school of the soldier and squad. Heavy rains made the ground in the vicinity of the camp muddy and because of this the instruction was limited to the above subjects.

It is believed that the instruction given will prove of value to the Militia of Hawaii. The instructors made every effort to teach, explain and correct errors; the men seconded their efforts by paying strict attention and trying their best to learn.

The undersigned has never seen men more amenable to instruction or better behaved. A lack of promptness in assembling at formations was noticed. It is believed that this was due to ignorance and would disappear upon application of corrective measures.

The following recommendations are made:

1. That to promote the proficiency of the Organized Militia of Hawaii a board of officers of the Army and officers of the Militia be assembled for the purpose of making a schedule of drills and exercises, prescribing a regular course of instruction for one year for the enlisted men of the Militia and that upon approval by the proper authority, this course of instruction be adhered to as closely as the exigencies of the Militia service will permit.

2. That in 1912 when the non commissioned officers of the Militia are assembled in camp of instruction, they be organized provisionally as a separate company and that a selected company of Regular Infantry be encamped near the former, this to furnish an example for the Militia company to emulate, and an object lesson to stimulate improvement; and that not less than four officers of the Army be detailed as instructors for the said provisional company.

3. That future instruction camps be established not at the present site but on the U. S. Military reservation at or near Schofield Barracks, as the terrain in that vicinity offers superior advantages in every respect.

Very respectfully,

CARY I CROCKETT,
2nd Lieut. 2nd Infantry.
Instructor.

War Department
Office of the Quartermaster
Fort Shafter, Honolulu, T. H.

27 May 1911

The Adjutant,
Camp Frear, T. H.

Sir:—

I have the honor to report the following course of instruction pursued by the National Guard Officers of Hawaii, detailed to take the course in Quartermaster and Commissary papers of Administration:

Quartermaster's Department—All money papers, to include the actual preparation of Voucher for Purchases, Voucher for Services, Pay rolls for Civilian Employees and Extra duty men, Abstract of Purchases, Abstract of Expenditures, and Account Current.

All of the above papers were made out and the latter three were made out from problems and are submitted; and it is recommended that for the next period of instruction Property Accountability with the return and voucher therefor be the subject for instruction in this department.

In the Subsistence Department Money papers to include Vouchers for Supplies and all Vouchers to Account Current with an Account Current made out from problem and are submitted; and it is recommended that the next period of instruction Abstract of issues, Ration and Savings account, The Return with Vouchers therefor be the subject for instruction in this department.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH A. ROGERS,
2nd Lt. B. Q. M. & C. 20th Infty.

Territory of Hawaii
The Adjutant General's Office,
Honolulu

21 June, 1911.

The Chief,
Division of Militia Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 17 April, 1911, in re proposed encampments of the Organized Militia of this Territory, the dates on which they will be held, the places where they are to be held and the officers and troops of the Regular Army desired detailed in connection therewith.

In reply thereto I desire to say that it is proposed to have encampments of companies, (not more than two companies at one time).

The encampments to be held in September 1911, and to be for six working days,

The companies on the Island of Oahu to be encamped at or near Schofield Barracks.

The companies on the Island of Maui to be encamped at or near Kahului.

The company on the Island of Hawaii to be encamped at or near Hilo.

Detail of Officers and troops of Regular Army:

To be such as will ensure the proper working out of the instruction received by the officers and non-commissioned officers in camps of instruction of September 1910 and May 1911.

In general, the scheme for encampments is as follows:—

Provisional companies to be formed to approximate war strength composed of one company of Regular troops and one company of militia,

Command to be exercised by Regular officers, unless as instructors they request Militia officers to take command for purpose of instruction,

Militia officers to waive all question of rank, and to be attached to companies for purposes of instruction and observation,

Field and Staff officers who may be ordered into camp attend for purposes of observation and instruction.

This general scheme for encampment is a tentative one and it appears to me should be subject to the approval of the Commanding General of the District of Hawaii, as he is entirely

familiar with the instruction given to the Organized Militia of this Territory, and more benefit will accrue to the Militia of this Territory from working out a well considered scheme with officers of the Regular Service who are familiar with its needs than to have the scheme approved without reference to officers who know the Militia of this Territory, are on the ground, and who in all likelihood may be called upon to render some service in connection therewith.

Respectfully,

J. W. JONES,

Colonel National Guard of Hawaii,
The Adjutant General.

War Department
Office of the Chief of Staff
Division of Militia Affairs
Washington

July 7, 1911.

The Adjutant General,
Territory of Hawaii,
Honolulu.

Sir:—

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the twenty-first ultimo, in which you outline your scheme for the summer encampments, and I am instructed by the Secretary of War to inform you that the plans as proposed meet with the highest approval of this office.

Your suggestion that the plans should be subject to the approval of the Commanding General, District of Hawaii, is thought to be a most excellent one. It is believed that the closer and more cordial the relations between the Organized Militia of the Territory of Hawaii and the Commanding General of the regular garrison stationed there, the greater will be the mutual benefits accruing to both the regulars and to the militia.

Very respectfully,

R. K. EVANS,

Bridg General,
Chief, Division Militia Affairs,
For the Chief of Staff

Camps of instruction were held from September 5 to October 14, 1911, and considerable proficiency was shown as may be seen from the following memorandum furnished by the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT
Office of the Chief of Staff,
Division of Militia Affairs,
Washington

December 1, 1911.

Memorandum on Field Inspection Report,

Part First Infantry, Organized Militia of Hawaii.

ATTENDANCE:—Rated as fair only in camp. The attendance at drills and other camp duties was excellent, and it is particularly gratifying to note the small guard maintained.

PERSONNEL:—The comments of the inspector are referred to the Adjutant General for his information. In view of the difficulties to be met favorable note is made of the suitability and zeal of officers and men.

UNIFORMS AND QUARTERMASTER'S SUPPLIES:—These organizations are generally well equipped. The present marching shoe is only suitable provided care has been exercised in fitting and breaking in.

ARMS AND ORDNANCE STORES:—Attention is invited to the poor condition of the rifles, which it is believed can be rectified by instruction. Revolvers should be supplied to musicians, and other articles of the equipment need replacing.

SANITATION AND MESSING:—The sanitation was satisfactory, and the messing arrangements well adapted to camps of this nature.

DRILL AND INSTRUCTION:—Apparently excellent progress was made in this camp, and the interest displayed was commendatory.

REMARKS:—Attention is invited to the practical suggestions of the inspector on page 8 of the report.

WAR DEPARTMENT
Office of the Chief of Staff,
Division of Militia Affairs
Washington

December 1, 1911.

Memorandum on Field Inspection Report,

Company "D" First Infantry, Organized Militia of Hawaii.

ATTENDANCE:—Very good in camp and at drills.

PERSONNEL:—Attention is invited to the commendatory remarks of the inspector, in regards to the personnel of this company.

UNIFORMS AND QUARTERMASTER'S SUPPLIES.— Satisfactory, but deficiencies exist in camp equipage.

ARMS AND ORDNANCE STORES.—It is to be regretted that the rifles do not receive proper care and attention. There is need of instruction in the care and preservation of the equipment.

SANITATION AND MESSING.— Satisfactory and generally excellent.

DRILL AND INSTRUCTION.—Note the comments of the inspector thereon, which indicates a gratifying degree of efficiency.

REMARKS.—Attention is invited to the practical suggestions of the inspector on page 8 of the report.

WAR DEPARTMENT
Office of the Chief of Staff
Division of Militia Affairs
Washington

December 1, 1911.

Memorandum on Field Inspection Reports,

Companies I and L, First Infantry, Organized Militia of Hawaii.

ATTENDANCE:—Generally good in camp.

PERSONNEL:—The standard of physical examination should be raised to eliminate the unfit. Excellent zeal was displayed during the encampment on the part of officers and men.

UNIFORMS AND QUARTERMASTER'S SUPPLIES:— These companies are generally well equipped. The trouble with the marching shoe seemed to occur from lack of proper sizes and improper fitting and breaking in.

The companies' equipment, should be retained if practicable at the stations, and not stored at Honolulu. This is important in view of the location of the companies, and the means of reaching them in case of an emergency.

ARMS AND ORDNANCE STORES:—Attention is invited to the condition of the rifles and equipment, and to the deficiencies noted by the inspector. It is believed that material improvement can be effected by instruction on this subject.

SANITATION AND MESSING:—General police, satisfactory, and messing arrangements generally excellent. It is gratifying to note that the cooks are capable and are regularly enlisted.

DRILL AND INSTRUCTION:—The instruction carried out, the results obtained, and the zeal displayed by the officers and men are to be commended.

Field Inspection Sept. 11-30, 1911

by

Capt. E. A. Shuttleworth 2nd U. S. Infantry
Inspector-Instructor.

Upon receipt of this report and after conference with Capt. W. H. Johnson the Inspector-Instructor who had theretofore made full notations from the retained copy at Headquarters Department of Hawaii, it was decided that the best way to proceed to remedy the defects pointed out was through his personal instruction and supervision and that of the Sergeant Instructor. This course was followed.

Organization: First Infantry— Honolulu, Sept. 11-30, 1911.

Remarks of Inspector

Whole period divided into three encampments of six week days each.

1st Period of encampment, 2 field and staff, and Companies "B" and "G," with Sanitary Detachment of 7 enlisted men.

2nd period of encampment, 2 field and staff, Companies "A" and "C" with Sanitary Detachment of 8 enlisted men.

3rd period of encampment, 2 field and staff, Companies "E" and "F" with Sanitary Detachment of 10 enlisted men.

Attendance of those at the encampment was excellent.

The guard consisted of 1 non commissioned officer and 2 privates from each company, and the detail at the kitchen of usually 3 men, all others were present at all drills and exercises.

30% of the enlisted strength did not participate in the encampment due in large part, I am informed, to the unwillingness of employers to spare their men who are members of the National Guard, from their duties to attend the encampment. This is much to be regretted as it increases the cost of instruction per capita and impairs its value to a considerable extent.

During the 2nd period, Colonel J. W. Jones, the Adjutant General of the Territory was in attendance for 5 days.

Personnel

Comments of Inspector

1. Officers:—The field and staff officers in attendance at this camp were all white with one exception. The company officers are all either Kanaka, Portuguese, Spanish or of mixed blood.

(a) The Military bearing of these officers is good.

(b) Physical qualifications:—A number of the officers did not appear to be able to withstand much hardship and after some of the field exercises they were "all in." A careful physical examination would eliminate several.

(c) Mental qualifications:—The officers were generally of sufficient mentality for their positions. In the case of some of the lieutenants this statement may be questioned and comparing them with the senior and retired officers of this regiment one must conclude that the standard has fallen.

(d) Professional qualifications:—The professional qualifications of these officers are much below what they should be. Officers were not as well acquainted with the drill regulations as should be expected, and quite ignorant of field service regulations and of all the recent technique of the service.

(e) Zeal in performance of military duties:—No complaint can be made of any lack of attention on the part of any one. Their zeal and enthusiasm were quite commendable.

2. Enlisted men:—The enlisted men of Companies "E", "F", and "G", are nearly or quite all Kanakas; Company "B" has a sprinkling of Portuguese but the Kanakas predominate. Companies "A" and "C" are composed of men of mixed races, Kanakas and Portuguese, the latter element being in majority.

In my opinion, the Kanaka is the best material available here for the enlisted personnel of the guard. He is fairly intelligent, very tractable, easily contented, and with proper selection and training, he will have sufficient endurance and soldierly qualities to be relied upon. If the public interests sometime require the enlistment of Scouts in these islands, I recommend the enlistments be either restricted to Kanakas or that they be given the preference.

(a) The military bearing of those who understand their duties is excellent, of the others, as might be expected, is poor. The Kanaka is simple minded; can not bluff, and when ignorant, he shows it.

(b) Physical qualifications:—Not sufficient discrimination has been paid by the enlisting officer to physique; I think a careful examination would reject 25% of some companies.

(c) Mental qualifications:—No criticism is made on this point. All seemed to be quick enough to learn when the subject was properly explained.

(d) Zeal in performance of military duties:—The zeal, especially of the non commissioned officers, was great, and among the enlisted men generally the interest was all that could be desired.

Uniforms and Quartermaster's Equipment

(a) All officers and men wore campaign hats. Officers generally the "Stetson" and enlisted men the Q. M. campaign hat. All seemed practically new.

(b) Officers wore cotton seervice blouses of Hong Kong khaki made by Chinese tailors in Honolulu, costing about \$7.00 per suit. They are preferred to the American khaki which is much warmer and more uncomfortable. The enlisted men brought one blouse each of Q. M. Khaki, properly equipped with collar ornaments (button type).

(c) All wore breeches of cotton service (khaki) cloth. Officers of Hong Kong khaki, and enlisted men of Q. M. issue. Enlisted men only brought one suit of khaki; company commanders stated that every man had two suits but that one was left at the Armory; this remark does not apply to the third period; Companies "E" and "F" brought two suits per man as all should have done. All khaki uniforms seen seemed to be new and had never been washed. Some men questioned in Companies "A" and "C" said that they did not bring the other suit because it was dirty.

(d) The officers wore the leather puttee leggin of the same pattern usually worn by officers of the Army. The enlisted men wore the Q. M. canvass leggin; all were nearly new. Many men were observed between drills and during the lunch hour, etc., to remove the leggins, shoes, and stockings, and go barefooted stating that the "leggin made them "tired."

(e) Officers wore tan shoes of the ordinary commercial variety. Enlisted men the Q. M. marching shoe. This shoe does not give satisfaction and many shoes were found mutilated with the pocket knife so much as to be practically ruined in the attempt of the wearer to make them comfortable enough to be endured on the feet. The trouble was due in part to improper fitting, but there is great complaint among enlisted men of the Army where superior discipline forbids a resort to the summary means for relief resorted to among these militia.

(f) Olive drab woolen shirts were worn by officers and men, by the former with the blouse and by the latter without the blouse. This shirt gives excellent satisfaction; the shirts were all new.

(g) Practically all enlisted men were supplied with ponchos, new or nearly so.

(h) Every enlisted man had at least one blanket of the recent regulation blue pattern. A few of the men had two blankets and it is doubtful if more than one is needed.

Arms and Ordnance Equipment of Individuals **Comments of Inspector**

(a) Rifles complete with bayonets:—The rifles were generally in bad condition: dirty, foul and rusty pieces was the rule in some companies. The bayonets showed marks of mis-use. In Company "F", 3 rear sights were broken off; in Company "E" a magazine was out of order; in Company "C" a rifle was brought which had been condemned; in Company "E" the rifles were in

better condition than in any other company and Company "F" was next best, except the fact that three of its rifles were useless being short three rear sights.

(b) Very few musicians had revolvers.

(c) Cartridge belts:—All were equipped with serviceable regulation cartridge belts with belt suspenders; many would be much improved by scrubbing with cold water and soap.

(d) Haversacks and mess outfits:—The haversacks of all the companies except Company "E" should be condemned. Company "E" has recently been issued new ones. None of the haversacks are properly marked. I was informed that much of this equipment has been ruined by bad storage in the Armory, rats especially had caused much damage. A good many knives, forks, tin cups, spoons and meat cans in use are worn out and should be condemned, and a few men only had a complete equipment. The greatest shortage was in Companies "A" and "C."

(e) Canteens:—Most of the canteens show much wear; some are leaky and some have no corks. An inspection with a view to condemnation should be made. None of the canteens are properly marked.

(f) Shelter tents:—Each enlisted man is provided with a shelter half. They generally show wear and some have holes or are torn about the button holes. They will soon have to be condemned. I was told that they have been in use about five years. The poles are the old pattern 2 piece poles and are hardly serviceable. Many men were short part of their shelter tent pin equipment or had worthless ones.

(g) Intrenching tools:—Each company has new intrenching tools. Some of the squads of Company "A" failed to bring their complement of intrenching tools from the Armory. Some of these tools are rusty.

(h) Horse equipments:—None.

(i) Sabers:—None, other than those of the officers which are regulation.

(j) H. C. Knives:—The sanitary troops were properly equipped with H. C. Knives which were in good condition.

(k) Knapsacks:—None. Blanket rolls were worn.

Tentage:—The enlisted men were quartered in new pyramidal tents without crowding and each man was furnished a gold medal cot. The officers were furnished the proper allowance of wall tents, perfectly serviceable, but not of the "improved" pattern. Each company was supplied with one paulin for the kitchen and one paulin for the mess tables. One pyramidal tent for a guard tent; one for the hospital and one for storage purposes was supplied. Each company was furnished one common tent for a storage tent. All of the tentage except the common tents was in excel-

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lent condition, and was sufficient. There was shortage in the following articles; No first aid pouches or packets; no trumpet cords or tassels; no identification tags; no housewives for individuals or squads; men were not required to provide themselves with the proper personal equipment of combs, soap, towels and tooth-brushes.

Sanitation and Messing

Comments of Inspector

1. General police:—(a) Of camp, the entire command was turned out twice each day for a through police of the entire camp and it was kept in very good condition.

(b) Of tents. The tents were kept well policed. A noticeable feature was the meagerness of the equipment brought.

(c) Of mess tents. It was by frequent and careful inspection that the mess tents and kitchens were kept in a satisfactory state of cleanliness. Those of Companies "E" and "F" were better than the others.

(d) Of kitchens. The same remark applies to kitchens as to mess tents.

(e) Of rears. Incinerators were set up (McCall type) one for the company of regular troops and one for the two companies of militia, and one for the officers. One man from each company was detailed to operate them. They were burned out at 10 o'clock each night, and their operation was perfectly satisfactory.

(f) Of picket lines, none.

(g) System of garbage disposal:—Each company was furnished two garbage cans, one for swill and the other for empty cans, etc. A neighboring farmer applied for the swill and it was given to him, but he failed to take it regularly and a pit was dug, filled with stones, and the swill was burned there. The coarser articles were daily hauled to the post dump and burned there by the regular employees.

2. Ration:—(a) Kind used. The garrison ration was purchased and supplied from the commissary at Schofield Barracks and fresh bread from the post bakery. The Kanaka Companies usually made a large part of their diet of poi, and reduced the meat and vegetable components in order to do so.

(b) Preparation:—The beef and vegetables were usually made into a stew, even for breakfast; there was an occasional desert of pudding and consequently very little cooking in camp.

(c) Sufficiency:—I inspected the meals regularly and they were ready and served on time; invited complaints but received none; and all seemed satisfied, but most American troops would have mutinied with the fare.

(d) Cooks, enlisted:—Yes. A regular non commissioned officer was detailed to assist in running the company messes, and I think was of advantage to them.

(e) Cooking Utensils:—Kind, sufficiency and condition, one buzzacote field range with the utensils which usually come with it were the only cooking utensils, unless some G. I. buckets may be so called. They seemed to be more than sufficient for all the cooking that was attempted or required. These ranges were in good serviceable condition but in some companies it was frequently necessary to call attention to the need of cleaning up about the cooking utensils.

Drill and Instruction—Infantry

Comments of Inspector

1. Close and extended order. (a) School of the soldier. All of the Companies need much instruction in the school of the soldier especially under the non commissioned officers who should be given more opportunity to command.

(b) School of the squad:—In some of the companies the lack of instruction in this school was so evident that to attempt more advanced instruction seemed a waste of time. While in the encampment all time possible was devoted to this class of drill with much improvement.

(c) School of the company:—Close order drills in the school of the company were those which all seemed most familiar but owing to the work in the schools of the soldier and squad not having been thorough, the drills were unsatisfactory. The work here in this school was principally devoted to extended order and good progress was made.

(d) School of the battalion:—The officers were not proficient. For their benefit some instruction was given; the presence of Co. "A" 2nd Infy., in the battalion was of great assistance to them in drill.

(e) School of the regiment:—None.

2. Field instruction:—(a) Marching. All of the companies marched well. Those companies composed of kanakas made a better appearance on the march than others.

(b) Patrolling:—Most of the officers and non commissioned officers has some theoretical knowledge in patrolling but had no actual experience. Much attention was given to this subject here and quite satisfactory results obtained.

(c) Advance and rear guard duty:—Instruction was given in advance and rear guard formations and situations stated involving practical work; the first they had ever had, as the officers informed me; their work in the vanguard was excellent.

(d) Outpost duty:—The organizations appeared to have had little or no instruction in outpost duty. Instruction was given first by a lecture in the evening before the demonstration the next day; then assuming a simple situation and establishing an outpost line covering no more ground than the number of troops we had should cover. They appeared to get a good idea of the situation and derive some benefit.

(e) Attack formations. Two attack formations were given each company. They were previously carefully explained and fair results were obtained. The companies seemed to have had little previous experience.

(f) Defense formations. These were explained in connection with attack formations and field intrenchments which were actually constructed. Also a call to arms was sounded in the night and the companies were turned out without previous warning to take up a defensive position.

(g) Making and breaking camp. The camp being occupied by two companies at a time it devolved upon the first two companies to put up the tents which was to be used by the other companies succeeding them. It was the intention to have the companies strike their tents, fold them and place them under the care of the regular company to be again pitched by the succeeding companies but a rain made it inadvisable to do so, consequently the succeeding companies found their camp ready for occupancy. They were required during the encampment to strike tents and repitch them to give instruction in tent pitching. Pyramidal tents were used by these companies for the first time. Instruction was given in shelter tent pitching and the display of equipment for inspection.

(h) Individual cooking. None was attempted as the ration used contained no bacon or hard bread and the equipments did not appear able to stand it.

3. Guard Duty:—Was fairly well performed. The sentinels were alert and carried out their instructions well. Two posts were maintained so that each company, including the regular company detailed one non-commissioned officer and two privates for guard each day.

4. First aid instruction:—None was attempted with the troops of the line. A squad of sanitary troops was present at each encampment and they were regularly instructed.

Remarks

The arms and equipment require more thorough and frequent inspections. I recommend a field officer of the regiment be required to inspect the arms particularly and the equipment of each company once every three months and after each inspection he re-

port in detail to the Adjutant General of the Territory the exact condition of all equipment. If a company's equipment is unduly deteriorating under these conditions some radical changes should be promptly made.

Much complaint is made of the condition of the Armory at Honolulu and it is realized that it is nearly impossible to properly maintain a National Guard organization without a good Armory. If the National Government should require as a condition precedent to the supply of arms or equipments a satisfactory Armory, it would be a great benefit to the Organized Militia.

The instruction needed by these troops is elementary. Officers and non-commissioned officers should be required to learn and recite Infantry Drill Regulations and drill should be exclusively held in the Schools of the Soldier and squad for a considerable period. Efforts should be made to build up the squad under its own corporal.

The instruction given by officers and non commissioned officers detailed for duty with this regiment should follow a plan furnished by higher authority and not such as is prompted by their own caprice. It appeared to me that the higher instruction which had been given the officers and noncommissioned officers on previous occasions such as map reading, the solution of map problems, the preparation and issue of orders to large commands, and tactical walks and rides had been a positive injury to them. These troops require now to be taught how to clean their rifles, to measure for and fit their uniforms and equipments, the drill as taught in the schools of the soldier and squad with particular attention to details, and target practice.

Very respectfully,
 EDWARD A. SHUTTLEWORTH,
 Capt. and Commissary, 2nd Infantry.
 Inspector-Instructor.

Comments of Inspector

Organization: Companies "I" and "L" 1st Infantry, Maui.

(a) Company "I" is recruited from and about Wailuku, Island of Maui. It has a fair building for an Armory but no rooms or other facilities inside for the proper protection and care of government property. The property is thrown in piles in a corner roughly partitioned off and is exposed to loss from thieves and to mildew. The rifles and ammunition are kept in a cell in the basement of the local jail.

(b) Company "L" is recruited in and about Lahaina, on the southern shore of the Island, and by road from Wailuku, is about 25 miles therefrom.

This Company, I was informed by the Captain, has no Armory and for the storage of its property uses a basement room in the Court House. The room is so small and dark that no attempt is made to properly care for its equipment, and indeed it has but very little to care for.

Personnel

Comments of Inspector

1. (a) All of the officers inspected of these two companies are native Hawaiians or Kanakas, the captains are much superior in appearance and intelligence to any of their subordinates. Captain Wm. E. Bal, Co. "I," is a road supervisor under the territorial government and many of the men of his company are under his employ. The roads in his district are excellent and I consider him a zealous practical officer; he handles his men well and in the field would probably do well.

Captain S. Keliinoi, Co. "L," lives at Wailuku, 25 miles from his company; he is a member of the Territorial legislature; a very bright and seemingly zealous officer. I do not consider him physically capable of standing a campaign.

(b) All of the officers, except Captain Keliinoi, are physically capable of performing the duties of their grades with these troops.

(c) The mental qualifications of all the officers are fair, being at heart as good, if not better, than any of their men.

(d) Their professional qualifications are low; not up in drill; know nothing apparently of Field Service Regulations or of any other modern military text-books.

(e) The zeal of these officers was soon aroused and during my stay did not flag for a moment. They are very quick "to catch on," and one must be especially careful not to give a wrong impression.

2. (a) The enlisted men of these two companies are all Kanakas except about 10% which are Portuguese. They would have an excellent bearing with good military training, but these companies came into camp with about 30% of new recruits and the balance very poorly instructed. The progress made in the encampment was remarkable.

