

8 APRIL 1933.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

BULLETIN

★

NUMBER 192.



PUBLISHED FOR THE PURPOSE OF DISSEMINATING
GENERAL INFORMATION OF PROBABLE INTEREST TO
THE SERVICE.

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OFFICER PERSONNEL

SELECTIONS FOR RANK OF COMMANDER (C.C.) U.S.N.

The President, under date of 25 March 1933, approved the report of the Construction Corps Selection Board for promotion to the rank of commander of the following:

BULLARD, Beirne S.	ROYCE, Donald
COCHRANE, Edward L.	MARRON, Adrian R.
FERRILL, Robert W.	NELSON, Gordon W.

SELECTIONS FOR RANK OF COMMANDER (M.C.) U.S.N.

The President, on 1 April 1933, approved the report of the Medical Corps Selection Board for promotion to rank of commander of the following:

Martin Donelson	John P. Owen
Louis H. Roddis	Thomas C. Anderson
Paul Richmond, Jr.	Melville J. Aston
Walter A. Vogelsang	Leo C. Thyson
E. A. M. Gendreau	Alma C. Smith
Virgil H. Carson	John T. Bennett
Franklin F. Murdoch	Paul W. Wilson
Harold L. Jensen	William J. C. Agnew
James A. Halpin	Jesse W. Allen
Ogdon D. King	Ross T. McIntire
Irving W. Jacobs	John R. White
Robert L. Nattkemper	

SELECTION FOR RANK OF COMMANDER (C.E.C.) U.S.N.

The President, under date of 30 March 1933, approved the report of the Civil Engineer Corps Selection Board for promotion to the rank of commander of the following:

Henry F. Bruns
John W. Laycock

STAFF CORPS SELECTION BOARDS.

MEDICAL CORPS.

The membership of the Medical Corps Selection Board for promotion to the rank of Rear Admiral which convenes on 1 May 1933 follows:

President:

Rear Admiral Charles E. Riggs, (MC), U.S.N.

Members:

Rear Admiral Charles P. Kindleberger, (MC), U.S.N.
Rear Admiral Arthur A. Dunbar, (MC), U.S.N.

Recorder:

Lieutenant Commander John Harper, (MC), U.S.N.

2 officers to be selected.

DENTAL CORPS.

Board meets 1 May 1933.

Membership follows:

President:

Rear Admiral Walter R. Gherardi, U.S.N.

Members:

Rear Admiral Cyrus W. Cole, U.S.N.,
" " Adolphus E. Watson, U.S.N.,
" " Harry L. Brinser, U.S.N.,
" " Edgar B. Larimer, U.S.N.,
" " Alfred W. Johnson, U.S.N.

Recorder:

Lieutenant Commander Clemens V. Rault, (DC), U.S.N.

5 officers to be selected for commander.

CORRECTION TO BULLETIN NO. 191.

The following-named officers were listed in the "List of Officers Tentatively Selected for Postgraduate Course of Instruction in School of the Line". Their names should have been listed as First Alternates, as follows:

FIRST ALTERNATES. (in order of acceptability)

Lieut. (jg)	Joseph R. Hackin, Jr., U.S.N.	Lieut. (jg)	Dwight M. Agnew
"	" Duncan C. MacMillan	"	" Benj. F. Tompkins
"	" Anderson Offutt,	"	" Gale E. Griggs
"	" D.C.E. Humberger	"	" Clifton D. Maddox
"	" Raymond S. Lamb		

ENLISTED PERSONNEL

COMMENDATION.

The following-named enlisted men were awarded letters of commendation by the Secretary of the Navy:

Herman F. Striegler, Seaman 1c, U.S.N., William J. Ware, Yeoman 2c, U.S.N., and Edwin E. Souza, Torpedoman 3c, U.S.N. - For saving a shipmate from drowning. These men were also recommended to the Secretary of the Treasury for the award of a Silver Life Saving Medal.

Colley "D" C. Taylor, Pharmacist's Mate 1c, U.S.N. - For services rendered in Nicaraguan earthquake.