(b) About 20% of the men should be weeded out for physical reasons as they would not last long enough to pay for the trouble of training them. The balance would then be good. After a few days of good hard work these men would be in good shape.

(c) All of the enlisted men, so I was informed, can read and write, and generally learn very quickly under apt instruction.

(d) They seem generally very zealous in any work which they understand. But in attempting to do anything they have not had explained or the explanation of which was not understood, one wonders how they can be so dumb.

Uniforms and Quartermaster's Equipment.

All of the commissioned officers were well and properly uniformed.

(a) Generally regulation campaign hats were worn. Many were practically worn out. More than half without hat cords. Two men had only civilian hats (fairly good imitations).

(b) Blouses of American Q. M. Khaki. Each man had only one. Several men had blouses of an obsolete pattern, and one man wore a blouse with bright brass buttons, and the shoulder straps (both missing) had been attached with hooks and eyes.

(c) Breeches: Regulation American Khaki; one pair per man. These were generally in good condition, but before the end of the encampment, were filthy and dirty.

(d) The leggins were the regulation Q. M. D. canvas leggin, for about half of the men in each company, and the other half wore the obsolete canvas leggin. The older pattern gave better satisfaction being more adjustable. In two cases the new leggin was too small and the bare skin was exposed to view.

(e) About 12 men in "L" Co. and 20 men in "I" Co. were supplied with the regulation marching shoe, half of these did not fit and none gave satisfaction. In their efforts for comfort some men had ruined their shoes with the knife. The company commanders averred that with their requisitions for shoes measures of the feet were taken, so that had their requisitions been filled as sent every man would have had a pair of serviceable shoes. Those men who did not have a pair of marching shoes wore any kind of shoe he happened to have.

(f) Most of the noncommissioned officers and a few privates had regulation olive drab shirts. The others generally had chamber shirts, and a few, perhaps 10 men, in the two companies had only civilian shirts, which caused a marked lack of uniform appearance in formations without blouses.

(g) Less than 50% of the men had ponchos and some of these were worn out. The others had no water proof clothing of any kind. The ponchos on hand were the large regulation pattern, much too large and heavy for these men.

(h) The blankets, one per man, and each man had one, were all practically new, of the former regulation blue kind.

A number of standard regulation olive drab overcoats were sent to the camp and every pretext was made to wear one, on guard, cook's police or as a bath robe; it seemed unnecessary and absurd.

Gold medal cots, brand new, were supplied one to each man. They were sent from the stock in Honolulu for this encampment and returned to Honolulu immediately after the encampment was over.

Oil lanterns were supplied from Honolulu for illuminating purposes, 18 per company.

I recommend each company's equipment such as tents, cots, lanterns, range finders, etc., be kept with the company in those companies whose station is other than Honolulu.

Arms and Ordnance Equipment of Individuals

None of the commissioned officers had the proper equipment of revolver, field glasses, compasses and note books. One lieutenant's saber was not of the regulation pattern.

(a) The rifles, complete, with bayonet were of the Springfield Model 1903 pattern, and were in the worst possible condition. They were dirty, rusty, and the oil caked on the breech mechanism. The Captains were plainly told my views about these rifles but they have not the facilities for properly cleaning them or caring for them if they were cleaned. On the last day of the encampment I caused considerable blank ammunition to be fired in the hope that the rifles might then be cleaned.

(b) Revolvers:—None.

(c) The cartridge belts with suspenders were of sufficient quantity, and serviceable but unnecessarily dirty. It was suggested to the company commander that they be scrubbed.

(d) The haversacks were old and nearly worn out. They should be replaced with new ones. The mess outfits were clean and the addition of a few knives, forks, spoons, tin cups, and meat cans, they would be complete, only a very few men had a complete equipment.

(e) The canteens in each company were in fair condition; some require corks; none were properly marked.

(f) The shelter tents are about worn out; the poles are of the old 2 part kind. Many men are short of having 5 serviceable pins. Only 38 men of Co. "L" had shelter halves; the balance had none.

(g) The intrenching tools were almost new and in good order. Each company had its allowance.

(h) Horse equipments:—None.

(i) Sabers:—None except the officers, which were regulation with one exception.

(j) H. C. Knives:—None.

(k) Knapsacks:—None.

The other articles of equipment which were entirely missing are first aid packets and pouches, identification tags; individual or squad house-wives; trumpet cords and tassels, and very few noncommissioned officers had cheverons; the collar ornament were in many cases obsolete.

These two companies seem to be suffering from neglect at headquarters in all matters pertaining to their supply and equipment.

Tentage:—The tentage for this encampment was shipped for this especial purpose from the supply at Honolulu. It consisted of 7 pyramidal tents for each company and one for the guard tent, brand new; three wall tents for each company; two for officers and one as a storage tent, wall tent, complete with fly, and practically new; one hospital fly for each company as a kitchen; one common tent for each company for a latrine; there was also two hospital flies, where lectures and talks in the evening were held; one common tent for an officer's shower and one for an officer's latrine, and three wall tents for the instructors and staff officers.

This tentage was returned to Honolulu after the encampment.

The Adjutant General informed me that he had Weldon Range Finders on hand but neither of these companies had received one and were ignorant of their use.

Sanitation and Messing

Comments of Inspector

1. The General Police:—

(a). Of the camp was good; police call was sounded morning and evening, and was supervised by the Officer of the Day; all of the men were turned out at police call and the entire camp gone over.

(b) The tents were kept clean and free of trash; this seemed very easy as the men had very few belongings, a cot, one blanket, their rifle and equipments and the clothes they had on with a towel and piece of soap in the haversack were all they had.

(c). In the mess tents it was necessary to call the attentions of the captains to the subject of greater cleanliness for the first two days. After that no fault could reasonably be found.

(d) The same remark applies to kitchens as to mess tents. The kitchen consisted of a hospital fly. The mess tent was a wall tent for storage, and the men ate at a long table, 32 feet long with seats on each side. There was no cover over the table, fortunately there was no rain.

(e) The rears consisted of pits dug in the sand, frequently filled up and a new one dug, with a common tent pitched over it as a screen. Fresh earth or sand was used three times daily and the conditions were quite sanitary.

(f). None.

(g) For the kitchens, kitchen pits were dug and it was intended to burn the refuse but there was no refuse to burn; in the sandy soil about the camp everything was adsorbed except the very coarsest matter and the cooks kept that buried.

2. Ration. (a). The garrison ration was the kind supposed to be used; the meat and vegetable components were considerably reduced and poi was substituted therefor.

(b) The beef and vegetables was nearly always made into stews and that was practically the only cooking done in camp. The food appeared to be perfectly satisfactory to these men but American troops would have mutinied with the fare.

(c). I frequently inspected the meals and questioned the enlisted men regarding the quality and sufficiency of the food and no complaints were made. The company commanders were particular to have sufficient poi at all meals.

(d) The cooks were all enlisted men and were capable.

(e). The field range was the Buzzacotle in perfectly serviceable condition. The only cooking utensils in the camp (aside from some G. I. Buckets) was the equipment usually furnished with and packed inside the field range. It was sufficient for the rather limited cooking done in the camp.

There was no officer's mess maintained at this camp. The lieutenants ate with their companies; the captains had their meals in the town.

Drill and Instruction—Sanitary Troops

Comments of Inspector

1. Close and extended order. (a). School of the Soldier: The men of these two companies require much instruction in the School of the Soldier. In the Organized Militia a good set up is not expected but the principals of fire control and discipline and the mechanical movements with the piece should be thoroughly taught, and in these respects they are deficient.

(b). School of the Squad; In the various movements of close and extended order taught in the School of the Squad, the non commissioned officers had little or no experience in leading a squad, and the very simplest and most elementary movements were faultily executed. In this encampment a full hour each day was devoted to squad drill under the non commissioned officers, the corporals, drilling their squads in movements previously designated and studied, and the whole supervised by the officers. The improvement effected during the week was very marked.

(c). School of the Company:—More time had been devoted to the movements in this school than in any other, I judge, but as the principles taught in the previous schools were not well grounded the results were not satisfactory. The two companies were for instruction in this school, first united and drilled as one under my assistant, Capt. J. M. Cullison, 2nd Inf., a most excellent drill master, and rapid progress made in both close and extended order, particular attention being paid to the latter. Later the companies were drilled in these movements by their own officers.

(d). School of the Battalion; The companies were hardly ready for instruction in this school but for the particular benefit of the officers and guides, two hours were devoted to close order drill, with possibly some benefit.

(e). School of the Regiment; None.

2. Field Instruction:—(a). Marching. These companies are composed of Kanakas who are naturally very good at marching and no instruction was given except such as was incidental to other work.

(b). Patrolling:—Much attention was given in this subject. Patrols under officers and non commissioned officers were sent out to cover distances from 2 to 8 miles and to prepare and send proper messages and reports. Good results were secured.

(c). Advance and Rear Guard duty:—Two afternoons were devoted to this subject, careful attention being devoted to working according to the ground. As little as possible was left to the imagination. In the second demonstration of the problem, each company was acting as the advance guard of a battalion and the lines of march planned to give contact; fairly good results were obtained and some points were made in the discussion in the evening that may be of benefit.

(d). Outpost Duty:—Parts of two days were devoted to outpost duty including the location and construction of intrenchments. I have never seen better intrenchments made, or more skillfully concealed by troops anywhere than by these. The outpost work was in many respects the most satisfactory of any of the field work. The type of trench made is shown in F. S. R., page 226, Fig. 2., and each squad constructed one independently of each other but in accordance with a general plan.

(e). Attack formations:—Only one attack formation was made and careful attention was given to the advance according to the ground. The objective selected was about 2000 yards distant and the advance was over a rather broken region affording good cover with proper care but dangerously open at times.

(f). Defense formations:—After the attack was gone over with, the principles of defence in that case were gone over and the methods that might have been adopted were pointed out. No formation was had in this subject.

(g). Making and breaking camp:—The troops went into and broke camp with reasonable celerity. None of these men had before seen the pyramidal tent. The tents were well and carefully pitched and accurately aligned. I laid out the camp according to the plan in F. S. R. In breaking camp there was no confusion or disorder.

(h). Individual cooking:—The ration used did not lend itself to individual cooking and none was attempted.

3. Guard Duty:—Detailed instruction was given in guard duty, and it was quite efficiently performed.

4. First Aid Instruction:—None.

Remarks

Co. "I". This company at Wailuku, is commanded by one of the most capable and energetic officers of the regiment. The company is not in good shape as to instruction and in very bad condition regarding its equipment. The first cause of these conditions lies at the Armory; a fairly good building but badly located; poorly lighted; not secure and without any accomodation for the care and protection of property or the comfort and convenience of those using it. Soldiers whose arms are in the possession of the local police and kept in a cell of the jail cannot be proud of their organization.

The Armory needs general repairs, lighting and an addition in which should be proper store-rooms, an office, a shooting gallery, and some additional rooms which the company could fit up as a club, with reading room.

Ground for a target range can easily be secured near the village and it should be done and the company encouraged to get together, evenings, Sundays, and holidays, for drill, target practice and amusement.

After the armory is put in shape the company should be largely re-equipped, and all of its equipment, tentage, field range, and cots be kept at its Armory.

Co. "L". This company at Lahaina has no Armory at present and its equipment is all kept in a small room in the court house, I am informed that an appropriation of \$4500.00 has been made to furnish this company an Armory; until then it is impossible to do much with it. In instruction and equipment it is in very bad condition. Its captain should live in the same town with the company and with the completion of the Armory he will have to commence with the instruction of his company practically at the bottom.

Both of the companies need much elementary instruction in the schools of the soldier and the squad also to be taught how to take care of their equipment and adjust and fit it to the person.

There was evidence of attempts to teach them military technique far in advance of their comprehension; like putting a child in high school before he was through with the primary grade.

Strict attention to and hard work in real elementary work are needed for these companies leaving the making of maps and the solution of map problems to a future date.

Very respectfully,
 EDWARD A. SHUTTLEWORTH,
 Captain and Commissary, 2nd Infantry
 Inspector-Instructor.

Organization: Company "D" 1st Inf.—Hilo.**Comments of Inspector**

(a). A guard of two non commissioned officers and three privates was maintained; no orderly was detailed. One cook was constantly employed at the kitchen and two men daily detailed there. Four squads were regularly present at all formations.

Uniforms and Quartermaster's Equipment**Comments of Inspector**

(a). Every man had a serviceable campaign hat and hat cord.

(b). Every man had one serviceable blouse of regulation American cotton khaki with him in camp. A good many non commissioned officers had no chevrons. The captain stated that most of the men had another suit of khaki at the armory.

(c). The breeches were new; American cotton khaki of standard pattern only one pair per man; The captain stated each man had two suits of khaki and both should have been brought to camp; before the close of the encampment the breeches became very dirty.

(d). Each man had one pair of regulation Q. M. canvas leggings but many were improperly fitted. The old pattern legging being more adjustable is more suitable for these men who have short and very large calves.

(e). Only two men appeared without uniform shoes; all of the others had regulation marching shoes, but there were many misfits, and consequently much complaint and sore feet, and I counted seven men who had ruined their shoes by cutting them with a pocket knife. I consider it the most unsatisfactory shoe ever issued during the past twenty years.

(f). Each man was supplied with one new olive drab outer shirt; they fitted well in most cases and gave excellent satisfaction. As the blouses were not worn at drills and most other formations, the non commissioned officers should have worn chevrons on their shirts, but few had them. The Captain stated he had requisitioned for them but could not obtain them.

(g). About 50% of the men were supplied with the large poncho, the other men had no water proof clothing; a serious omission in a place as wet as Hilo.

(h). Each man was supplied with one woolen blanket of the old regulation blue style. They were all about new and are satisfactory; one blanket per man is sufficient.

Each man was also furnished one gold medal cot which is very necessary.

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A few overcoats were furnished for the guard but they did not appear to me to be necessary. It was strange to see how anxious these men were to find an excuse for wearing one.

Each man had a mosquito bar.

There was not sufficient axes, hatchets, spades, shovels or picks in the camp, and they did not have them at the armory I was told.

Oil lanterns were supplied, 18 for the company.

No commissary equipment of any kind was supplied; a pair of scales was much needed.

Arms and Ordnance Equipment of Individuals

Comments of Inspector.

(a). I informed the captain of this company that I would rate his company as high as any in the regiment if his rifles had been clean but they were very foul and dirty and a few were even rusty. They had apparently never been cleaned and I doubt if any one in the company know what a clean rifle really is. A good many bayonets show marks of irregular usage; one rifle was without a magazine spring and one bayonet was useless.

(b). Revolvers; None.

(d). Each man had a haversack but they were old and should be inspected and condemned. The haversacks are not properly marked. The mess outfits were clean and the most complete of any in the regiment. A few articles should be replaced with new ones. The meat cans, tin cups, knives, forks and spoons, are of the standard ordnance equipment.

(e). The canteens were all standard pattern and I did find one that leaked or that needed a cork. They were not properly marked and are not new, about half worn out.

(f). Each man had a regulation shelter half, and a pole of two parts, an old style one, and some shelter tent pins usually less than five and some of them worn out. The shelter halves are beginning to have holes in them and the button holes tearing out; they should soon be replaced with new ones.

(g). The company is supplied with new intrenching tools. It was observed they were much used about the camp.

(h). Horse equipments; None.

(i). Sabers; None, except the officers sabers which were regulation.

(j). H. C. Knives; None.

(k). Knapsacks; None.

Tentage:—The following named tentage was shipped from Honolulu to Hilo for this encampment and was returned to Honolulu as soon as the encampment was over; 8 New Pyramidal tents

for Co. quarters; 2 Wall Tents and flies for Co. Officers quarters; 3 Wall Tents and Flies for Staff Officers quarters; 3 Wall Tents and flies for Storage; 1 Pyramidal tent for the guard; 4 Hospital Flies for kitchen, dining room and lecture tent; 2 common tents for sinks.

This company has an adequate Armory and its full equipment including tentage and cots should be kept in its own Armory ready for use.

Sanitation and Messing Comments of Inspector

1. General Police; (a). The police of the camp was excellent, the entire company was turned out morning and night for a few moments, and kept things in a faultless condition.

(b). The tents were kept very clean.

(c). The police of the mess tents was very good and after a little instruction in what was desired.

(d). Kitchen; same as mess tents.

(e). For rears or latrines, pits were dug and seats with covers put over them. The seats were removable and fresh earth was twice each day scattered over the excreta; common tents were used as a screen over the seats.

(f). Picket lines; None.

(g). Kitchen pits were dug for the disposal of the garbage and owing to the very limited quantity worked well. The coarser garbage was taken away. It should have been burned but the exorbitant price of fuel (\$10.00 per cord) made it advisable to dispose of the garbage as was done.

2. Rations; (a). The garrison ration was approximately the kind used, the meat and vegetable components were reduced and poi substituted as is usual with these troops.

(b). The only meat used was beef, and it was usually made into an Irish stew; the bread was purchased from a local bakery; the poi requires no cooking; not much was attempted in the way of deserts so that the preparation of food was remarkably simple.

(c). There was no complaint regarding the scarcity of food, meals were regularly and promptly served, and the men were apparently well satisfied.

(d). The cooks were enlisted and in addition to their regular work cooked for all the officers from a separate food supply. One of these cooks was one of the best field cooks I have ever seen.

(e). The cooking utensils, outside of the private ones furnished by the officers, consisted of a buzzacote field range with the usual utensils packed therein, and some buckets and kettles. It seemed to be sufficient and was kept clean.

Drill and Instruction—Sanitary Troops

Comments of Inspector

1. Close and extended order; (a). School of the soldier. The men in this company were better instructed in the school of the soldier than in any other company of the regiment, but the instruction appeared to have been given by the Captain to the entire company rather than by squad leaders.

(b). School of the squad. The squad leaders were found to be without experience or confidence. A full hour or more each day in squad drill under the corporals resulted in great improvement. I endeavored to impress upon the officer the necessity of more squad training and to build up the company through the squads.

(c). School of the Company; In the school of the company close order I found this company reasonably well drilled, well enough to be considered efficient, and no more time was devoted to the subject. The close order drill by platoons was excellent. The extended order drill needed and was given attention, as was shelter tent pitching.

(d). School of the Battalion; None.

(e). School of the Regiment; None.

2. Field Instruction; (a). Marching. This company appeared very well on the march, due in fact, I think to the captain's proclivity to march considerable distances at attention.

(b). Patrolling. A major part of the talk of two evenings and an entire afternoon was devoted to patrolling, also considerable more of this work was performed in connection with other work. The non commissioned officers did excellent work and submitted very creditable reports and messages of patrols.

(c). Advance and rear guard duty. Two formations were devoted to this subject. The region through which the route was taken was extremely rough and the advance was difficult. The work was done in manner showing considerable comprehension of the institution.

(d). Outpost duty:—Two periods were devoted to this subject, in widely separated localities. The influence of the ground and day and night positions carefully explained. The results accomplished were satisfactory.

(e). Attack formation. One platoon was placed in position and the other was given the task of maneuvering it out of it. Hard work was done but the result was not all that could be desired. Possibly the opportunity that was had of pointing out some things done and suggesting better methods and the reasons therefor at the evening meeting was a sufficient compensation.

(f). Defence formation. See sub-head (e).

(g). Making and breaking camp. This work was efficiently performed. The men had never before seen the new pyramidal tents. While the time spent in pitching tents was longer than it should have been, the tents were well pitched and aligned. The men were paid just before breaking camp but the work was well performed without disorder.

(h). Individual Cooking:— None.

3. Guard duty was taught and performed efficiently.

4. First aid instruction:—None.

Instruction in entrenching was attempted but the ground in the vicinity and for miles is covered with lava, so that the best that could be done was the preparation of and taking of course.

Remarks

The Armory of this company at Hilo needs some repairs and a general cleaning up about the premises. An inspection of its equipments especially of its rifles by a field officer of the regiment at intervals of once each quarter year would be advisable.

The letter of this company should be changed to "K" or "M" and this company be in the same battalion as the Maui companies, and a Major appointed for the battalion from one of the captains, Maui or Hilo. There is a decided feeling among the officers of Co's "I" "L" and "D", which was freely expressed, that in matters pertaining to supply and equipment, their companies are discriminated against, and the companies located at Honolulu are correspondingly favored.

Such a feeling is very detrimental to the well being of the regiment, and the cause for it, if any such exists, should be removed.

There is to be a Sergeant of the Army put on duty with this regiment soon and I recommend that he be directed first to the care of the company equipment, and first of all to teach how to clean and oil the rifles; then how to measure for and fit uniforms and especially shoes leggins; next to fit other articles of the equipment to the soldier, to roll and fasten the blanket roll, and to teach the fundamental and primary things connected with a soldier's life.

This company has not got a good target range; one can easily be secured and it should be done at once, and increased attention be given to target practice. A company that can shoot well may easily be forgiven much else. Some of the men loaded their pieces with difficulty apparently had no instruction in loading and firing with cartridges. Gallery practice will correct many of the faults observed and attention to its benefits is recommended.

The captain of this company is entitled to great praise for the condition in which his company is found, and should be encouraged to continue his efforts and direct his energies along the lines here suggested, and if supplied proper aid will result in greatly increased efficiency.

Very respectfully,

EDW. A. SHUTTLEWORTH,
Capt. and Comsy. 2nd. Infty.
Inspector-Instructor.

Under the provisions of General Orders Nos. 11 and 12 A. G. O. 1912, a camp was established at Moanalua, Oahu, Aug. 29 to Sept. 2, 1912. The following is the inspection report thereon.
Comments of Capt. W. H. Johnson, 25 U. S. Infantry Inceptor.

An average of two enlisted in each company were absent on each drill and maneuver. Due to the fact that the camp was near the city the attendance changed from day to day with a gradual increase each day; to show this I attached herewith true copies of the consolidated A. M. report for each day. The figures on Page 1—were the totals on the date of my inspection (Aug. 29). Constant efforts were made to get every enlisted man out to each drill. The third day I remained in camp after troops had marched out and with the regimental commander's approval sent every enlisted man to drill except the cooks, the guard and the sick. Many men had remained in camp. In one company I found 12 men about the cooks fire or in the company tents. All but the two cooks and two men actually sick were sent to join their company. In several companies there were men with feet so sore that they could not drill. This due to lack of proper shoes. Such men were given light duty about the camp. In addition to 1st Lieut. James R. Mount, Med. Corps, U. S. Army, there was one Med. Officer of the N. G. H. during the period in camp most of the time. There were two Med. Officers, Major Moore and 1st. Lieut. Morong, both of the N. G. H., and these two took day and day about in remaining in camp. On several days the Surg. Gen. of the Terr. Lt. Col. Cooper visited the camp. The Regt. Q. M. (Capt. M. Johnson) and the Regt. Comsy. (Capt. Neely) did not take part in drills and maneuvers except as herein noted. The same remark applies for the Regt. Q. M. Sgt. and the Regt. Comsy. Sgt. The 2d Lt. of Co. B., acted as Bn. Adj. of the 2d Bn. but took part in all drills and maneuvers. There were no Bn. Q. M. and Comsy. Officers present. Capt. Thompson, Infantry, N. G. H. (unassigned) was attached to the regiment as signal officer but acted for the most part as assistant to the Adjutant, and attended all drills and maneuvers.

The enlisted strength present for duty reached its highest point i. e., 317 on the 1st day of Sept. Deduct 139 (43—Co. D.—from Hilo, 37—Co. I.—from Maui, 59—Co. L.—from Maui) the strength on the same date from the outside companies and we find a total enlisted present, from the six Honolulu companies, of 178.

Discipline

The report will cover the following subjects; (1) Observance of military courtesy; (2) Relation of officers and enlisted men; (3) Promptness and orderliness of all assemblies for drill or instruction; (4) Reveille formation (attendance of officers and enlisted men), promptness, completeness of uniform at; (5) Observance of taps; (6) Absenteeism from drills or other instruction; (7) Use of liquor in camp; (8) Conduct of men off duty in and out of camp; (9) Staggering on the march or at maneuvers; (10) "Esprit" of organizations; (11) Supervision by proper officers of records and rosters, of camp police, of company messes.

(1). Little, if any, observance of military courtesy the 1st and 2d days of the camp on the part of the enlisted men except in Co. D, which had it seemed received some training in the subject. The officers of the regiment, however, made a good showing in this respect. When the importance of this feature of military life was explained to the men through the non commissioned officers and officers an improvement was noted throughout the camp for the rest of the period.

(2). The company officers are too friendly in their relations with the enlisted men. This frequently caused delay in getting orders complied with when the organizations were not under arms and in ranks. When the organizations were formed and in ranks, however, the officers acted as officers and the men complied promptly with orders given.

(3). Promptness and orderliness of all assemblies for drill or instruction. After the first two formations, which were somewhat slow in the companies, the men and officers were prompt and orderly at assemblies.

(4). Reveille formations; The reveille formation of the 1st A. M. in camp was not understood and was the subject of some adverse comment on the part of the inspector. The Colonel of the regiment was present and from then on men and company officers were present and in complete uniform. The regimental commander and the inspector were present each A. M. at reveille and with the exception of the 1st day the reveille formations were all that could be desired.

(5). Observance of taps:—All that could be desired. I have never been in a camp that was so quiet and orderly between Taps and Reveille.

(6). Absenteeism from drill or other instruction:—This was marked feature the first two days of the period. I called the regimental commander's attention to this on the evening of the 2d day and radical measures were taken the next A. M. as explained on Page 1. From then on the absenteeism was not so great but the company officers did not seem strict enough about this matter and the period was so short that before it could be entirely corrected the camp ended.

(7). Use of liquor:—I saw no signs of liquor in camp. Officers and men were so busy that there was no time for it's use to any extent and there was not a single case of drunkenness throughout the camp period. It was an exceptional camp in this respect.

(8). Conduct of men off duty and out of camp:—I am unable to report on this as I saw no men out of camp off duty as I was busy in camp during the whole period or out with troops on duty. No complaints were received on bad conduct and it is my opinion that the few men who found time to leave camp were well behaved.

(9). Straggling on the march or at maneuvers:—There was none. I watched the command on it's march of about six miles on the 4th day. This was in full field equipment in the afternoon after a long problem of the A. M. The last two miles of the march were on a sandy road but not a man fell out although many had inadequate shoes and sore feet. I observed this march with a great deal of interest as I knew the command was not properly provided with shoes and also that the physical examinations as required by the War Dept. had been but partly attended to.

(10). "Esprit" of organizations:—Exceptionally good in Co. D, from Hilo. This company has white officers and an armory of it's own. Also has a great local pride in it's organization. In the companies from Maui ("I" and "L") this was not so pronounced. At this time the "Esprit" in the Honolulu companies is not worthy of anything but unfavorable comment. The small attendance of the companies marks the state they are in. They are only holding together as best they can until an armory is provided for them. In camp they were squads rather than companies. The officers of these companies who were present in camp worked hard and when their armory is completed I am sure a marked improvement will be noted.

(11). Supervision by proper officers of records and rosters:—This was carried out in the companies very well indeed after some explaining. The Adjutant, however, was at a great disadvantage as to the roster for fatigue details because of the fact that the regimental commander frequently sent orders to the companies for such details by the first person he could find and this resulted in considerable dissatisfaction (There was no regi-

mental Sgt. Major in camp) toward the latter part of the camp. In some cases the Colonel sent for the necessary details through his Adjt., but in many cases he did not. The result was that no roster of the number of men detailed from and furnished by the companies was or could be kept. While on this subject of discipline it should be noted that the Colonel of the regiment is one of the hardest workers I have ever seen. The only fault is that he does it all and does not allow his subordinates to attend to even the small details. The result is that they let him do it all and discipline suffers. Example:—When the camp was being struck all the officers except the regimental commander sat at their ease while he personally took charge of the whole work of the police of the camp site, filling latrines, burning waste, etc. The job was well done but he did it all while many otherwise willing hands sat and looked on.

(12). Supervision of camp police:—The Colonel of the regiment attended to all this throughout the camp period. The Medical officers assisting and advising.

(13). Supervision of company messes:—By company commanders. I frequently inspected the meals and there was no complaint.

Drill and Instruction

This report will cover, in order, the following subheads: 1. Using the Infantry Drill Regulations, 1911, as a general guide; (a) Drills, (b) Combat, (c) Marches, (d) Ceremonies and Inspection.

A copy of the program of instruction will be inserted in this report.

Report will be made relative to the suitability of the program of instruction for the needs of the organization reported on, with detailed suggestions and recommendations of the inspector-instructor on any points pertaining thereto.

Copy of program of instruction hereto attached.

The program was followed throughout although with some changes in the hours. When the program was made up I was told that the camp would be ready for the troops to march into. It did not work out that way, however. The command marched out to camp on the night of the 28th of Aug. and the enlisted men slept in shelter tents. Great credit is due to 2d Lieut. Kolb, who, with a small detail began work on the 28th and had the company kitchens, two latrines for the men, one latrine for the officers, and the officers tents ready before the arrival of the command. The A. M. of the first day was spent in pitching camp. The inspection of the command in full field equipment followed and from then on the program was followed as nearly as could be, some changes being made in the hours in order to complete all the work. This resulted in harder work than had been intended

as 4½ days only were left for the work in place of 5 days. The regimental commander did not change the program except as to some details as to hours.

(a). Drills:—All called for in the program were carried out. The men and officers worked hard. More attention to drill in the school of the soldier, squad and company in the armory before camp is needed in order that the time in camp may be devoted to field work. The Bn. Drills were not as well understood by the officers as they should be and more time must be given to the study of Drill Regulations.

(b). Combats:—None were attempted until the last two days. The officers must study this subject in the new Drill Regulations before results can be obtained. The lessons of last winter's school were forgotten at the first discharge of a blank cartridge. The non-commissioned officers are more important in combat now than ever before and yet in many cases they did not, or were not allowed to help their officers during combat as they should. All this was talked over at the end of each combat, and I think the idea is understood but more time must be given to this subject both in the armory and in the schools. The program called for use of the Regular troops on the last two days. The Department Commander declined to allow the Regulars to participate on Sunday or on Labor Day. The same problems that I had intended to work out were followed by detailing a part of the command to act from Fort Shafter. The lessons and mistakes were pointed out to the assembled officers after each problem.

(c). Marches:—All told the command marched about 15 miles the last two days of the camp period. The men marched well. Supper on the 31st of Aug. and breakfast on the 1st of Sept. cooked by individual enlisted men in bivouac. To work out the problems, if it was expected to get any interest in the work, about a six mile march was necessary because of the roads and the nature of the terrain. To make this account more brief I attach a newspaper account of the last two day's work. This account was written in the field by a newspaper man and corrected by me and will show the work accomplished by these men without a man falling out. With proper shoes the command could have marched much more had it been necessary.

(d). Ceremonies:—Program called for two Bn. parades and one regimental parade. At the hours named (5 p. m.) each Bn., on its day went through Bn. parade twice as a drill and then once more as a ceremony. The last time in each case each Bn. made a very good showing. The regimental parade was gone through with once as a drill, after which mistakes were pointed out and questions answered, and then followed another parade as a ceremony. The result in the latter case was an excellent parade.

Guard Mounting:—No band was present and guard mounting was very informal as but a very small guard was mounted, as mentioned heretofore.

(d). Inspections:—These were made by company officers at retreat and the rifles were all inspected after the cleaning hour mentioned in the program on the last day.

My inspection of the whole command was held at 2 p. m. the 1st day in full field equipment after a march in same equipment from Honolulu (about 5 miles) and an all night bivouac. The results of this inspection appear later on in this report.

Report on the program:—To report on my own program as in this case is but an explanation, I believe that it was just the program the organization needed, at the present time. I have constantly observed the companies in Honolulu and knew that the amount of drilling they had been doing was not enough to warrant anything but the most simple program. The program was first gone over by myself and the Colonel of the 1st Infantry, N. G. H. It was then approved by The Adjutant General of the Territory. It was then talked over by the assembled officers of the 1st Infantry, and explained to them, after which it was published. The first three days were intended to make up for work the companies had not done in their armory drills. The parades were put in because of new Drill Regulations and to close each day for the enlisted men with a bit of discipline in ranks before dismissing them for the evening. In the tactical walks the same problems on the same ground were given out and talked over that were later worked out with troops in the problems of the 4th and 5th days but at the time of the tactical walks the officers did not know that the problems given were to be the same ones they were to work out later with the troops. The lecture on Discipline and Military Courtesy brought forth good results and was placed early in the program in order that the results might be observed. The reading of papers written by themselves was intended for the good of the officers themselves. I believe the program was suitable in every way and the results as I observed them lead me to believe that I was correct. The hearty support of the officers made the program appear in it's very best light. As to suggestions I can only urge more attention to attendance to armory drills in preparation for camps in order that the organization may devote more hours to field work while in camp. The Regular battalion from Fort Shafter could have been used on the first two days of the camp but I was not in favor of that as I believed the organization needed squad and company drill and plenty of it before attempting any field problems. With the problems first there would have been but little interest later in squad drills. The problems given were made up on the ground long before the camp and were made with the idea that interest was to be obtained and held and that only the forces actually engaged should

be considered. The infantry alone was considered. I wanted the officers to learn their own arm before going into problems of all arms.

One feature not mentioned in the program was the instruction given to all officers in the new method of correspondence per G. O. No. 23-W, D. 1912. There was not time to complete this instruction but same will be continued during the next school year. Talks were also given the officers not stationed in Honolulu relative to the next winters work in the correspondence school.

Staff Officers

(the administration and instruction of the encampment should be such that the respective staff officers should perform, as far as is practicable, all the functions that would devolve upon them if in actual service).

Report will be made as to the degree and manner in which the respective staff officers performed the duties of their office.

The Adjutant:—Performed all his duties in a satisfactory manner. Kept the consolidated a. m. report, made a complete field return upon arrival of command in camp, made details as far as practicable and attended to all routine camp duties that would fall as part of his duty in actual service.

The Quartermaster:—A hard worker. Performed all duties as far as practicable that would devolve upon him in the field.

The Comsy:—All duties in a satisfactory manner and a hard worker. In the case of the two latter named the time in camp was so short that the actual paper work that might be expected from these officers in the field was not taken up.

None of these officers have given much time to the Guard matters during the year but they suprised me by the manner in which they took hold of their work in camp. It would be a hard matter to find two more hard working and capable officers in the National Guard than the last two named. (Capt. Neely and Capt. M. Johnson). The Adjutant took part in all the field problems but the other two did not. The Comsy, made his issues day by day and had charge of the officer's mess. All his time was taken up with his duties. The Q. M. took part in one problem near camp and was left in command of the camp during the last two days of the period.

Arms, Uniforms and Equipment

The program of instruction should, whenever practicable, include a march of at least three miles with field equipment, and the establishment of a shelter tent camp, followed by a general inspection of the command and camp. A bivouac for the night is desirable, with supper and breakfast prepared under field conditions.

The report will cover, in order, the following subheads, the remarks referring to the organization as a whole; (1) Uniforms, kind and condition; (2) Shoes; (3) Individual quartermaster's equipment; (4) Small-arms, condition (sufficient cleaning material available in camp); (5) Ordnance equipment; (6) Tentage and camp equipage; (7) Kind and quantity of transportation with organization; (8) Officer's equipment, completeness (Part IV, Uniform Regulations).

The march and bivouac have already been mentioned. It was made during a two days problem which included problems in advance guard, patrols, outpost duty and attack and defense. Each force went into bivouac for the night and cooked two meals of hard bread, bacon and coffee. The cooking was actually done in the companies. With one column a pie wagon well stocked with pie and cake started but was noted by the inspector and turned back. As soon as the men found that the pie wagon was not with them in the bivouac they went to work with the cooking as ordered. The command had outposts out all night. The inspection had been made after another march and shelter tent camp for the night. I could not follow the printed suggestion above by having the inspection after the bivouac without spoiling the problems and considered inspection at that time therefore as not being practicable.

(1). Uniforms, kind and condition:—Enlisted men Q. M. issue khaki, about half the command had two suits per man in camp, the rest but one although all have had two suits issued to them. There were several men in each company without the O. D. shirts or with O. D. shirts so nearly worn out as to require a new issue. This is largely due to the fact, in the Honolulu companies at least, that men still get away from the armory with their uniforms after drills and the uniforms are used for other than military purposes as reported by company commanders and noted in my last inspection report. The khaki suits were serviceable throughout the command. All had the old style service hats which were nearly all serviceable and many of them new. All had one change of underclothing but a few were noted during the inspection who only had one pair of socks in camp, those they had on. I asked questions in each case to be sure of this. Those few who had no O. D. shirts wore blouses throughout the camp period when at drill.

(2). Out of 276 enlisted present at the inspection 110 had on civilian shoes and in almost every case in that 110 the civilian shoes were much worn or, of such make as to be unserviceable for any real marching; several pair of rubber soled canvass shoes were again seen (as reported last inspection) and in the case of those who had the government shoes several pair were noted that were almost worn out and six pair were counted that had been cut with a knife in the effort to make them more comfortable. All

my remarks relative to shoes to company commanders were replied to with, "We can't get them" or "We can't get the sizes we want." I happen to know that this is not all the fault of the supply officer for in some cases he had asked them repeatedly for estimates of sizes before ordering shoes and clothing and in many cases the company commanders failed to reply. The present supply officer then had to guess at what they wanted and the results appear on each inspection report. I think that the marching by this organization during this period will bring the shoe question to the notice of all much better than all the talking that I could do in several years. This was one of the very points I wished to bring out. It should be noted that these marches were the first real marches this organization has had in years and the very first time that it has marched, gone into bivouac, cooked individual meals and marched the next day.

(3). Individual Q. M. Equipment:—All had serviceable shelter tents. There were no identification tags in the command, nor was there any housewife in any man's equipment. All had serviceable blue blankets and all but a few serviceable ponchos. This inspection did not give the exact status of the equipment of the organization, however, for the number of men present was small and I found upon asking questions that most of the men had fitted themselves out or had been fitted out complete by borrowing from those sets of equipment which were not brought to camp, in any case where some part of the equipment was not at hand when the company left the armory.

(4). Small arms, condition:—There was sufficient cleaning material available in camp in each company but one and it borrowed some from another company. At the inspection the arms were all found to be serviceable but many were not clean. It will be noted that in the program on the 3d and 5th day that rifle cleaning was mandatory, one hour of each day mentioned. This was put in the program as the result of Captain Shuttleworth's inspection last year and my own of this spring. The rifles at this inspection were in about the same condition as when reported upon last spring. Whether they are clean to-day or not I do not know but each rifle brought to camp at least received two hours treatment during the five days in camp and was inspected by the company commander before it left camp. The revolvers were found to be in good condition.

(5). Ordnance equipment:—The required number of intrenching tools were found in each squad and in good condition. Most of the haversacks and canteens have been marked and all present in camp were in good condition. The cartridge belts with suspenders were serviceable and all in camp were in good condition. The bayonets in some cases were specked with rust on the guard but as a whole were in better condition than at the inspection last spring. The individual mess outfits were clean, serviceable and

complete. There were no range finders in camp as I had made no provision for their use in instruction during the camp. These are on hand, however, and can be issued when needed.

Extra:—All were provided with 1st Aid Pkgs. and pouches. In two cases the latter were found to be empty. There were no flag kits in camp although Captain Thompson had with him two small signal flags. There were no hand litters in any company but several were on hand with the detachment of the Hosp. Corps, in camp.

(6) Tentage and camp equipage:—Wall tents for officers. Plenty and in good condition but each was put up without a fly. Pyramidal tents for enlisted men, about 6 men to a tent. Old white common tents for store tents (one to each company) and same (one to each company) to cover the company latrines. The kitchens were in the open without cover. Large barrels were provided for fresh water in each company and small kegs, one to each two companies, for liquid slop. Axes, shovels, picks, spades, etc., about 60 of each in camp. About 10 coal oil lanterns to each company and one for each officer, all in good condition, with plenty of coal oil. G. M. cots were provided, one for each enlisted man and one for each officer. There was enough property under this head in camp to have provided for a much larger command.

(7). Transportation:— None belonging to the organization. All was rented or borrowed from the Army Q. M. here or at Fort Shafter. One escort wagon, with mules and driver, borrowed from Fort Shafter was in camp the whole period for the use of the Q. M. or the Comsy., as needed in the supply of the camp. A one horse dray was rented and kept in camp to haul wood, slop, etc. Two large water wagons were on hand throughout the camp and hauled water for the command. It required 7 large drays and 3 escort wagons to move the baggage, tents, camp equipage, etc., of this command. I recommend that for the next camp all this be limited to actual field requirements.

(8). Officers equipment, completeness:—The following articles were missing from each dismounted officer's equipment, with a few exceptions in the case of the field glasses.

Bedding roll, canvas, Identification tag, Field Glass, Clothing roll, and Pistol lanyards.

All had the other articles required although several forgot to bring them from their tents when the command turned out for inspection.

The following articles were missing from each mounted officers equipment in addition to the articles mentioned above.

Either currycomb or horse brush, horse cover, lariat, lariat strap nose bag, picket pin, saddlebags, surcingle.

With the above exceptions the officers were well provided with the necessary equipment in each case.

Sanitation and Messing

The report will cover, in order, the following subheads —1. General Police: (a) Of camp, (b) of tents, (c) of mess tents and kitchens, (d) of latrines (system used), (e) of picket line, (f) system of garbage disposal. 2. Rations: (a) kind, (b) system of issue, (c) preparation, (d) sufficiency, (e) cooks enlisted (f) cooking utensils.

General police:—

(a). The first day there was none. The a. m. of the 2d day it rained and although the command was turned out for general police before drill not much was accomplished. The 3d day the whole command turned out and a thorough police of the entire camp followed. The same the 4th day. The 5th day the command was not in camp until about 11 a. m. There was a thorough police of the camp site before the command left at the end of the period. At no time during the camp did the actual camp site look bad, in fact, through details worked by the regimental commander and the medical officers the general police of the camp may be reported as good.

(b) Of tents:—The tents were kept well policed. On the 2d day I called attention to the fact that the men in several companies were taking their meals into their tents. This did not happen thereafter. I doubt if it would have happened at all but for the fact that it had been raining and that there were no mess tents. There was so little equipmeent in each tent that it was not a hard matter to keep the tents looking well inside. (Only about six men to a tent). I spoke the first day to all the company commanders about keeping the tents rolled up during the day time and this was well attended to.

(c). Of mess tents and kitchens:—There were no mess tents except that provided for the officer's mess. The kitchens were in the open. A fly over each would have been very comfortable for the cooks who worked in the hot sun or in the rain. I recommend that a wall tent fly be taken for each kitchen to the next camp. Frequent inspections were made (by the Colonel of the regiment, the Medical Officers and myself) of the kitchens. At times the slop kegs became too full and made unsightly spots near the kitchens. The regimental commander was always on the look out for this and it never escaped his notice. I felt that the police in the vicinity of the kitchens was pretty well looked after. Only two companies were provided with the combination bench and table such are as a rule seen in camps. The rest of the companies sat on the ground during meals. This resulted in some dirt being left after each meal the first day or two but this was corrected by the company officers.

(d). Of latrines:—The latrines were the usual pits covered with boxes built for the purpose. The boxes were provided with four holes in the company latrines and three (seat) holes in the

officer's latrine. Each hole had a wooden cover to fit it. The pits were several feet deep and were burnt out with straw and oil several times during the camp. The boxes provided made them practically fly proof after earth had been properly banked about the sides. The wind blew all the time in such direction that had there been any odor from the latrines it would have been blown from the camp. The police of the latrines was very good except in the case of the officer's latrine which at one stage of the camp escaped notice for two days, and it was not burnt out at all during the camp until after 2 p. m. on the 5th day. Three companies of the Guard bivouaced one night on the target range at Fort Shafter, near a camp of several companies of U. S. Engineers. The Guard officers returned to their own camp pretty well satisfied with their own system of latrines as they found the latrines in the Engineer camp consisted of open pits with a rail or pole for seats. The Guard camp was for five days while the Engineer camp was for several weeks. After that I did not have much to say about latrines.

(e). Of the picket line:—The police in the vicinity of the horses was not what it should have been. The horses were tied along a fence. The fact that we were in camp but five days did not make the lack of proper police in that vicinity very plain but a few more days would have brought out the point.

(f). System of garbage disposal:—For the first day pits 4 feet deep were dug in the vicinity of each kitchen. A pit with a sloping bottom filled with stones was suggested but wood to burn on the pit in such case was lacking at the time. On the 2d day kegs were provided for garbage and an incinerator built, wood provided for the same and a man detailed to take care of it. Thereafter all garbage was burnt. This system was in fair working order on the third day. The one horse dray, mentioned under "transportation" was used to haul the kegs after each meal and details were provided to handle to kegs. The latter should have been provided with covers.

2. Rations.

(a). Kind:—Rations were purchased from the Comsy. at Fort Shafter and in open market by the regimental comsy. The main articles of issue were fresh beef, potatoes, poi, bread, bacon, onions, rice, coffee. Some of the companies purchased extras which included pie, cake, jelly, tea, etc.

(b). System of issue:—The Comsy. made issues from day to day. This was deemed advisable, so he stated, as he feared that if issues were made for longer periods the rations issued would not then last for the period issued. A detail of two men from each company reported to the Comsy. at stated hours each day and received the rations for the company.

(c). Preparation:—The beef was cooked as steak, roasted, or made into stew with vegetables. Poi served in the Hawaiian manner was a favorite dish and was served at each meal in several

of the companies. One company served a bread pudding several times and one company had jelly with every meal. I tried the food in each company on one day or another and in all cases found the meat and vegetables well cooked. The bread was at all times good.

(d). Sufficiency:—During my inspections of meals I asked each time of the men if they were satisfied and if they were getting enough. There were no complaints and all seemed satisfied except one man. Later I found the same man in bivouac eating his bacon raw rather than attempt to cook it himself. He was the only man I could find in the organization who had any complaint to make. I believe the command was well fed from the view point of the enlisted man in the Hawaiian Guard.

(e). Cooks enlisted:—Yes.

(f). Each company was provided with the Buzzacott Army Field Range and the utensils which come with the same. The cooking utensils were kept clean in most of the companies from the first. In one company I noticed that the utensils were not being cared for and after a talk to the cook had no further trouble in that respect.

General Comments

(a). What is the efficiency of this organization, considered as a whole, for field service, assuming its present personnel and increasing it to war strength and allowing one month from the time it is called into the Federal service to the time it would be sent to a concentration camp, and bearing in mind that during the month it must do its recruiting, train its personnel, and perform the many other incidents preparatory to field service?

(b). What are the weakest features of the organization for field service?

(c). What are the most encouraging features of the organization?

(a). I very respectfully submit that this is a hypothetical question which I am unable to answer.

(b). Lack of training in actual field service.

Lack of care and discrimination heretofore in the required physical examination of officers and enlisted men.

(c). The prospect of an early completion of the new armory with the reorganization of the Guard which, it is expected, will take place when the armory is completed.

Upon receipt from the War Department of a copy of the Inspection Report on Sanitary Troops the following letter was written.

The Adjutant General's Office.
Territory of Hawaii
Honolulu.

November 27th, 1912.

From: The Adjutant General.

To: The Surgeon General.

Subject: Field Inspection Report on Sanitary Troops, 1912.

1. Enclosed find three copies of the Field Inspection Report for 1912, marked for yourself, Major Moore and Captain Morong.

2. After conference with the officers of your Corps, a report and recommendation is desired with a view to a complete reorganization, in order that a high state of efficiency may be obtained.

J. W. JONES.

The Surgeon General in his report of December 9th, 1912, recommended a thorough reorganization starting with the discharge of most of the enlisted personnel, and upon the recommendation of Captain Morong discharges were granted to all but four of the enlisted men of the corps.

Inspector's Comment

Summary of Attendance

| Pres. in Camp | | Absent from Camp | | Pres. and Absent | | Total |
|---------------|----------|------------------|----------|------------------|----------|-------|
| Officers | Enl. Men | Officers | Enl. Men | Officers | Enl. Men | |
| 1 | 4 | 3 | 11 | 4 | 15 | 19 |

Present in camp and attached to organization, as follows:

- Number of mounts and mounted equipments. None.
- Number of ambulances. None.
- Number of draft and pack animals. None.
- Number of wagons and motor transportation. None.
- Medical supplies adequate? Only part of Reg. Hospital.
- Supply of ranges and cooking utensils adequate? No range or cooking utensils for H. C.
- Care of harness and mounted equipment. None on hand.
- Care of ambulances and other transportation. None on hand.
- Care of animals. None on hand—no experience in care of animals.

Summary of attendance shows only one Medical officer present but Major Moore and Capt. Morong alternated days in camp so that both these officers were present half of the time. The regiment marched into camp without a Medical officer and it was 10 o'clock the following morning before a Medical officer reported for duty. No attempt was made to put up tents and the following morning property was still in the weather.

Sanitation and Messing

Comments of Inspector

General Police. A (camp), B (tents), C (mess tents and kitchens) Excellent. D—Pits covered with latrine boxes were used, a three hole seat for each company and one for officers. These pits were supposed to be burned with straw and crude oil daily but no system of detail for this duty was used and they were therefore burned out at irregular intervals. E—Picket lines—no system used, the horses being tied to fences and trees. As far as known only one police was made although this matter had been brought to the notice of the Commanding Officer on several occasions. F—Garbage was at first buried in kitchen pits and after the second day was incinerated in a rock pit incinerator of sufficient size for the regiment. Kitchen incinerators were suggested but it was decided by the Commanding Officer that it was too much work.

Rations—Garrison rations were drawn from the Commissary at Ft. Shafter and this ration was supplemented by outside purchase in the Native markets in town. Fresh beef, fish, were issued daily. The preparation of food was fair. In most cases the cooks did not know how to cook meat properly. The native poi was mixed by hand and the same method used in giving each man his portion. D—food supply was sufficient. E—All cooks were enlisted. F—Cooking utensils were those issued with the range and were in good condition.

Drill and Instruction

Comments of Inspector

As there were only four men present and three of these were non-commissioned officers no drill was given. The pitching of tents was poor showing that the men had not had proper instruction. None of the blanket rolls were complete. One N. C. O. was familiar with the contents of his emergency case the others were not and didnt know any of the drugs, the dose of epsom salts, had never given a hypodermic medication, &ct. The questions in the case of one N. C. O. were made out by the Sgt. 1st. Class but he was unable to give me an idea of the scope of the examination.