Edward Bena, Boatswain's Mate 2c, U.S.N. - For attempting to recover a child by diving under ice.

George A. Lehmann, Electrician's Mate 1c, U.S.N. - For recovering a child's body by swimming under ice.

The following-named men received the Medal of Merit from the Republic of Nicaragua for exceptional services rendered that country:

Leonard H. Morse, Chief Pharmacist's Mate, U.S.N.,
Harold V. Wolf, " " " "

NAVAL OBSERVATORY

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION MANUAL, CHAPTER 3, CHANGE NO. 7.

Attention of the Service is invited to Articles G-3101, 3102, 3302, 3303, 3304, 3308, and 3309 of the Bureau of Navigation Manual, Change No. 7.

It will be noted that Articles G-3101 and 3102 provide for the exchange of chronometers as soon as practicable after three years from date of last cleaning and that except in emergencies these instruments shall not be maintained in service more than four years. The manual also states that the authority of the Bureau of Navigation is not required to exchange chronometers after three years from date of last cleaning nor chronometers which stop due to derangement of mechanism or which develop erratic rates.

The changes in Articles G-3302, 3308, and 3304 are designed to effect economy by accomplishing the repair of small navigational instruments by the forces afloat and the Naval Observatory as far as practicable. Vessels undergoing overhaul on the East Coast should send their instruments needing repair to the Observatory. Navy Yards are required by the Manual to send surveyed instruments to the Observatory for repair or final disposition, unless the instruments are needed for spare parts at the point of survey. It must be noted, however, that none of the bulky items listed in Article G-3303 are repaired at the Observatory.

The revised Article G-3309 refers to the system of supplying navigational instruments. The Naval Observatory in 1927 ceased to be a supply point for navigational instruments in general, but even at this date this fact is not entirely understood. The proper carrying or issuing point for every article of navigational equipment is listed in the Federal Standard Stock Catalogue. Reference to this catalogue will save considerable time and correspondence in filling requisitions.

The foregoing information does not apply to gyro compass material. Instructions covering gyro compasses are embodied in Part G, Chapter 4, of the Bureau of Navigation Manual.

Article G-3308 covers chemical sounding tubes. Chemical sounding tubes are usually serviceable for a period of about five years from date of purchase or recoating. The present stock of chemical tubes at the Naval Supply Depot, Brooklyn, consists of tubes which have been recoated since May, 1932. The date of recoating is inserted on the tubes by the contractor. Therefore, vessels receiving or having on board chemical sounding tubes should note the date of purchase or recoating, and replace tubes that do not comply with the five year period of average serviceability.

MISCELLANEOUS

PROPER PAPERS ON FILE FOR PENSIONS.

Have you collected all the necessary papers required for pension purposes? The Navy Mutual Aid Association urges all members to file these papers in their jackets, in order to save their dependents much unnecessary trouble. Complete and detailed information pertaining to pensions and the papers required, may be found in the Navy Mutual Aid Annual Report. If you are a member of that Association, immediately upon notice of your death your beneficiary will be wired the benefit of over \$7,500.00, and all claims for Arrears of Pay, Six Months' gratuity, Pension and other insurance, will be prepared and followed up until satisfactorily settled. If you are not a member of the Navy Mutual Aid you should have some ready cash available at all times, and should also have prepared all the necessary papers required for pension, in order that your dependents will not have to be a burden to someone else.

ADDRESSING ALL OFFICERS, THE NAVY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION -

QUESTIONS:

Have you made your will?
Do you know how to make a will?

ADVISES:

Write your will, protect your loved ones!
Join the Navy Mutual Aid and provide for your dependents!

If you are not a member, write for a blank application and further information to:
Secretary and Treasurer, Room 1054,
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

INFORMS:

All Officers of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, born in the year 1898 or subsequent thereto, are eligible for membership. The cost is very small, and the benefit of over \$7,500.00 is wired to the named beneficiary immediately upon notice of death.