Miscellaneous

Comments of Inspector

The dicipline was poor. In several cases the Sgt. 1st Cl. going to the Commanding Officer for advice instead of the Regimental Medical officers and argued out points that came up instead of obeying the order at once.

Uniform.—Regulation uniforms were worn and there condition was O. K. Two of the men wore civilian black shoes and stated that they were unable to draw sizes to fit. No First Aid packets worn. No toilet articles were in blanket rolls. All other equipment in good serviceable condition. Tentage insufficient but condition of tentage on hand was serviceable.

General Comments Comments of Inspector

1. Efficiency.

From my limited observation, and owing to the small number of the detachment present, I am unable to make an intelligent answer to the first question.

2. It is believed that in the case of the H. C. detachment that all its personnel should be white men. For in the case of the N. C. O. being natives it would be hard to recruit white privates to serve under them. The regimental medical officers should be commissioned not only with the idea of professional fitness, but also for their ability to handle men and their willingness to devote sufficient time to the detachment.

3. (Most encouraging features) None unless completely re-organized.

Give name and rank of officers with organization in camp. Report separately for each: (a) Professional qualifications and zeal, (b) Knowledge of Army Regulations, (c) Manual, Medical Department, (d) Field Service Regulations, (e) blank forms, (f) internal administration of sanitary organizations, (g) general efficiency and qualifications for the service or the reverse.

W. L. Moore, Major M. C. 1st H. N. G.

J. L. Morong, Capt. M. C. 1st H. N. G.

Major Moore, M. C. 1st H. N. G. (a) excellent so far as known. (b, c, d, e, f) not prepared perhaps due to lack of time to study these subjects.

(g). It is my belief that this officer lacks the personality that is necessary to command men. Further from what information could be obtained he has not given enough time to the detachment to accomplish results.

Capt. Morong, M. C. 1st. H. N. G.—(a). Excellent so far as known. (b, c, d, s, f) not prepared showing lack of study perhaps due to the fact that he has been commissioned in the guard for only a short time.

(g). It is my opinion that Capt. Morong has the making of a good efficient medical officer.

General Sanitation of the Camp as a Whole Comments of Inspector

With the exceptions noted the general sanitation of the camp was good. The camp site selected was poor as the water had to be

hailed some distance and the only means were water carts. This necessitated the use of water containers at the kitchens with the constant danger of pollution. No bathing facilities were available and the supply of water was not sufficient for the proper sponge baths for all the men. The camp site was at the crest of the Moanalua hill and not protected from the high winds that prevailed thereby dust &c., was freely blown into food. The physical requirements do not conform to those of the Regular Army. The examinations, when made, are not made in a thorough manner. The following figures obtained from the Adjutant General H. N. G. show the number of men enlisted but not examined. A Co. 42, B 19, C 32, E 36, F 36, G 12, I 1, L 22, H. C. 6, N. C. O. 2.

While in camp as many of these men that had been enlisted without examination were examined. While I was present two men were found practically blind in one eye. Two had hernias, one H. C. man with deficient hearing.

Medical Department
National Guard of Hawaii

Honolulu, December 9th, 1912.

From: The Surgeon General.

To: The Adjutant General.

Subject: Field Inspection Report of Sanitary Troops.

1. Major Moore has covered the field of comment fairly well concerning the Field Inspection Report of 1st. Lieut. J. R. Mount, Med. Corps U. S. Army, who acted as inspecting officer at the recent encampment.

2. Much could be said in defense of the Corps and perhaps a few things relating to Lieutenant Mount's attitude in camp that perhaps had better remain unsaid.

3. While there is much that is true in the report, there is a spirit of unfairness as well as errors, some of which Major Moore has pointed out.

4. It is true that there is a lack of enthusiasm due mainly to the material enlisted, lack of proper quarters and the inefficiency of some of the non-commissioned officers.

5. I should advise a thorough reorganization of the Corps, starting with the discharge of most of the enlisted personnel. A recommendation to that effect will be filed in your office.

6. Enclosed find reports of Major Moore and Capt. Morong.

CHARLES B. COOPER,
Lt. Col. Medical Dept. N. G. H.

Honolulu, T. H.,
December 5th, 1912.

From: Major William L. Moore,
Medical Corps, N. G. H.

To: The Surgeon General.

Subject: Field Inspection Report of Sanitary Troops by 1st Lt.
J. R. Mount, Med. Corps, U. S. A.

1. I desire to make the following comment on the Field Inspection report of 1st Lieut. J. R. Mount, Med. Corps, U.S. Army.

Summary of attendance—One of our medical officers is stationed on another island, which brings our average down.

The evening of the night on which the troops reached camp I was present in camp awaiting the coming of the men and gave instructions to the sergeant of the Hospital detachment with reference to the care of property. Captain Morong was on duty the next morning. If any property was exposed to the weather the morning of the arrival of the troops it was because the equipment had not arrived in time to be placed.

2. Sanitation and messing—The commanding officer was requested to have men detailed to attend at a stated time and in a prescribed manner to the burning out of the latrines. The request was carried out as suggested. On the last day I ordered them burned out before leaving camp, which was done.

The horses were placed on the lee side of the camp and on the down grade, and were policed every day during the encampment. Being between the camp and the roadway they perhaps looked unsightly, but it would have been difficult to have found a better place under the circumstances.

It is not a fact that the garbage was burned in the rockpit incinerator because it was too much work to do it otherwise, but it was thus disposed of because I ordered it done so, and that was the best manner of disposing of it.

The water supply for the encampment was artesian and was transported in closed tanks, from which it was obtained as required, for cooking and drinking. The possibility of its becoming a source of danger was very remote indeed.

3. Drill and Instruction—The enlisted personnel were apparently unable to tell Lieut. Mount that which they have demonstrated time and again that they know, and as is evidenced by the record of former inspections by highly competent U. S. Army surgeons.

4. There are many minor points on which I cannot agree with Lieut. Mount, due perhaps to a longer knowledge of the Territory and those in it.

5. I can not help feeling that Lieut. Mount has been unduly severe in his criticisms as a whole, and some were made undoubtedly with insufficient knowledge.

6. I would recommend that the Corps be brought up to its full strength and have no doubt that with the building of the new armory it will take on new life and increased efficiency.

W. L. MOORE.

At the request of my superior officer I submit the following comments on Lieutenant Mount's Field Report of August 29 to September 2, 1912, of the Organized Militia of Hawaii.

Summary of Attendance

| Pres. in Camp | | Absent from Camp | | Pres. and Absent | | Total |
|---------------|----------|------------------|----------|------------------|----------|-------|
| Officers | Enl. Men | Officers | Enl. Men | Officers | Enl. Men | |
| 1 | 4 | 3 | 11 | 4 | 15 | 19 |

There are according to the above four (4) officers in the Corps. One of these officers at the time of the encampment (Lieut Sexton) was just recovering from an operation for apendicitis, and it may be (although I was not his attending physician) that his inability to attend was due to the fact. The other medical officer (Captain Raymond) has been carried on the monthly returns, but was at the time (Aug. 29-Sept. 2) on the mainland and had resigned from the Corps.

"The regiment marched into camp without a medical officer and it was 10 o'clock the following morning before a Medical Officer reported for duty."

Before the regiment marched into camp I asked and obtained permission (from Major Moore) to be excused until the following morning. Major Moore stated at the time that he would go out that evening. I have since been informed that Major Moore did go out.

"The regimental medical officers should be commissioned not only with the idea of professional fitness, but also for their ability to handle men and their willingness to devote sufficient time to the detachment."

I quite agree with the above statement, and would remark that I personally am willing to devote sufficient time to the detachment but it may be that the detachment is unwilling to devote sufficient time to their work.

I have never had more than 4 or 5 men in attendance at a lecture at one time. Notices have been sent by mail, but the men do not come.

No further comments can be made by me as to the details of the report. The report in most particulars is correct, but there is a certain quality to it which shows a personal factor enters it not favorable to the Corps.

F. L. MORONG, Capt.

1st Hospital Corps, N. G. H.

Annual Inspections

On March 12, 15 and 19, 1911, the annual inspections were held by Major Samuel Dunning 7th Infantry and Major Wallace De Witt Medical Corps, United States Army, and copies of remarks of the inspecting officers furnished to organization commanders upon receipt thereof from the War Department.

HAWAII, 1911.

Territorial designation: National Guard of Hawaii.
 General headquarters: Honolulu Adjutant General: Col John W. Jones; address, Honolulu.
 Infantry: 1 regiment of 9 companies. Hospital company. Total strength, 553.
 Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed

| Organization | Station | Organized Strength (special inspection 1911) | | | | Number of practice marches days in camp of instruction as sembles for tar- get practice and drills | | | | Rifle practice figure of merit | Sufficiently armed, uniformed and equipped | Conformity to United States Army organization |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|---|--------------|-------|-----------------|---|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|---|--|
| | | Officers | Enlisted men | Total | Per cent absent | Practice marches | Camps of instruc- tion (days) | Assembles for tar- get practice | Drills | | | |
| Adjutant General's Department. | Honolulu | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Judge Advocate General's Department | do | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Quartermaster's Department | do | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Medical Department: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Medical corps | do | 4 | | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| First hospital company. | do | | 32 | 32 | 43.75 | (1) | | 14 | 13.60 | Yes. | Yes. | |
| Pay Department | do | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Corps of Engineers | do | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Ordnance Department | do | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| First Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | do | 11 | 5 | 16 | 12.50 | | | | 37.50 | Yes. | Yes. | |
| Band | do | | 27 | 27 | 37.04 | | | | (3) | Yes. | Yes. | |
| Company A | do | 3 | 42 | 45 | 48.89 | 1 | 2 | 24 | 27.14 | Yes. | Yes. | |
| Company B | do | 2 | 43 | 45 | 46.67 | 1 | (1) | 24 | 14.29 | Yes. | Yes. | |
| Company C | do | 3 | 58 | 61 | 49.18 | 1 | (1) | 36 | 6.03 | Yes. | Yes. | |
| Company D | Hilo, Hawaii | 3 | 55 | 58 | 20.69 | | 1 | 33 | (4) | Yes. | Yes. | |
| Company E | Honolulu | 3 | 49 | 52 | 30.77 | 1 | (1) | 26 | 8.6 | Yes. | Yes. | |
| Company F | do | 2 | 52 | 54 | 38.89 | 1 | (1) | 44 | 10.92 | Yes. | Yes. | |
| Company G | do | 2 | 52 | 54 | 24.07 | 1 | 1 | 45 | 7.14 | Yes. | Yes. | |
| Company I | Walluku, Maui | 3 | 45 | 48 | 14.58 | 8 | (1) | 1 | 18 | (5) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Lahaina, Maui | 3 | 47 | 50 | 14.00 | | (1) | 30 | (5) | Yes. | Yes. | |
| Total | | 35 | 475 | 510 | 31.57 | | | | | | | |
| Grand Total | | 46 | 507 | 553 | 31.65 | | | | | | | |

1 Excused by governor.

2 Includes an inspector of small-arms practice.

3 Practice not required.

4 No regular practice.

5 No report furnished Adjutant General by company commander.

War Department
Office of the Chief of Staff
Division of Militia Affairs
Washington

June 14, 1911.

The Adjutant General,
Territory of Hawaii,
Honolulu.

Sir:—

Referring to 1911 reports of inspection of the Organized Militia of Hawaii, made by officers of the Regular Army in accordance with the provisions of Section 14 of the Militia Law, I am directed by the Secretary of War to invite your attention to remarks occurring therein, as follows:

First Infantry.

Headquarters, Band and

Companies, A, B, C, E, F and G: Armories: Drill halls not adequate for indoor instruction. Armories do not afford property proper protection from the elements and security from theft.

Property: Enlisted men are permitted to carry home United States property.

Company D: Property: Enlisted men are permitted to carry home United States property.

Company I: Property: Not properly stored and kept so as to prevent injury. Enlisted men are permitted to carry home their uniforms.

Company L: Property: Enlisted men are permitted to keep uniforms in their personal possession.

Hospital Corps.

First Company: Property: No system of property records is kept, and property is not properly stored and so kept as to prevent injury. Enlisted men are permitted to carry home United States property and is used for non-military purposes.

It will be noted from the foregoing remarks that in some instances the armory facilities are not adequate for the protection of property, and this is a matter that should receive immediate attention to the end that a suitable building be obtained. If this is not done the property should be withdrawn from the organization.

The question in the reports, "Is any United States property permitted to be carried home by the enlisted men?" is almost invariably answered in the affirmative, particularly in the case of uniforms. No property should be removed from the armory except when needed for use in the military service, and when such service is completed all articles of equipment should be stored in the armory.

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Conformity to United States Army organization

Yes.

Yes.
Yes.
Yes.
Yes.
Yes.
Yes.
Yes.
Yes.
Yes.
Yes.

It is requested that the foregoing remarks be given careful consideration, and that a report be submitted to this office at the earliest date practicable, showing what steps have been taken to remedy the conditions noted.

Very respectfully,

P. D. LORHIDGE,
 Captain, Acting Chief,
 Division of Militia Affairs
 For Chief of Staff

Territory of Hawaii
 The Adjutant General's Office
 Honolulu,

1 August, 1191.

The Chief, Division of Militia Affairs,
 War Department,
 Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication 20902 14 June, 1911, with reference to the use of military property for non-military purposes, and the inadequacy of armory facilities for the proper protection of property.

The matter has been taken up with the various company commanders requiring reports from them covering the subject matter, upon the receipt of which a report will be submitted from these headquarters.

Respectfully,

J. W. JONES,
 Colonel National Guard of Hawaii,
 The Adjutant General.

The following letters sent to all organization commanders on July 28, 1911, show the steps taken to remedy the conditions set forth in the remarks of the inspecting officers:

The letters to the commanding officers of Companies B, C, D, E, F and G, 1st Inf., being an exact duplication of the matter contained in the letter to the commanding officer of Company A, 1st Inf., are not reproduced here.

The armory conditions noted by the inspecting officers were beyond the power of this office to remedy through lack of armory appropriations.

Territory of Hawaii
The Adjutant General's Office.
Honolulu,

28th July, 1911.

The Commanding Officer,
Company "A" 1st Inf. N. G. H.

Sir:—

Your attention is invited to the following excerpt from a letter from the Division of Militia Affairs under date of 14 June, 1911, concerning property inspected by officers of the Regular Army in 1911:

Company A. "Enlisted men are permitted to carry home United States property."

"No property should be removed from the armory except when needed for use in the military service, and when such service is completed all articles of equipment should be stored in the armory.

"It is requested that the foregoing remarks be given careful consideration, and that a report be submitted to this office at the earliest date practicable showing what steps have been taken to remedy the conditions noted."

The practice above referred to is contrary to the Regulations National Guard of Hawaii, Pars. 375 to 380, and also contrary to Section 161 Revised Laws of Hawaii and Sections 162 A and 162 B, Act 46, Laws of 1909.

It is therefore requested that you take steps to prevent the practice complained of, and notify this office of the steps taken, in order that the War Department may be notified as required.

Respectfully,

J. W. JONES,
The Adjutant General.

Honolulu, Hawaii, 5th August, 1911.

Colonel J. W. Jones,
The Adjutant General,
Honolulu, Hawaii.

Sir:—

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 28th July 1911 calling my attention to an excerpt from a letter from the Division of Militia Affairs, under date of 14th June 1911, concerning property of Company "A" inspected by Officers of the Regular Army, and requesting that I take steps to prevent the practice complained of and notify your office as to the steps taken.

At the last Company drill, which was held on 3rd August, 1911, I read your letter to the members present and ordered the men to return all property belonging to the Company and have them stored in their lockers in the Company quarters. The men were also informed that hereafter the Company will attend to the washing of their uniforms, doing so once every month.

A copy of General Orders No. 5, A. G. O., 1911, in regard to the Wearing of Uniform for Private Purpose, has been distributed among the members of the Company.

Very respectfully,

H. P. O'SULLIVAN,
 Captain, 1st Inf., N. G. H.,
 Commanding Co. "A."

Territory of Hawaii
 The Adjutant General's Office
 Honolulu

28th July, 1911.

The Commanding Officer,
 Company "I" 1st Inf. N. G. H.

Sir:—

Your attention is invited to the following excerpt from a letter from the Division of Militia Affairs under date of 14 June, 1911, concerning property inspected by officers of the Regular Army in 1911:

"Company I: Property: Not properly stored and kept so as to prevent injury. Enlisted men are permitted to carry home their uniforms."

"No property should be removed from the armory except when needed for use in the military service, and when such service is completed all articles of equipment should be stored in the armory."

"It is requested that the foregoing remarks be given careful consideration, and that a report be submitted to this office at the earliest date practicable showing what steps have been taken to remedy the conditions noted."

The practice above referred to is contrary to the Regulations National Guard of Hawaii, Pars. 375 to 380, and also contrary to Section 161 Revised Laws of Hawaii and Sections 162A and 162 B, Act 46, Laws of 1909.

It is therefore requested that you take steps to prevent the practice complained of, and notify this office of the steps taken, in order that the War Department may be notified as required.

Respectfully,

J. W. JONES,
 The Adjutant General.

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Territory of Hawaii
The Adjutant General's Office
Honolulu

28th July, 1911.

The Commanding Officer,
Company "L" 1st Inf. N. G. H.

Sir:—

Your attention is invited to the following excerpt from a letter from the Division of Militia Affairs under date of 14 June 1911, concerning property inspected by officers of the Regular Army in 1911:

"Company L: Property: Enlisted men are permitted to keep uniforms in their personal possession."

"No property should be removed from the armory except when needed for use in the military service, and when such service is completed all articles of equipment should be stored in the armory.

"It is requested that the foregoing remarks be given careful consideration, and that a report be submitted to this office at the earliest date practicable showing what steps have been taken to remedy the conditions noted."

The practice above referred to is contrary to the Regulations National Guard of Hawaii, Pars. 375 to 380, and also contrary to Section 161 Revised Laws of Hawaii and Sections 162A and 162 B, Act 46, Laws of 1909.

It is therefore requested that you take steps to prevent the practice complained of, and notify this office of the steps taken, in order that the War Department may be notified as required.

Respectfully,

J. W. JONES,
The Adjutant General.

Territory of Hawaii
The Adjutant General's Office.
Honolulu.

28th July, 1911.

The Commanding Officer,
1st Hospital Company,

Sir:—

Your attention is invited to the following excerpt from a letter from the Division of Militia Affairs under date of 14 June, 1911, concerning property inspected by officers of the Regular Army in 1911:

1st Hospital Company: Property: No system of property records is kept and property is not properly stored and so kept as to prevent injury. Enlisted men are permitted to carry home United States property and is used for non-military purposes."

General.

"No property should be removed from the armory except when needed for use in the military service, and when such service is completed all articles of equipment should be stored in the armory.

"It is requested that the foregoing remarks be given careful consideration, and that a report be submitted to this office at the earliest date practicable showing what steps have been taken to remedy the conditions noted."

The practice above referred to is contrary to the Regulations National Guard of Hawaii, Pars. 375 to 380, and also contrary to Section 161 Revised Laws of Hawaii and Sections 162A and 162 B, Act 46, Laws of 1909.

It is therefore requested that you take steps to prevent the practice complained of, and notify this office of the steps taken, in order that the War Department may be notified as required.

Respectfully,

J. W. JONES,
The Adjutant General.

Honolulu, T. H., July 31st, 1911.

J. W. Jones, Adj. Gen., N. G. H.
City.

Sir:—

I am in receipt of yours of July 28th., relative to criticism. I have the honor to state that I have not been in command of the Hospital Detachment for several years, Captain Raymond being now in charge.

I may state that during my time full records were taken of property and that no property was taken out except for military use. I doubt very much if Capt. Raymond allows anything of the sort now.

I will transmit this letter to him and request him to correct any laxness.

I have the honor etc.,

MAJ. W. L. MOORE.

The annual inspections for 1912 were held under the provisions of Special Orders No. 16, Western Division by Capt. W. H. Johnson, 25th U. S. Infantry, and Major Wallace De Witt, U. S. Medical Department, showing the equipment to be in good condition and that the organization and armament generally conforms to that prescribed for the Regular Army.

Complete copies of the remarks of the inspecting officers were furnished to organization commanders upon receipt of same from the War Department.

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Honolulu, T. H.,
March 15, 1912.

Chief, Division of Militia Affairs,
Washington, D. C.
(Through The Adjutant General, Western Division).

Sir:—

I have the honor to report as follows in compliance with "Memorandum for officers detailed to inspect State or Territorial Headquarters and arsenals, storehouses, depots, etc., under Section 14, Militia Law," dated January 13, 1912, Division of Militia Affairs No. 28717.

Territorial Headquarters

(a). Return of strength. (pages 5 and 6, Form 11, D. M. A., herewith).

(b). Return of property. (pages 9 to 19, Form 11, D. M. A., herewith).

(c). "List of officers, enlisted men, and civilians on duty at these headquarters with a statement of the duties and pay of each and whether or not all his working hours are thus occupied and if not to what degree."

1. Colonel John W. Jones, The Adjutant General of Hawaii Command; Militia Department. Federal Disbursing Officer, accountable officer to the Governor for all Federal and Territorial Quartermaster Property, Ordnance Property, Engineer Property, Medical Property, Signal Corps Property and Subsistence Property. In charge of all records, accounts, etc., of the Organized Militia of Hawaii and Military Storekeeper for the same. All working hours and many of his evenings are devoted to his work. Paid by Territory, \$250.00 per month.

2. James K. Evans, Post. Q. M. Sergeant, N. G. H. Clerk and assistant to The Adjutant General of Hawaii. Paid by Territory, \$75.00 per month. All working hours occupied.

3. Samuel Kepano, Q. M. Sergeant, Company E, 1st Infantry, N. G. H. Janitor of armory, care taker of shooting gallery and assists The Adjutant General with care and issue of property. Paid \$40.00 a month by the Territory for work as janitor of armory and \$25.00 a month from Federal appropriation, as care taker of the shooting gallery. Total pay per month \$65.00. All working hours occupied.

4. Sergeant Murley R. Roberts, 1st U. S. Infantry, Sergeant-instructor. All working hours occupied as directed by D. M. A. Arrangements have been made to pay this N. C. O. at rate of \$20.00 per month from Territorial Funds, in addition to his regular pay, for such clerical work in The Adjutant General's Office as he may be called upon to perform. At present writing it is a question as to whether or not this pay will be continued as there seems to be some doubt as to whether or not Sergeant Roberts

will be able to perform the clerical work desired due to lack of clerical ability. The arrangement for this payment was made, by The Adjutant General of Hawaii, to help the sergeant. The Territory asked for an unmarried man as Sergeant-instructor and was prepared to provide quarters for same. Shortly before reporting here, but after orders for his detail had been issued, Sergeant Roberts married. His wife joined him here. This brought up the question of quarters and to help out The Adjutant General arranged to pay the sergeant as stated. If however the sergeant can not perform this clerical duty the pay will cease. The Territory does not furnish quarters other than for an unmarried enlisted man. With the exception of his lack of clerical ability, it is but fair to add that this N. C. O. is an excellent man in the position now occupied by him.

(d). "Suitability and sufficiency of office space, furniture, fixtures, and supplies."

Ample as to furniture, fixtures and supplies. The office rooms are, however, small and uncomfortable in hot weather. The construction of the new armory, now practically assured, will remedy this as it is intended to move offices there when that building is completed.

(e). Suitability and efficiency of system of recording and indexing correspondence, records, etc."

Complete in every respect. Kept by The Adjutant General and Sergeant Evans.

(f). Suitability and efficiency of property accountability system to include the following:—

1. "Is the system such as to show at all times, or date the exact amount of federal property for which the Governor is accountable?"

Yes, although in this Territory The Adjutant General is in reality the accountable officer for all military Federal property, has complete charge of the same, prepares returns for Governor's signature, etc.

2. Does it show when and where all federal property was received? Yes.

3. "Does it show at all times the whereabouts of this property and who is responsible and accountable to the Governor therefor?"

Yes, by returns from organization commanders (see following) or shown by memorandum receipts held by The Adjutant General from officers of the Field and Staff of 1st Infantry, N. G. H.

4. "Are all organization commanders and store keepers bonded and do they make returns to the Governor for all Federal property in their possession and if so, how often?"

There are no military store keepers. The Adjutant General acts in that capacity and is bonded \$2500.00. All organization commanders are bonded \$1000.00 each.

Returns are made to The Adjutant General by organization commander for all Federal (and Territorial) property in their possession once each three months. I have noted in my inspection report of the companies stationed on the Island of Maui that the Captains of those two companies neglected to make these returns during a part of 1911-1912. In all other cases returns have been rendered as stated.

5. "To what extent is the dropping allowance of clothing * * * extended to organization commanders or others, and what becomes of the clothing thus dropped?"

Organization commanders have nothing to do with this. Worn out and obsolete clothing is turned in to Territorial Headquarters, dropped to the maximum allowance and burned. Organizations are credited pro rata on the dropping allowance.

6. Copy of each blank form used by the State in connection with property accountability, are hereto inclosed and marked A, B, C, D, E, and F, and are as follows:

"A". Ordnance Return.

"B". Quartermaster Return.

"C". Combination blank, invoice or receipt, for transfer of supplies.

"D". Combination blank—transfer of Ordnance Property.

"E". Combination blank requisition for stores or property.

"G". Additional comments on subjects pertinent to the inspection of State (Territorial) headquarters.

It will be noted from the many duties which are performed by The Adjutant General of Hawaii that the organization at the Territorial headquarters is a one man affair. From the fact that he is paid and has a paid clerk (Sgt. Evans) and that he has always done most of the work the officers of the Field and Staff, 1st Inf. N. G. H. also seem to depend upon The Adjutant General and his office force to do a part of their work for them, such as the keeping of records, care of property, etc. It would seem that these officers should do their own work but under present conditions Colonel Jones deems it best to do the work himself. (I do not believe that it would be done at all if he did not do it.) When the new armory is constructed certain changes are contemplated which will better these conditions; in the mean time, to keep things going, The Adjutant General is doing the greater part of the record and property work.

The upper floor of a building in the capitol grounds, known as The Bungalow, is used for the offices, of The Adjutant General, library, school and assembly rooms for officers. The lower floor of the same building is used as a store house. For condition of this building see remarks under Storehouses (c).

Arsenals, Storehouses, Depots, etc.

There is only one building used for these purposes, i. e. The Bungalow as noted above.

(a). "A return of Personnel." This is given under "Territorial Headquarters" on Form 11, D. M. A., herewith.

(b). "A return of property." This is given under "Territorial Headquarters" on Form 11, D. M. A., herewith.

(c). "Suitability of building for the purpose as determined under the following headings:"—

1. "Accessibility to railroad or water transportation."

About a mile from the railroad. Four or five city blocks from landings and docks in event of use of water transportation.

2. "Material out of which constructed."

Wood. An old frame building used in times passed as an officers club.

3. "Capacity."

Four rooms 20'x20' and six smaller rooms about 12'x12' with one long hall 8'x40'. With the amount of property now on hand including arm chests, packing boxes, etc., with the field property for one regiment and detachment of Hosp. Corps (the latter takes up one of the 20'x20' rooms) these rooms and the hall are crowded and more room is needed.

4. "Protection from fire."

About the building in suitable locations are placed Badger's Fire Extinguishers. The City Fire Department has a barn four city blocks from this building. However the building is old, the wood inside very dry. I believe it to be a tinder-box where a carelessly thrown match or a smouldering fire unnoticed in daylight will mean the loss or damage of most of the property stored here. No one remains in the building at night although there is a watchman on duty in the capital grounds.

5. "Protection from theft."

Yale locks on frame doors. Windows to store rooms on lower floor are not barred. City police force, the watchman in capital grounds, and the location of the building are depended upon for protection from theft. I have no means of knowing how efficient the guards named are.

(d). "The storage of property to prevent injury or deterioration."

1. Every precaution seems to have been taken by The Adjutant General—within the means at his disposal—in the storage of the property on hand to prevent injury or deterioration. Compartments and shelves have been provided and property arranged and classified, in the case of Ordnance, Engineer, and Signal Corps Property all of which is well cared for. The Quartermaster Property is more subject to deterioration under the conditions here. Moths, bugs and worms get in this property, or parts of it and do damage. Parts of the Subsistence Property has been well cared for such as field ranges and bodies of same, while it is plain that more attention should be given to the care of the cooking utensils which come with the field ranges.

2. "Facility of inventory and issue."

Three store rooms and the arrangement of the building are such that, with the amount of property now on hand, rapid inventories can not be made. Issues would be delayed for same reasons.

3. "Repair and cleaning of property."

A small room 12'x12' and a part of another room on the lower floor of the building are used as a repair shop. I believe that shop so called, is inadequate for the work that should be done.

(e). "Additional comments on subjects pertinent to the inspection of arsenals, storehouses, and depots.

There is a range house at Fort Shafter for the use of the militia here. It is a one room frame building 10'x10' and is used for storage of target material. A like building put to the same use is on the target range leased near Honolulu for the Militia. (See report on Co. A. 1st Inf. N. G. H. re-target range).

All ammunition is stored in a small stone magazine, which has an iron door. This magazine is about 100 yards from the Drill Shed.

The construction of an armory in the near future seems assured and this will in a large measure, if not wholly, correct the deficiencies noted herein.

Very respectfully,

WALTER H. JOHNSON,
Captain, 25th U. S. Infantry.

Territorial Headquarters

"Remarks on Annual Inspection by Inspecting Officer March 19,
1912

General Staff

Commissioned officers present: Colonel John W. Jones, Adjutant General; Lieut. Col. John W. Short, Q. M. General; Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Fisher, Paymaster General; Lieut. Col. Marston Campbell, Chief Eng. Officer; Major William L. Moore, Med. Corps; Capt. Emil C. Peters, Judge Advocate General; Capt. Elmer T. Winant, Insp. Small Arms Practice; Capt. George E. Smithies, Ordnance Officer; Captain James H. Raymond, Medical Corps; Captain Frederic L. Morong, Med. Corps, Total 10.

Commissioned Officers absent: Lieut. Col. Charles B. Cooper, Surg. General, and 1st Lieut. Leo. K. Sexton, Med. Corps, Total 2.

All commissioned officers of Org. Militia of Hawaii and perform duties of their rank and grade as far as their civilian occu-

pations, (which are in line of same duties as their titles indicate) permit and assist the Adjutant General, or are assisted by him, in the performance of such duties. Of these officers three are bonded as required by regulations, i. e., Colonel Jones, Lt. Col. Short and Captain Smithies. The enlisted man present is James K. Evans with rank of Post Q. M. Sgt. who is clerk and assistant to The Adj. Gen.

General Information

Does the organization and armament of this unit conform to that prescribed for the Regular Army? Yes, except rather large staff for number of troops now in service.

Personnel:

(a). Before being commissioned or enlisted, was each member of the organization examined by a medical officer of the Organized Militia in accordance with the standard prescribed for the Regular Army? Yes.

United States property:

(a). Is there a system of property records kept (answer based on examination of records) such as will show the amount on hand—yes; received during the year—yes; invoiced, dropped, lost, etc. during year—yes; articles in possession of individual enlisted men? yes.

(b). Is the property properly stored and so kept as to prevent injury? Yes, as far as storage building and conditions permit.

(c). Is any United States property permitted to be carried home by the enlisted men? No. .

(d). Is any United States property used for nonmilitary purposes? No.

(e). Has all property of organizations reported unserviceable by last United States inspecting officer been passed upon by a surveying officer during the past calendar year? Yes.

Special remarks on the condition of small arms; if unserviceable for accurate shooting, cause thereof; how cared for when not in hands of men, etc. The arms in storage at Territorial Headquarters were not examined separately by the Inspector, most of them are covered with Cosmic and stored in arm chests. A few were in arm racks and also protected by Cosmic. Two were noted with broken stocks but can be repaired here with extra stocks now on hand. When rifles reported unserviceable on Company reports are turned in a general examination of all rifles will be made by The Adjutant General and upon him depends what further action will be taken. I am of the opinion that the rifles in storage should have been cleaned and ready for the inspector at time of inspection but as this is a store house it may be that

the counting of rifles in storage was all that was necessary. I can only report these rifles then as serviceable and in storage as mentioned.

(a). Relative to care of property complete reports have before been rendered as to the condition of the building used as store house. Conditions have not changed. I have reported on this store house and property therein in a letter forwarded with these inspection reports. In brief (to make this report complete in itself the building is very old, there is not enough storage room, and the whole place is infected with moths, bugs, worms, and mice. All care possible under such conditions seems to have been taken of most of the property. The Ord.—Q. M. Property—Sig. Corps Property and Eng. Property is well classified and as well arranged as the accommodations will permit. More attention should be given to the Subsistence Property such as cooking utensils, in, or belonging with the field ranges in order that they may be ready for issue for field service at any time. It should be noted that the Subsistence Property is still carried on the Quartermaster Returns in this Territory.

(b). There is also a quantity of Territorial property on hand and in storage including horse equipment for Field and Staff, 1st Inf. N. G. H. old worn out buzzcolts (old style) and miscellaneous articles.

(c). I recommend that the Driggs—Schroeder Guns and the Hotchkiss Guns together with all parts and ammunition for them be turned in or gotten rid of. With the present Federal garrison here there is no reason for keeping these on hand from year to year. They take up room that could be used to advantage in the store house.

(d). Very little cleaning material was found on hand in the companies and this report shows total amount now on hand at Headquarters. More should be obtained by comply with Cir. 16, D. M. A. 1911.

(e). The construction of an armory here will remedy the storage conditions herein reported. It now appears that the armory will be built during the year 1912.

WALTER H. JOHNSON,
Captain 25th Infantry.

Field, Staff and N. C. Staff, 1st Infantry
"Remarks" of Inspecting Officer on Annual Inspection 10 March,
1912

Remarks of Inspector

Commissioned officers present: Colonel Charles W. Ziegler, Lieut Colonel Arthur Coyne, Major William R. Riley, Major Gustave Rose, Captain Thomas P. Cummins (Adjutant) Captain Merle M. Johnson (Quartermaster) Captain Arthur W. Neely (comsy.) Captain James A. Thompson 1st. Inf. N. G. H. attached to Field and Staff and performing duty as Signal Officer in 1st Inf. N. G. H. 1st Lieut. Luther A. K. Evans (Bn. Adj.) 1st. Lieut. Henry Van Gieson (Bn. Adj.) All of 1st Inf. N. G. H. Total 9, plus 1 attached.

Commissioned officers absent: None.

There is no Chaplain and neither battalion has an Bn. Q. M. and Comsy.

There are no N. C. Staff Officers other than those named on page 5.

Summary of Attendance

| SUBDIVISIONS | Present | | Absent | | Present and Absent | | Aggregate |
|--------------------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| | Officers | Enlist- ed Men | Officers | Enlist- ed Men | Officers | Enlist- ed Men | |
| Field Staff and N. C. Staff | 9 | 4 | | 1 | 9 | 5 | 14 |
| Band | | 18 | | | | 18 | 18 |
| Company A | 2 | 26 | | 24 | 2 | 50 | 52 |
| Company B | 3 | 33 | | 32 | 3 | 65 | 68 |
| Company C | 3 | 27 | | 24 | 3 | 51 | 54 |
| Company D | 3 | 43 | | 6 | 3 | 49 | 52 |
| Company E | 3 | 38 | | 24 | 3 | 62 | 65 |
| Company F | 1 | 40 | 2 | 32 | 3 | 72 | 75 |
| Company G | 2 | 42 | | 29 | 2 | 71 | 73 |
| Company I | 3 | 29 | | 21 | 3 | 50 | 53 |
| Company L | 3 | 34 | | 25 | 3 | 59 | 62 |
| Total | 32 | 334 | 2 | 218 | 34 | 552 | 586 |
| 1 Captain Attached | 1 | | | | | | |

General Information

Does the organization and armament of this unit conform to that prescribed for the Regular Army?

Yes, with exceptions herein noted.

Number of consecutive days in camps of instruction. In camp 5 days and 6 days, total 11; average number in attendance 10 officers.

Number of assemblies for drill and instruction 6; average number in attendance 10 officers, 3 enlisted.

Number who performed less than 25 per cent of their military duty (exclusive of camps of instruction) 1.

Do the records of this organization include a roster of officers and enlisted men, showing their attendance at every drill or assembly and the nature of such drill or assembly. Yes.

Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test, 8 officers.

Marksmans record course, Special Course "C" 2 officers.

Marksmans Course, Regular Army 2 officers.

Before being commissioned or enlisted was each member of the organization examined by a medical officer of the Organized Militia in accordance with the standard prescribed for the Regular Army? 13 yes. 1 N. C. O. No.

Is there a system of property records kept such as will show the amount on hand, yes; received during the year, yes; invoiced, dropped, lost, etc., during year, yes; articles in possession of individual men? Yes.

Is the property properly stored and so kept as to prevent injury? Yes as far as storage facilities permit.

Is any United States property permitted to be carried home by the enlisted men? No.

Is any United States property used for nonmilitary purposes? No.

Has all property of organization reported unserviceable by last United States inspecting officer been passed upon by a surveying officer during the past calendar year? Yes.

Special remarks on the condition of small arms; if unserviceable for accurate shooting, cause thereof; how cared for when not in hands of men etc. Only revolvers. All in good condition. Cared for by officers. Revolvers of N. C. Staff kept at Terr. Hq. when not in hands of men. Cared for by Sgt. Kepano.

The Field, Staff (1 extra Captain 1st Inf. attached). N. C. Staff, Band and Companies A, B, C, E, F, and G 1st Inf. N. G. H., were mustered, inspected in field equipment as ordered by the Territorial authorities. The inspection began about 9 a. m. Reports complete on each company and band one forwarded on same date this is mailed. Deficiencies in each organization were pointed out and remarked upon whenever noted. The inspection was completed about 12:15 p. m. At request of Colonel 1st Infantry, N. G. H., the inspector talked to the assembled officers after the inspection. Shoes, squad leadership and general deficiencies were subjects of inspectors talk. The afternoon was devoted to drill and instruction of Companies. One company at a time was drilled or instructed by the Inspector-Instructor assisted by the Sergeant-Instructor. This at request of Colonel 1st Infantry, N. G. H., and Majors and the Company Commanders who al-

so requested that a war strength company be formed, made up of several companies present. This was done and company was drilled for twenty minutes by the Inspector-Instructor before the regiment returned (about 4 p. m.) to its armory.

The following points were noted during the inspection of Field, Staff and N. C. Staff:— The officers (with one exception were equipped for dismounted field service as per N. R. except that as yet only one officer owns his field glasses. The Lieut. Colonel was the only officer present without proper field equipment. The members of the N. C. Staff present were equipped for field. There were no identification tags however as these have not been issued because of constant changes in the Guard but same are kept on hand ready for issue at Territorial Headquarters

(b). Page 7 was filled in by inspector as under date of March 10th, 1912, in order to show the complete strength of 1st Infantry, N. G. H. in some one place in these reports but the actual inspection of Companies "D" "I" and "L" were as follows:

Co. "D" inspected March 3, 1912.

Co. "I" inspected Feb. 25, 1912 (a. m.) 9 to 12 a. m.

Co. "L" inspected Feb. 25, 1912 (p. m.) 2 to 5:30 p. m.

The daylight inspection of all property was made on dates other than given above except in case of Co. "L".

(c). No recruiting officer for war had been detailed for this organization (1st Inf. N. G. H.) The Adjutant General of Hawaii is now working out details of system of recruiting etc., for war. Orders on this subject will soon be issued.

(d). This regiment is without transportation. There are no surplus kits. Co. "H", Co. "K", Co. "M", M. G. Co. (or Plat.) and Mounted Orderly Detach are not organized. There are no flag kits through the regiment.

(e). Tentage (except shelter tent) field Q. M. Property, field cooking outfits, horse equipment for Field and Staff, 1st Inf., are kept in storage for the regiment at Territorial Headquarters. Heretofore such property for this regiment has been kept in a separate room at Territorial Headquarters, known as the Regimental Q. M. and Comsy. Room, and the Regimental Q. M. and Comsy. officers were responsible for the same. Just before this inspection however all this property was taken in by The Adjutant General for counting and inspection. A complete new issue will be made after this inspection, to the officers named, by The Adjutant General so that these officers may be prepared to issue property to the regiment when needed for field service and be responsible for such property while it is in storage. It would appear that heretofore The Adjutant General has been doing the work for these officers to a great extent and the system can be arranged so that it will be more military and give more satisfaction to all parties. Thru this inspection therefore all regimental not noted herein is included in report on Territorial Headquarters. That which is noted herein was counted at inspection field equipment.

(f). Re., Par.8, Page 21. The system is being revised for the satisfaction of all parties concerned, see (e) above. Relative to care of property complete reports have before been rendered as to the condition of the building used as a store house. Conditions have not changed. I have reported on this store house and property therein in a letter forwarded with this report. In brief (to make this report complete in itself) the building is very old, too small for the purpose, and infested with mice, bugs, worms, moths, etc. All care possible under such conditions seems to have been taken by The Adjutant General. The tentage to be used by the regiment in the field is in good shape. The horse equipment for the Field and Staff the same; as is the field Q. M. Property, (all now in storage). There are some old style Buzzacotts, the property of the Territory, on hand that are used by the regiment on short outing trips. They are about worn out. There are twelve field ranges (No. 1) also on hand at Territorial Hq. for the regiment. These or rather the cooking utensils belonging with them, need more attention than they have received, in order to have them ready for field service. Overcoats for part of the regiment are also in storage at Territorial Headquarters while some companies have them in storage in Company quarters.

Band 1st Infantry

"Remarks" of Inspecting Officer on Annual Inspection 10 March 1912.

Remarks of Inspector

This organization appeared for inspection with 26 enlisted men in uniform but only 18 out of the 26 had been enlisted in the Organized Militia. The Adjutant stated that 8 men out of the 26 present were too young to be enlisted.

General Information

Does the organization and armament of this unit conform to that prescribed for the Regular Army? No.

Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction? 0; average number in attendance? 0.

Number of assemblies for drill and instruction 300; average number in attendance 18.

Number who performed less than 25 per cent of their military duty (exclusive of camps of instruction) 0.

Do the records of this organization include a roster of officers and enlisted men showing their attendance at every drill or assembly and the nature of such drill or assembly? There are no military records kept except D and A cards of those enlisted, both of which are kept at Territorial Hqr. The records as to band property are kept by The Adjutant General of Hawaii.

Before being commissioned or enlisted was each member of the organization examined by a medical officer of the Organized Militia in accordance with the standard prescribed for the Regular Army? Yes, 18 enlisted men were so examined.

Is there a system of property records kept such as will show the amount on hand, yes, A. G.; received during the year, yes by A. G.; invoiced, dropped, lost, etc., during year, yes by A. G. articles in possession of individual enlisted men? Yes.

Is property properly stored and so kept as to prevent injury? Most of it in use all the time.

Is any United States property permitted to be carried home by the enlisted men? All of it except instrument cases and 2 trumpets.

Is any United States property used for nonmilitary purposes? Yes.

Has all property of organization reported unserviceable by last United States inspecting officer been passed upon by a surveying officer during the past calendar year? Yes.

Special remarks on the condition of small arms; if unserviceable for accurate shooting, cause thereof; how cared for when not in hands of men etc.? No arms on hand.

This band receives (Adjutant's report) \$1500 per month from City and County of Honolulu. It plays nearly every day in the year for steamers incoming and outgoing, in city parks and at assemblies for practice. At all these formations the government instruments are used, and of late parts of the uniform worn. When needed by the N. G. H. this band turns out with the 1st. Infantry N. G. H. It is a good band but Page 9 of this report shows all that it has in the way of uniforms, armament and equipment. It's use of the uniform and parts of the same (worn in any way) should be prohibited. It should use this uniform only when actually ordered to do so. No collar devices have been issued to band. The Adjutant General and Adjutant, 1st. Inf. N. G. H. have been informed as to deficiencies noted relative to this organization. Field Q. M. property and field cooking outfits for this organization are in storage at Territorial Hq.

Company "A" 1st Infantry

"Remarks" of Inspecting Officer on Annual Inspection 10 March, 1912.

Remarks of Inspector

Commissioned officers present: Captain Henry P. O'Sullivan, 2nd Lieut. George B. Schrader. Commissioned officers absent: None, as there is no 1st Lieut. at present in this company.

Does the organization and armament of this unit conform to that prescribed for the Regular Army? Yes with exceptions herein noted.

During the Calendar year 1911, this organization has complied with Section 18 of the Militia Law as follows:

(a). Number of consecutive days in camps of instruction 6; average number in attendance 34; (b) Number of assemblies for drill or instruction 58; average number in attendance 17. (c) Number who performed less than 25 per cent of their military duty (exclusive of camps of instruction) 4.

Do the records of this organization include a roster of officers and enlisted men, showing their attendance at every drill or assembly and the nature of such drill or assembly (if not, explain fully to what extent this information can be obtained)? Yes, since July 1st, 1911. All records in this company well kept.

Armory: Owned by Territory of Hawaii. Is drill hall adequate for indoor instruction? No. Does its use for nonmilitary purposes interfere with its use as an armory? No. Does it afford United States property proper protection from the elements and security from theft? Theft, yes. Elements, No.

Sufficient facilities for indoor gallery practice? Yes in a building (adjoining armory) constructed for the purpose.

Is its location, construction, and equipment such as to encourage enlistments and reenlistments? No.

Number who have fired the gallery practice test 32.

Number who have fired Marksmans Record Special Course "C" 28.

Number who have fired Regular Army Marksmans Course 0.

Target range used by organization located at Honolulu.

Extreme range 500 yards, 2 targets.

Number of targets 600 yards range, None.

Personnel: Before being commissioned or enlisted, was each member of the organization examined by a medical officer of the Organized Militia in accordance with the standard prescribed for the Regular Army? 26 have not yet been examined.

Approximate number of men who do not appear to conform physically to Regular Army standards, 1; number apparently under 18 years of age, 1.

United States property: Is there a system of property record kept, such as will show the amount on hand, yes; received during the year, yes; invoiced, dropped, lost, etc., during year, yes; articles in possession of individual enlisted men? Yes.

Is the property properly stored and so kept as to prevent injury? Yes, as far as possible under present condition of armory.

Is any United States property permitted to be carried home by enlisted men? Yes, uniform clothing.

Is any United States property used for nonmilitary purposes? No, unless it be uniform clothing.

Has all property of organization reported unserviceable by last United States inspecting officer been passed upon by a surveying officer during the past calendar year? Yes.

Special remarks on the condition of small arms; if unserviceable for accurate shooting. Causes long use and armory conditions No. 200908 is pitted in barrel, No. 146850 broken hand guard and pitted in barrel, No. 74532 broken hand guard and pitted in barrel. When not in hands of men, rifles are kept in wall racks and are always well covered with oil before being placed in racks after each drill. Cosmic Oil would be better for this purpose but as noted on Page 12, Cir. 16 D. M. A. 1911 not complied with. To explain fully the conditions this lot of rifles are kept under the inspector wishes to say (re-armory conditions) that while inspecting each and every rifle between 2 p. m. and 3 p. m. in property inspection March 11 a fine rain was falling and wind blew rain into room and against the rifles, gun racks and inspector. How this captain has been able to keep his rifles in any condition at all under these conditions is a wonder. (see A page 24. With the exceptions numbered above the rifles in this company are in good condition inside and fine condition otherwise.

(a). 4 N. C. O's from this company also attended a Camp of Instruction for 5 days in May 1911.

(b). In compliance with foot note 2-Page 20 the following typewritten pages are inserted to explain fully armory conditions.

Condition of Armory in Honolulu

The "Drill Shed" or present armory is a corrugated iron building originally constructed in 1886 for the purpose of housing certain guns, limbers, harness, etc. The roof of the building is supported by iron columns and trusses but the roof is so constructed that but half of one corrugation overlaps but half of the first corrugation on the adjoining sheet, so that all heavy rains and all rains accompanied by the prevailing wind come through the joints thus made, although in 1893 when flooring and partitions were put in an attempt was made to repair the faults of the roof by the application of tarred canvas placed in strips over the joints referred to but most of these canvas strips have since blown off and although they have been replaced many times they become ineffective after a few months. It is reported that the janitor has had to stay up all night moving and caring for arms and property during storms.

The sides and ends of the building are of the same construction as the roof. The company rooms, with one exception are partitioned and with store rooms extend along the sides and one end of the shed. The dust in dry weather and the rain in wet weather blow into the drill shed and company rooms through the

ventilating spaces near the roof. (The inspector mentions a case of this on page 22 of this report). The floor is worn and in bad repair.

It is true that wall gun racks have been sheltered from vertical fall of water leaking through the roof but the moisture laden air is at times driven by the wind against the arms, and everything else for that matter. Because of this the arms are at all times, when not in use, kept well covered with oil which must be removed before drills and be replaced before rifles are put back in the racks. Under these conditions the gun slings soon become greased and stain the men's blouses. There are no urinals or closets in or near this shed, a great inconvenience, and there are no toilet or bathing facilities. There absolutely no facilities for mental, moral, or physical upbuilding for the organizations now quartered in this shed and such conditions produce quite naturally a desire in each man to keep away from the place.

The Legislature of 1910 made an appropriation of \$100,000. for an armory in Honolulu. Every effort is being made to get the U. S. Govt. to return to the Territory "The Drill Shed Lot," upon which the new armory is to be constructed. Facts about armory and return of said "Lot" are well understood in the War Dept. (The inspector gets latter information from letters from War Department which he has seen.) and need not be repeated here.