The Navy Mutual Aid also assists the dependents of its members in the collection of all claims, such as Arrears of Pay, Six Months' Gratuity, Pension, and all insurance. The Fifty-Fourth Annual Report of the Navy Mutual Aid Association contains detailed

information regarding Wills, and has sample forms for you to follow.

ASSIGNMENT OF WAGES.

It has come to the attention of the Bureau that certain firms, habitually extending credit to enlisted men for luxuries and non-essentials, are presenting to Commanding Officers or Supply Officers signed certificates that appear to be an "assignment of wages". Section 1576 of the Revised Statutes reads in part as follows:

"Every assignment of wages due to persons enlisted in the naval service, and all powers of attorney, or other authority to draw, receipt for, or transfer the same, shall be void, unless attested by the commanding officer and paymaster."

The Bureau looks with disfavor upon such credit dealings and upon the assignment of pay in such circumstances. It is not expected that commanding officers will take cognizance of any assignment of pay except it be legally accomplished in accordance with the above Statute.

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BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

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OFFICER PERSONNEL

DATE OF DEATH OF PERSONNEL LOST IN AKRON.

The officers and enlisted men of the United States Navy who were lost aboard the U.S.S. AKRON when that vessel crashed at sea off the New Jersey Coast on 4 April 1933 are considered officially dead as of that date.

SELECTIONS.

The President, under date of 6 April 1933, approved the report of the Supply Corps Selection Board for promotion to the ranks of captain and commander of the following:

For Promotion to the Rank of Captain:

KNAPP, John Harrison

For Promotion to the Rank of Commander:

BOWERFIND, Herman George

The Medical Corps Selection Board, previously reported to convene on 1 May 1933 to select two officers of the Medical Corps for promotion to the rank of Rear Admiral, has been postponed until 1 October 1933.

Rear Admiral Arthur St. Clair Smith, U.S. Navy, appointed a member of the Dental Corps Selection Board in lieu of Rear Admiral Harry L. Brinser, U. S. Navy.

OFFICERS SELECTED FOR SUBMARINE SCHOOL TO CONVENE 5 July 1933.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|--------|--------------------------|
| Lieut. (jg) | Guy W. Stringer | Ensign | Kenneth S. McIlherson |
| " | John F. Davidson | " | Joseph F. Foley |
| " | Lowell T. Stone, | " | Geo. A.K. Mackenzie, Jr. |
| " | James T. Hardin | " | William H. Fitzgerald |
| " | Edward C. Stephan | " | Arthur L. Wilson |
| " | George A. Sharp | " | Charles C. Kirkpatrick |
| Ensign | William T. Nelson | " | William B. Sieglaff |
| " | Nicholas Luckner, Jr. | " | Walter C. Bailey |
| " | Dudley W. Morton | " | Arnold H. Holtz |
| " | Everett O. Rigsbee, Jr. | " | James C. Dempsey |
| " | Vernon L. Lowrance | " | Richard S. Andrews |
| " | James W. Coe | " | Richard W. Peterson |
| " | Alston M. Boyd, Jr. | " | Raymond H. Bass |
| " | Ian C. Eddy | " | Donald S. Graham |
| " | Harold E. Duryea | " | John S. McCain, Jr. |

LEAVE FOR OFFICERS.

The provision regarding legislative furlough for the current fiscal year has been repealed, effective 1 April 1933.

On and after 1 April 1933, subject to the restrictions which had been placed in effect by this Bureau prior to 1 July 1932, regarding granting of leave, leave may be taken as follows:

- (a) All leave accumulated up to 1 July 1932, not to exceed three months.
- (b) All legislative furlough for which an officer has been checked and which he has not taken from 1 July 1932 to 1 April 1933, not to exceed 18 working days, will be available only until 30 June 1933.
- (c) On 1 April 1933, eight days in addition to the above, representing leave accrued from 1 April to 1 July 1933.

SELECTION.