Following points were noted during inspection of this Company. Only 15 enlisted men wore government shoes but all had on serviceable tan shoes. 1 wire cutter and 2 hand axes which should have been carried by the Company were left in Armory. This company was the only one in which men were not seen driving shelter tent pegs with bayonets. Officers turned out equipped for field as per W. D. orders except that as yet they have no field glasses of their own. The Co. store room is well kept, gov't. property well arranged and cared for. During the property inspection the responsible officer was present. This Co. has no hand litter. Identification tags are on hand at Terr. Hq. but not issued due to constant changing personnel of the guard. It is thought better to keep them on hand in Terr. store house for issue in case of field service. Overcoats also kept in storage at Terr. Hq. Necessary tentage and field Q. M. and Ord. Property also stored for Co. at Terr. Hq. This is best that can be done until new armory is constructed due to lack of storage room. Officers were present during talk to assembled officers after inspection. Organization commanders told of deficiencies noticed.

(c). The National Guard of Hawaii stationed in Honolulu may (and does at times) use the target range at Fort Shafter at such times as it is not being used by troops stationed there.

Extreme range 1000 yds.

6 targets at 600 yds.

Reached by street car and walking in about 25 minutes at cost of 5c per man each way.

(d). This report was written before the daylight inspection of property and report on same in case of Co. E. The remarks relative to small arms in report on Co. E do not apply to Co. A as its rooms are exposed to wind and rain, as noted herein, to a greater extent than rooms of any other Co. in Honolulu.

W. H. JOHNSON,
Captain 25th Infantry.

Company "B" 1st Infantry.

**Remarks of Inspecting Officer on Annual Inspection 10 March,
Remarks of Inspector**

Commissioned officers present: Captain John Cook, 1st. Lieut. William Ahia, 2nd Lieut. Walter V. Kolb, all 1st Inf. N. G. H.

Does the organization and armament of this unit conform to that prescribed for the Regular Army? Yes with exceptions herein noted.

During the Calendar year 1911, this organization has complied with Section 18 of the Militia Law as follows:

(a). Number of consecutive days in camps of instruction 6; average number in attendance 27; (b) Number of assemblies for drill or instruction 56; average number in attendance 18.7. (c) Number who performed less than 25 per cent of their military duty (exclusive of camps of instruction) 9.

Do the records of this organization include a roster of officers and enlisted men, showing their attendance at every drill or assembly and the nature of such drill or assembly (if not, explain fully to what extent this information can be obtained)? Yes, since July 1, 1911, prior to that date only roll call book and reports on file in office of The Adjutant General of Hawaii.

Armory: Owned by Territory of Hawaii. Is drill hall adequate for indoor instruction? No. Does its use for nonmilitary purposes interfere with its use as an armory? No. Does it afford United States property proper protection from the elements and security from theft? Theft, yes. Elements, no.

Sufficient facilities for indoor gallery practice? In building constructed for the purpose adjoining the armory.

Is its location, construction and equipment such as to encourage enlistments and reenlistments? No.

Number who have fired the gallery practice test? 4.

Number who have fired Marksmans Record Special Course "C"

Number who have fired Regular Army Marksmans Course 2.

Personnel: Before being commissioned or enlisted, was each member of the organization examined by a medical officer of the Organized Militia in accordance with the standard prescribed for the Regular Army? 40 yes. 26 still to be examined.

Approximate number of men who do not appear to conform physically to Regular Army standards, 0; number apparently under 18 years of age, 0.

United States property: Is there a system of property record kept, such as will show the amount on hand, yes; received during the year, yes; invoiced, dropped, lost, etc., during year, yes; articles in possession of individual enlisted men? yes.

Is the property properly stored and so kept as to prevent injury? Yes, as far as possible under present armory conditions.

Is any United States property permitted to be carried home by enlisted men? Yes, uniform clothing to some extent.

Is any United States property used for non military purposes? No, unless it be uniform clothing.

Has all property of organization reported unserviceable by last United States inspecting officer been passed upon by a surveying officer during the past calendar year? Yes.

Special remarks on the condition of small arms: if unserviceable for accurate shooting, cause thereof; how cared for when not in hands of men, etc.

Rifle number 82329 unserviceable for accurate shooting barrel pitted, broken hand guard, bent stacking swivel. Condition of barrel due to long use and armory.

Conditions, elements etc. Five rifle numbers, 265155, 137993, 63698, 59643, 227176 have bent rear sight slides, due to falling of stacks on armory floor and other rough handling. The rest of the rifles in this company are in good condition. It is noticed that the company was without cleaning material as required by Cir. 16, D. M. A. 1911. When not in hands of men rifles are kept in wall racks under lock and key. Rifles oiled after each drill before being placed in racks. Gun slings spotted and darkened from this necessary use of oil.

(a). 2 officers and 4 N. C. O. also attended a Camp of Instruction 5 days in May 1911.

(b). Following points were noted during inspection of Co. in field on March 10, 1911. All enlisted men had on Government shoes, seemed in most cases to fit. Officers were equipped for field as per W. D. orders except that as yet they do not own their field glasses. The field equipment of enlisted men with exception of field belts (Cartridge belts) was properly marked. Men pounded tent pegs with bayonets in making shelter tent camp. Double collar devices were worn instead of one on each side of collar as per U. R. Arrangement of equipments in shelter tents neat. All in all this company made a good showing throughout inspection. Company store rooms well kept.

(c). Tentage and Q. M. Property for field, field cooking outfit identification tags for this company in storage at Territorial Hq. No room for this property in armory. Identification tags not issued due to constant change in personnel of guard. Can be issued at any time for field service. During the inspection of property the responsible officer was present. Company officers were present during talk by inspector after inspection. All deficiencies were called to organization commanders attention.

WALTER H. JOHNSON,
Captain 25th Infantry.

Company "C" 1st Infantry

"Remarks" of Inspection Officer on Annual Inspection 10 March, 1912.

Remarks of Inspector

Commissioned officers present: Captain Joaquim M. Camara, 1st Lieut. Manuel Costa, 2nd Lieut. Antone Q. Marcallino.

Does the organization and armament of this unit conform to that prescribed for the Regular Army? Yes, with such exceptions as are herein noted.

During the calendar year 1911, this organization has complied with Section 18 of the Militia Law as follows:

(a). Number of consecutive days in camps of instruction 6; average number in attendance 2, (b) Number of assemblies for drill or instruction ; average number in attendance 21. (c) Number who performed less than 25 per cent of their military duty (exclusive of camps of instruction) 6.

Do the records of this organization include a roster of officers and enlisted men, showing their attendance at every drill or assembly and the nature of such drill or assembly (if not, explain fully to what extent this information can be obtained)? Yes, in record and roster book furnished by The Adjutant General of Hawaii.

Number who have fired the gallery practice test? 27 enlisted 2 officers.

Number who have fired Marksmans Record Special Course "C" 27.

Number who have fired Regular Army Marksmans Course 0.

Personnel: Before being commissioned or enlisted, was each member of the organization examined by a medical officer of the Organized Militia in accordance with the standard prescribed for the Regular Army? 23 Yes, 28 still to be examined.

Approximate number of men who do not appear to conform physically to Regular Army standards, 0; number apparently under 18 years of age, 0.

United States property: Is there a system of property record kept, such as will show the amount on hand, yes; received during the year, yes; invoiced, dropped, lost, etc., during year, yes; articles in possession of individual enlisted men? yes.

Is the property properly stored and so kept as to prevent injury? Yes.

Is any United States property permitted to be carried home by enlisted men? Yes uniform clothing.

Is any United States property used for nonmilitary purposes? No unless it be uniforms.

Has all property of organization reported unserviceable by last United States inspecting officer been passed upon by a surveying officer during the past calendar year? Yes.

Special remarks on the condition of small arms: if unserviceable for accurate shooting, cause thereof: how cared for when not in hands of men, etc. None of the rifles in this company are unserviceable for accurate shooting but many of them, about $\frac{1}{2}$ total number on hand need cleaning inside and out. When not in hands of the men rifles are kept under lock and key in wall racks and are covered with oil before being placed in racks after each drill, etc. While inspector was inspecting rifles of this company on March 12, 1912, the Company Commander cleaned one or two of his rifles and was advised that if he would ask The Adjutant General for a rifle barrel reflector as most of the other Company Comd's in Honolulu had done such reflector would be of help to him in keeping his rifles clean. The dirt and rust on some of these rifles may have been due to the drill on March 10th after the field inspection and muster. (as ordered by the Colonel 1st Reg't. N. G. H. but in most cases it was of long standing. This Company and one other are the only ones in Honolulu which have not profited by Captain Shuttleworth's report of last fall in which he remarked upon conditions of rifles.

(a). The following points were noted during the inspection of the company on March 10th, 1912; Men were seen driving and pounding shelter tent pins with the bayonet. The officers were equipped for the field each having his own field glasses. It was noted that cartridge belts were not marked as required by Army Regulations. The rest of the equipment however was marked properly. 3 men were without government shoes. Part of the intrenching tools i. e. 2 hand axes and 1 wire cutter were not carried as they should have been for this inspection but were left in the armory although the inspector-instructor told this officer how many of these tools to carry several days before the inspection. This is a minor criticism however and all told this company made a good showing at the inspection.

The company store room was well kept. This is the only company in Honolulu having overcoats in its own store room.

(b). Tentage, except as herein noted, Q. M. Property for the field, field cooking outfit, and identification tags are kept in storage for this organization at Territorial Hq. ready for issue at any time. The company officers were present during talk by inspector after inspection.

During the inspection of property the responsible officer was present. All deficiencies were remarked upon to organization commander.

(c). 8 N. C. O's, and 2 officers also attended a Camp of Instruction for 5 days in May 1911.

WALTER H. JOHNSON,
Captain 25th Infantry.

Company "D" 1st Infantry

"Remarks" of Inspecting Officer on Annual Inspection 10 March, 1912

Remarks of Inspector

Commissioned officers present: Captain William A. Fetter, 1st Lieut. John D. Easton, 2nd Lieut. Harry H. Morehead. All officers white. Company made up of white men and Hawaiians. The Captain has not been well for some time and has asked to be placed on the retired list. The other two officers of this company are good officers and a credit to their organization. The company is one of the best in the National Guard of Hawaii, presented a fine appearance at the inspection, is well instructed and I believe it to be an effective military unit.

Does the organization and armament of this unit conform to that prescribed for the Regular Army? Yes.

During the Calendar year 1911, this organization has complied with Section 18 of the Militia Law as follows:

(a). Number of consecutive days in camps of instruction 6; average number in attendance 46; (b) Number of assemblies for drill or instruction 51; average number in attendance 36. (c) Number who performed less than 25 per cent of their military duty (exclusive of camps of instruction) 2.

Do the records of this organization include a roster of officers and enlisted men, showing their attendance at every drill or assembly and the nature of such drill or assembly (if not, explain fully to what extent this information can be obtained)? Yes, since July 1, 1911, in roster and record book furnished by The Adjutant General of Hawaii.

Armory: Owned by Territory of Hawaii. Is drill hall adequate for indoor instruction? Yes. Does its use for nonmilitary purposes interfere with its use as an armory? No. Does it afford United States property proper protection from the elements and security from theft? Yes.

Sufficient facilities for indoor gallery practice? Yes.

Is its location, construction and equipment such as to encourage enlistments and reenlistments? Yes, sports, indoor baseball, dances, etc.

Number who have fired the gallery practice test? 22.

Number who have fired Marksmans Record Special Course "C" 18.

Number who have fired Regular Army Marksmans Course 22.

Target range used by organization located at 1¼ miles from armory.

Extreme range 600 yards.

Number of targets 600 yards range 2.

Personnel: Before being commissioned or enlisted, was each member of the organization examined by a medical officer of the Organized Militia in accordance with the standard prescribed for the Regular Army? Yes.

Approximate number of men who do not appear to conform physically to Regular Army standards, 2; number apparently under 18 years of age, 0.

United States property: Is there a system of property record kept, such as will show the amount on hand, yes; received during the year, yes; invoiced, dropped, lost, etc., during year, yes; articles in possession of individual enlisted men? yes.

Is the property properly stored and so kept as to prevent injury? Yes.

Is any United States property permitted to be carried home by enlisted men? No.

Is any United States property used for nonmilitary purposes? No.

Has all property of organization reported unserviceable by last United States inspecting officer been passed upon by a surveying officer during the past calendar year? No.

Special remarks on the condition of small arms; if unserviceable for accurate shooting, cause thereof; how cared for when not in hands of men, etc. Rifles numbered 63498 and 36200 are unserviceable due to long use. Rifles No. 74398, 63134, 64334 and 123795 are unserviceable for accurate shooting as interior of barrels worn and pitted. The rest of the rifles in this company are in very good condition. Each man is required to clean and care for his own rifle before putting it away, after each drill.

(a). 1 officer, 9 non-commissioned officers and 1 cook also attended a Camp of Instruction for 5 days in May 1911.

(b). Armory is a frame building 60x180 feet with officers room, company room in which are individual lockers. There is also a store room and toilet. Arms are kept in gun racks under lock and key in company room. Exterior of armory is in a rather dilapidated condition. The interior of armory is in good condi-

tion. A few dollars spent on the exterior of this building would make the building a credit to the Territory whereas in passing it looks on the outside to be a disgrace to Hawaii.

(c). The company store room is a model and the Captain of this company should be given credit for his method in arrangement and care of government property. Records and property have been well taken care of. Such property as was found unserviceable shows that it became so from fair use. Inquiry convinced me that in this case property was not arranged just for this inspection but is kept as I found it at all times.

(d). Captain stated that he had never received any communication relative to last inspection and did not know what property had been reported as unserviceable by last inspecting officer.

(e). Following points were noted during the inspection of Company, 19 men were without government marching shoes but only one man appeared with black shoes. 22 men were without collar devices. In making shelter tent camp the bayonet was used to pound tent pegs. Uniforms were neat and clean. There was system and orderly arrangement of equipment in each shelter tent.

(f). Such deficiencies as were noted were pointed out to the company officers. During the inspection of property the responsible officer was present. No officer has been detailed as recruiting officer for war in this organization. One evening from 7 p. m. to 10:45 p. m. was devoted to instruction of officers and N. C. O's by the inspector.

(g). All tentage (except as herein noted) Q. M. property for field service (except as herein noted) and field cooking outfits (except one buzzacott) identification tags and 1st aid pouches and packets are in storage for this company in Honolulu at Territorial Hq. As this company Comdr. has rendered his return properly and as there is room for such property in the armory store room it seems that all such property should be kept at the station of this company.

WALTER H. JOHNSON,
Captain 25th Infantry.

Company "E" 1st Infantry

"Remarks" of Inspecting Officer on Annual Inspection 10 March, 1912

Remarks of Inspector

Commissioned officers present: Captain Charles M. Coster, 1st Lieut. Thomas Kakalia, 2nd Lieut. John Hilo.

Does the organization and armament of this unit conform to that prescribed for the Regular Army? Yes with exceptions herein noted.

During the calendar year 1911, this organization has complied with Section 18 of the Militia Law as follows:

(a). Number of consecutive days in camps of instruction 6; average number in attendance 52; (b). Number of assemblies for drill or instruction 49; average number in attendance 38. (c). ;Number who performed less than 25 per cent of their military duty (exclusive of camps of instruction) 0.

Do the records of this organization include a roster of officers and enlisted men, showing their attendance at every drill or assembly and the nature of such drill or assembly (if not, explain fully to what extent this information can be obtained)? Yes, since July 1911.

Number who have fired the gallery practice test? 25.

Number who have fired Marksmans Record Special Course "C" 1.

Number who have fired Regular Army Marksmans Course 0.

Personnel: Before being commissioned or enlisted, was each member of the organization examined by a medical officer of the Organized Militia in accordance with the standard prescribed for the Regular Army? 35 yes. 27 no.

Approximate number of men who do not appear to conform physically to Regular Army standards, 2; number apparently under 18 years of age 1.

United States property: Is there a system of property record kept, such as will show the amount on hand, yes; received during the year, yes; invoiced, dropped, lost, etc., during year, yes; articles in possession of individual enlisted men? yes.

Is the property properly stored and so kept as to prevent injury? Yes, as far as armory conditions will permit.

Is any United States property permitted to be carried home by enlisted men? Yes, uniform clothing.

Is any United States property used for nonmilitary purposes? No, unless it be clothing.

Has all property of organization reported unserviceable by last United States inspecting officer been passed upon by a surveying officer during past calendar year? Yes.

Special remarks on the condition of small arms; if unserviceable for accurate shooting, cause thereof; how cared for when not in hands of men etc. The arms in this company are in excellent condition. I examined each and every rifle in this company (as in all the rest) in daylight making use of a rifle barrel reflector and taking plenty of time for the work. While it is not my intention to unduly praise this one company for the plain duty of keeping its small arms in the best of condition still it is gratifying to find that despite most unfavorable armory conditions one company commander at least has been able to keep things in proper condition. It begins to look as though the remarks of a former inspector were having some effect. Poor armory condi-

tions or otherwise if one organization commander, under these conditions, can keep his property in shape it would seem that the rest can do the same. I recommend that The Adjutant General of Hawaii publish these remarks, relative to small arms of Co. "E," in full with a view to the establishing, as it were a record which the other company commanders may try to equal, at the next inspection. Due to exposed condition and location of room assigned to it the above remarks should not apply to Co. "A."

(a). 9 N. C. O's, 3 officers and 2 cooks of this company also attended a Camp of Instruction for 5 days in May, 1911.

(b). The following points were noted during the inspection of the company in field equipment as ordered by the Colonel 1st Infantry N. G. H. 32 men had on government shoes, one wore black button shoes, the rest had on civilian tan shoes. All had hat cords and collar devices. The field belts (cartridge belts) and 22 canteens were not properly marked as required by Army Regulations. The mess kits were very clean. One wire cutter only, was left in armory of the intrenching tools that should be carried. One enlisted man was mustered but he came late without any equipment other than his uniform. The uniforms were clean and neat. One enlisted man (private John K. Brown) is blind in right eye and has not passed an examination before a Medical Officer. Must be one of the 27 not yet examined. Should be discharged. Officers turned out in field equipment as per W. D. orders but as yet do not own their field glasses. Men of company were seen driving tent pegs (in making shelter tent camp) with bayonets.

The company store room was in good condition, property well arranged for inspection or issue.

(c). Tentage (except shelter tents) field Q. M. Property and field cooking outfit, identification tags are in storage at Territorial Hq. for this organization.

(e). The company officers were present during remarks by inspector to assembled officers after inspection in field. During inspection of property the responsible officer was present. All deficiencies were pointed out and remarked upon to organization commander.

WALTER H. JOHNSON,
Captain 25th Infantry.

Company "F" 1st Infantry

"Remarks" of Inspecting Officer on Annual Inspection 10 March
1912

Remarks of Inspector

Commissioned officers present: Captain Edward Hopkins, 1st Inf. N G. H. Commissioned officers absent: 1st Lieut. Isaac Coc-

kett, 2nd Lieut. Paul Burns, both 1st Inf. N. G. H. I am of the opinion that 1st Lieut. Isaac L. Cockett 1st Inf. N. G. H. is not physically fitted to be an officer of the Organized Militia of Hawaii. During a simple field problem on 31 Dec. 1911 this officer fell out and had medical attention. Has been more or less ill ever since. From statement made by Major Moore, Med. Corps N. G. H. it would appear that Lieut. Cockett is an epileptic.

Does the organization and armament of this unit conform to that prescribed for the Regular Army? Yes, with exceptions herein noted.

During the calendar year 1911, this organization has complied with Section 18 of the Militia Law as follows:

(a). Number of consecutive days in camps of instruction 6; average number in attendance 55; (b) Number of assemblies for drill or instruction 54; average number in attendance 34. (c). Number who performed less than 25 per cent of their military duty (exclusive of camps of instruction) 30.

Do the records of this organization include a roster of officers and enlisted men, showing their attendance at every drill or assembly and the nature of such drill or assembly (if not, explain fully to what extent this information can be obtained? No. A roster and record book was furnished this company in July 1911 by The Adjutant General of Hawaii. As a roll call book it has been kept up, but no record of nature of drill, assemblies, etc. has been entered since Aug. 1911. This information can however be obtained in this case from records in Adj. Gen. office from reports rendered as to drills etc.

Number who have fired the gallery practice test? 7.

Number who have fired Marksmans Record Special Course "C" 0.

Number who have fired Regular Army Marksmans Course 0.

Personnel: Before being commissioned or enlisted, was each member of the organization examined by a medical officer of the Organized Militia in accordance with the standard prescribed for the Regular Army? 51 yes. 21 no.

Approximate number of men who do not appear to conform physically to Regular Army standards, 2; number apparently under 18 years of age 0.

United States property: Is there a system of property record kept, such as will show the amount on hand, yes; received during the year, yes; invoiced, dropped, lost, etc., during year, yes; articles in possession of individual enlisted men? no.

Is the property properly stored and so kept as to prevent injury? Yes, as far as armory conditions will permit.

Is any United States property permitted to be carried home by enlisted men? Yes, clothing (uniforms).

Is any United States property used for nonmilitary purposes? No, unless it be uniform clothing.

Has all property of organization reported unserviceable by last United States inspecting officer been passed upon by a surveying officer during last calendar year? Yes.

Special remarks on the condition of small arms; if unserviceable for accurate shooting, cause thereof; how cared for when not in hands of men, etc. Rifle number 201234 appears to be unserviceable for accurate shooting, barrel pitted. I am not certain of this as piece was so foul inside; marked it unserviceable however and it will be turned in to Territorial Hq. for further action. Rifle 37793 has broken hand guard, rifle 40815 has broken hand guard, rifle 53934 bent rear sight, rifle 127035 bent rear sight, rifle 36244 cracked stock, they can be repaired here but show rough use. About one half the rifles in this company were dirty when the inspector inspected them. By this I do not mean dust and dirt from drill but that they were not clean inside the barrels and did not look as if they had been touched up inside for some time. This and one other company out of the 6 in Honolulu are the only ones that did not profit by the remarks made by Captain Shuttleworth in his inspection last fall relative to condition of rifles here. After the inspection of property I noticed that this Captain had men at work cleaning rifles for two days.

(a). 5 N. C. O's and 2 officers also attended a Camp of Instruction for 5 days in May 1911.

(b). Following points were noted during inspection of this company in the field as ordered by the Colonel 1st Infantry N. G. H.; Men of company were seen pounding tent pegs with bayonets during making of shelter tent camp. 10 men were in rank without government shoes, 1 man had on black civilian shoes and the rest had civilian tan shoes. None of the field equipments of men, belts canteens, haversacks, etc., were properly marked. Each man had on double set of collar devices instead of one button on each side as per U. R. copy of which was furnished each officer two weeks before the inspection. The mess pans and cups were in very good condition. The officer was properly equipped for the field but does not own his field glasses. Arrangement of kits in shelter tents neat.

(c). During the inspection of property the responsible officer was present. The company store room not as orderly and well arranged as some of the companies here and there was a tendency to make the inspector hunt for things rather than having everything out where it could be seen. This seemed to be due to fact that the enlisted man in store room didn't quite know what was wanted for this property inspection.

(d). Tentage (except shelter tents) Q. M. Property for the field, field cooking outfits, identification tags are in storage for this company at Territorial Hq.

(e). A record book showing articles in possession of individual enlisted men is to be started at once so Captain informed me.

(f). Part of intrenching tools were left in armory when company turned out for inspection in field equipment i. e. the 4 hand axes and one wire cutter.

(g). Company Comdr. was present during talk to assembled officers after inspection. All deficiencies were pointed out to organization Comdr. and remarked upon.

WALTER H. JOHNSON,
Captain 25th Infantry.

Company "G" 1st Infantry

"Remarks" of Inspecting Officer on Annual Inspection 10 March 1912

Remarks of Inspector

Commissioned officers present: Captain Benjamin K. Kane, 1st Lieut. Louis K. Kane. Commissioned officers absent: None (as there is no 2nd Lieut. commissioned in this company).

Does the organization and armament of this unit conform to that prescribed for the Regular Army? Yes, with exceptions to be noted on property.

During the calendar year 1911, this organization has complied with Section 18 of the Militia Law as follows:

(a). Number of consecutive days in camps of instruction 6; average number in attendance 38; (b) Number of assemblies for drill or instruction 57; average number in attendance 31. (c). Number who performed less than 25 per cent of their military duty (exclusive of camps of instruction) 14.

Do the records of this organization include a roster of officers and enlisted men, showing their attendance at every drill or assembly and the nature of such drill or assembly (if not, explain fully to what extent this information can be obtained)? There was until Nov. 1911, but since that month record as to nature of drills and assemblies of the company has not been kept up. Since Nov., 1911, only a roll call book and company officers memory for obtaining this information from the company. Reports to The Adj. Gen. of Hawaii may show it.

Number who have fired the gallery practice test? 7.

Number who have fired Marksmans Record Special Course "C" 0.

Number who have fired Regular Army Marksmans Course, 0.

Personnel: Before being commissioned or enlisted, was each member of the organization examined by a medical officer of the Organized Militia in accordance with the standard prescribed for the Regular Army? 56 yes. 15 no.

Approximate number of men who do not appear to conform physically to Regular Army standards, 2; number apparently under 18 years of age 0.

United States property: Is there a system of property record kept, such as will show the amount on hand, yes; received during the year, yes; invoiced, dropped, lost, etc., during year yes; articles in possession of individual enlisted men? No, was once, but has not been kept up since Feb. 5, 1909.

Is the property properly stored and so kept as to prevent injury? Yes, as far as armory conditions will allow.

Is any United States property permitted to be carried home by enlisted men? Yes, uniform clothing.

Is any United States property used for nonmilitary purposes? No, unless it be the clothing.

Has all property of organization reported unserviceable by last United States inspecting officer been passed upon by a surveying officer during past calendar year? Yes.

Special remarks on the condition of small arms; if unserviceable for accurate shooting, cause thereof; how cared for when not in hands of men, etc., Rifle No. 62596 pitted, polished bolt (reducing size of same) and broken hand Guard, unserviceable for accurate shooting and should be condemned. Despite unfavorable armory conditions the rest of the rifles in this company were found to be in good condition. It was noted that all rifles were placed in racks cocked and Captains attention called to the fact. Rifle unserviceable was well oiled, only cause for condition of barrel believed to be from long use and wear. When not in hands of men rifles are well oiled and placed in racks after each drill. It was noted that Cir. 16, D. M. A. 1911 has not been complied with.

(a). Had monthly reports of instruction on blanks furnished by The Adj. Gen. of Hawaii been kept up as ordered a record of this nature could have been kept in company as well by retaining a copy of the same.

(b). Tentage, Q. M. Property for field, cooking outfit, overcoats, identification tags, (latter not issued because of constant change in personnel of guard) are stored for this company at Territorial Hq.

(c). Following points were noted during inspection of company in field. Field belts (cartridge belts) were not marked. Rest of field equipment of men marked properly except 1st Aid pouches which were only marked with letter "G". Officers as yet do not own their field glasses, but appear properly equipped for field otherwise. There were only 33 pairs of government shoes worn by enlisted men. Rest of men had on serviceable civilian tan shoes. Claim was made by some (2) men that they could not get shoes (government) to fit. Men were seen pounding shelter tent pegs with bayonets in this company, during making of shelter tent camp. Bayonets were stuck in ground by some of the men to mark alignment instead of using tent peg. All told this company made a very good showing during the inspection.

The inspection of property was made with the responsible officer present.

The company officers were present during a talk to assembled officers after inspection. All deficiencies were pointed out to organization commanders.

WALTER H. JOHNSON,
Captain 25th Infantry.

Company "I" 1st Infantry

"Remarks" of Inspecting Officer on Annual Inspection 10 March 1912

Remarks of Inspector

Commissioned officers present: Captain William E. Bal, 1st. Lieut. John Kanaeholo, 2nd Lieut. William Kaae. All officers and most of the enlisted men are Hawaiians. 17 privates and 1 corporal were at Pauwela 15 miles from Wailuku and had made arrangements to report for inspection as ordered. They telephoned about 6 p. m. yesterday that transportation had failed them. The captain stated the above to the inspector at 9 a. m. today and men were not present for the inspection being unable to reach here this date. The 18 enlisted men mentioned above lost from one and a half to two days pay from plantations, mills etc., every Sunday that they attend drill as they come to Wailuku leaving their work on Saturday noons and are unable to return in time for their work until Tuesday mornings. Thus these men only attend Sunday drills.

Does the organization and armament of this unit conform to that prescribed for the Regular Army? Yes, with exceptions herein noted.

During the calendar year 1911, this organization has complied with Section 18 of the Militia Law as follows:

(a). Number of consecutive days in camps of instruction 6; average number in attendance 3 officers, 38 enlisted; (b) Number of assemblies for drill or instruction 48; average number in attendance 40. (c). Number who performed less than 25 per cent of their military duty (exclusive of camps of instruction) 0.

Do the records of this organization include a roster of officers and enlisted men, showing their attendance at every drill or assembly and the nature of such drill or assembly (if not, explain fully to what extent this information can be obtained)? Such record was kept up until Nov. 1, 1911 in roster and record book furnished by The Adj. Gen. of Hawaii. Since that date only 1st Sgts. roll call book and company officers memory for this information.

Armory: Owned by Territory of Hawaii. Is drill hall adequate for indoor instruction? No. Does its use for nonmilitary purposes interfere with its use as an armory? No. Does it afford United States property proper protection from the elements and security from theft? Elements, yes. Theft, no.

Sufficient facilities for indoor gallery practice? Not at present but same could be provided at little cost.

Is its location, construction and equipment such as to encourage enlistments and reenlistments? No, there is no club, no gymnasium, or other attractive features. No toilet nor baths in armory or near same.

Number who have fired the gallery practice test? None. 10 rounds per man were fired during 1911, but none fired test named.

Number who have fired Marksmans Record Special Course "C" None.

Number who have fired Regular Army Marksmans Course, None.

Target range used by organization located at Wailuku.

Extreme range in yards, 500 yds., 1 target.

Number of targets 600 yards range, None.

Personnel: Before being commissioned or enlisted, was each member of the organization examined by a civilian doctor, in accordance with the standard prescribed for the Regular Army? Yes, (\$1.00 per man paid from Co. fund).

Approximate number of men who do not appear to conform physically to regular Army standards, 4; number apparently under 18 years of age 3.

United States property: Is there a system of property record kept, such as will show the amount on hand, no; received during the year, no; invoiced, dropped, lost, etc., during year, no; articles in possession of individual enlisted men? yes.

Is the property properly stored and so kept as to prevent injury? Remarks (d).

Is any United States property permitted to be carried home by enlisted men? Yes, most of the uniform clothing.

Is any United States property used for nonmilitary purposes? No, unless it be the clothing.

Has all property of organization reported unserviceable by last United States inspecting officer been passed upon by a surveying officer during past calendar year? No.

Special remarks on the condition of small arms; if unserviceable for accurate shooting, cause thereof; how cared for when not in hands of men, etc. There are 11 rifles in the company which are in poor condition due to rust, dirt, unremoved fouling, etc. I think most of them are pitted inside but was unable to determine this as they were so dirty. They are to be sent to the

Adj. Gen. of Hawaii as per his request for his action. Three of these rifles numbered 138289, 143967, 323500 are worse than the rest and are unserviceable for accurate shooting. One rifle has a broken stock and will also be sent to Honolulu. A Sgt. of this company is paid \$1.50 a day once in 3 months to clean the rifles which are I am told always put away well covered with oil after each drill. It was noted that there was no cleaning material on hand as required by Cir. 16, D. M. A. 1911. With the above exceptions the rifles were in good condition inside but small spots and patches of rust are to be found on most of them in some place out side due to damages of room in which they are kept.

(a). In addition to Camp noted in Par. 2, page 20 there were 3 officers, 12 N. C. O's and 1 cook in a Camp of Instruction for 5 days in May 1911.

(b) Armory at Wailuku 60x80 ft. wooden building but without protection from theft as windows not barred and large frame doors, unprovided with suitable means to fasten the same. For this reason arms and ammunition are kept in a cell in the Wailuku jail as there is no store room, other than a small closet in the armory. There is no officers room. There are no lockers, company room and no toilet. Uniforms complete are worn home by the men after drills. (No ordnance property is taken out however) Captain stated uniforms were taken out because there are no lockers in the armory. This company is scattered and men assembled for drills as a rule on Sundays most of which drills take place out of doors but armory would not be adequate for indoor instruction except for this fact.

(c). The system has not been kept up. It was in working order (retained quarterly returns invoices and receipts, filed property book etc.) up to 30 June 11, but since that date no record has been kept except property book and no returns of property rendered as far as the Captain could show or remember. Articles in possession of individual enlisted men have been kept track of in a blank book used as a company property book. The importance of keeping up his records was explained by me to the Captain of this company and the Co. clerk was started on the work. The Captain discovered that his records had fallen behind when he lost his 1st Sgt. a short time ago. He stated that he had depended upon the 1st Sgt. to keep the records.

(d). Most of the property yes. Small arms in jail cell subject to effects of dampness but are cared for as stated.

(e). Relative to (c) Par. 8 page 21 Captain replied that he did not receive any communication about last inspection and did not know what had been reported as unserviceable.

(f). The following points were noted during the inspection. Only 12 sets of collar devices in the command. Intrenching tools were not carried. Officers did not come equipped for field. Uniforms were neat and clean throughout but many were of old is-

sue with brass buttons. Field equipment throughout should be properly marked, most of it only has Co. letter and Co number No State (Territory) or regimental marks no cross rifles. This will result in loss of property during fall maneuvers. One officer wore an old style artillery saber (brass guard) and scabbard. (A Colts Automatic gun, Cal. 30 property of County of Maui and wheel carriage was stored in the armory. This was purchased from U. S. Gov't. by the county of Maui I was informed) Shoes noted as follows in ranks 9 pair black civilian shoes, 2 pair canvas with rubber soles, 1 pair low tan shoes, rest of company wore government shoes, old style russet and marching shoes. In four cases shoes were several sizes to large for men who wore them while a large man whom they would fit was in ranks with civilian shoes.

All the deficiencies noted herein were pointed out and enlarged upon to the captain of this company; advice was given him as to his company records and the importance of making his returns. His Co. clerk was also given as much instruction as the time allowed. The Officers and N. C. O's were assembled one evening and talked to by inspector at Captains request from 7 p. m. to 10:30 p. m. During the inspection the responsible officer was present.

This company under present conditions has at this time, in my opinion, little if any value as a military unit. Its enlisted men are scattered (see page 4) and its officers appear to be discouraged for some reason. The only recommendation I have to make for its improvement is that the Regular Army Sgt.—instructor now on duty in Honolulu be sent here for 6 months or a year to keep the Territorial authorities informed as to the needs of the two companies on Maui and to drill and instruct the enlisted men in their duties; straighten out company records properly mark equipment, over see the cleaning and care of property and assist the company officers. With the Sgt. on Maui I believe interest, local interest, will be started in the companies. He will also be of great help to the inspector-instructor in getting the officers on Maui interested in the correspondence school, in which so far only Lt. Kaae has shown interest as the others do not seem to know or care about what is wanted. Taking into consideration that a large oriental population is observing these companies at all times it seems that they should be the best in the guard for various reasons, or that they should cease to exist altogether. Two poorly equipped and partially instructed companies of infantry here will, in the long run do more harm than good. The officers of both companies feel that they can yet "make good" if the Sergeant instructor can be detailed with them.

(g). All tentage (except that noted herein) Q. M. Property for field service, field cooking outfits for field service (except one worn out buzzacot) identification tags, 1st Aid pouches and pac-

kets are in storage for this company in Honolulu at Territorial Hq. Until this Company Commdr. can be taught and be made to render proper returns and until proper storage rooms can be provided in the armory it would seem that such property had better be left where it is.

WALTER H. JOHNSON,
Captain 25th Infantry.

Company "L" 1st Infantry

"Remarks" of Inspecting Officer on Annual Inspection 10 March 1912.

Remarks of Inspector

Commissioned officers present: Captain Samuel Keliinui, 1st. Lieut. John William Searle, 2nd. Lieut. William Kaluakini. All officers and men are Hawaiians. 49 enlisted men live in Lahaina, the station of this company; 5 enlisted men live on the Island of Lanai about 9 miles from Lahaina; 4 enlisted men live at Wailuku, 23 miles from Lahaina. The Captain lives at Wailuku and the 1st Lieut. on a plantation about 11 miles from Lahaina. Most of the company work is left to the 2nd Lieut. as other officers are so far away.

Does the organization and armament of this unit conform to that prescribed for the Regular Army? Yes, with exceptions herein noted.

During the calendar year 1911, this organization has complied with Section 18 of the Militia Law as follows:

(a). Number of consecutive days in camps of instruction 7; average number in attendance 57; (b) Number of assemblies for drill or instruction 32; average number in attendance 41.6. (c) Number who performed less than 25 per cent of their military duty (exclusive of camps of instruction) 10.

Do the records of this organization include a roster of officers and enlisted men, showing their attendance at every drill or assembly and the nature of such drill or assembly (if not, explain fully to what extent this information can be obtained)? Yes, since 31 Dec. 1911, in a roster and record book furnished by The Adj. Gen. of Hawaii. Prior to that date no record was kept other than a 1st Sgt's. roll call book which gave roster of officers and enlisted men showing present and absent but which gave no information as to nature of drills etc. There is no way to obtain this information except from roll call book mentioned and the memory of company officers.

Armory: None here. Does it afford United States property proper protection from the elements and security from theft? Property kept in Lahaina Court House.

Sufficient facilities for indoor gallery practice? No,

Is its location, construction and equipment such as to encourage enlistments and reenlistments? No club, gymnasium, provision for athletic sports or other attractive features.

Number who have fired the gallery practice test? None.

Number who have fired Marksmans Record Special Course "C" None.

Number who hav fired Regular Army Marksmans Course, None.

Personnel: Before being commissioned or enlisted, was each member of the organization examined by a medical officer of the Organized Militia in accordance with the standard prescribed for the Regular Army? 3 officers, 26 enlisted, yes. 33 enlisted, no.

Approximate number of men who do not appear to conform physically to Regular Army standards, 7; number apparently under 18 years of age 4.

United States property: Is there a system of property record kept, such as will show the amount on hand, no; received during the year, no; invoiced, dropped, lost, etc., during year, no; articles in possession of individual enlisted men? See (b) remarks.

Is the property properly stored and so kept as to prevent injury? No. See (c).

Is any United States property permitted to be carried home by enlisted men? Yes all uniform clothing.

Is any United States property used for nonmilitary purposes? No. Unless it be clothing taken home.

Has all property of organization reported unserviceable by last United States inspecting officer been passed upon by a surveying officer during past calendar year? See remarks (c).

Special remarks on the condition of small arms; if unserviceable for accurate shooting, cause thereof; how cared for when not in hands of men, etc. One rifle number 38484 and one revolver unserviceable. Stock of rifle is broken and trigger spring of revolver broken. Three other rifles (numbers 316891, 66805 and 76321) were so rusty and dirty inside that they were ordered sent to Honolulu for action of The Adj. Gen. as requested by him. One rifle (numbered 67951) had bent rear sight due to rough handling. The three rifles ordered sent to Honolulu are I believe pitted and unserviceable for accurate shooting but this cannot be determined until they are cleaned. Most of the other rifles in this company are in good condition inside but because of dampness in the store room are nearly all spotted here and there with rust outside. When not in hands of men rifles are covered with oil and placed in racks in locked cell in the Lahaina jail.

(a). 3 officers and 11 non-commissioned officers also attended a Camp of Instruction 5 days in May 1911.

(b). There has been no system of company records kept. All that I could find in addition to the two books mentioned were as follows: 1 old style sick report book unused and one old style

duty roster used once in some camp. A blank book once kept as a company property book to show articles in the possession of the individual enlisted men has not been kept up to date for the past four months. The last returns (required every 3 months) of property were rendered on March 31, 1911 and none since that date as far as the Captain could show or remember.

(c). There is no armory at this station. Property kept in two small rooms in the Lahaina Court-House which gives security from theft. The Q. M. property is heaped up in one small room on the lower floor, with little or no arrangement made for care of property. Conditions in upper room, where the ordnance property is kept are somewhat better but as building is near the sea shore the room at this time of the year, at least, is damp. There was no cleaning material on hand except a small amount of sperm oil and 3 in 1 oil purchased by the Captain a short time ago. Cir 16, D. M. A. 1911 not complied with. In reply to (c) Par. 8 Page 21 the Captain stated that he had never received any communication relative to the last inspection and he did not know what property if any had been reported unserviceable.

(d). In the inspection of the company the following points were noted. Many hangers to bayonet scabbards were rusty, all need cleaning 8 bayonet blades were spotted with rust. 9 men appeared in civilian hats 22 had no hat cords. 19 wore black civilian shoes, 1 wore low slippers of black leather, 4 wore low tan or black shoes. 3 wore canvas rubber sole shoes, 2 had on old style russet government shoes, 2 only had on government marching shoes. There were only 12 sets of collar devices in the command including those worn by officers. The intrenching tools were not carried. There were no First Aid pouches or packages. The uniforms were neat and clean but many of the coats are of old issue with brass buttons. There is a general lack of proper marking of equipment. Officers did not turn out in field equipment.

(e). The condition of the property on hand in this company seems to be due to the fact that the responsible officer lives at Wailuku 23 miles from his company station and is unable to give it his personnel attention. I was informed that there is an appropriation of \$10,000 for an armory at Lahaina. If such an armory is built conditions at Lahaina may improve. Some radical measures should be taken by the Territory at once to improve this company. In my opinion it has, at present little if any value as a military unit.

Each deficiency noted herein was pointed out and enlarged upon to the Captain of this company. Advice and instruction was given him as to his company records and property returns. Also as to marking of property and care of same. The Captain was present in Wailuku during one afternoon and evening devoted to this work and to an explanation of parts of Infantry Drill Regulations to officers and non-commissioned of both companies on the Island of Maui.

During the inspection of property (and company) the responsible officer was present.

No officer of this organization has been designated as recruiting officer for war.

Recommendation: The officers of this company appear discouraged for some reason and seem to lack interest in their work. The only recommendation that I can make is that the Sergeant-instructor now on duty with the Militia of Hawaii be sent to Maui to help the two companies there. Both Captains asked that this recommendation be made and believe that they can improve their companies with his help. I have made the same recommendation in report on Co. "I" 1st Infantry N. G. H. explaining more fully.

(f). All tentage (except as herein noted) Q. M. Property for field service, field cooking outfits for field service, (except one buzzacot small complete) identification tags and 1st Aid Pouches and packets are in storage for this Company in Honolulu at Territorial Hq. Until the Company Comdr. can be taught and be made to render the proper returns as ordered and until proper storage room can be provided at this station it would seem that such property had better be left where it is.

WALTER H. JOHNSON,
Captain 25th Infantry.

1st. Hospital Company

Remarks on Annual Inspection by Inspecting Officer March 31, 1912

Remarks of Inspector

Major W. L. Moore, Capt. F. L. Morong. Commissions and warrants conform to requirements. Present 2 Off. 11 Enl. Absent 5 Enl.

General Information

Does the organization and equipment of this unit conform to that prescribed for the Regular Army? Yes (in part for Reg. Detach).

Number of consecutive days on practice march or in camps of instruction? 3 periods 6 days each, average number in attendance 8.3.

Number of assemblies for drill or instruction 40; average number in attendance 12.4.

Number who performed less than 25 per cent of their military duty (exclusive of camps of instruction) 10.

Do the records of this organization include a roster of officers and enlisted men showing their attendance at every drill or assembly and the nature of such drill or assembly (if not, explain fully to what extent this information can be obtained)? Records include roster.

Armory :

Owned by Territory.

Is drill hall adequate for indoor instruction? Yes.

Does its use for nonmilitary purposes interfere with its use as an armory? No.

Does it afford United States property proper protection from the elements and security from theft? Yes.

Is its location, construction and equipment such as to encourage enlistments and reenlistments? No.

Enlisted Personnel :

Before being commissioned or enlisted was each member of this organization examined by a medical officer of the Organized Militia (or a civilian doctor) in accordance with the standard prescribed for the Regular Army?

No. (See Note 1, Remarks).

Note 1. All men are eventually examined after enlistment and those found physically disqualified are discharged. Some men (commissioned and enlisted) before being commissioned or enlisted.

Approximate number of men who do not appear to conform physically to Regular Army standards? None.

Number apparently under 18 years of age? None.

United States Property :

Is there a system of property records kept such as will show the amount on hand, yes; received during the year, yes; invoiced, dropped, lost, etc., during year, yes; articles in possession of individual men? No.

Is the property properly stored and so kept as to prevent injury? Yes.

Is any United States property permitted to be carried home by the enlisted men? No.

Is any United States property used for nonmilitary purposes? No.

Has all property of organization reported unserviceable by last United States inspecting officer been passed upon by a surveying officer during the past calendar year? No. (See Note 2 remarks).

Note 2. Inventory of unserviceable property reported by last Inspector was not furnished by Division of Militia Affairs. Immediately following the inspection of property reported unserviceable will be acted upon by a Surveying Officer. (Remarks of Adjutant General of the Territory).

WALLACE DE WITT,
Major Med. Corps.

HAWAII, 1912,

Territorial designation: National Guard of Hawaii.
 Territorial headquarters: Honolulu. Commander in Chief: Governor Walter F. Frear. Adjutant General: Col. John W. Jones; address, Honolulu.
 Organizations:
 Infantry: First Infantry.
 Sanitary troops: First Hospital Company.

| Organization | Station | Strength at inspection (present and absent) | | | | Instruction during year ended Dec. 31, 1911 | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|--|--------------|-------|-------------------------------------|--|---|--|---|---|---|
| | | Officers | Enlisted men | Total | Total number absent from inspection | Number of consecutive days on practice marches or in camps of instruction. | Number of assemblies for drill or instruction | Number of men who have fired the gallery practice test | No. of men who have fired marksman's record course, special course C. or equivalent | Physical examination required according to U. S. Army standard? | Number of men with more than 1 year's service in Regular Army or Organized Militia. |
| Adjutant General's Department. | Honolulu | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Judge Advocate General's Department | do | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Quartermaster's Department | do | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Pay Department | do | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Ordnance Department | do | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Inspector of small arms practice | (1) | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Medical Department: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Medical corps | Honolulu | 5 | | 5 | 2 | | | | | | |
| First Hospital company. | do | | 16 | 16 | 5 | 18 | 40 | | | No. | 14 |
| Corps of Engineers | do | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| First Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | do | 9 | 5 | 14 | 1 | 11 | 6 | 8 | 4 | Yes. | 5 |
| Band | do | | 18 | 18 | | | 300 | | | Yes. | 18 |
| Company A | do | 2 | 50 | 52 | 24 | 6 | 58 | 32 | 28 | No. | 15 |
| Company B | do | 3 | 65 | 68 | 22 | 6 | 56 | 4 | 4 | No. | 18 |
| Company C | do | 3 | 51 | 54 | 24 | 6 | 51 | 29 | 29 | No. | 18 |
| Company D | Hilo, Hawaii | 3 | 49 | 52 | 6 | 6 | 51 | 22 | 40 | Yes. | 34 |
| Company E | Honolulu | 3 | 62 | 65 | 24 | 6 | 49 | 25 | 1 | No. | 42 |
| Company F | do | 3 | 72 | 75 | 34 | 6 | 54 | 7 | | No. | 42 |
| Company G | do | 2 | 71 | 73 | 29 | 6 | 57 | 7 | | No. | 37 |
| Company I | Wailuku, Maui | 3 | 50 | 53 | 21 | 6 | 48 | | | Yes. | 34 |
| Company L | Lahaina, Maui | 3 | 59 | 62 | 25 | 7 | 32 | | | No. | 44 |
| Total | | 235 | 552 | 587 | 220 | | | 134 | 106 | | 807 |
| Grand Total | | 47 | 569 | 616 | 227 | | | 134 | 106 | | 821 |

1 Assigned to First Infantry. 2 Includes 1 infantry officer, extra, attached as signal officer.

Quartermaster General's Report
Office of the Quartermaster General
National Guard of Hawaii
Honolulu, Hawaii

January 25th, 1913.

The Adjutant General
Territory of Hawaii
Honolulu, T. H.

Sir:—

I have the honor to submit the following report, covering all moneys received from the Territory of Hawaii, and expended by the National Guard of Hawaii for the period (eighteen months beginning July 1st, 1911) ending December 31st, 1912, and of the balance due from our biennial appropriation and required for the necessary expenses of the six months ending June 13th, 1913, also suggestions and recommendations in regard to appropriations for the new period.

The Territorial Legislature at its last session appropriated for the "National Guard" fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000.00) for "Expenses Military Department," and for specific salaries of officials and employees of the Department the sum of eight thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars (\$8,760.00) making a total of twenty-three thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars \$23,760.

During the period ending Dec. 31st, 1912, this office received directly from the Territorial Auditor, in warrants payable to the "Quartermaster General," the sum of five thousand five hundred and forty-one dollars (\$5,541.00) which was paid out by checks on the "Bank of Hawaii" as follows;

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Company allowances for all purposes to Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I and L, each 18 months and 1st Hospital Co. 17 months at \$20.00 per month..... | \$3580.00 |
| To commanding officers of Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I and L each 18 months, and 1st. Hospital Company 17 months at \$4.00 per month each | 716.00 |
| To the 1st Sergeants, Quartermaster Sergeants and Company Clerks of Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I and L 18 months and 1st Hospital Company 17 months at \$2.00 per month and 1st Hospital Company 17 months at \$2.00 per month each for services rendered | 1074.00 |

| | |
|--|---------|
| Total amount of checks issued to Companies, officers and non-commissioned officers | 5370.00 |
| To laborers checks | 3.00 |
| For promotion of rifle practice and prizes in competition matches | 168.00 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Total expenditures by checks from this office during the period | \$5541.00 |
|---|-----------|

The amounts expended by warrants issued directly from the Auditor's office, drawn in favor of sundry persons, upon bills and accounts presented to this office and approved of by The Adjutant General was as follows:

| | |
|---|----------|
| For promotion of efficiency in drills | \$ 75.95 |
| Ordnance and promotion of rifle practice | 180.37 |
| Transportation | 373.11 |
| Subsistence | 484.63 |
| Labor and supplies Q.M. Dept..... | 927.00 |
| Clerical help | 282.35 |
| Office supplies, stationery and printing | 739.47 |
| Incidentals | 369.24 |
| Medical supplies | 1.12 |
| Pay rolls, yellow fever quarantine camp Sept. and Oct. 1911.... | 3512.35 |
| Cablegrams and wireless messages | 113.27 |

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Total paid direct by Auditor's Warrants | \$7058.86 |
| Total expended for all Departments, Headquarters, regiment, etc. during the period | \$12,599.86 |

For specific salaries during the period there was expended by warrants from the Auditor's office, upon claims approved by the Adjutant General's Dept.