The Selection Board convened on 3 April 1933 for the purpose of selecting one Commander of the Medical Corps of the Naval Reserve for promotion to Captain has selected Commander Thomas B. W. Leland, MC-V(G), U.S.N.R., of 1925 Palace Hotel, San Francisco, California, for promotion to Captain in the Medical Corps of the Naval Reserve.

ENLISTED PERSONNEL

SUBMARINE DUTY - NON-RATED MEN.

More non-rated men are required for submarine duty. Requests from non-rated men should be promptly forwarded to the Bureau provided men are physically and otherwise qualified for submarine duty. Men with at least a year's sea service are preferred. Those selected will be sent to the Submarine School, New London, for instruction.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY

ANEMOMETER INSTALLATIONS.

Anemometers now being purchased have copper cups which should reduce corrosion.

Anemometer installation should be frequently inspected and cleaned. Spare cup assemblies can be obtained by requisition on the Naval Observatory.

Different wind velocities are often encountered in positions not widely separated. Experience in the weather bureau and aerological stations aboard vessels indicates that the anemometer properly installed and kept in good condition will operate within the limits of accuracy to be expected for such an installation. Instruction cards are issued with each anemometer.

MISCELLANEOUS

STANDINGS OF HEAVY CRUISERS IN LONG RANGE BATTLE PRACTICE, 1932-33.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. HOUSTON | 5. SALT LAKE CITY |
| 2. NORTHAMPTON | 6. CHICAGO |
| 3. AUGUSTA | 7. PENSACOLA |
| 4. LOUISVILLE | 8. CHESTER |

STANDINGS OF HEAVY CRUISERS IN NIGHT BATTLE PRACTICE.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. CHICAGO | 5. AUGUSTA |
| 2. HOUSTON | 6. PENSACOLA |
| 3. NORTHAMPTON | 7. LOUISVILLE |
| 4. SALT LAKE CITY | 8. CHESTER |

SHIP'S SERVICE CHECKS.

It has come to the attention of the Bureau that checks received by Ship's Service have been endorsed to the order of a creditor in payment of indebtedness.

The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation is of the opinion that the better business practice would be to deposit such checks and to pay creditors by checks drawn on the bank account of the Ship's Service.

NAVY RELIEF SOCIETY.

On the day following the AKRON disaster, the Navy Relief sent one thousand dollars by telegraph to the New Jersey Auxiliary for immediate disbursement among the dependents living in the vicinity, to meet any immediate needs. Inquiries were also sent out by Navy Relief Headquarters to all dependents living elsewhere to determine any financial need.

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT
SERVICE OF COMMEMORATION FOR THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE U.S.S. AKRON,
AT WASHINGTON CATHEDRAL, SUNDAY, APRIL 9, 1933,
BY THE RT. REV. JAMES E. FREEMAN, D.D., LL.D., BISHOP OF WASHINGTON.

One of the great mysteries of life again confronts and appalls us.

The mystery of pain, of broken hopes, of devastating sorrow, each in its turn as it casts its shadow across our path presents again the mystery of being. Judged at its best, life would be a stern experience were we to appraise it solely in the light of reason, or indeed in the light of our loftiest philosophy. To live to maturity without resorting to that which lies beyond reason, is to lose the comfort and peace that soften its stern and bitter hardships.

All men in all ages have sought to penetrate the veil that hides the known from the unknown, the seen from the unseen,—the deep purpose of life from its strange and swiftly changing events and happenings. The voices of seers and philosophers have sought to bring the light of their wisdom to dissipate the shadows, that at times darken every pathway, but they have presented only guesses at truth,—speculation at its best. Every new day and every recurring night finds man still contending with life's mysteries,—struggling for a solution of its problems. At times their very magnitude appalls us and in our confusion we affirm:

"We are but children crying in the night,

And with no language but a cry."

At such a pass we stand in awed and solemn silence today. The very proportions of the latest tragedy have stunned a nation and brought inconsolable grief to a multitude of men and women and little children. It is as if some dark cloud had for the while shut out the light of the sun. The nation's grief is deep and poignant.