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| Adjutant General's salary .. | \$4500.00 |
| Clerk and Assistant's salary | 1350.00 |
| Janitor and armorer's salary | 720.00 |

| | |
|--|------------|
| Total salaries paid | \$6570.00 |
| Total expenditure N. G. H. during the period | \$19169.86 |

The average monthly expenditure for the eighteen months including salaries was \$1,065.00, exclusive of salaries the average expenditure per month was \$700.00.

From the above summary you can readily observe that the greater part of the Territorial allowance to the "Guard" was distributed and expended where it would do the most good and be of direct benefit to the various organizations of the Guard, and indirectly to those citizens of the Territory, who in the various islands of the group where the companies are located have supplies to sell and services to render unto those who request them.

The companies spend their \$20.00 allowance for cleaning, repairing and replacing arms and equipments, for transportation and subsistence, bills with proper vouchers are presented to this office for all expenditures, no bill is passed except for necessary *articles or purposes, and under no consideration, as far as this office can ascertain, is any of the Company's allowance expended for spiritous beverages or other purposes than those intended by the Legislature that granted the appropriation.*

The unexpended balance of the appropriation, which was on Dec. 31, 1912, allowance for companies \$1,800.00, and all other expenses of the Military Department \$600.14, total \$2,400.14 will not meet the requirements of the Guard for the six months ending June 30, 1913, on account of the numerous incidental expenses that will have to be incurred during the work on the new armory which are not included in the contract for building, but I am of the opinion that some of these items may be extended to the new period and provided for then thus allowing us to pull through this period without a deficit. This shortage is entirely due to the payment of \$3512.35, payrolls of the yellow fever quarantine camp. It was never intended that troops should be paid out of the limited appropriation for the expenses of the Guard, and this sum of \$3512.35 should have been paid out of the Contingent Fund as intended by the Legislature.

For the next biennial period, in my opinion, there will be required a larger appropriation than for the last, I would suggest that for the "Military Department Expenses" the appropriation be increased at least \$500.00 to cover the incidental expenses that will necessarily be incurred in the care etc. of the new armory. I would also suggest that more clerical, custodian and janitor force will be required and that the allowance for clerk and assistants be increased \$15.00 per month or to \$2160.00 for the period, and that the allowance for janitors and armorer be increased \$10.00 per month or \$1200.00 for the period.

As the enlisted men of the 1st Infantry who were ordered into encampment during August and September 1912 received the regular U. S. pay and nothing from the Territory, there was a great deal of discontent among them in regard to same, many of them have talked to me and have said that they had been promised by

their commanding officers that they would receive the Territorial pay, and taking this into consideration they had asked their employers for leave of absence without pay, and same was granted at the end of their leave they found themselves without pay from the Territory and without pay from employers, this has not, nor will it, tend to the upbuilding of the Guard, I think those enlisted men should be paid and I most respectfully recommend to you, that in your estimate to the Governor you include an item of \$3200.00 pay for enlisted men for the encampment of Aug. and Sept. 1912.

Very Respectfully,
 JNO. W. SHORT,
 Lt. Col. Q. M. General,
 N. G. H.

FEDERAL APPROPRIATIONS.

**The Territory of Hawaii In Account With the United States
 From January 1, 1911, to June 30, 1911
 Under Section 1661 of the Revised Statutes**

ALLOTMENT FOR "ARMS, EQUIPMENTS AND CAMP PURPOSES."

| | | | |
|------|----|--|-------------|
| Jan. | 1 | By balance at this date..... | \$ 3,202.36 |
| May | 18 | By overcharge, Publications, Apr. 19..... | 2.25 |
| | | | \$ 3,204.61 |
| Jan. | 24 | To transfer to "Promotion of Rifle Practice" | \$ 47.23 |
| " | 19 | " Ordnance..... | 354.75 |
| Oct. | 14 | " Military forms..... | .47 |
| Nov. | 14 | " " "..... | 1.37 |
| Feb. | 25 | " Cost of General Orders and Circulars furnish- ed from July 1, 1909, to Dec. 31, 1910..... | 34.04 |
| Mar. | 11 | " Publications, additional charge..... | 2.50 |
| Mar. | 21 | " " " "..... | .10 |
| Apr. | 19 | " Publications..... | 24.00 |
| May | 17 | " requisition for funds favor Col. J. W. Jones, D. O. | 2,737.90 |
| June | 30 | 1911, By Balance at this date..... | \$ 2.25 |

ALLOTMENT FOR "PROMOTION OF RIFLE PRACTICE."

| | | | |
|------|-----|---|----------|
| Jan. | 1 | By balance at this date..... | Nothing |
| " | 24 | " transfer from Arms, Equipments & Camp Purposes | \$ 47.23 |
| " | 28 | " Certificate of Deposit No. 1501, First National Bank, Hawaii, H. I., Col. J. W. Jones, D. O. | 50.00 |
| | | | \$ 97.23 |
| Jan. | 24 | To requisition for funds favor Col. J. W. Short, D. O. | \$ 47.23 |
| June | 30, | 1911, By Balance at this date..... | \$ 50.00 |

UNDER SECTION 13 OF THE MILITIA LAW.

ALLOTMENT FOR "AMMUNITION"

| | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Jan. 1 | By balance at this date | | \$ 2,839.80 |
| June 28 | To transfer to "Supplies" | \$ 2,839.39 | 2,839.39 |
| June 30, 1911, | By Balance at this date | | \$.41 |

ALLOTMENT FOR "SUPPLIES"

| | | | |
|----------------|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Jan. 1 | By Balance at this date | | \$ 3,946.99 |
| June 1 | " Allotment | | 900.75 |
| June 28 | " transfer from "Ammunition" | | 2,839.39 |
| Nov. 16 | " overcharge Quartermaster, June 2 | | 117.09 |
| | | | \$ 7,804.22 |
| May 26 | To Quartermaster (Clothing) | \$ 3,010.04 | |
| June 3 | " Ordnance | 624.04 | |
| June 2 | " Quartermaster (Clothing) | 4,034.15 | |
| June 2 | " " (Supplies) | 18.90 | |
| May 26 | " " (Clothing) additional charge | 2.19 | \$ 7,689.32 |
| June 30, 1911, | By Balance at this date | | \$ 114.90 |

ALLOTMENT FOR "ARMS, EQUIPMENTS AND CAMP PURPOSES"

| | | | |
|----------------|---|-------------|--------------|
| July 1 | By Balance at this date | | \$ 2.25 |
| " 1 | By Allotment for fiscal year 1912 | | 11,041.87 |
| Oct. 20 | By overcharge Publications, Sept. 30 | | 168.56 |
| | | | \$ 11,212.68 |
| July 12 | To requisition for funds favor Col. J. W. Jones, D.O. | \$ 5,184.50 | |
| " 7 | " Military forms | 3.72 | |
| Aug. 3 | " Engineers | 215.97 | |
| " 3 | " Publications | 216.39 | |
| " 3 | " " " | 433.55 | |
| " 3 | " " additional charge | 11.00 | |
| " 3 | " Adjutant General (forms) | 4.00 | |
| Sept. 30 | " Publications | 253.56 | |
| Oct. 10 | " Commissary (forms) | .54 | |
| " 27 | " Medical | 475.19 | |
| Sept. 30 | " Publications, additional charge | 5.00 | \$ 6,803.42 |
| Dec. 31, 1911, | By Balance at this date | | \$ 4,409.26 |

ALLOTMENT FOR "PROMOTION OF RIFLE PRACTICE"

| | | | |
|---------------|---|-----------|-------------|
| July 1 | By balance at this date | | \$ 50.00 |
| " 1 | " Allotment for fiscal year, 1912 | | 3,680.62 |
| | | | \$ 3,730.62 |
| July 12 | To requisition for funds favor Col. J. W. Jones, D.O. | \$ 865.24 | 865.24 |
| Dec 31, 1911, | By Balance at this date | | \$ 2,865.38 |

UNDER SECTION 13 OF THE MILITIA LAW

ALLOTMENT FOR "AMMUNITION"

| | | | |
|----------------|------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| July 1 | By Allotment for fiscal year, 1912 | | \$ 2,650.00 |
| Aug. 24 | To transfer to "Supplies | \$ 602.45 | |
| Aug. 25 | " " " " | 489.52 | |
| Sept. 1 | " " " " | 1,558.03 | 2,650.00 |
| Dec. 31, 1911, | By Balance at this date | | Nothing |

ALLOTMENT FOR "SUPPLIES"

| | | | |
|----------------|---|-------------|--------------------|
| July 1 | By Allotment for fiscal year, 1912..... | | \$ 4,818.11 |
| Aug. 24 | " transfer from "Ammunition"..... | | 602.45 |
| " 25 | " " " "..... | | 489.52 |
| Sept. 1 | " " " "..... | | 1,558.03 |
| Dec. 29 | " overcharge Quartermaster, Aug. 5..... | | 8.43 |
| | | | <u>\$ 7,476.54</u> |
| Aug. 5 | To Quartermaster..... | \$ 4,483.61 | |
| " 5 | " Ordnance..... | 936.95 | |
| " 5 | " "..... | 489.52 | |
| " 3 | " Engineers..... | 1,558.03 | 7,468.11 |
| Dec. 31, 1911, | By Balance at this date..... | | \$ 8.43 |

ALLOTMENT FOR "ARMS EQUIPMENTS AND CAMP PURPOSES."

| | | | |
|----------------|--|---------|--------------------|
| Jan. 1 | By balance at this date..... | | \$ 4,409.26 |
| Feb. 5 | To Cost of General Orders and Circulars furnish- from Jan. 1, 1911, to June 30, 1911..... | \$ 7.52 | |
| Mar. 25 | " Cost of General Orders and Circulars furnish- from July 1, 1911, to Dec. 31, 1911..... | 8.98 | |
| Jan. 8 | " Signal..... | 4.00 | 20.50 |
| June 30, 1912, | By Balance at this date..... | | <u>\$ 4,388.76</u> |

ALLOTMENT FOR "PROMOTION OF RIFLE PRACTICE."

| | | | |
|----------------|--|------|--------------------|
| Jan. 1 | By Balance at this date..... | | \$ 2,865.38 |
| May 25 | To requisition for funds favor Col. J.W. Jones, D.O. \$ 1,700.00 | | |
| " 28 | " Ordnance..... | 8 64 | 1,708.64 |
| June 30, 1912, | By Balance at this date..... | | <u>\$ 1,156.74</u> |

UNDER SECTION 13 OF THE MILITIA LAW.

ALLOTMENT FOR "AMMUNITION"

No charges or recredits made from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1912.

ALLOTMENT FOR "SUPPLIES"

| | | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|-----------|------------------|
| Jan. 1 | By Balance at this date..... | | \$ 8.43 |
| Apr. 26 | " Additional Allotment..... | | 457.09 |
| | | | <u>\$ 465.52</u> |
| May 28 | To Ordnance..... | \$ 465.52 | \$ 465.52 |
| June 30, 1912, | By balance at this date..... | | Nothing |

ALLOTMENT FOR "ARMS, EQUIPMENTS AND CAMP PURPOSES"

| | | | |
|---------------|---|-------|--------------------|
| July 1 | By Balance from fiscal year, 1912..... | | \$ 4,388.76 |
| " 1 | " Allotment for fiscal year, 1913..... | | 11,041 87 |
| | | | <u>\$15,430.63</u> |
| July 10 | To requisition for funds favor Col J.W. Jones, D.O. \$ 7 200.00 | | |
| Aug. 8 | " General Orders, Circulars, etc., furnished from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1912..... | 13.44 | 7,213.44 |
| Dec. 31 1912, | By Balance at this date..... | | <u>\$ 8,217.19</u> |

ALLOTMENT FOR "PROMOTION OF RIFLE PRACTICE"

| | | | |
|------|-----|--|-----------------|
| July | 1 | By Balance from fiscal year, 1912..... | \$ 1,156.74 |
| " | 1 | " Allotment for fiscal year, 1913..... | <u>3,680.62</u> |
| Dec. | 31, | 1912, By Balance at this date..... | \$ 4,837.36 |

UNDER SECTION 13 OF THE MILITIA LAW.

ALLOTMENT FOR "AMMUNITION"

| | | | |
|------|-----|---|-------------|
| July | 1 | By Allotment for fiscal year, 1913..... | \$ 3,142.83 |
| Dec. | 31, | 1912, By Balance at this date..... | \$ 3,142.83 |

ALLOTMENT FOR "SUPPLIES"

| | | | |
|------|-----|---|-------------|
| July | 1 | By Allotment for fiscal year, 1913..... | \$ 4,936.97 |
| Dec. | 31, | 1912, By Balance at this date,..... | \$ 4,936.97 |

ADMINISTRATION

The office of Adjutant General was made a salaried position by the Legislature of 1909, in that respect making provision for payment for the departmental work of the Guard, and placing this Territory on an equality with the other States and Territories.

Report for 1912, Chief Division of Militia Affairs. "Property "is now receipted for by the governor in his capacity as governor, "and as this is a continuing office, the War Department really "has no individual to whom it can look for an accountability for "such property. It can not be questioned that the United States "would be materially benefited by combining in one man, the ad- "jutant general, the disbursing officer, and a property agent, "thus securing a more careful supervision of requisitions, a more, "careful oversight of the very large amount of property now in "storage in the several States, a more careful attention to its "preservation, a more exact accountability of it, and a more care- "ful action in regard to regulations covering the expenditure of "funds. I therefore renew the recommendation of my two prede- "cessors that section 12 of the Militia Law be modified so as to "combine the position of the adjutant general and disbursing of- "ficer and to include a property agent, defining the duties."

Following the above recommendations as contained in the re- ports of the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, the adjutant general of this Territory has for several years performed the duties above specified as being desirable for one official to perform, setting forth where necessary that such action is for or directed by the governor, the same as in the Regular service where various officers perform duties for the Secretary of War.

The present incumbent is under bonds to the Territory in the sum of \$2,500.00, and to the United States Government in the sum of \$5,000.00.

The work of the office is shown by the following table:

| | 1906. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Letters | 70 | 238 | 440 | 714 | 717 | 742 | 470 |
| General Orders Issued | 8 | 52 | 33 | 19 | 28 | 24 | 24 |
| Special Orders Issued | 10 | 12 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 48 | 44 |
| Circulars Issued | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | |
| Forms | 27 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... |  |
| Returns War Department.. | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Reports | 2 | 23 | 196 | 208 | 116 | 224 | 224 |
| Records Enlistments | 219 | 272 | 242 | 136 | 194 | 174 | |
| | <hr/> |
| | 97 | 581 | 972 | 1358 | 1238 | 1244 | 944 |

RECOMMENDATIONS

Specific Salaries

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Adjutant General, 24 months at \$250.00—\$6,000.00 | |
| Clerk and assistant, 24 mo. at 90.00— 2,160.00 | |
| Janitor and Armor, 24 mo. at 50.00— 1,200.00 | |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$ 9,360.00 |

Expenses of National Guard

Monthly allowances to companies

(12 infantry companies, one signal company, and one detachment of sanitary troops in Honolulu; one company in Hilo, Hawaii, and two companies on Maui) transportation, subsistence, labor, supplies and promotion of efficiency

15,500.00

Pay of troops at Camp Aug. 29, to Sept. 2, 1912 .. 3,141.50

Special Duty Pay

For troops when in camp or on riot or any other duty which in the opinion of the Governor is necessary for the preservation of the interest of the Territory.....

20,000.00

Armories

For the completion of inside of the Armory at Honolulu

30,000.00

For reinforced concrete room, repairs, plumbing, painting and lockers for armory at Wailuku.....

1,500.00

For plumbing Hilo armory

100.00

31,600.00

Total\$79,601.50

Legislation

That a statute be passed similar to those in the States which will permit boards of officers to be appointed with authority:

1. To allow the use from time to time of such portions of armories for functions other than military, as will not interfere with their use for military purposes,
2. To charge and receive a rent therefor,
3. To use all moneys so collected for armory expenses, including repair, furniture and equipment under the following conditions:
 - a. That books and vouchers shall be kept and audited as directed by the Governor.
 - b. That report shall be made to the Governor at the end of each fiscal and biennial period of all money collected and expended.

Permission for Regular Army Officers to Accept Commissions in the Organized Militia

The following is incorporated because of its interest, and to afford full information on this subject.

The question having arisen as to whether a Regular Army officer could accept a State commission without incurring the penalties prescribed in section 1222 of the Revised Statutes, the question was submitted to the Judge Advocate General of the Army, who ruled in the affirmative; but in view of the severity of the penalties involved by a violation of the law, it was deemed advisable to secure a decision from the highest obtainable legal authority, and therefore the matter was referred to the Attorney General. The subject is of such interest both to the Army and to the Organized Militia that a portion of the opinion of the attorney General is inserted:

* * * * *

"I have the honor, therefore, to advise you that, in my opinion, an officer on the active list of the Regular Army may accept the office to which you refer without violating the provisions of section 1222 of the Revised Status. Whether the acceptance by an officer of the Army of an office in the National Guard of a State would be inconsistent with the policy expressed in the Constitution and laws of the United States with respect to these two establishments, and whether there are not reasons other than those contained in section 1222 of the Revised Statutes, which would make it illegal or improper for an officer of the Army to subject himself to conflicting State jurisdiction, are matters upon which I express no opinion.

Respectfully,

GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM.

The Secretary of War."

ROSTER, NATIONAL GUARD OF HAWAII.

Hon. Walter F. Frear, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

GENERAL STAFF.

| Name | Rank from |
|---|---------------|
| John W. Jones, Colonel, Adjutant General | Mar. 25, 1899 |
| Charles W. Ziegler, Colonel, Inspector General | June 22, 1908 |
| Charles B. Cooper, Lieut.-Colonel, Surgeon General | Aug. 7, 1903 |
| John W. Short, Lieut.-Col., Quartermaster General | Mar. 29, 1907 |
| Joseph H. Fisher, Lieut.-Col., Paymaster General | Nov. 2, 1907 |
| William L. Moore, Major, Medical Corps | Apr. 17, 1908 |
| Emil C. Peters, Captain, Judge Advocate General | Aug. 28, 1903 |
| Elmer T. Winant, Captain, Inspector Small Arms Practice | June 12, 1907 |
| George E. Smithies, Captain, Ordnance Officer | Apr. 17, 1908 |
| Leo L. Sexton, 1st Lieutenant, Medical Corps | Dec. 19, 1910 |
| Frederick L. Morong, Captain, Medical Corps | Mar. 4, 1912 |
| Rudolf W. Benz, Captain, Medical Corps | Dec. 28, 1912 |

LINE OFFICERS.

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Arthur Coyne, Colonel, First Infantry | Mar. 31 1913 |
| William R. Riley, Major, 1st Bn., First Infantry | Dec. 1, 1902 |
| Gustave Rose, Major, 2nd Bn., First Infantry | Mar. 29, 1907 |
| William E. Bal, Captain, Company "I," 1st Infantry | Dec. 19, 1901 |
| Merle M. Johnson, Captain and Q. M., 1st Infantry | June 12, 1904 |
| Thomas P. Cummins, Captain and Adjutant, 1st Infantry | Jan. 1, 1907 |
| Charles M. Coster, Captain, Company "E," 1st Infantry | May 28, 1907 |
| Arthur W. Neely, Captain and Comsy., 1st Infantry | July 2, 1907 |
| James A. Thompson, Captain, 1st Infantry (unassigned) | July 29 1908 |
| Samuel Keliioi, Captain, Company "L," 1st Infantry | July 29, 1908 |
| Benjamin K. Ka-ne, Captain, Company "G," 1st Infantry | Aug. 5, 1908 |
| John W. Cook, Captain, Company "B," 1st Infantry | Dec. 3, 1908 |
| Joaquim M. Camara, Captain, Company "C," 1st Infantry | Dec. 4, 1908 |
| Edward Hopkins, Captain, Company "F," 1st Infantry | July 13, 1909 |
| Henry P. O'Sullivan, Captain, Company "A," 1st Infantry | May 19, 1911 |
| John D. Easton, Captain, Company "D," 1st Infantry | Aug. 28, 1912 |
| Luther A. K. Evans, 1st Lieut. Co., "A," 1st Infantry | May 27, 1908 |
| Louis K. Ka-ne, 1st Lieut., Company "G," 1st Infantry | Aug. 5, 1908 |
| John W. Searle, 1st Lieut., Company "L," 1st Infantry | Aug. 8, 1908 |
| John W. Kanaeholo, 1st Lieut., Company "I," 1st Infantry | Aug. 11, 1908 |
| William Abia, 1st Lieut., Company "B," 1st Infantry | Dec. 3, 1908 |
| Isaac L. Cockett, 1st Lieut., (unassigned) | May 19, 1911 |
| Henry Van Gieson, 1st Lieut., Bn. Adj., 1st Infantry | June 2, 1911 |
| Harry H. Morehead, 1st Lieut., Company "D," 1st Infantry | Aug. 28 1912 |
| William K. Kaluakini, 2nd Lieut., Company "L," 1st Infantry | Aug. 8 1908 |
| William F. Kaae, 2nd Lieut., Company "I," 1st Infantry | Aug. 11, 1908 |
| Antonio Q. Marcallino, 2nd Lieut., Company "C," 1st Infantry | Dec. 11, 1908 |
| John Hilo, 2nd Lieut., Company "E," 1st Infantry | May 19, 1911 |
| George B. Schrader, 2nd Lieut. Company "A," 1st Infantry | Mar. 4, 1912 |
| Walter V. Kolb, 2nd Lieut. Company "B," 1st Infantry | Mar. 4, 1912 |
| Joseph S. Caceres, 2nd Lieut., Company "D," 1st Infantry | Aug. 19, 1912 |

OFFICERS ON RETIRED LIST.

| | |
|---|------------------------------|
| John H. Soper, Brigadier General..... | G. O. No. 1, April 2, 1907 |
| Samuel Johnson, Colonel..... | G. O. No. 11, June 5, 1908 |
| James W. Pratt, Lieut.-Colonel..... | G. O. No. 10, July 30, 1909 |
| Thomas E. Wall, Major..... | G. O. No. 10, March 30, 1907 |
| Robert H. Dinegar, Major..... | G. O. No. 13, Aug. 24, 1909 |
| E. O. White, Major..... | S. O. No. 12, Feb. 7, 1911 |
| A. Gartenberg, Captain..... | G. O. No. 15, Mar. 21, 1899 |
| Paul Smith, Captain..... | G. O. No. 26, Nov. 9, 1899 |
| T. H. Petrie, Captain..... | G. O. No. 26, Nov. 9, 1899 |
| Charles B. Cottrell, Captain..... | S. O. No. 10, Oct. 22, 1900 |
| Charles Wilcox, Captain..... | G. O. No. 1, Feb. 13, 1902 |
| W. G. Ashley, Captain..... | S. O. No. 2, Feb. 26, 1902 |
| Herman F. Ludwig, Captain..... | S. O. No. 8, June 23, 1902 |
| Ed Towse, Captain..... | G. O. No. 26, Dec. 3, 1908 |
| Henry Klemme, Captain..... | G. O. No. 26, Dec. 3, 1908 |
| Orlando J. Whitehead, Captain..... | G. O. No. 16, Oct. 22, 1909 |
| Archibald N. Sinclair, Captain..... | S. O. No. 3, Mar. 8, 1910 |
| William A. Fetter, Captain..... | 21 Mar. 1912 |
| James H. Raymond, Captain..... | G. O. No. 21, Dec. 26, 1912 |
| John Evenson, 1st Lieutenant..... | S. O. No. 25, Sept. 24, 1898 |
| R. Friedersdorff, 1st Lieutenant..... | S. O. No. 12, Dec. 3, 1910 |
| C. M. V. Forster, 1st Lieutenant..... | G. O. No. 21, Sept. 18, 1901 |
| Fred A. Smith, 1st Lieutenant..... | S. O. No. 14, Oct. 15, 1902 |
| James D. Dougherty, 1st Lieutenant..... | G. O. No. 16, Nov. 15, 1910 |
| Thomas Kakalia, 1st Lieutenant..... | G. O. No. 21, Dec. 26, 1912 |
| Manuel Costa, 1st Lieutenant..... | G. O. No. 22, Dec. 27, 1912 |
| Wm. S. Chillingworth..... | S. O. No. 5, Jan. 31, 1913 |
| John Wirud, 2nd Lieutenant..... | G. O. No. 19, July 26, 1910 |
| Henry Kailimai, 2nd Lieutenant..... | S. O. No. 7, March 3, 1911 |

OFFICERS RESIGNED

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|---|----------------------------|
| Marston Campbell, Lieutenant-Colonel..... | S. O. No. 5, Jan. 31, 1913 |
| Bradford M. Sumner, 2nd Lieutenant..... | S. O. No. 20, May 22, 1911 |

COMMISSIONS EXPIRED

Edmund T. Simpson, Captain.
Fred B. Angus, Captain.