In such an hour, is there no assuring and answering voice? It is a harsh and forbidding philosophy which was expressed by one of our most gifted orators when he said: "Life is but a narrow vale between the cold and barren peaks of two eternities. We strive in vain to look beyond the heights. We cry aloud, and the only answer is the echo of our wailing cry." Our nature revolts at such a repellent philosophy; there is something in the soul of man that refuses to accept such a dictum. Is this latest mystery to pass into the long annal of human misfortunes and disasters and to take its place in those dark and forbidding halls where life's mysteries remain unsolved and unsolvable?

Such a course of thinking leaves us cold, hardened and disillusioned. It overcasts our skies, puts out the light of the stars and leaves us without hope of the ultimate solution of our problems. Deep in the heart of humanity there is that which rebels against such reasoning. To use Pascal's pregnant phrase: "The heart hath reason that the reason knows not of." Where logic and reason fail us, faith and hope sustain and give us courage to carry on. In our better hours we have a more sustaining view of life's meaning. Take from the world the comfort and courage that faith and hope give, and we render existence a dreary and barren waste. Apart from life's tragedies, its failures and disappointments there is that which we hold of faith that uplifts and heartens us. We are made the stronger and the richer by experiences that test and try us, and paradoxical as it may seem, our "strength is made perfect in weakness."

Surveying the way by which we have traveled, we discover the inevitable truth that, what we have of character, of those elements that buttress and stabilize us, is largely born out of our misfortunes and disappointments. We do not seek or invite them but when they come, we stiffen ourselves to the burden they impose and find the sinews of the soul made strong to bear them. It is only in the light of such a faith, a faith that transcends reason that we may reconcile the insoluble mysteries of life. Nations and individuals emerge from their misfortunes with a deepened sense of their significance and a better understanding of their meaning. We do not believe it to be true that,

"The evils that men do
Live after them."

Our estimate of life compels us to remember not the evil but the good, not the weakness but the strength exemplified in those whose memories we treasure. This is particularly true of those who serve a people. Ingratitude may disclose itself in the heat of controversy and conflict, it stands rebuked when Death intervenes. In the economy of the Republic, the Navy occupies a conspicuous and commanding place as a part, and an essential part, of our family life. Recognized or unrecognized, its officers and men constitute an element that is both picturesque and singularly appealing. Hence, whether in peace or war, the Navy belongs to us. It is a constituent element in our national household and lays claim to our deepest affection and highest praise.

It is because of this that we stand today in reverent and deepened sorrow as we contemplate the tragic happening of more recent days. The men we mourn were our sons and brothers, "flesh of our flesh, bone of our bone," the faithful and loyal defenders of American ideals. Their names and persons may have been unknown to most of us, nevertheless, they were committed to a service that concerns us all. They were the guardians of those interests that are nearest and dearest to us. In their service

they symbolized the high attainments of fidelity and courage. Obedience to the call of duty was their watchword. The sea and the air were the elements in which their calling had its sphere. At all times and under all circumstances they were wont to respond and respond gladly to the call of duty. As exemplars of fidelity to a cause these loyal sons occupied a place that was unchallenged and unchallengeable.

Repeatedly in the course of our life as a people, demonstrations of this high type of fidelity have written upon the page of our history stories of surpassing and enduring worth. It constitutes a record that fills us with justified pride. Where life was grey and colorless and prosaic, these men in blue have touched it with fresh colors and made it glow with a new meaning. No word of cynic or ungenerous critic can affect our appraisal or tarnish their blemishless escutcheon. Subtract from the record of our achievements as a people the story of this heroic service and we render it poor and mean indeed.

As we contemplate again this latest misfortune we are thrilled by the quick and ready response of the men as they heard the ominous command: "Stand by for a crash!" Knowing full well what such an order implied, there would be no lack of obedience, no evidence of cowering. They had been trained to stand ready, and stand ready they would, come what might. The scene of that mid-night struggle with the elements may not have the glamour and high color that distinguish the intense action of a great conflict, but it lacks, none-the-less, those fine qualities that inhere in men who are never found wanting in the hour when peril and crisis impend. Mourn as we will over this calamitous happening we must recognize in it a new chapter that discloses the utter fidelity and heroism that is ever typical of the men of the United States Navy.

It is a striking and appealing coincidence that this tragic event should come within the period in which we once again recognize the supreme sacrifice that was made on Calvary. Here, again, we stand confronted with a profound mystery, a mystery about which men have wondered and speculated through the long centuries. Notwithstanding our incapacity to penetrate its deep and various meaning, we recognize in it that which witnesses to the highest expression of love and devotion the world has ever known. Its influence upon the life of the world, its thinking and habit, is so great, that it reaches beyond our capacity to understand or appraise it. It is the exaltation of suffering and of sacrifice, of the giving of life for a mighty cause. In the light of it we have re-translated and re-interpreted the meaning of all pain and all affliction.

Darkened pathways have been illumined and rendered clear, rough places made smooth and crooked paths straight, as men have come to realize that all true attainment bears the hallmark of self-giving and vicarious suffering. It is only as we interpret our misfortunes by His life and teachings, that we rise triumphant above our ills and ascend to higher planes of service and sacrifice. Measured by His lofty standards even such a catastrophe as that of recent days takes on a new meaning.

Down through the long corridors of time those who have given to life a finer and more splendid meaning have inevitably been those who, with a high sense of fidelity, have consecrated themselves to a great cause. Penetrating beyond the outmost bounds of time and space they have seen the fulfillment of their highest hopes in winning the approval of Him who "counted not His life dear unto Himself." Undeterred and unhindered by disappointments and misfortunes, they have "climbed the world's great altar stairs that slope through darkness up to God."

It is only in the light of such a philosophy of life, only as we evaluate it by the standards which a self-giving Christ taught and exemplified, may we read into the mystery of pain and suffering their true meaning and import. It is such a faith that dissipates the shadows, dispels the gloom and gives us freshened courage to carry on. That our age needs such a conquering faith, and more particularly in such critical days as these, is clearly evident. Our weakness and impotence are revealed to us when our pathways are obscured and our cherished hopes fail of fulfillment. In days of shadow or days of sunshine we cling tenaciously to that great affirmation, "The Eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms."

Saddened and awed as we are by the loss we have sustained, impenetrable as are the mists that cloud our vision for the while, we cannot and we will not yield to our fears nor regard as insoluble the mystery of life. Come what may we shall stiffen ourselves to perform the duties which these momentous days lay upon us, and from these honored dead we shall take fresh courage to maintain those high Christian principles and ideals to which our nation is committed and for which it must ever stand. "This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith." Such a faith has sustained us in the past, such a faith will sustain us in the future.

We will mourn, but we will not by our mourning impair our courage nor slacken our zeal, else we would be recreant to these brave officers and men. We shall record their names with those who in other days and under other circumstances have given their lives in the performance of duty. They shall not be forgotten of their fellow-citizens, a grateful Republic will give them high place with those of their comrades, whose fidelity to duty constitutes an imperishable record in the rich annal of our national life. They have maintained the unfailing tradition which we inevitably associate with the men of the Navy.

To their afflicted and shattered households we tender a sympathy that "lies too deep for sound or foam." Language fails us as we strive to convey the deeper stirrings and emotions of the heart. The burdens that lie heavy upon these stricken homes we would seek to mitigate and share with an understanding sympathy and a pity that makes us all kin. Bowed in grief and with a sense of their irreparable loss, our loyal people "take increased devotion to that cause for which these men gave the last full measure of devotion."

In this as in every hour of our country's need, may her sons be not found wanting nor her cherished ideals be forgotten or undefended.

Unto God's gracious mercy and protection we commit our comrades; may the Lord bless them and keep them. May He make His face to shine upon them and be gracious unto them. May He lift up His countenance upon them and give them peace, both now and forevermore.